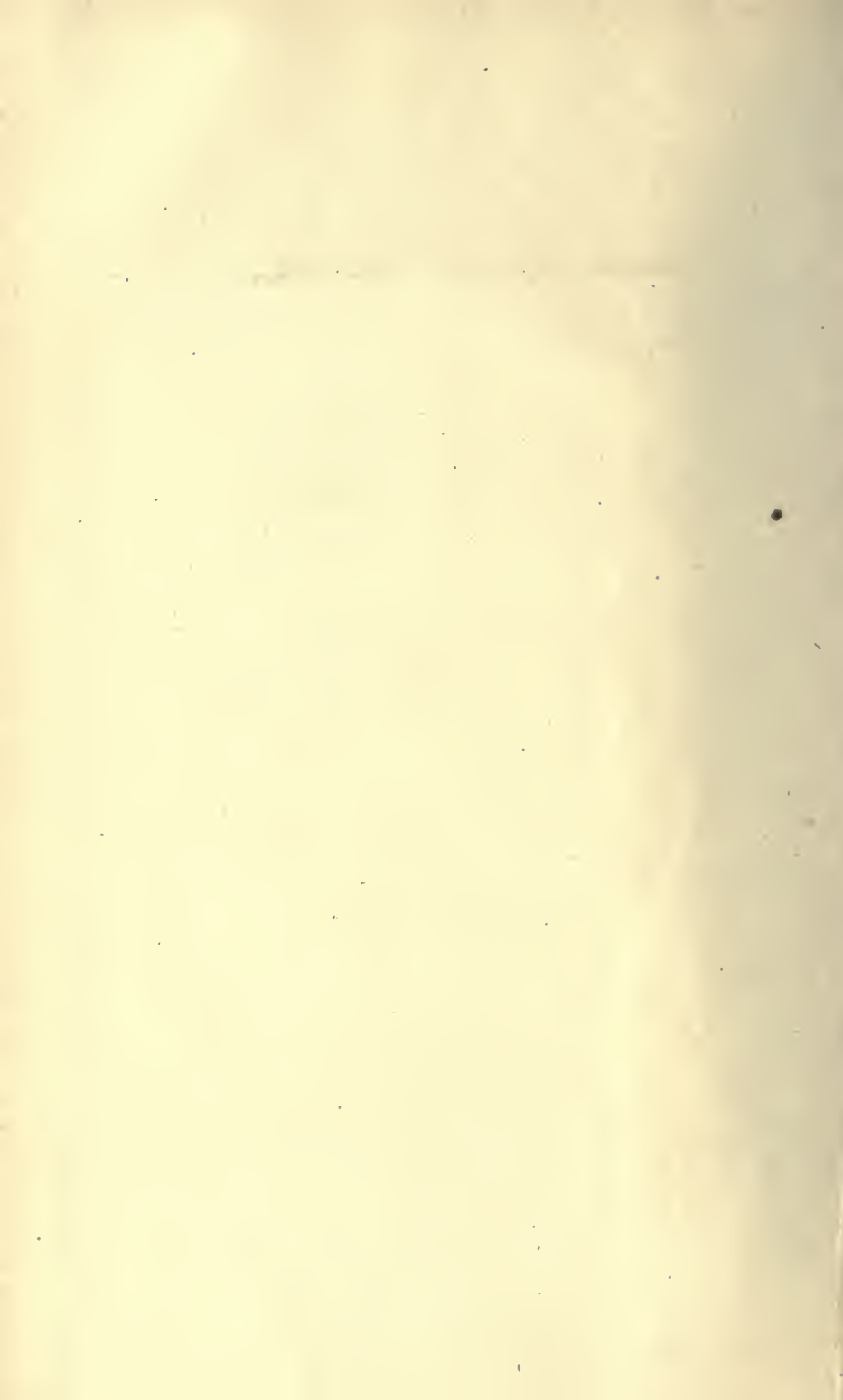




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OF MEXICO

Written and Edited by

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at San Francisco, Cal.,

AND

JOSE F. GODOY, Attorney at Law and Vice Consul
of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Pan-American Publishing Company.
1892.



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TO
HON. IGNACIO MARISCAL,
SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF MEXICO,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY
THE AUTHORS.

51372

PREFACE.

The growing importance of the trade relations between the English-speaking countries and the Republic of Mexico, as well as the fact that every year there is a noticeable increase in the amount of American and English capital invested in that country, renders it important that there should be published a book containing all matters pertaining to the laws of Mexico affecting foreigners, and such other data and information as may be useful to the merchant, manufacturer, miner, and investor dealing in or with that country.

It is with that object in view that this publication was undertaken, and its authors hope that the readers of the "LEGAL AND MERCANTILE HANDBOOK OF MEXICO," will find in it, in a convenient form, all the information that they may need regarding the laws and commercial usages of the Mexican Republic.

The greatest care has been taken in the translation of official documents, and all information comprised in this book has been obtained from official sources.

In order to give it a more manuable form, its authors have been compelled to give only selections from the Custom House Ordinance, Code of Commerce, Civil and Sanitary Codes, but such selections contain all matters affecting foreigners in any way whatever. If the Codes had been translated in their entirety, such translation would have required the publication of two or three large volumes instead of one, and would have necessitated the abandonment of the plan of this publication.

The original text of the tariff in Spanish is placed side by side with the corresponding translation, in order that shippers may know the exact article to which the law refers, as sometimes there is a difference of opinion as to the technical meaning of some of the words used in the law, and also so that the reader may know exactly the

item of the tariff to which the translation refers. The Vocabulary in the tariff has not been translated immediately after such law, but its translation has been embodied in the General Index.

The Mining Code and other mining laws have been carefully translated in their entirety, and in the notes that accompany them will be found the prescriptions issued up to date on the subject, as contained in the circulars of the Department of Public Works.

Both the law of patents and of trade-marks are those lately approved and now in force.

The selections given from the Federal Constitution are such as from their general application and importance must prove of interest to the readers of this book.

Among the laws that it is thought have never until now been published in any book, written in English, may be mentioned the *Law regarding Foreigners and Naturalization*, *Code of Commerce*, and *Sanitary Laws*, all of them most important to foreigners, especially the law first mentioned, which regulates their rights and obligations in Mexico, and the provisions of the Code of Commerce referring to the general obligations of merchants, affecting corporations and regulating negotiable instruments.

The portion of the work devoted to the laws of public lands and colonization is complete, and will be found very useful to those who may have any dealings in real property in Mexico.

In the part relating to "Port Charges" merchants will find much information never before compiled and printed in English. It has been extracted from official publications issued by the Department of Public Works of Mexico.

The synopsis of President Diaz' address is given in order that the readers of this book may obtain a clear idea of the financial status of Mexico and its present era of improvement.

The tables of Mexican coins, weights, and measures have been carefully compiled, and the same may be said of the statistical information regarding population, coinage, importations, and exportations, etc., all being obtained from the latest official publications on such subjects.

The Official Directory, as well as the data regarding the Diplomatic and Consular service, have likewise been revised and taken,

not only from publications of the various departments, but from special information kindly furnished to the authors by such departments.

The Legal and Mercantile Directories included in this work will, it is thought, prove quite useful, and have been compiled from the latest directories issued in the Republic, rectified in many cases by means of private information on the subject.

As to the data relative to railways, it may be said that most of that information has been obtained from the railway officials themselves.

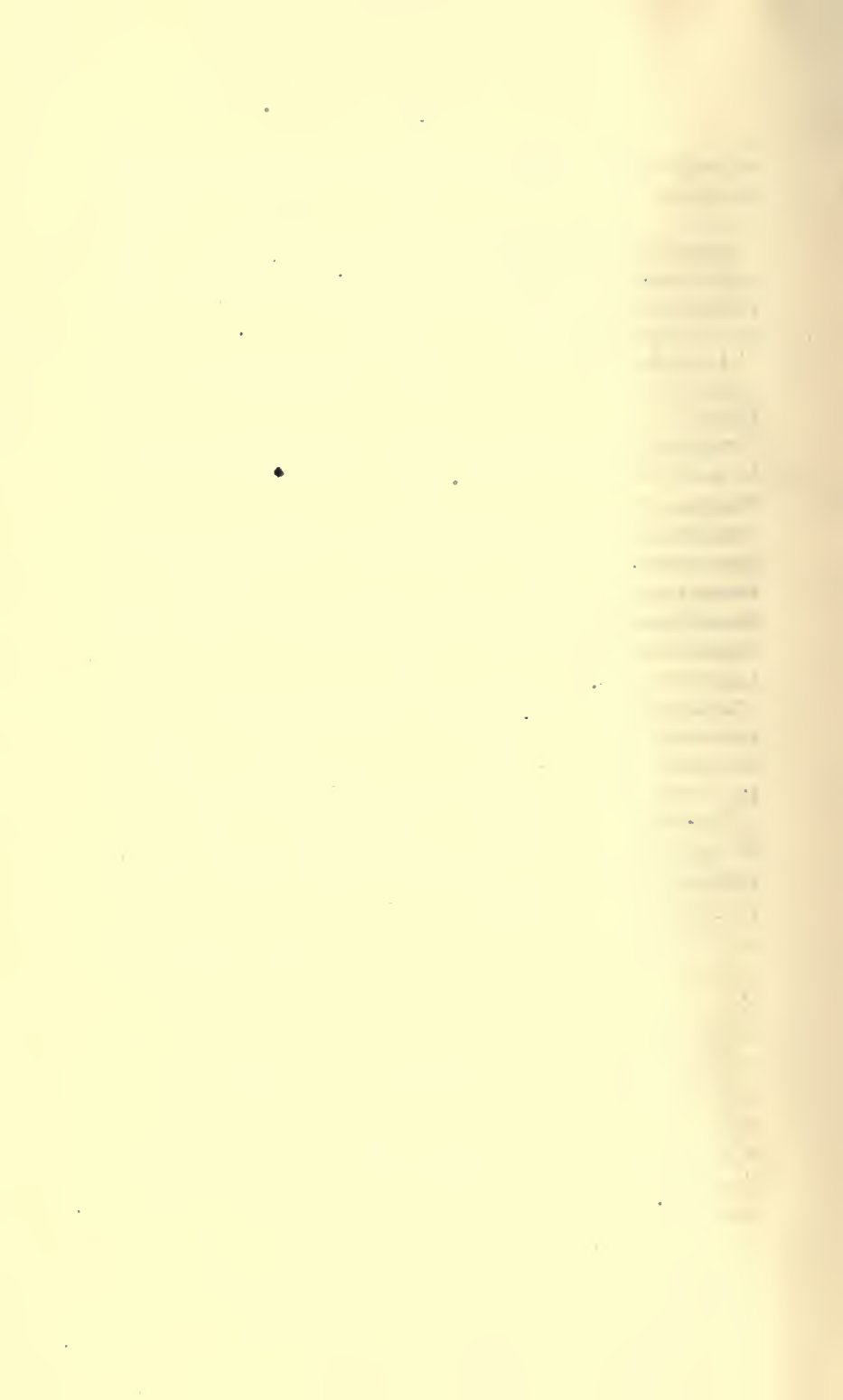
The work contains, likewise, the internal revenue stamp duties now in force and never included before in any book published in English.

Knowing how important, or, rather, how necessary, it is for works of the character of the present publication to be accompanied by as full and complete an index as possible, great pains have been taken in the formation of the one that is to be found at the end of this volume. That index is quite exhaustive, and it is thought will enhance the value of the publication.

Before closing this rather lengthy preface, the authors beg to express their thanks to the various State Departments of the Mexican Government and to the Bureau of American Republics at Washington for the kind assistance given them in the preparation of this work.

The authors of "THE LEGAL AND MERCANTILE HANDBOOK OF MEXICO" issue it, hoping that, with all its shortcomings, it may prove useful to the legal profession and to the mercantile classes dealing in or with the Mexican Republic.

A. K. CONEY,
JOSÉ F. GODOY.



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NEW ORDINANCE

OF

MARITIME AND FRONTIER CUSTOM HOUSES.



THE Tariff and the Custom House Ordinance now in force in the Republic of Mexico are contained in the law approved on the 12th of June, 1891, and which took effect on the 1st of November, 1891. It repealed the former law approved on the 1st of March, 1887.

Chapter I of the present law treats of the general conditions of commerce with the Mexican Republic. This chapter is divided into two sections. The first of these, containing ten articles, is entitled "General Provisions." It prescribes that Mexico has opened its ports of the high seas and frontier custom houses to the commerce of all nations; that the importation, exportation, re-exportation, and the transit of merchandise is regulated by said law; that in the republic there is no prohibition against the importation of foreign goods of any kind, excepting war material, when prohibited by the Federal Executive; that foreign goods imported to the republic through the frontiers or in foreign vessels shall pay the duties stated in the tariff, or in default thereof those that may be fixed according to the rules established by said tariff; that foreign goods imported in national vessels, whether sail or steam, shall enjoy the prerogatives specified in the special laws relating thereto; and finally that the Treasury Department is the only legal authority to transmit to the Federal custom houses orders as to the exemption of duties, as also all classes of prescriptions relative to the tariff.

Section II of Chapter I treats of the powers and duties of the Federal Executive, which give it authority to order the exemption of duties in certain cases, permit it to explain or amend the exist-

ing tariff and to prescribe duties on merchandise as yet not subject to any.

Chapter II of the law treats "*Of the cargoes of vessels abroad,*" and the following is a translation of that entire chapter:—

SECTION I—*Rules to which vessels coming from foreign countries are subject, and duties which they must pay in Mexican ports.*

ARTICLE 12. Vessels of all classes and nationalities, in ballast or laden with merchandise, destined to the United States of Mexico, shall be precisely dispatched to some one of the ports qualified for commerce in the high seas.

ART. 13. National and foreign vessels can carry mail, passengers, and cargoes for one or more ports of the republic, even though they may likewise carry mail and passengers for foreign ports, provided always that said vessels shall comply with what this law provides, upon arriving at the Mexican ports.

ART. 14. Vessels in ballast coming from abroad which are to be used in diving or fishing on Mexican coasts, or which come for the purpose of receiving and carrying passengers and mail, or to load with cattle, wood, or any other national product, must precisely go first to ports of entry, that there they may be dispatched to their destination.

ART. 15. When a vessel in ballast solicits permission to go and load national effects at a place where there is no custom house, the collector of customs at the proper port may grant such permission, upon compliance with the prescriptions specified in article 336 of this law.

ART. 16. Foreign and national vessels may freely enter at the ports of the republic to winter, water, take in fresh provisions, or repair damages without being subject to the payment of tonnage or any other dues, with the exception of pilotage, that foreign vessels must pay in all cases, and national ships only when they solicit pilots, being subject to the general prescriptions of this law and to the special ones which the collectors of customs may deem proper to issue.

ART. 17. Merchant, sail or steam vessels, national or foreign, are subject to the payment of pilotage dues, which will be collected by the captain of the port, according to the prescriptions issued by the War and Navy Department which may be in force at the time of

their arrival, and to lighthouse dues, wherever there may be a lighthouse which will be collected as follows:—

I. On steam vessels, carrying merchandise, \$100 upon entering and a similar amount upon leaving, even if they go in ballast.

II. On sailing vessels, carrying merchandise, \$25 upon entering and a similar amount upon leaving, even if they go in ballast.

III. Foreign vessels which having been dispatched in ballast come directly to some port of the republic, to load national products shall pay as lighthouse dues upon leaving, \$100 if steam, and \$25 if sailing vessels.

IV. Vessels coming with merchandise destined to two or more ports of the republic, shall pay for one time only, the lighthouse dues, and having paid the same at the first port where a lighthouse may exist, they shall not be required to pay any at the other ports where they may go to unload the rest of the merchandise that they carry; provided they shall obtain the proper certificate which shows such payment, and care being taken that the custom house collecting said dues shall notify that fact officially to the other ports to which the vessel may go.

ART. 18. Foreign sailing vessels coming from abroad bringing merchandise, excepting mineral coal, will pay once in the first port that they touch, the tonnage dues established at the rate of \$1.50 on the measurement tonnage, which shall be determined according to the regulations issued for the purpose by the War and Navy Department.

ART. 19. Foreign sailing vessels destined to ports of the republic, bringing merchandise and mineral coal, shall only enjoy an exemption of the payment of tonnage dues, for the tonnage occupied by the coal that they may bring.

In order that the tonnage dues to be paid by vessels mentioned in this, and the preceding, article be not collected again in the other national ports at which they may touch during the same voyage, for whatever purpose it may be, the captains shall provide themselves with a certificate, which must be given to them by the custom house which may have collected such dues, which certificate shall in all cases prove the payment made.

ART. 20. The following are exempted from the payment of tonnage dues:—

- I. Vessels referred to in articles 14 and 16 of this chapter.
- II. Steam vessels.
- III. Foreign sailing vessels arriving at the republic and bringing only mineral coal.
- IV. National vessels.
- V. Foreign war vessels.

ART. 21. National or foreign vessels after having fully discharged the merchandise which they may have brought, and after having complied with the payment of the corresponding duties, shall be considered as vessels in ballast, as specified in articles 14 and 15, and may be employed, under like duties, in the same operations; but such foreign vessels shall remain subject to pilotage dues and national vessels only when they ask for a pilot.

ART. 22. National and foreign merchant vessels, from the moment that they enter into the waters of the republic, are subject to the vigilance, inspection, and visits that the Mexican custom houses are obliged and think proper to exercise over them.

SEC. II—*Obligations of captains of vessels abroad.*

ART. 23. The captain of any ship receiving a cargo abroad to be taken to any port of the republic is obliged to prepare a general manifest of the cargo that he may bring, separately for each one of the ports of his destination, in conformity with model No. 1 annexed to this law. Said manifests shall contain—

I. The name, class and nationality of the vessel, tonnage of measurement, the name of the captain, of the consignor and of the Mexican port to which the vessel is destined. In cases of transshipment, when the vessel mentioned in the manifest is not the same as that taking the cargo to the Mexican port, the custom house shall, at the bottom of said manifest, make the proper entry, without requiring from the parties concerned to rectify such information.

II. The marks, countermarks, and numbers of the packages, partial quantities of these, their classes, gross weight, the generic classification of the merchandise, and the total amount of packages. Items of the same class of packages that may contain merchandise of the same generic classification, machinery, iron, steel, plates of metal and merchandise free of duty, may be stated with their corresponding gross weight as a whole.

III. The names of the partial consignees of the merchandise, and

the date and signature of the captain, with the protest set forth in the said model No. 1.

ART. 24. Captains of vessels consigned *to order* shall be considered as consignees thereof, if, within twenty-four hours after the vessel has communicated with the port, they have not designated for this purpose a person residing at such port. Within the same time the captains may designate a resident of the port as consignee of the goods which they may bring to order. Should they not do so, the proper custom house shall proceed, as in the case of lack of consignee, in conformity with article 45 of this law.

ART. 25. Whenever in the manifests there shall be interlineations, erasures, blots, or corrections, a fine shall be imposed not to exceed \$50, excepting in the following cases:—

I. When the parties concerned may have corrected the same, by explanatory notes placed at the foot of the documents, before receiving the certificate mentioned in article 68.

II. When, despite the corrections, the various copies of the same document may be found to agree among themselves.

III. When the interlineations, erasures, etc., occur or refer to data which are not of any importance for the payment of the duties.

ART. 26. The captains shall present for their certification, to the Mexican consul, or consular or commercial agent who resides in the place where the vessel loads, four copies of the general manifest of the merchandise which they may bring to the Mexican port to which they are bound, leaving three copies of the document in the consulate or agency, and taking the other copy, with the proper certificate, and corresponding receipt, that the Mexican official must deliver to them. Such copy and receipt shall be brought by captains for the purposes stated in subdivision II of article 81.

ART. 27. If at the place where the vessel loads there should be no Mexican official authorized to certify the general manifest, the captains shall merely prepare three copies of that document, two of which they shall put in the post office of the place, under registered envelope or specially recommended, and respectively addressed to the Treasury Department at Mexico, and to the collector of the custom house of the port of their destination; they having to exact the receipts that are prescribed in subdivision II of article 6 of the Postal Union, so that, after being annexed to the third copy of the manifest, they

may present the same to the Mexican custom house where the vessel is to unload.

ART. 28. Captains are obliged to deliver to the custom house of officials, upon their presenting themselves on board to make the visit previous to the anchorage of the vessel, the following documents:—

I. The general manifest of the merchandise that they may bring for the port in which they are, with its respective consular receipt, or the postal receipts to which reference is made in article 27.

II. A detailed account of the packages of samples in their charge, according to model No. 2.

III. A list of the passengers, if there should be any, with a statement of the packages which constitute their baggage, according to model No. 3.

IV. A detailed statement of the excess of ship stores and of the goods that they may have on board for the economical service of the vessel, in conformity with model No. 4.

V. A statement of the packages that they bring which contain inflammable or corrosive substances, in conformity with model No. 5.

VI. A list of the packages that may have been delivered to them to be carried and that may belong to the ship's cargo, when it has been impossible to make such packages appear in the manifest with its corresponding note.

VII. The manifests or specification of the merchandise which they may bring on board, with destination to other ports of the republic or abroad, in conformity with what is provided in article 34 of this Ordinance.

ART. 29. I. The absolute lack of the manifest with the consular receipt shall be punished, when the vessels carry merchandise, by a fine not to exceed \$500, and when they shall arrive in ballast, by a fine not to exceed \$100, in the discretion of the collectors of customs.

II. The lack of the postal receipts referred to in article 27 shall be punished the same as the absolute lack of manifest, if when the latter is presented the proper copy is not found in the custom house of the place for which the ship may have been cleared.

III. The nonpresentation and delivery of the manifest with the consular receipt or the postal receipts, whenever the custom house officials shall present themselves on board to make their first visit

previous to the anchorage of the vessel, shall be punished by a fine that shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

IV. The nonpresentation of any of the other documents to which reference is made in subdivisions II, III, IV, V, and VI of the foregoing article, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars.

V. All the penalties that the custom houses may impose for non-compliance of the requirements heretofore stated, are subject to the approval of the Treasury Department.

ART. 30. When the captains present the general manifest with the consular receipt or the postal receipts, and the custom house has not received its corresponding copy, the custom house collectors shall demand the exhibition of the vessel's log-book, the bills of lading, and the other documents which are necessary, to compare the date of departure of the vessel with that of the custom house documents. If the dates agree, they shall order that two copies be made of the manifest, so as to proceed with the unloading of the vessel, rendering an account thereof to the Treasury Department so that it may make inquiry of the corresponding consulate, as to the cause of such noncompliance.

ART. 31. If the dates of sailing of the vessel and of the documents do not agree, and if it be not plainly proved that these differences were caused by superior force, the custom house collectors shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the facts, by having the passengers (if there be any) and the ship's crew declare what did occur during the voyage, and give a prompt and full account of the proceedings to the Treasury Department for its information and decision.

The irregularity which this article mentions shall not prevent the unloading and departure of the vessel, if it be so asked, provided that the captains, or their representatives, shall give satisfactory bonds to the custom house collector to accept the determination of the Government thereon.

ART. 32. When captains do not present the copy of the general manifest that they should bring, and those of the custom house or of the Treasury Department shall have been received, an exact copy of the one existing in either of said offices shall be issued, and this copy, signed by the captains, shall fill the place of the one that they should have delivered at the time of the visit of inspection, upon the anchorage of the vessel.

ART. 33. The formalities set forth in the foregoing articles are obligatory to the captains, even when the vessels which they command are dispatched without cargo, or in ballast for ports of the republic; but in case that they carry merchandise for foreign ports, the captains shall comply with the provisions of the following article.

ART. 34. Captains of vessels which carry merchandise to Mexican and to other foreign ports, shall deposit at the custom house of each port of Mexico which they may touch at, while remaining therein, the corresponding manifests of the other cargoes that they may have on board. The collectors of the custom houses at the ports touched shall make a note that the deposit was made. Should the goods destined for another port be not protected by a manifest, the captain of the vessel is obliged to make a detailed statement of such goods, and deliver the same to the custom house officials, in conformity with the prescriptions of subdivision VII of article 28 of this Ordinance; it being understood that any merchandise found in the vessel and not comprised in the manifest by the captain or whoever performs his duties, shall be considered as an article of contraband.

ART. 35. All documents that the captains of vessels must present in conformity with this law shall be written in Spanish, or in the language of the vessel's nationality, or in that of the port from which they proceed.

ART. 36. Manifests authorized after the departure of the vessels carrying merchandise which the former protect, shall be considered absolutely null by the custom house collectors, who shall act thereupon as if the said document were lacking. The Treasury Department alone can overlook this fault, upon examination of the report which may justify the case, as being due to superior force.

ART. 37. Captains shall take care that the packages for Mexican ports containing samples, shall appear in a separate document from the cargo which they carry.

ART. 38. When a vessel carries packages which belonged to the cargo of another vessel, and that had remained forgotten, or through some other cause shall not have been embarked, the captain shall take care to enter them in the general manifest with the corresponding note; but should they be delivered to him at some port where he is not to take up any cargo, he must make a list of such

packages, which upon their arrival he shall deliver at the same time, as the other documents mentioned in article 28 of this Ordinance.

ART. 39. Captains are obliged to preserve in good condition the seals that the officials of the custom house may place on the hatchways and bulkheads; the breaking of such seals, except in cases of superior force, which must be proved, shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars, besides having to be subject to the other penalties appropriate thereto, should the above be done intentionally.

ART. 40. Captains of vessels, or those who perform their duties, are obliged to exhibit the log-book, bills of lading, and all the other documents that they are required to have on board, whenever they are demanded by the collectors of the custom houses, in order to explain away any difficulties that may arise.

The captain, or the person who may perform his duties, who shall make any opposition to the presentation of the above documents, which fact shall be certified by the officials of the custom house by means of the corresponding report, shall be sent before the judicial authority, that will proceed against him in conformity with the provisions of the Penal Code, relative to the punishment of offenses of disobedience and resistance on the part of private individuals.

ART. 41. Captains of vessels are required to treat with due civility all the officials that the custom house may appoint to inspect the operations on board, and must treat them as first-class passengers.

A violation of the foregoing provision in this article shall be punished by the custom house officers by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

ART. 42. When the vessels shall be unloaded, the captains are under the obligation of preparing for each boat a list in writing of the packages that they may be unloading, with the details stated in model No. 6. These lists shall be numbered consecutively, and be delivered to the person in charge of the boat taking the load to the shore.

ART. 43. Persons who legally, or as a matter of fact, take the place of the captains, when these are not present, shall be responsible and incur in the obligations that are prescribed in this chapter.

SEC. III—*Obligations of shippers.*

ART. 44. Shippers of merchandise for ports of the republic are obliged to make invoices of the articles which they send, even in case that these are for the public service of the Federation or of the States, by special concession, or if they refer to those articles which this law exempts from the payment of duties, the shippers having to make them separately for each one of their consignees, in triplicate or quadruplicate, according to the cases which this law determines. These invoices shall be prepared in conformity with model No. 7, and shall contain:—

I. The class, nationality, and name of the vessel in which the merchandise is shipped, the name of the captain and of the consignee of the articles and the port to which the vessel is bound.

II. The marks, countermarks, and number of packages.

III. A statement in words and figures of the number of packages, boxes, barrels, or any other class of wrappings in which the merchandise may be brought, with its corresponding gross weights, in words and figures likewise.

IV. The net or legal weight, in words and figures, of the merchandise that pay duty by such respective weights.

V. The number, in words and figures, of the pieces, pairs, or thousands of goods quoted by the piece, pair, or thousand.

VI. The length and width of the merchandise that pay by measure, in words and figures, stating the unity of measurement which serves as a basis for that statement.

VII. The net weight of each square meter, and the total net weight of each class, of woolen fabrics, in conformity with the item of the tariff, to which each piece of merchandise may correspond.

VIII. The name, material, and class of the merchandise, stated according to the nomenclature of the tariff or vocabulary; or the name, material, and subdivision of the tariff, if they are comprised within it, and all the necessary details, if the statement refers to articles not quoted, and for which no subdivision can be found to apply.

IX. The nation from which the articles proceed, their corresponding values, and the sum total of the packages.

X. The name of the place where the invoice was made, the corresponding date, and the signature of the shipper or forwarder, with a statement wherein he declares that the same is true and that he acts legally and in good faith.

XI. In order that shippers may have a proper understanding of the manner in which invoices are to be made, they shall also, when making their statements regarding the merchandise, consider the provisions contained in the tariff of this law for the payment of importation duties. .

ART. 45. When the shippers or forwarders do not state in the consular invoices the names of the consignee or consignees of the merchandise, or when it is stated that they are consigned to order and the captains of vessels shall not avail themselves of the power given them by article 24 of this law, the custom house collector shall act as consignee and shall discharge the trust so imposed in conformity with the following provisions:—

I. The collector of the custom house shall name a person in whom he has confidence, to act as a provisional consignee of the merchandise which came without consignment, or that are consigned to *order*. This commissioner shall take care to comply with the general provisions of this ordinance, until the true consignee presents himself, and, in case that the latter does not appear, until the sale of the merchandise.

II. The owners of goods consigned to *order* or whose consignment is not stated, shall present themselves to the custom house collector within twenty-four consecutive hours, calculated from the moment that the vessel which brought the merchandise shall have been entered, to verify their identity, and must exhibit the corresponding documents and state at the foot of them, and under their signature, that they constitute themselves consignees of the merchandise.

III. If the period specified shall have expired, and the owner or consignee shall not have presented himself, the collector shall appoint the consignee, and deliver to him a certified copy of the invoice that the custom house may have received from the consul, so that he may be present at the inspection to which reference is made in subdivisions V and VI of this article, and may prepare and immediately present the corrections and amendments that the invoice may require, in conformity with the prescriptions of article 44, as well as make demand for the clearance of the merchandise, thereby avoiding any damage that might result to the owner.

In that case the merchandise shall remain warehoused, as this

Ordinance prescribes, until the sale thereof at public auction is effected, should the merchandise be not claimed.

IV. If, after the consignee appointed by the collector shall have taken charge of the consignment, the owner of the merchandise should appear and show his identity, he will be admitted as such, and may proceed to clear the merchandise, after having paid all expenses incurred including an adequate commission to the provisional consignee

V. In all cases when the consignee of the merchandise is not named in the manifest of the vessel, or when they come to order, care should be taken to separate, while unloading the vessel, the packages that may be without being consigned, so that when the discharge shall have been made, an inspection of them be had, before they are put into a warehouse, in order to verify their agreement with the consular invoice received at the custom house.

If the custom house has not received said invoice, a detailed statement of the merchandise shall be made in the document to which reference is made in the succeeding subdivision.

VI. The inspection mentioned in the foregoing subdivision shall be made by the inspector which the collector may designate, there being present at such inspection beside the collector himself, or an officer who acts in his stead, the provisional consignee appointed and the captain of the vessel importing the merchandise, if he should so demand it; and a document in triplicate shall be made, wherein the result of the inspection shall be stated, and which shall be signed by the persons mentioned. Thereupon they shall proceed to close and tie up the packages with wire and lead seals, in such manner that they cannot be opened without breaking the seals; and the goods shall be deposited in a warehouse under special care.

VII. All the expenses incurred in the inspection, packing, sealing, unloading, carrying, etc., shall be for account of the consignees or owners of the merchandise, or of the latter if sold, as provided in this law.

ART. 46. Shippers of merchandise may put together in the same package several bundles, boxes, bags, bales, or any other class of packages, containing goods of the same kind, provided that the consular invoice shall state the number of packages contained within each bale, bundle, or box. If this statement should be wanting, and

the proper amendment is not made within the time granted to consignees under article 129 of this law, the latter shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars.

It is not necessary to make the above statement with reference to the following merchandise:—

I. Coarse goods commonly fastened, as iron and steel bars, pipes, metal plates, staves and shingles, buckets of metal or wood, pieces of machinery and all merchandise of a similar kind, and goods which are admitted free from the payment of duties.

II. Cases or interior wrappings of the merchandise contained in each package.

III. Pieces of cloth that come in bales or boxes; bottles, casks, and jars containing canned goods, drugs, perfumery, etc., and, generally, small packages, sacks, boxes, or any other class of packages that may be found within one strong packing.

ART. 47. The consular invoices shall designate separately the gross, net, or legal weights of the packages as the case may be, even if they should be of the same merchandise, if they come under different coverings.

Packages containing cotton, linen, woolen, or silk fabrics or articles may be united in one item with their weights or measures as a whole, provided they are articles subject to the payment of the same importation duties, and if the difference of weight between them does not exceed ten kilograms.

A violation of this article shall be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, if the consignees do not enjoy the prerogatives granted to them under article 129 of this Ordinance.

ART. 48. The statement as to the width of fabrics which have to pay duties by the square meter, can only be made in a single item, if the upper and lower width do not differ more than six centimeters between them.

Should the limits of width stated as to any of the fabrics mentioned, differ between them more than six centimeters, and the party concerned does not correct the error within the time allowed by law, it shall be considered that the cloth has only the width of the upper limit stated, and in that case, when the goods are examined, an inspection shall be had of all the merchandise which is affected by such mistake.

ART. 49. Interlineations, erasures, blots, or additions are prohibited in consular invoices, when they shall produce a difference between the various copies of the same invoice.

Should the difference relate to data necessary for the adjustment of duties, the latter shall be paid in conformity with the statement which shall entail higher duties as to those that may differ among themselves.

They shall only be tolerated in the following cases :—

I. When the corrections have been made by the parties concerned and placed at the end of the document with explanatory notes, before obtaining the certificate mentioned in articles 68 and 69.

II. When, notwithstanding the corrections, all the copies of the documents are found to be alike.

III. When the interlineations, erasures, etc., occur or refer to data which has no importance in the payment of the duties.

ART. 50. When, in the same package, there are different articles which are subject to the payment of different duties, and among them any article that pays on gross weight, besides a statement of the total weight of the package, the invoice must likewise state the legal weight of each one of the articles contained in the package, in order to be able to make the proportional estimate as to the gross weight.

This statement as to legal weight shall be made independent of the statement referring to net weight, piece, pair, thousand, or measures required for the computation of duties and the adjustment of each one of the other articles not quoted under gross weight.

If in the case stated there should be an omission as to the legal weight of some of the merchandise not subject to the payment of duties by virtue of said weight, the estimate of subdivision of tare in order to obtain the proportional gross weight of each merchandise, shall be made by computing only the legal weights that may be stated in the invoice, excepting in case that the parties concerned shall make the proper addition within the time provided by law.

ART. 51. Invoices of packages only containing samples of the kind stated in section IV of Chapter V shall not need a consular certificate. There shall be a statement in them of the name of the vessel in which the samples were shipped, the name of the consignee of such samples, the port for which they are bound, the mark and number,

quantity and kind of packages, gross weight of each and generic designation of the class of samples.

A fine not exceeding five dollars for package shall be levied on the consignee, if this document is lacking.

ART. 52. Shippers of merchandise shall present for their certification, before the sailing of the vessel, four copies of each invoice to the Mexican consul, consular or commercial agent, residing in the place whence the goods are shipped, or at the port where the vessel takes its cargo, leaving three copies in the consulate, and receiving the one which must be given to them by the Mexican official, with proper certification and receipt. This copy of the invoice, with the consular receipt, shall be sent by the shipper to the consignees of the merchandise, so that the latter in their turn may at the Mexican ports comply with the provisions of the law.

ART. 53. The invoices may be presented for their certification to any Mexican consul or consular agent abroad, but this should be done before the departure of the merchandise with destination to the republic.

ART. 54. In places where there is no Mexican consul or consular agent, shippers shall make their invoices only in triplicate; and in other respects, according to the preceding provisions, sending on the same day, by certified letter or with indorsed envelopes by the post office of the place (subdivision II of article 6 of the Postal Union) one copy of the invoice to the Treasury Department, and another to the collector of the custom house of the port to which the merchandise is destined.

The shipper shall take care to demand from the postmaster the proper receipts, which he will forward to the consignee at the port to which the merchandise is sent, who shall, when received, present them to the collector of the custom house with the third copy of the invoice when asking for a permit to unload the merchandise. The fact that the invoices are certified by the consul of some friendly nation, does not exempt the shippers from the obligation of complying with the provisions of this article.

ART. 55. The absolute lack of an invoice with the consular certificate or the postal receipts, which, in conformity with article 54, the consignee of the goods must present to the custom house, shall be punished by the collection of double duties on the merchandise imported.

ART. 56. If the consignee should present his invoice with the proper consular receipt attached and the custom house has not received theirs, a copy of that of the consignee shall be made to place it with the records of the case; but if the latter does not present it and the custom house should have the one that belongs to it, the consignee may demand in writing a certified copy of such invoice, and thereby shall supply the want of his copy.

When the custom house shall have prepared the certified copy and canceled the revenue stamps that the document may have affixed, of the value of fifty cents for each leaf of legal dimensions, the consignee shall subscribe it with his own signature.

The petition for a copy to which this article refers, shall have revenue stamps of the value of fifty cents for each leaf of paper of legal dimensions.

ART. 57. When the goods proceed from a place where there is no Mexican consul or consular agent, and the vessel which carries them comes also from a place where there are no such Mexican officials, the presentation of the postal receipts is indispensable, it being understood that its default shall only be excused when the custom house or the Treasury Department shall have received its corresponding inclosures by mail. If the invoice presented by the consignee of the merchandise does not agree, either through an excess or a decrease with the contents stated in the documents in possession of the custom house or of the Treasury Department, the payment of duties shall be made in conformity with the statement that implies the payment of higher duties of those that differ among themselves.

ART. 58. In default of the invoice, either of the custom house, or of the party concerned, or the one intended for the Treasury Department, proceedings shall be had in the same manner as in the case of consular invoices.

ART. 59. The custom house invoices should be written in the Spanish language; but it may be permitted to present them in any other known language, if the shippers are ignorant of the official language of the republic.

ART. 60. Noncompliance with the provisions of this law with reference to consular invoices, shall be punished by the custom house collectors with the penalties established in the articles relative to the same.

ART. 61. The consignees of goods in Mexican ports are legally responsible, by virtue of the law, for the mistakes incurred by the shippers or forwarders of merchandise.

ART. 62. The shipper who should, before the departure of the vessel carrying the merchandise, notice any error in his invoices, after the consular certificate shall have been issued, may present to the consul who certified the invoice, a statement regarding the error committed, made out in quadruplicate. The consul shall return one of the copies of the statement to the party concerned, sealed and certified to, in order that it may be sent to the consignee of the merchandise, and the latter must present it with the consular invoice to the proper custom house, when he shall ask for the permit to land the goods.

This statement certified to shall excuse the error committed in the invoice.

ART. 63. If the statement be made after the departure of the vessel carrying the merchandise and before its arrival at the port of destination, the certificate shall nevertheless be made out by the consul; but its admission in the proper custom house shall only be decided by the Treasury Department.

ART. 64. When through unforeseen accident, the shipper may not be able to obtain the certification of his invoices, although there may be a Mexican consul or consular agent at the place of his residence, he shall proceed as is prescribed in article 54 of this Ordinance, it remaining within the discretion of the Treasury Department to determine whether or not said invoices should be received, in view of the causes that might be alleged in justification of such failure and default.

ART. 65. Packages of merchandise should only contain one mark and number so that they may be easily identified. When the packages shall have other marks and numbers than those stated in the consular invoice and manifest, a fine shall be imposed on the consignee not to exceed one dollar for each package that may be in that condition. The name or address of the factory which may be uniformly stamped on all the packages, shall not be considered as a mark under this provision, but the initials, figures, and numbers with which each one is to be distinguished from the rest.

ART. 66. When cattle of any class are to be sent to the republic, the proceedings thereon shall be as follows:—

I. The shipper must present himself before the Mexican consul residing at the place whence the animals are forwarded, stating his intention to make that traffic with the markets of the republic.

II. The consul shall appoint a veterinary surgeon, who, at the expense of the party concerned, shall examine the cattle referred to and issue the proper certificate of sanity.

III. This certificate shall be approved by said consul and must be annexed to the consular invoice that the party concerned must present at the custom house of entry.

IV. Upon the arrival of the cattle at the custom house of entry, the collector of the port shall appoint a veterinary surgeon, who, at the expense of the party concerned, shall proceed to make a proper examination of the same, and issue a certificate therefor.

V. If the cattle should be found to be in a perfect sanitary condition, the proceedings for their debarkation and delivery shall be commenced; otherwise, if the disease which the cattle are suffering from is sufficiently proved, the collector of the custom house shall not issue the order for their landing, but must give notice immediately to a competent authority that may take the proper steps, so that said cattle shall immediately be taken out of the country.

VI. No importation duties shall be collected whenever, in conformity with the foregoing subdivision, the cattle are not allowed to be introduced in the republic.

ART. 67. The following prescriptions shall be observed in the sending of fresh meats to the republic:—

I. The shipper must present himself to the Mexican consul residing at the place wherefrom the cattle are to be sent, stating that he desires to make that traffic with the markets of the republic.

II. The consul shall thereupon appoint an expert veterinary, who, at the expense of the party concerned, shall examine the meats before and after they shall have been cut from the animals, and issue the proper certificate of sanity.

III. This certificate, approved by said consul, ought to be annexed to the consular invoice that may be presented at the custom house of the port of entry by the party concerned.

IV. Fresh meats must be forwarded in special apparatus for refrigeration or by using any other physical or chemical device for preservation, that may sufficiently insure the unchangeable condition of the articles and their sanitary condition.

V. Upon the arrival of the meats at the point of destination, the custom house collector of the proper Federal office shall give notice to the Board of Health of the place, so that, without loss of time and at the expense of the party concerned, the Board may proceed by means of proper experts to the most scrupulous examination of said meats, and thereupon issue the proper receipt therefor.

VI. If the meats are in perfect condition, the proceedings for unloading and delivering them shall be commenced; but if it is just the opposite, and their bad condition is sufficiently proven, a proper report thereon shall be prepared, and, with the intervention of the local authority, they shall thereupon be destroyed by fire.

VII. No importation duties shall be collected when, in conformity with the foregoing subdivision, the destruction of the meats is to be effected.

VIII. Small introductions of fresh meats for the exclusive use of the towns situated along the frontiers, may be excepted from the obligation stated in subdivision IV of this article, if the collector of the proper custom houses deem it advisable.

SEC. IV—*Duties of Mexican consuls abroad.*

ART. 68. The duties of Mexican consuls or commercial agents abroad, with reference to the compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, are the following:—

I. To receive the four copies of the manifest which may be presented to them for their certification, examining if the sum total of packages is correct and is alike in the four copies, if these have explained at the bottom any corrections, interlineations or erasures, and if the signature is the same in the four copies.

II. To certify on each one of the four copies, on the very paper of the invoice, and immediately after the last line written, the fact of their having been presented, with the name of the captain who signs the manifest, the number of packages which it indicates, of the folios which it may comprise, the date of the presentation, and if they have any explanations at the end, and in what number; sealing, dating, and signing at the end thereof (model No. 9).

III. Of the four copies of the manifest they shall deliver one to the party concerned, with a receipt having a stub united thereto in the form shown in model No. 1, which is found annexed to this law; said receipt to contain the consecutive number corresponding to the

manifest, the date of the delivery of the latter, and the seal of the consulate.

IV. To receive and certify the four copies of any statement of erroneous information or data omitted in the invoice, which the shippers may present, in conformity with the provisions of articles 62 and 63 of this Ordinance. In the certificate the date of the presentation must be stated, and it must be shown whether it was before or after the sailing of the ship carrying the merchandise.

Of these four copies, one they shall return to the party concerned, and as to the three others they shall be used as is provided in the case of consular invoices.

ART. 69. All the provisions of the foregoing article about the manifests of the vessels, are applicable to the invoices which the shippers or consignors must present to the consuls for their certification.

ART. 70. Consuls shall proceed with the three manifests and the invoices, which, in compliance with this law, should be left in their hands by the captains and shippers, in the following manner:—

I. They shall form two collections subdivided in groups, each one comprising the manifest and invoices relating to the same vessel and to merchandise destined for the same port. These groups of manifests and invoices they shall send, respectively inclosed in sealed envelopes, and by the vessel if it is a steam vessel, to the Treasury Department and to the collector or collectors of the custom houses of the ports to which the vessel carries merchandise; if the vessel carrying the goods should not be a steamship, the consuls will avail themselves of the first direct mail to forward the corresponding documents.

II. With the third copy of the manifest and the third series of invoices, they shall proceed to form two records, wherein there shall separately appear these documents in the same order followed in the stub receipt books.

ART. 71. Should some manifest or invoice referring to goods that may have already left the port of departure, be presented to the consuls for their certification, when it would not be possible that said goods should have reached the Mexican port to which they are destined, they shall certify such documents in conformity with what is provided in article 68, stating thereon the date of the departure of

the vessel which carries the goods, and the reason that the parties concerned may have presented to justify their delay; but the admission of those documents by the proper custom houses can only take place if the Treasury Department so determines it, in view of the reasons stated to excuse the delay.

ART. 72. Consuls residing in foreign towns situated opposite to frontier Mexican custom houses, shall certify the four copies of each "*permit for importation*," issued by the custom house, when presented to them. They shall return the duplicate of the permit to the party concerned, with the proper certificate, keeping the original and the two remaining copies.

ART. 73. At the end of each month the consuls shall prepare a statement wherein may be comprised the number, date, amount of packages, generic class of the merchandise, origin, value, and consignee of each one of the permits which they may have certified.

They shall send a copy of this statement, with the original of the corresponding permits, to the proper custom house, and another copy with the triplicate, to the Treasury Department. The quadruplicate shall serve to form part of the records of the consulate.

ART. 74. Consuls and consular agents of Mexico are under the obligation of explaining everything pertaining to this Ordinance to whoever may ask such information, and to give to the captains of vessels and to the shippers, all possible data and information regarding the laws of the country and the requirements exacted by the nation with regard to its international commerce.

ART. 75. Consuls are authorized to use in the certification of manifests and invoices seals with blanks for writing, provided they shall take care to advise the Treasury Department of it, sending an impression of the seal that they may have adopted.

These seals shall be precisely stamped on the paper of the invoice.

ART. 76. Consuls must only issue a certified copy of the documents which may be of record in their office, at the request of the party concerned; but these documents shall not be received by the custom house, unless the approval therefor shall have been obtained from the Treasury Department.

Only under the same circumstance of petition made by the party concerned, shall the consuls issue the other certificates which are for the purpose of proving facts of which they have knowledge and

statements made to them with reference to the documents that they may have already certified.

ART. 77. So as to comply with the provisions of subdivision II of article 68 and for other analogous uses, consuls shall use a seal with the national arms and around it the following inscription: Consulate of the United States of Mexico, at _____.

ART. 78. Consuls shall charge for the certifications in the documents which the captains of vessels and shippers of merchandise must present:—

I. For the certification of a manifest referring to a vessel carrying merchandise to the republic.....	\$10 00
II. For the certification of a manifest of a ship dispatched in ballast.....	4 00
III. For the certification of each set of custom house invoices	4 00
IV. For a certificate which for any purpose may be issued to the captains or shippers.....	2 00
V. When the certificates to which the preceding subdivision refers, are asked in duplicate, triplicate, etc., they shall charge for each additional copy.....	1 00
VI. For certifying each set of statements referred to in articles 62 and 63.....	2 00
VII. For certifying each set of permits of importation through the frontier custom houses.....	25

The value of the certificates that under any head may be charged by the consuls or consular agents, must be paid in cash and in money of the country where these officials reside, in accordance with the table that is to be found at the end of this law, which establishes the equivalent values of foreign coins, as compared with the Mexican dollar, which is the monetary unit of the republic.

ART. 79. Consuls must place exactly the same certificates on the four copies of each manifest or invoice, without charging more fees on that account, than those fixed in the preceding article.

ART. 80. The following likewise constitute duties of Mexican consuls:—

I. To inquire into all the circumstances of importance in regard to mercantile shipments which are directed to ports of the republic, especially those which proceed from the place of their residence.

II. To forward to the Treasury Department a monthly statement of the vessels sent to Mexican ports, with the relative number of the manifest and those of the invoices of each one of them, as it is shown in model No. 10.

III. To send likewise a statement of the vessels which arrive at the ports of their residence, coming from the republic, with all the details indicated in model No. 11, and the others which they may think of interest.

IV. To send to the Treasury Department on the first days of each month, duplicate notes of the current prices of merchandise in the place of their residence, and information as to the new articles and industrial products which may be found in the market.

V. To give information to the Treasury Department regarding all data which they may obtain concerning national articles that may be returned to the republic, and whose invoices they may certify.

VI. To appoint a veterinary surgeon for the inspection of cattle and fresh meats that from the place of his residence may be forwarded to the republic, and to legalize the corresponding certificates.

Chapter III of the law treats of the "*Obligations of captains of foreign vessels and their consignees to the Mexican custom houses.*" It is divided into three sections. The first section refers to the "*Arrival and unloading of vessels coming from abroad,*" and gives the rules to be observed by the captain and the custom house officials upon the arrival of a vessel from abroad, and the steps to be taken to get the permit to unload the ship and perform that operation in conformity with the law. The second section refers to the "*Consignees of vessels and merchandise,*" showing what their duties are and prescribing that they are the only persons whom the custom houses or any other authorities will allow to take any steps in matters relating to custom house operations. And section 3 treats of "*Renouncing the consignment,*" and gives to the consignees the privilege of renouncing their consignments within the period of twenty-four hours, calculated from the time that the mail from the vessels reaches the shore and before making the petition for permission to unload, and section 3 furthermore shows the manner and circumstances for exercising that right.

Chapter IV of the law gives rules for the "*Additions and correc-*

tions in manifests and consular invoices," to be made by the captains and consignees of vessels, after their arrival at the Mexican port.

- Chapter V of the law treats of the "*Dispatch of foreign goods, collecting duties of analogy, appraisements by experts, samples, baggage of passengers and damages.*"

The first section of said chapter gives the rules for dispatching or unloading foreign goods from vessels arriving at Mexican ports, and the second section establishes regulations of duties by analogy, when an article is brought on a vessel to a Mexican port, whose form, class, or material is not determined in the tariff; while the third section prescribes the manner in which the controversies regarding disputes as to the classification of some merchandise, arising when the vessel is to unload, between the consignees and the fiscal authorities, must be settled.

Section IV of Chapter V treats of "*Samples,*" and a translation of the entire section is as follows:—

ART. 213. Samples intended to make known the merchandise which they represent, shall be granted, on their importation, the privileges stated in the articles of this law relative thereto.

ART. 214. Remnants of cloth not exceeding twenty centimeters in length, even when having all the width of the cloth, and any article which, not being entire, cannot be used for sale, shall be considered as samples exempt from the payment of duties.

ART. 215. Samples of entire articles, such as manufactured goods of any material whatever, articles of hardware, ironware, lampware, handkerchiefs, small and large, stockings and socks, shirts, etc., shall pay the duties corresponding to such articles, or shall be rendered useless for their sale, by cutting or perforating them in several places.

ART. 216. When the sample cases of iron and hardware shall contain articles paying different kinds of duties and the weight of each class cannot be ascertained, the whole sample case shall pay at the highest rate assessed on any of the articles contained in the case.

ART. 217. In regard to samples which an importer wishes to preserve for re-exportation, their entrance shall be permitted without the payment of duties, provided that the custom house believes that they can be identified when they shall be taken out of the country;

and in such case the custom house collector shall demand a bond for twice the amount of the duties which should be paid on such merchandise, giving the party concerned a period of six months, that the re-exportation of them may be made through the same custom house.

If within the time granted the party concerned presents himself to pay the corresponding duties, those which should be paid on said merchandise shall be collected; but if at the expiration of the time granted they are not re-exported, nor the duties are paid, the bond for the payment of double duties which was given shall be declared forfeited, and collection made thereon.

ART. 218. When it may be to the interest of the owner of the samples to which reference is made in the foregoing article to re-export them by another custom house different from that at which the merchandise passed on entering the republic, he shall make application therefor to the Treasury Department, that shall pass upon that application and decide the case in conformity to what it may deem just and proper.

Section V of Chapter V in its entirety may be translated as follows:—

Section V—Of passengers and their baggage.

ART. 219. Passengers upon their arrival at the republic are obliged to present their baggage to the custom house employer who has their inspection in charge; and if they bring small quantities of articles as presents or for their private use, upon which duties are to be paid, they shall so state in writing to said employe before the baggage is opened, for which purpose they shall be informed of the obligation already mentioned.

If they are able to give the necessary information for the adjustment of duties, they shall state it in writing in the blank document that will be delivered to them for that purpose; but if they are not able to give such information, it shall be sufficient if they make their statement in the terms that may be possible.

ART. 220. The document or manifest to which reference is made in the foregoing article, shall be made out in triplicate, and will serve as a petition for the clearance of the articles; but it shall not be necessary to place any revenue stamps thereon, nor shall any penalties be incurred in, should not sufficient information be furnished for the adjustment of duties.

ART. 221. When a passenger shall state that he brings among his baggage small quantities of articles as presents, or for his private use, on which duties should be paid, the examination shall be made by the inspector that the collector of customs may designate, who shall make an entry of the articles upon which duties should be charged under the law, so that they shall be immediately adjusted and paid, without detaining the passenger any more time than what is indispensable for these operations.

ART. 222. When the passengers do not bring in their baggage articles on which duties should be paid, but merely articles of their personal use, they shall so state it verbally before the inspection of their packages takes place.

ART. 223. Passengers who bring with them in their baggage, or outside of it, articles of commerce on which duties exceeding \$100 may be charged, shall be obliged to have them accompanied by consular invoices, in compliance with the prescriptions of this ordinance for the importation of merchandise.

Those articles are considered as articles of commerce which, owing to their class or quantity, may be considered as not being for the personal use of the passenger.

ART. 224. The baggage of a passenger, for the purposes of being free from the payment of duties, may consist of:—

I. Clothing for personal use, if not excessive, and the determination whereof is left to the judgment of the collector of customs in accordance with the circumstances of the passengers.

II. Articles which they wear, or of their personal use, such as jewelry, a watch and chain, buttons, cane, etc., and one or two fire-arms, with their accessories and one hundred shots.

III. The instruments or tools more essential or indispensable to exercise their profession or trade, if the passengers are professors, artists or artisans; it being understood that this exemption does not extend to pianos, organs, or hand organs, nor to materials or accessories for the establishment of laboratories, shops, or offices.

IV. Ninety-nine cigars, forty packages of cigarettes, and a half kilogram of snuff or chewing tobacco, if the passengers are adults.

ART. 225. If the passengers should be artists of some opera, comedy, circus, or other company, besides the free articles granted in general in the foregoing articles, they shall be permitted to intro-

duce to the republic, free from duties, their costumes and scenery, coming as part of their baggage, under the obligation of re-exporting them within the period of one year, and under the following conditions:—

I. The manager or representative of the company shall present to the corresponding custom house a detailed statement of the costumes, scenery, etc., that they may bring with them, showing, furthermore, in the statement the marks or special signs that may be placed on each one of the articles.

II. The custom house shall proceed to the inspection and adjustment of the said articles in conformity with the tariff of the Ordinance in force, requiring from the representative a bond that shall be deemed sufficient for the total amount at which the duties may be estimated.

III. In case that the manager of the company declares that the articles are going to be sent out of the country by another point different from that of their entrance, the custom house collector shall inform that fact to the head of the custom house mentioned by the manager, and must immediately send a certified copy of the manifest or statement, so that the articles may be compared therewith when they shall be re-exported.

IV. If the re-exportation is effected through the custom house where the articles entered, a minute examination of the articles shall be made, and if they shall agree with the statement presented, the permit for their re-exportation shall be entered on the document itself, and the bond deposited shall be returned; but if the articles leave the country through another custom house, the clearance shall be made in the same manner, by delivering to the representative a certificate wherein the departure of the articles may be stated, and advice of the result of the examination shall be given to the custom house through which the goods entered, sending thereto a statement mentioning the articles that may have been re-exported, so that upon showing the same and the presentation of the certificate, the party concerned or the person who may represent him shall withdraw the bond already given.

V. Any article that may not be presented for re-exportation shall be subject to the payment of the proper importation duties, except in cases of superior force, duly proved.

VI. When the custom house collectors notice that among the articles introduced there are some that should not enjoy the privilege granted, they shall make an invoice and collect the corresponding duties thereon, they being allowed, in case that the articles may be damaged, to make a reduction of the duties, according to the condition in which the articles may be found.

ART. 226. When the passengers bring with them some of their household effects, which show that they have been long in use, the custom house collectors are authorized to grant a reduction on the duties according to the damaged condition of the articles, proceedings therefor being taken as is prescribed in section IV of this chapter.

ART. 227. When a passenger declares that in her baggage there is any package which she does not think proper to be inspected by the male officials, it shall be granted to her that it may be examined by a person of the female sex, appointed by the custom house collector. This person shall be paid by the Treasury, and shall share in the smuggled articles which she may seize.

ART. 228. The searching of the passenger's person, and especially if pertaining to the feminine sex, shall only be made in very exceptional cases, and by another of the same sex, when there is very specific information given, or when, for reasonable cause, the person is suspected; but in either of these cases the search shall not be made, without previously advising the custom house collector.

ART. 229. Packages on which the passengers may make a statement must correspond in numbers, marks, and countermarks with those which the list presented by the captains of the vessels or railway conductors contain; otherwise a presumption arises that they are smuggled articles and the custom house collectors shall proceed at once to make the corresponding investigation.

ART. 230. The employes of the custom houses shall be careful to inform the passengers that they have nothing to pay for the examination of baggage, excepting the duties which should be paid on their articles, or of the wire and seals for the sealing of the baggage whenever it is asked and this law requires it.

ART. 231. The examination of baggage shall be made in a convenient and secure place, gradually, and of each passenger one after another, without offensive distinctions, and strictly in turn. Notwith-

standing this the collectors shall see that this operation is hastened as much as is possible, so as not to detain the passengers any longer than necessary.

ART. 232. When passengers from abroad come to the capital of the republic or to any point in the interior, where there are counter custom inspectors, the examination of their baggage may be permitted to be made at those places, provided that the packages are sent directly by the custom house to a proper fiscal office, at the risk and expense of the party concerned.

ART. 233. Transportation or express companies may be likewise allowed that the baggage intrusted to their care be dispatched at the capital, or other point of the interior where there may be some counter customs inspectors; but in that case the packages shall be sealed up and tied up with wires, said transportation company being responsible under bond, to the payment of a fine in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for each package that may be found tampered with, besides being subject to the other penalties that may properly be imposed on them therefor.

ART. 234. In the cases specified in the two preceding articles, when the sending of baggage for examination in the interior of the country is solicited, the packages which contain articles on which duties have to be paid shall be stated.

The interior offices which have charge of the examination and dispatch of baggage are exclusively responsible for the result of such examination, and consequently they must take care to collect the amounts properly due for duties, issue the certificate showing that such payment has been made, and notify the result to the custom house which granted the permit to let the baggage pass into the interior of the republic.

ART. 235. When railroad companies, conductors of trains, or express companies as carriers of baggage, take charge of them without the passenger coming, they must ask from the latter the keys and the information that may be necessary to dispatch and clear the baggage. If those requisites are not complied with, the baggage shall be deposited at the custom house, and if six months elapse without their being claimed, they will be considered as abandoned, and proceedings may be had in reference thereto, in conformity with what is prescribed in Chapter XX of this Ordinance.

ART. 236. It is prohibited in every way, and under the strictest responsibility of the subordinate officials who do it, or the superiors who tolerate or permit it, to look over and read the private papers of the passengers, their professional or property titles, books, and accounts, whether private or of any mercantile or industrial establishment or society. The examination of those articles shall be limited to what is indispensable in order to ascertain that there be no dutiable articles.

ART. 237. Custom house collectors shall take care that the employes who are under their orders shall treat passengers who arrive in the republic with all politeness and urbanity, making them understand, before the examination of their baggage, the obligations which custom house laws impose on them, never permitting the subordinate employes to make the examination, unless a superior officer oversees it. The federal officers shall neither permit passengers to behave disrespectfully or improperly, with regard to the country which they have entered, or the government which said officers represent; they can even take before the local authority any passenger who may commit such faults, in order that the merited punishment may be applied.

ART. 238. The revision of baggage shall be made without greatly disarranging the articles, and when passengers desire to make such revision themselves, they shall be permitted so to do, provided the officers are satisfied that there are no other articles besides those which the passenger has shown.

ART. 239. The free entrance without examination of their baggage and articles of private use, and the exemption of duties to the articles that they may import for their use, in conformity with the law applicable to the case, shall only be granted through courtesy and reciprocity to the foreign ministers or diplomatic representatives accredited to the republic.

In each case the Treasury Department, upon notice of the Department of Foreign Relations, shall communicate to the proper custom house the orders that may be necessary to more properly carry out the prescriptions contained in this article.

ART. 240. Custom house collectors are authorized to permit that the baggage of passengers may be landed at the same time as they do, if the captain has already delivered a statement of their baggage,

and even to dispatch them at unusual hours, provided the passenger is obliged to continue his journey at once, and if the packages are not very numerous and do not contain so many articles that they require a long and minute examination. As a general rule, custom house collectors shall make all possible concessions in favor of passengers, provided that they do not result to the detriment of the fiscal interests.

ART. 241. When passengers make the statement that they do not bring in their baggage anything but articles for their personal use, and the examination shows that they bring merchantable articles that are subject to the payment of duties, the penalty of double duties shall be applied on said articles as a punishment for the concealment.

ART. 242. If the passengers are accused of being smugglers, or if their too frequent trips render them suspicious, the custom house collectors are authorized to restrict, as far as may be necessary, the privileges granted in this chapter, but must advise the Treasury Department what they shall have done and the reasons that they may have for so doing.

ART. 243. Mail messengers, mail carriers, civil and military officers, on their arrival at the country, are subject to the same prescriptions as other passengers. Federal custom house employes may inspect the departments assigned to mail carriers, not opening, however, any letters, mail bags, or mail boxes which may be duly closed and sealed. They can also examine the mail bags through an officer appointed by the custom house collectors for the purpose; but this examination can only be made at the post office itself, before its postmaster or the employer who represents him, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance of that department, and without opening or injuring any mail package.

ART. 244. Custom house collectors shall take care to have this chapter printed in French, English, German, and Italian, in separate copies for each language, the Spanish text being in each, so that it may serve as a notice to passengers who come to this country. Those notices shall be fixed in public places, and especially where the examination of baggage is made. These notices shall be distributed to steam companies making trips at stated times, to railroad companies, and to express companies carrying baggage, so that

passengers, if possible, may know them before their arrival to the national territory.

Section VI of Chapter V gives the rules for determining the "*Damage done to merchandise.*"

Chapter VI treats of the "*Adjustment and payment of custom house duties.*"

Chapter VII is entitled: "*Other marine operations in maritime Custom Houses.*" Its first section refers to the "*Arrival, discharge and dispatch of vessels due to their arrival through damage and other accidents, and the reloading of the merchandise;*" and section II to the "*Transshipment of merchandise.*"

Section III of said Chapter VII treats "*Of the coasting trade*" and commences as follows:—

ART. 291. By coasting trade is understood, for the purposes of the law, the transportation of national or nationalized goods from one port of the United States of Mexico to another, and that of national goods between any point on the coast and a national port, whether it be of entry or for the coast trade.

ART. 292. The transportation of the baggage of passengers traveling from one national port to another cannot be considered as coasting trade.

ART. 293. Only national vessels can engage in the coasting trade, except in the following cases, when it may be permitted to foreign vessels that ask such privilege:—

I. When at the port there is no national vessel with open register, and carrying goods to the place to which the foreign vessels ask to be permitted to go.

II. When, although there is a national vessel with open register for the same destination, its sailing cannot take place until eight days after the date fixed by the foreign vessels that ask the permit.

III. When merely reference is made to the transportation of coin, fruits, and fresh vegetables.

IV. When, owing to some public calamity, the carrying of provisions or other class of assistance may be of urgent necessity.

ART. 294. If there is a national line dedicated to the coasting trade, that may make, with due regularity, at least two round trips every month, with fixed time-table and stated day of sailing, no permit shall be granted to any foreign vessel to carry on such coast-

ing trade between the points of the itinerary of the former, unless upon the express condition that it will open its register at least three days before the departure of the national vessel, and that it will sail at furthest six days after the arrival of such vessel upon its return trip.

ART. 295. The permit to a foreign vessel for carrying on coasting trade in the cases stated in subdivisions I and II of article 293, can only be granted by the Treasury Department, based on the report relative thereto sent by the corresponding custom house.

ART. 296. In the cases referred to in subdivisions III and IV of article 293, the custom house collector shall grant the corresponding permit, giving immediate notice thereof to the Treasury Department.

The remaining articles of said Chapter VIII refer to the manner in which merchandise may be carried in and unloaded from vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Chapter IX treats "*Of exportation in general.*"

Its first two sections are as follows:—

ART. 321. All national products, articles and manufactures are free from duty on their exportation, with exception of those that may be specially assessed by the laws.

ART. 322. The exportation of national antiquities is prohibited.

The remaining articles of said Chapter IX give the rules and regulations for all exportation, from the ports of the republic.

Chapter X treats of the "*Transit of national or nationalized merchandise across foreign territory*" and Chapter XI of the "*Return of national merchandise coming from abroad.*" In Chapter XII, entitled "*Introduction into the interior of foreign merchandise coming from ports of entry,*" and in Chapter XIII, which treats of the "*Introduction of foreign merchandise for its examination in places in the interior of the republic,*" the rules and regulations relating to those subjects are laid down.

Chapter XIV, entitled "*International transit of foreign merchandise through the territory of the republic,*" begins as follows:—

ART. 368. The international transit of foreign goods through the territory of the republic is permitted, in conformity with the regulations laid down in this chapter.

ART. 369. All merchandise destined for transit through the territory of the republic must necessarily make its entrance and de-

parture through the points previously designated by the general government.

ART. 370. Goods for transit shall be accompanied by the corresponding consular invoices in the form and terms prescribed for the trade of importation, in the articles of this law relative thereto; and the officers at the port or frontier custom house through which they shall enter, shall observe the same formalities with reference thereto that this law prescribes for the articles intended for consumption in the republic.

The remaining articles of said Chapter XIV fully explain the proceedings for effecting the transit of foreign merchandise through the territory of the republic.

Chapter XV treats "*Of warehouses for the deposit of foreign goods;*" the manner of establishing and the rules to govern said warehouses and the goods deposited therein.

Chapter XVI relates to "*Frontier custom houses.*" Its first section, entitled "*Traffic in General,*" may be translated as follows:—

ART. 443. Traffic through the frontiers of the republic cannot take place, excepting through the points where frontier custom houses may be established, and through the paths and fords designated by the collectors of the corresponding custom houses.

ART. 444. Railroad trains carrying freight cars or empty flat cars, cannot cross the Mexican frontier, excepting from five o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the afternoon, from the 15th of April to the 15th of September, and from seven o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon from the 16th of September to the 14th of April.

ART. 445. Trains carrying passengers only may be permitted to cross till ten o'clock at night; but the custom house must keep the baggage cars in deposit to be examined on the following day, at the hour for their dispatch, and will only permit the passengers to carry with them the small packages of baggage that they bring in their hands.

ART. 446. A train may also be permitted to cross at some other time of the day or night in case of urgent necessity for the public service, but only by virtue of a special order from the executive of the Union, communicated by the Treasury Department.

ART. 447. At the places on the frontier where there may be

tramways for international transit, such tramways shall be subject to the prescriptions of article 445. After ten o'clock at night the transit can only be permitted by the collector of the corresponding custom house, but he must give notice to the Treasury Department that he has granted such permit.

ART. 448. Public hacks and private carriages shall be subject to what is provided in article 445, and it is only the custom house collectors who may permit political authorities and their agents, and the physicians of both towns, to cross at any time of the night, providing, however, that no one shall be exempt from the fiscal regulations established by this law.

ART. 449. Traffic through the paths and fords designated by the corresponding custom houses, where boats, canoes, horses, and mules, and common wagons, etc., are employed, shall only be permitted from the break of day till nightfall, at any season of the year.

The infringement of this prescription shall be punished in conformity with the articles of this Ordinance relative to clandestine traffic.

ART. 450. Tramway companies, carriages, and other means of international transportation of passengers, are obliged to announce by means of notices placed within their conveyances that it is not permitted to carry therein any merchandise, unless accompanied by the corresponding custom house documents; the conductors and their conveyances being subject, in case of an infraction, to the penalties established for smuggling.

ART. 451. The owners of cars for transportation of merchandise that pass them from foreign to Mexican territory within a stated time, shall solicit from the custom house collector the proper permit therefor, and execute a bond to the satisfaction of said officer, for the importation duties that may be applicable thereto, so that in case they shall not have returned them to the starting-place within the time granted, the bond shall be enforced. The time granted by the custom house collectors shall merely be that strictly necessary to facilitate the operations of international trade in which they may be engaged, and shall, in no instance, exceed a period of eight days.

ART. 452. Persons who may come from abroad for the purpose of making surveys, mining explorations, etc., and bring with them

wagons, carriages, tools, or instruments for their investigations, and ask a permit to go into the interior of the country, may obtain it from the Treasury Department, if the latter deems proper to grant it; provided they shall execute a bond to the satisfaction of the corresponding custom house collector, conditioned that if, at the termination of the period stated by the Treasury Department, the re-exportation has not been made, the duties that may have been assessed on the arrival of the articles shall be collected.

ART. 453. Wagons and carriages, and their teams or spans of animals that may be taken into the interior of the republic in conformity with the privilege granted in the foregoing article, shall be described as accurately as possible in the bond that may be executed, so that they can be identified when they are re-exported.

ART. 454. It is unequivocally forbidden to the owners of wagons and carriages taken into the interior of the republic, under the terms stated in articles 451 and 452, to use them for hire to carry merchandise or passengers within the republic in mines, farms, roads, or towns. Should this prohibition be violated, the bond shall be enforced.

ART. 455. The collectors of the corresponding custom houses may grant to the inhabitants of the Mexican frontiers a temporary permit in writing, to pass to foreign territory their wagons or carriages, it being necessary to accurately describe in the permit the conveyances and their teams or spans of animals. If, after the expiration of the period granted, the parties concerned have not returned them to their starting-place, the permit for their return shall become void, and thereafter they cannot be returned, except upon the payment of the corresponding duties as foreign articles.

ART. 456. Should there arise a material impossibility to comply with the prescriptions of articles 451, 452, and 453, owing to superior force duly proven, the Treasury Department shall determine what it may deem just in the premises.

Section II of said Chapter XVI treats of "*Transportation of foreign merchandise through frontier custom houses,*" and may be translated as follows:—

ART. 457. All merchandise imported through any one of the international railways must be accompanied by the corresponding manifests and consular invoices, as is stated in articles 23 and 44 of

this Ordinance, and must contain all the requisites stated in models 45 and 46.

These manifests do not require a consular certificate.

ART. 458. Shippers of articles who employ some other means of transportation, must accompany the articles sent with the proper consular invoice, excepting in case of small importations, to which reference is made in article 468 of this Ordinance.

ART. 459. The conductor of a freight train, upon arriving to national territory, shall deliver to the chief inspector or to the officer who may perform his duties, a general manifest, in accordance with model No. 45, of all the packages that he brings, stating the number and mark of the freight and flat car loaded and those empty, if the train brings any, and a list of the packages with inflammable materials, in conformity with model No. 5.

The chief inspector shall immediately deliver the documents to the custom house collector, together with a note stating the hour of the arrival of the train and any other circumstance which he may deem of interest.

ART. 460. Should the manifest be not delivered upon the arrival of the train, such failure shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500, in the discretion of the custom house collector and with the approval of the Treasury Department. The failure of presentation of a list of inflammable articles shall be punished with a fine not to exceed \$50.

ART. 461. The consignee of the train named in the manifest, has the duty to present to the custom house within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the articles, a simple copy of said manifest, which will be preserved by the custom house in its archives, while the original is used to prove the account relative thereto.

ART. 462. As soon as the custom house collector deems it convenient, he may order that the packages be unloaded, for which purpose a division of inspectors shall make a list of the marks and numbers of each one of the packages, so that after the train is unloaded, the list so made may be compared with the general manifest.

ART. 463. Whenever there are differences owing to a lack or excess of packages when unloading the train, the prescriptions of articles 125, 126, and 127 of this Ordinance shall be carried out, with the modification of time, as laid down in article 465.

ART. 464. Packages containing explosive, inflammable, or corrosive matters shall have a label that may state the same in large letters, the provisions of article 85 of this Ordinance being applicable to this class of articles.

ART. 465. Conductors or consignees of the train have the power to add or amend their manifest within twenty-four hours immediately after the arrival of the goods.

These additions or amendments shall be passed upon by the collectors of the custom houses, in accordance with the prescriptions of article 124 of this Ordinance, and they must be presented in duplicate and in writing, one of the copies to have revenue stamps of the value of twenty-five cents.

ART. 466. Consignees of merchandise shall have the power of making additions and amendments to their consular invoices within the time stated in the foregoing article. These amendments must be presented in quadruplicate, one of such copies to have revenue stamps of the value of twenty-five cents, and must contain the other requisites mentioned in article 137 of this Ordinance.

These additions and amendments shall be passed upon by the custom house collectors, in accordance with the prescriptions of articles 130 and 133 of this law, complying in all particulars with Chapter IV thereof.

ART. 467. In order to dispatch the merchandise, consignees must present their respective petitions in the terms stated in articles 147 to 150 of this Ordinance, and the custom house when it receives them shall act as is shown in section I of Chapter V of the same Ordinance; the dispatching of the merchandise being made in strict accordance with the prescriptions of said chapter.

ART. 468. Small importations of foreign merchandise coming from towns situated opposite to the Mexican custom house, and destined for consumption in frontier towns, when the duties due on the merchandise sent at one time do not exceed the sum of \$100, shall be made by virtue of "*importation permits*," to be issued by the corresponding custom house.

ART. 469. In order to carry out the provisions of the foregoing article, the following rules should be observed:—

I. Importers shall present a petition in quadruplicate to the custom house collector, in accordance with model No. 47. In these

petitions the merchandise shall be described, by complying with all the requisites that article 44 of the Ordinance exacts with reference to consular invoices, each leaf thereof of legal size to have revenue stamps of the value of twenty-five cents.

II. The custom house collector shall place on the stamped petition a note in the following words: "*Let it pass to the controller for revision and comparison,*" and the latter shall subscribe his approval if everything is in order, but should something be wanting, the permit shall not be granted, and the party concerned shall be instructed to make his petitions anew, either because they differ among themselves or because they lack the information necessary for the adjustment of the duties, all of which shall be explained to the party concerned.

III. If the petitions are correct, the controller shall place on the original, which is the stamped one, the number which in its order may correspond thereto, by taking it from a stub book, which for that purpose the custom houses will receive, properly stamped by the Treasury Department, by registering on that portion of the stub which should remain on the book all the data therein stated, and shall send such petitions to the custom house collector, in order that said official may write his signature under the words, "*The importation is allowed.*"

IV. When the permits are issued, the parties concerned must present them to the Mexican consul or consular agent resident in the foreign town opposite to the Mexican custom house, in order that they may be certified in the following manner: "*This permit was presented in ——— written folios, and contains ——— packages,*" with the date, signature of the consul or consular agent and seal of the consulate.

V. When the certificate is issued, the consuls shall return to the parties concerned, one of the copies of the permit, which shall serve as consular invoice for the purposes of the importation.

VI. All merchandise accompanied by the corresponding permit for importation, shall be presented to the watchman at the custom house gate where the entry is to be effected, so that he may compare the marks, numbers, and packages with the corresponding permit, and if he finds them to be correct, he shall register in a book to be kept for that purpose, legalized by the custom house officials,

the number of the document, the name of the importer, the quantity of packages, the generic class of the merchandise and the total value thereof. Having done this, he shall write on the permit the following words: "*Compared and registered on folios ——— of the corresponding book,*" with the date, seal, and signature of the custom officer.

VII. If upon comparing there is a difference as to the class and number of packages from those stated in the permit, or should the watchman notice any other irregularity, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing to the custom house collector, and this official shall, like in every other case, send the articles to the custom house under the custody of a customs inspector.

VIII. When the merchandise shall arrive at the custom house, the collector shall appoint an appraiser, who may make the examination and dispatch the articles, which operations shall be carried out by this officer in strict accordance with the prescriptions of Chapter V of this law.

ART. 470. Importers of articles with "*importation permits*" shall have the power to amend and add to such permits, provided they do it within twenty-four hours after they may have been issued, and precisely before the articles are dispatched by the custom house.

These amendments and additions must comply with the requirements of article 137 of this Ordinance, and they shall be passed upon in conformity with article 130 thereof.

ART. 471. The "*importation permits*" shall become void three days after their date, if during that time the merchandise regarding which the permits were granted, shall not have been introduced into the country; but in that case the parties concerned are obliged to return them to the custom house, stating at the bottom thereof, and under their signature, that they desist from making the importation.

ART. 472. Any importers who do not comply with the prescriptions of the foregoing article shall not thereafter be granted any "*importation permits*" until they return those that the custom house issued and became void.

Should it be impossible to return such documents, because they may have been mislaid or owing to superior force, the parties concerned must so state it, under writing, to the custom house so as not to incur in the penalty prescribed in this article.

ART. 473. At the end of every month, when the consuls shall,

in compliance with what is prescribed in article 73 of this Ordinance, transmit to the proper frontier custom house the statement and original of the *permits* which they may have certified, the latter office shall make the corresponding revision, declaring void those which, according to the prescriptions of article 471, may have become null.

ART. 474. All the failures incurred in by the importers in the preparation of their documents, as well as the cases of fraud and smuggling, shall be punished in conformity with the prescriptions of this Ordinance.

Section III of Chapter XVI treats of the "*Introduction of foreign merchandise coming from frontier custom houses.*"

Section IV of said Chapter XVI is as follows:

Of passengers and their baggage at the frontier custom houses on entering the country.

ART. 479. Upon the arrival of a passenger train at the Mexican frontier, the head of the division of inspectors established at the railway station shall direct one or more inspectors to board the cars and examine the packages which the passengers may carry by hand, placing in those already examined and that do not contain any articles subject to the payment of duties, a ticket or tag with the following inscription, "*Dispatched by the inspectors of the custom house at*" When some of such packages contain articles subject to the payment of duties, they shall be taken under the care of the officer who makes the examination, to the place dedicated to the dispatch of baggage, where the passenger shall immediately prepare a statement in writing, in the form shown in model No. 24, with the information which he can obtain, for the adjustment of the duties. Printed blanks of these statements shall be kept at the custom houses, so as to give them to the passengers whenever it may be required.

ART. 480. Until the examination of the packages which the passengers may carry by hand is concluded, no package can be taken out of the train.

ART. 481. All the baggage carried in the baggage car of the train shall be unloaded at the place designated for such purpose, at the expense of the railroad.

ART. 482. The unloading of the baggage shall be done in presence of one of the inspectors appointed by the custom house collector,

and this officer is obliged, when that operation is finished, to visit the car where the baggage was placed, so as to determine whether any of the packages remain, without having been taken to the place where the examination is to take place.

ART. 483. Passengers are under the obligation of opening their packages and delivering the keys to open them, so that the appraiser appointed by the custom house collector may, together with the chief of the inspectors, examine those that may correspond to each one of them.

ART. 484. Before the examination of the packages unloaded from the baggage car is commenced, the passengers must state whether they bring any articles that are subject to the payment of duties. Should they state that there are any, they must make their declaration in writing in conformity with the prescriptions of article 479, relating to the small bundles carried by hand.

When it has been stated that some articles are subject to the payment of duties, proceedings may be had thereon as prescribed in article 221.

ART. 485. Should the owner of the articles refuse to pay the duties due thereon, they shall be sent to the custom house, where they may be kept deposited during thirty days. After that time has elapsed, without their being claimed, they shall be sold at public auction, and the balance of the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the importation duties, warehouse and other expenses, shall be kept in deposit to be returned to the owner of the merchandise, as is stated in Chapter XX of this Ordinance.

ART. 486. As the various pieces of baggage are dispatched, the inspector designated by the custom house shall fix upon each package a ticket or tag with this inscription, "*Examined at the custom house of*," whilst the watchman at the door shall permit that the packages dispatched be taken out and shipped.

ART. 487. If when the baggage is dispatched some package remains, on which no request for examination has been made, the appraiser or inspector shall order that it be taken to the custom house under the care of one of the inspectors, who may be on duty at the railway station.

ART. 488. The custom house collector, upon receiving the package

or packages sent by the appraiser, shall order that before they are deposited in the custom house, they may be tied up crosswise with wire with lead seals affixed on their extreme ends.

ART. 489. If a piece of baggage remains in the warehouses of the custom house during six months without being claimed, the packages shall be opened and the articles contained therein shall be examined; the custom house collector will then order that the articles be sold at public auction and proceedings had thereon in conformity with the prescriptions of Chapter XX of this Ordinance.

ART. 490. Both in cases mentioned in the foregoing article, as in those stated in articles 45, 118, 119, and 235, the custom house collector shall order that public notice be given to the owners of the articles detained, by publishing advertisements thereof in the newspapers of the place, stating the time when they shall be sold at public auction.

ART. 491. When the owner of a piece of baggage refuses to open it for its examination, the package shall be forwarded to the warehouses, to be deposited therein, and proceedings had thereon in conformity with the prescriptions of article 485 of this chapter, the penalty of double duties to be applied if it is found to contain articles for trade.

ART. 492. The inhabitants of the towns situated along the frontiers shall not be considered as passengers, owing to their simple transit between the frontier towns of the republic, and those of foreign countries, and in such cases they shall not be entitled to enjoy the prerogatives granted under article 224 of this Ordinance, regarding baggages; free passage being granted only to the articles that in the discretion of the corresponding custom house collectors may be indispensable for such transit.

ART. 493. The inhabitants and passers by along the foreign frontiers shall be permitted to cross to Mexican territory with a horse or carriage, without requiring the payment of duties therefor, provided that the person bringing it comes with the special object of returning on the same horse or carriage on the same or following day.

ART. 494. The inhabitants of the Mexican frontier shall be permitted to cross into foreign territory with a horse or carriage, without exacting therefor the formalities in cases of exportation, nor regarding importation on their return, if made within a period not to

exceed eight days. The permit shall contain an exact description of the carriage, horses and harness, for their identification upon their return.

If under cover of this privilege a substitution of horses, carriages, or harness should be made in foreign territory, in order to introduce them fraudulently upon the return to the republic, the penalties prescribed by this Ordinance for cases of fraud shall be applied to the infringer.

ART. 495. Besides the special proceedings prescribed in this chapter, in other matters compliance shall be had of the prescriptions contained in section V of Chapter V of this Ordinance.

Chapter XVII of the law treats of "*Revenue stamps*;" Chapter XVIII relates to the "*Violations of the law and penalties*;" Chapter XIX regulates "*Law proceedings*" under the Ordinance; Chapter XX prescribes rules for the "*Sale of merchandise at public auction*," and Chapter XXI prescribes the rules for the "*Disposal of the penalties imposed for infractions of this law*."

Chapter XXII of the law treats of the "*Free Zone*." The first articles of the first section of said chapter entitled "*Special Concessions*" are as follows:—

ART. 675. By Free Zone is understood a strip of national territory which extends along the northern frontier of the republic, in the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Territory of Lower California, from Matamoros to Tiajuana, stretching twenty kilometers in width towards the interior, starting from the frontier line.

ART. 676. As special concession to the Free Zone all articles imported by its inhabitants for consumption within said zone shall pay for importation duties ten per cent of the amount stated in the tariff of this Ordinance, excepting in case of cattle subject to the payment of duties, regarding which the entire amount of duties shall be levied.

Merchandise which according to the law has to pay the interior income tax, shall be subject to the payment of this entire tax, calculated upon the importation duties in conformity with the tariff and additions made thereto, in the terms stated in article 505 of this Ordinance, because the concession granted by this article only refers to importation duties.

ART. 677. The importation of foreign articles for consumption in the Free Zone shall be made in conformity with the prescriptions of this Ordinance regarding frontier custom houses, and such foreign merchandise cannot be introduced into said Zone, excepting through the custom houses for the general entry of merchandise.

In the dispatch of said articles the following rules must be observed:—

I. The consignees must present their petitions in conformity with the prescriptions of Chapter V of this Ordinance. Only in cases of small importations accompanied by an "*importation permit*," to which reference is had in article 468 of this Ordinance, shall the consignees be exempted from the obligation of preparing petitions for the dispatch of merchandise, the presentation of the corresponding "*permit*" being sufficient for that purpose.

II. After the necessary requisites for the documents are complied with, and the appraiser is designated for the examination and dispatch of the articles, the latter operation shall be made in conformity with the prescriptions of Chapter V of this Ordinance.

The rest of said section I of Chapter XXII regulates the manner of ascertaining the duties to be paid and how they are to be distributed.

Section II of said chapter treats of the "*Transportation of foreign goods within the Free Zone*;" section III refers to the "*Consumption of merchandise in those places in which neither frontier custom house nor customs sections are established*;" and section IV treats of the "*Introduction into the interior of the republic of merchandise coming from the Free Zone*."

Chapter XXIII is the last of the Ordinance, is entitled "*General Provisions*," and may be translated as follows:—

ART. 697. Collectors and employes of the custom houses and customs inspections shall treat all persons who have business with their offices with due consideration, and shall not occasion them any more delay than such as is indispensable for the fulfillment of the provisions of this Ordinance.

ART. 698. The head watchmen of the warehouses are responsible for the articles that may be mislaid before they are dispatched by the owners or consignees, if the articles have been placed in deposit in the warehouses; and the inspectors, for those that may have re-

mained in their care outside of the warehouses. In every case the claim shall be presented to the head of the proper department.

ART. 699. Manifests, consular invoices, and the other custom house documents, may be prepared by means of reproducing apparatus and systems, even if violet inks of methyl and other anilines be used therein, provided the reproduction is sufficiently distinct and the writing plainly legible.

ART. 700. When any packages are to be tied with wire and sealed up, an employe of the customs inspection shall watch the operation of placing the wires, both in order that they may see that each package is well secured, and to prevent that, through a defect in the tying, they might easily become unfastened, owing to the operations required for their transportation.

ART. 701. All the expenses of moving and fastening the packages shall be on account of the parties concerned, who shall furthermore pay to the custom house the value of the lead seals at the rate of five cents apiece.

ART. 702. For the purposes of this law all merchandise must be considered foreign, if they appear as such by means of coverings, marks, or signs, even though they may be products or manufactures of national origin.

ART. 703. The receipts of foreign merchandise through postal parcels shall be regulated by the prescriptions of the corresponding Postal Conventions, and of the regulations issued by the Interior and Treasury Departments.

ART. 704. The Treasury Department is authorized to diminish in exceptional cases, and when justice may demand it, the penalties that this Ordinance imposes, and even to release from them those who may have committed some violation thereof.

ART. 705. All laws and regulations that may contravene the fulfillment of this Ordinance are repealed.

TABLE OF MONEY VALUES

(Applicable to Art. 78 of the Ordinance of Maritime and Frontier Custom Houses), showing the Equivalents of Different Foreign Coins, as Compared with the Mexican Peso (Dollar), which is the monetary unit of the Republic.

COUNTRIES.	COIN.	METALS.	Equivalents in Mexican dollars and cents.
Argentine Republic.....	Dollar.....	Gold and silver..	\$1 00
Austria.....	Florin.....	Silver.....	0 50
Belgium.....	Franc.....	Gold and silver..	0 20
Bolivia.....	Bolivian.....	Silver.....	0 90
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	Gold.....	0 55
British America.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1 00
Central America.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	0 90
Chile.....	Dollar.....	Gold and silver..	0 95
China.....	Tael.....	Silver.....	1 25
Colombia.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	0 90
Cuba.....	Dollar.....	Gold and silver..	1 00
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	0 27
Ecuador.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	0 90
Egypt.....	Piaster.....	Gold.....	0 05
France.....	Franc.....	Gold and silver..	0 20
Germany.....	Mark.....	Gold.....	0 25
Great Britain.....	Pound sterling..	Gold.....	5 00
Greece.....	Dracon.....	Gold and silver..	0 20
Haiti.....	Gourde.....	Gold and silver..	1 00
India.....	Rupee.....	Silver.....	0 40
Italy.....	Lire.....	Gold and silver..	0 20
Japan.....	Yen.....	Silver.....	1 00
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	Gold and silver..	0 40
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	0 27
Paraguay.....	Silver.....	Gold.....	1 00
Peru.....	Sol.....	Silver.....	0 90
Porto Rico.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1 00
Portugal.....	Milreis.....	Gold.....	1 08
Russia.....	Ruble.....	Silver.....	0 70
Sandwich Islands.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1 00
Spain.....	Peseta.....	Gold and silver..	0 20
".....	Dollar.....	Gold and silver..	1 00
St. Thomas.....	Dollar.....	Gold and silver..	1 00
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	0 27
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	Gold and silver..	0 20
Turkey.....	Piaster.....	Gold.....	0 05
United States of America.....	Dollar.....	Gold and silver..	1 00
Uruguay.....	Patacon.....	Gold.....	1 00
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	Gold and silver..	0 20

TARIFF OF IMPORTATION DUTIES.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

I. All merchandise annotated in the vocabulary annexed to this Ordinance, shall pay the rate assigned in the subdivision to which it corresponds in this tariff.

II. Merchandise not comprised in the nomenclature of the tariff or vocabulary shall pay duties in conformity with section II of Chapter V of this Ordinance.

III. Merchandise annotated in the tariff or vocabulary annexed to this Ordinance, with the words "of all classes," without having after it the exception "of those not specified," shall pay the rate corresponding to the subdivision to which they belong, even if they contain other materials which are not gold, silver, or platinum.

IV. Manufactures composed of two or more materials, which are not expressly specified in the tariff or vocabulary, shall pay the rate corresponding to the material that exists in a large amount in such manufactures, excepting those that contain ornaments or accessories of gold, silver, or platinum.

V. When a manufactured article made up of several things quoted in the tariff or vocabulary of this Ordinance, shall come unmounted, and each thing is referred to separately in the invoice, even if all are found in the same package, provided that the weight of each of those things can be ascertained, the duties payable thereon shall be adjusted in conformity with those which correspond to each one of them.

VI. Scientific instruments, such as barometers, thermometers, or others, which may come affixed to some manufactured article such as statues, candelabra, inkstands, watches, etc., shall pay the duties that are applicable to the article of which they form a part.

VII. Mirrors which form part of a piece of furniture are those which constitute an essential portion thereof, and that could not be separated from it without becoming incomplete; therefore mirrors cannot be considered part of furniture such as those that are placed on side tables, are in no way affixed to the piece of furniture, and may be used entirely by themselves.

VIII. By net weight must be understood the intrinsic weight of the merchandise, without the interior casings, packages or wrappings.

IX. By legal weight must be understood the weight of the goods including only the interior casings, wrappings, casks, boxes of cardboard, wood, or tin in which they may be packed inside of the exterior box, which serves as the outside or general receptacle.

When goods taxed on the legal weight have no interior covering, but come simply with an exterior package, the intrinsic weight of the merchandise must be considered its legal weight. In ascertaining the legal weight, no account shall be taken of the straw or shavings with which the articles may have been packed within the exterior or general case, nor of the legal weight of the latter.

X. By gross weight must be understood the weight of the merchandise with all its wrappings and cases, interior and exterior, without allowance for packing, filling, or hoops.

When a package contains several articles taxed on the gross weight, the custom house will apportion the tare among them according to their respective legal weight, complying, however, with what is prescribed in article 50 of this Ordinance.

XI. Articles which are taxed on the gross weight shall pay duties upon the total weight of the merchandise, when they come without wrappings or packages or are contained in cases which are assessable.

XII. When manufactured articles having fringes are dutiable on the square meter, the measurement shall include such fringes. If they are dutiable according to weight, the weight must include that of the fringe.

XIII. By ordinary casings or wrappings are understood the flasks, earthen or glass bottles or receptacles, iron, zinc, copper, and lead cases, boxes of wooden, pasteboard, tin, etc., which are appropriate to the merchandise which they may contain, and do not by themselves constitute a merchandise giving greater value to the contents, or which may be used separately without it.

When merchandise contained in ordinary casings or wrappings pays duties on the net weight, number, or measurement, such casings or wrappings shall not pay any importation duties.

If the merchandise contained is that taxed on the legal or on

the gross weight, then the said ordinary casings or wrappings shall pay the duties corresponding to the merchandise contained therein.

XIV. Casings or wrappings which are not of the customary class stated in the foregoing subdivision, and are plainly shown not to correspond to the merchandise which they contain, but that by themselves have a merchantable value, either because they constitute a fashionable casing or wrapping, or because they have a different application to that to which they are then placed, shall pay the duties corresponding thereto, and must be stated in the invoice so as to be taxed.

XV. When articles taxed in the tariff come serving as exterior casings or wrappings, such as boxes for coin, trunks, valises, furniture, etc., they shall pay their corresponding duties, but in this case no tare shall be taken into account.

XVI. Cloths which come as wrappings to the merchandise in the interior of the packages, shall be stated in the invoices and pay the duties corresponding thereon in conformity with the tariff, no matter what their amount and class may be, excepting impermeable, tarred, or waxed cloths which are merely used for the purpose of protecting the merchandise from the exterior dampness, and may come in an amount indispensable for such purpose.

XVII. Cloths and articles of linen, hemp, or analogous vegetable fibers, with a mixture of cotton in any proportion, not determined in this Tariff or the Vocabulary annexed hereto, shall pay the duty which corresponds to cloths or articles of pure linen.

XVIII. Cloths of wool with mixture of any material which is not fine metal, as well as those which contain in the texture a mixture of cotton, linen, flax, or other analogous vegetable fiber, in whatever proportion, shall pay the duty corresponding to the cloths of pure wool.

XIX. Silk ribbons with mixture of cotton, linen, or wools are considered merely those wherein the warp or woof is formed in their entirety by threads of cotton, linen, or wool.

XX. Cloths and articles of silk with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool shall be considered those in which the mixture is found in the texture or in many portions thereof. Those which have said mixture only on the edges shall pay the duties which correspond to cloths or articles of silk.

XXI. By dresses partly made are considered those which, placed on cardboard or in any other manner, are wrapped up, basted, or pinned in such way, shall form a pattern of the waist or skirt for which they are intended, and their ornaments are so appropriate to that object that it is plain that the arrangement constitutes by itself a portion of the merit of the whole. If these conditions are wanting, when the case refers to cloths wrapped up without the artistic form of a model and with ornaments apart or placed in such a way that they might be used separately, then duties shall be paid on the cloth in accordance with its class and also those corresponding on the ornaments.

XXII. Handkerchiefs of cotton or linen cloth, with plain texture, although they have an ornamented or worked border, if it is not embroidered or in Spanish lacework, shall be considered as of plain texture.

Handkerchiefs having only a small embroidery of cotton, linen, wool, or silk in one corner alone, shall be taxed as belonging to the class of texture, and not as embroidered.

Handkerchiefs with white background and having merely a strip of fringe in colors, shall be considered as made of white cloth.

XXIII. Jewelry and every kind of manufactured articles which may be contained in cases, shall be placed in the invoice having the weight and class of such cases separately stated so that they may be taxed respectively.

By cases are to be considered the wooden or cardboard boxes lined with cloth or leather, as well as the wooden ones varnished and polished, lined in their interior with cloth or leather, and suitable to contain one or several objects in their corresponding divisions or receptacles.

XXIV. Mounting or setting must be understood as being the part of metal which adheres to an article of glass or porcelain, and serving as ornament or support and forming an essential part thereof.

The screws or caps which unite two or more pieces, the small caps at the extremities, the covers or stoppers of bottles or flasks or gilt or silver ornaments laid precisely on the glass cannot be considered as mountings or settings.

XXV. Nickel-plated articles of metal shall pay the rate assigned to those of the metal which constitutes the article.

XXVI. When medicinal drugs and chemical products have on their interior wrappings a label or ticket different from the contents stated in the invoice, even though the merchandise agree with the statement so made, they shall be rated with the highest duty, whether it be of the article stated in the invoice or of the article mentioned in the ticket or label.

XXVII. When coming with industrial machinery or apparatus there are as accessories articles rated in the tariff, in amounts in excess of what is indispensable to make them begin operations, whatever is found in excess shall be rated in conformity with the duties appropriate thereto.

TARIFF.

NOTE.—1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds. 1 square meter=1.196 square yards.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances.	Materias Animales.	
I. LIVE ANIMALS.	I. ANIMALES VIVOS.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Animals, alive, not specified. . . .	Animales vivos, no especificados.	Free.
Geldings. per head. . . .	Caballos castrados. . . . por cabeza. . . .	40.00
Stallions, mares, and colts more than one year old. . . per head. . . .	Caballos enteros, yeguas y potros de más de un año por cabeza. . . .	30.00
Swine and sucking pigs per kilogram. . . .	Cerdos y lechoncillos. kilo. . . .	.03
Neat cattle and their calves per kilogram. . . .	Ganado vacuno y sus crías kilo . . . .	.03
Sheep and goats. per head. . . .	Ganado cabrío y ovejuno, por cabeza. . . .	1.50
Mules. per head. . . .	Ganado mular. por cabeza. . . .	5.00
Asses. per head. . . .	Ganado asnal. por cabeza. . . .	3.00
Sucklings of the above mentioned, with the exception of calves and sucking pigs, pay 25 per cent of the duties on the grown animals, in conformity with this tariff.	Las crías de leche de los ganados especificados, con excepción de los becerros y lechoncillos, causarán por derechos de importación el 25 por ciento de los que correspondan conforme á esta tarifa.	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights and measures.
Animal substances—continued.	Materias animales—continúa.	
II. ANIMAL PARTS.	II. DESPOJOS DE ANIMALES.	
<i>Articles of food.</i>	<i>Alimenticios.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Meat, fresh, all kinds, including fowl, net weight . . . per kilo. . .	Carne fresca de res de pelo ó cerda y de aves, peso neto kilo. . .	. 10
Fish, fresh, including that kept in ice	Pescado fresco aun cuando esté conservado en hielo	Free.
Meats, smoked or salted, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Carnes, ahumadas ó saladas, peso legal kilo. . .	. 20
Fish and shellfish, dry, salted, smoked, or pickled, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Pescados y mariscos secos, salados, ahumados ó salpessos, peso legal kilo. . .	. 12
<i>Industrial.</i>	<i>Industriales.</i>	
Animals prepared for cabinets of natural history, gross weight per kilogram. . .	Animales preparados para gabinetes de historia natural, peso bruto kilo. . .	. 01
Whalebone in the rough, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Barbas de ballena en bruto, peso legal kilo. . .	. 10
Wool waste, gross weight per kilogram. . .	Borra de lana, peso bruto kilo. . .	. 02
Tortoise shell in the rough, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Carey en bruto, peso legal kilo. . .	. 25
Bristles for shoemakers, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Cerde para zapatero, peso legal kilo. . .	. 10
Cochineal, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Cochinilla, peso legal kilo. . .	. 10
Hair, horse and cow, and bristles, gross weight . . . per kilogram. . .	Crin, cerda y pelo de vaca, peso bruto kilo. . .	. 03
Horn, in the rough, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Cuerno en bruto, peso legal kilo. . .	. 10
Spermaceti, crude, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Esperma de ballena en marqueta, peso legal kilo. . .	. 25
Animal fats not specified, gross weight per kilogram. . .	Grasas animales no especificadas, peso bruto kilo. . .	. 10
Bone, in the rough, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Hueso en bruto, peso legal kilo. . .	. 10
Wool, in the fleece, net weight per kilogram. . .	Lana en vellon, peso neto kilo. . .	. 10
Wool, carded, net weight per kilogram. . .	Lana cardada, peso neto kilo. . .	. 15
Ivory, in the rough, legal weight per kilogram. . .	Marfil en bruto, peso legal kilo. . .	. 25
Mother-of-pearl, in the rough, legal weight . . . per kilogram. . .	Nácar en bruto, peso legal kilo. . .	. 25

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances —continued.	Materias animales —continúa.	
11. ANIMAL PARTS—continued.	II. DESPOJOS DE ANIMALES—cont.	
<i>Industrial</i> —continued.	<i>Industriales</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hair, human, net weight per kilogram..	Pelo humano, peso neto.....kilo..	10.00
Hair, goat or camel, net weight per kilogram..	Pelo de cabra y de camello, peso neto.....kilo..	.10
Fur, beaver, legal weight per kilogram..	Pelo de castor, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Fur or hair, vicuña, rabbit, hare, muskrat, and the like, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Pelo de vicuña, conejo, liebre, rata almizclada, ragondin y sus semejantes, peso legal, .....kilo..	2.00
Pearls, unset..... per carat..	Perlas sin montaduras, quilate... .50	.50
Skins, of all kinds, untanned, gross weight... per kilogram..	Pieles de todas clases, sin curtir, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Feathers, for ornaments, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Plumas para adornos, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Feathers and down, for pillows, legal weight... per kilogram...	Pluma y plumon para almohadas, peso legal... kilo..	.75
Sepia, legal weight... per kilo..	Sepia, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
<i>Medicinal.</i>	<i>Medicinales.</i>	
Musk, legal weight... per kilo..	Almizcle, peso legal.....kilo..	6.00
Cantharides, legal weight per kilogram..	Cantáridas, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Castoreum, legal weight per kilogram..	Castóreo, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
III. ANIMAL PRODUCTS.	III. PRODUCTOS ANIMALES.	
<i>Alimentary substances.</i>	<i>Alimenticios.</i>	
Sausages of all kinds, and hams, legal weight... per kilogram..	Butifarras, chorizos, salchichones y jamón en pernil, peso legal..... kilo..	.20
Meats, fish, and shellfish, preserved, legal weight, per kilogram..	Carnes, pescados y mariscos en conserva, peso legal.....kilo..	.15
Eggs, fresh.....	Huevos frescos.....	Free.
Milk, fresh.....	Leche fresca.....	Free.
Milk, condensed, legal weight per kilogram..	Leche condensada, peso legal.....kilo..	.15
Lard, net weight. per kilogram..	Manteca de cerdo, peso neto.....kilo..	.20
Butter, legal weight... per kilo..	Mantequilla, peso legal... kilo..	.20

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances —continued.	Materias animales —continúa.	
III. ANIMAL PRODUCTS—contin'd.	III. PRODUCTOS ANIMALES—cont.	
<i>Alimentary substances</i> —continued.	<i>Alimenticios</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Honey, gross weight...per kilo...	Miel de abeja, peso bruto...kilo..	.05
Cheese of all kinds, legal weight per kilogram..	Queso de todas clases, peso legal kilo..	.12
<i>Industrial.</i>	<i>Industriales.</i>	
Oil, fish, legal weight	Aceite de pescado, peso legal	
..... per kilogram..	..... kilo..	.10
Albumen, of eggs or blood, legal weight per kilogram..	Albúmina de huevo y de sangre, peso legal..... kilo..	.10
Wax, white or yellow, net weight per kilogram..	Cera blanca ó amarilla, peso neto kilo..	.50
Glue, gross weight...per kilo...	Cola fuerte, peso bruto...kilo..	.10
Coral in the rough, legal weight per kilogram..	Coral en bruto, peso legal kilo..	.25
Sponge, fine or medium, legal weight per kilogram..	Esponja fina y entrefina, peso legal kilo..	2.00
Sponge, common, legal weight per kilogram..	Esponja ordinaria, peso legal kilo..	.40
Stearine, crude, gross weight per kilogram..	Estearina en marqueta, peso bruto kilo..	.10
Glycerine.....	Glicerina.....	Free.
Grenetine, pure, legal weight per kilogram..	Grenetina, peso legal.....kilo..	.15
Guano.....	Guano.....	Free.
Fishglue, legal weight per kilogram..	Ictiocola, peso legal.....kilo..	.15
Silk, raw or unspun, of all kinds, net weight.....per kilogram..	Seda cruda ó en rama, de todas clases, peso neto.....kilo..	1.00
Charcoal, animal.....	Carbón animal.....	Free.
<i>Medicinal.</i>	<i>Medicinales.</i>	
Oil, cod liver, pure or combined in any preparation, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Aceite de higado de bacalao, puro ó confeccionado bajo cualquiera fórmula, peso legal kilo..	.10
Bacteria cultures.....	Culturas bacteriológicas.....	Free.
Vaccine.....	Pus vacuno.....	Free.
IV. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	IV. ARTEFACTOS Y MANUFACTURAS.	
<i>Leather and skins.</i>	<i>Peletería.</i>	
Saddles of all kinds, including those with ornaments not gold, silver, or platinum, legal	Albardones y sillas de montar de todas clases, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances —continued.	Materias animales —continúa.	
IV. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.	IV. ARTEFACTOS Y MANUFACTURAS—continúa.	
<i>Leather and skins</i> —continued.	<i>Peletería</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
weight per kilogram . .	de plata, platino ú oro, peso legal kilo . .	2.00
Articles of leather, not specified, legal weight . . . per kilogram . .	Artefactos de cuero no especificados, peso legal kilo . .	.75
Belts, leather for machinery, not imported with the machinery to which they belong, gross weight per kilogram . .	Bandas de cuero para maquinaria, cuando no vengan en unión de la maquinaria correspondiente, peso bruto kilo . .	.50
Belts, rawhide, for machinery, not imported with the machinery to which they belong, gross weight per kilogram . .	Bandas de pelo de vaca para maquinaria, cuando no vengan en unión de la maquinaria correspondiente, peso bruto kilo . .	.10
Belts, leather or rawhide, for machinery, when imported with the machinery to which they belong	Bandas de cuero ó de pelo de vaca, para maquinaria, cuando vengan en unión de las máquinas á que correspondan	Free.
Calfskins, patent leather, kid, chamois, and other common dressed skins, legal weight per kilogram . .	Becerrillos, charoles, cabritillas, gamuzas y demás pieles comunes preparadas, peso legal kilo . .	1.50
Gloves, leggings, and breastplates for fencers each . .	Guantes, petos y piernas para esgrima pieza . .	.50
Gloves, skin, plain or embroidered, unlined, legal weight per kilogram . .	Guantes de piel, lisos ó bordados, sin forrar, peso legal kilo . .	4.50
Gloves, skin, plain or embroidered, lined, legal weight per kilogram . .	Guantes de piel, lisos ó bordados, cuando estén forrados, peso legal kilo . .	2.75
Harness of all kinds, for wagons or carriages, legal weight per kilogram . .	Guarniciones de todas clases para tiros de carros ó carruajes, peso legal kilo . .	1.50
Buckles and rings, leather-covered, legal weight . . . per kilo . .	Hebillas y argollas forradas de cuero, peso legal kilo . .	.30
Skins of fine fur, dressed, for coverings, and their manufactures per kilogram . .	Pielcs preparadas de pelo fino para abrigo, y sus manufacturas, peso legal kilo . .	2.00
Bands, leather, for hats, legal weight per kilogram . .	Tiras de cuero para sombreros, peso legal kilo . .	.75

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances —continued.	Materias Animales —continúa.	
IV. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.	IV. ARTEFACTOS Y MANUFACTURAS—continúa.	
<i>Boots and shoes.</i>	<i>Calzado.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Slippers of all kinds, of leather or other material not containing silk or metal, up to 12 centimeters length of sole... per pair..	Babuchas, chinelas y pantuflas de cuero ú otra materia que no contenga seda ó metal, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta..... par..	.15
Slippers of all kinds, of leather or other material not containing silk or metal, up to 20 centimeters length of sole.... per pair..	Babuchas, chinelas y pantuflas de cuero ú otra materia que no contenga seda ó metal, hasta 20 centímetros de planta.. par..	.25
The same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole... per pair..	Idem, id., id., de más de 20 centímetros de planta... par..	.40
Slippers of all kinds, of leather or other material, including those with ornaments or embroidery of silk or metal other than gold, silver, or platinum, up to 12 centimeters length of sole..... per pair..	Babuchas, chinelas y pantuflas de cuero ú otra materia, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta..... par..	.25
The same, up to 20 centimeters length of sole..... per pair..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 20 centímetros de planta..... par..	.35
The same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole... per pair..	Idem, id., id., de más de 20 centímetros de planta..... par..	.50
Boots and half boots, cowhide, for men and boys... per pair..	Botas y medias botas de vaqueta para varones..... par..	1.50
Boots and half boots, calf or patent leather, for men and boys..... per pair..	Botas y medias botas de becerillo ó charol para varones.... par..	2.50
Gaiters, leather, or cloth not containing silk, including those with elastics and ornaments not of gold, silver or platinum, up to 12 centimeters length of sole..... per pair..	Botines de cuero ó tela que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan resortes y adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta..... par..	.30
The same, up to 20 centimeters length of sole... per pair..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 20 centímetros de planta..... par..	.60
The same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole, per pair..	Idem, id., id., de más de 20 centímetros de planta..... par..	.90
Gaiters, silk, or cloth containing silk, including those with elastics and ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, up to 12 centimeters length of sole..... per pair..	Botines de seda ó tela que contenga seda, aun cuando tengan resortes y adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta..... par..	.50
The same, up to 20 centimeters length of sole..... per pair..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 20 centímetros de planta..... par..	.80

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances—continued.	Materias animales—continúa.	
IV. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.	IV. ARTEFACTOS Y MANUFACTURAS—continúa.	
<i>Boots and shoes—continued.</i>	<i>Calzado—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole per pair..	Idem, id., id., de mas de 20 centímetros de planta.....par..	1.25
Slippers of all kinds, leather, not made up, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de babuchas, chinelas ó pantuflas de cuero, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Boots and gaiters, leather, not made up, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de botas y botines de cuero, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Shoes, low, skin, or cloth not containing silk, including those with ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, up to 12 centimeters length of sole.....per pair..	Zapatos bajos de piel ó tela que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta.....par..	.15
The same, up to 20 centimeters length of sole.....per pair..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 20 centímetros de planta.....par..	.30
The same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole, per pair..	Idem, id., id., de más de 20 centímetros de planta.....par..	.45
Shoes, low, silk, or cloth containing silk, including those with ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, up to 12 centimeters length of sole.....per pair..	Zapatos bajos de seda ó tela que contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta.....par..	.50
The same, up to 20 centimeters length of sole.....per pair..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 20 centímetros de planta.....par..	.75
The same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole... per pair..	Idem, id., id., de más de 20 centímetros de planta.....par..	1.00
<i>Sundry articles.</i>	<i>Varios.</i>	
Fans, bone ribs and handles, legal weight... per kilogram..	Abanicos con varillas de hueso, peso legal.....kilo..	1.25
Fans, horn ribs and handles, legal weight... per kilogram..	Abanicos con varillas de cuerno, peso legal.....kilo..	1.25
Fans, tortoise shell..... each..	Abanicos de carey.....pieza..	2.50
Fans, shell..... each..	Abanicos de concha.....pieza..	2.50
Fans, ivory..... each..	Abanicos de marfil.....pieza..	2.50
Whalebone, articles of, not specified, legal weight... per kilo..	Artefactos de ballena, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Tortoise shell, articles of, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos de carey no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Horn, articles of, not specified, legal weight... per kilogram..	Artefactos de cuerno no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.40

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Animal substances—continued.	Materias animales—continúa.	
IV. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—continued.	IV. ARTEFACTOS Y MANUFACTURAS—continúa.	
<i>Sundry articles—continued.</i>	<i>Varios—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bone, articles of, not specified, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Artefactos de hueso no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Ivory, articles of, not specified, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Artefactos de marfil no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Mother-of-pearl, articles of, not specified, legal weight per kilogram..	Artefactos de nácar no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Hair, human, articles or manufactures of, net weight per kilogram..	Artefactos ó manufacturas de pelo humano, peso neto..kilo..	10.00
Billiard balls, ivory, legal weight per kilogram..	Bolas de marfil para billar, peso legal.....kilo..	5.00
Cupels.....	Copelas.....	Free.
Coral, wrought, legal weight per kilogram..	Coral labrado, peso legal ..kilo..	1.50
Cords or strings for musical instruments, legal weight per kilogram..	Cuerdas de tripa ó tendones para instrumentos de música, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Toothpicks, quill, legal weight per kilogram..	Limpiadientes de pluma, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Haircloth, legal weight per kilogram..	Tela de cerda, peso legal...kilo..	.45
Candles or tapers, wax, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Velas ó bujías de cera, peso bruto.....kilo..	60
Candles or tapers, spermaceti, gross weight... per kilogram..	Velas ó bujías de esperma, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
Candles or tapers, stearine, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Velas ó bujías esteáricas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
Candles or tapers, tallow, pressed or unpressed, gross weight, per kilogram..	Velas ó bujías de sebo prensado ó sin prensar, peso bruto.kilo..	.20
Vegetable substances.	Materias vegetales.	
I. TEXTILE FIBERS.	I. FIBRAS TEXTILES.	
Cotton, unginned, gross weight per kilogram..	Algodón en rama, con pepita peso bruto.....kilo...	.03
Cotton, ginned, gross weight per kilogram..	Algodón sin pepita, peso bruto.....kilo..	.08
Cotton, waste, gross weight per kilogram..	Algodón é hilaza sucios, peso bruto.....kilo...	.02
Cotton, carded, legal weight per kilogram..	Algodón cardado, peso legal.....kilo..	.20

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures
Vegetable substances—continued.	Materias vegetales—continúa.	
I. TEXTILE FIBERS—continued.	I. FIBRAS TEXTILES—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hemp, flax, ramie, jute, and other vegetable fibers not specified, crude or hackled, legal weight per kilogram..	Cáñamo, lino, ramié, yute y demás fibras vegetales no especificadas, en rama ó rastriladas, peso legal..... kilo..	.05
II. FRUITS AND GRAINS.	II. FRUTOS Y GRANOS.	
<i>Alimentary substances.</i>	<i>Alimenticios.</i>	
Olives, stuffed or in oil, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Aceitunas rellenas ó en aceite, peso legal..... kilo..	.10
Caraway and anise, green, net weight..... per kilogram..	Alcaravea y anís verde, peso neto..... kilo..	.10
Almonds, sweet or bitter, unshelled, net weight per kilogram..	Almendra, dulce ó amarga, con cáscara, peso neto..... kilo..	.10
Almonds, sweet or bitter, shelled, net weight..... per kilogram..	Almendra, dulce ó amarga, sin cáscara, peso neto..... kilo..	.20
Oats, in the grain, gross weight per kilogram..	Avena en grano, peso bruto..... kilo..	.01
Cocoa, all kinds, net weight per kilogram..	Cacao de todas clases, peso neto..... kilo..	.20
Coffee, net weight.... per kilo...	Cafe, peso neto..... kilo..	.10
Cinnamon of all kinds, including cassia, net weight... per kilo...	Canela de todas clases, inclusa la cassia, peso neto.... kilo..	1.00
Cloves, net weight.... per kilo...	Clavo especia ó clavillo, peso neto..... kilo..	.65
Fruits, dried, not specified, net weight..... per kilogram..	Frutas secas no especificadas, peso neto..... kilo..	.10
Fruits in brine, gross weight per kilogram..	Frutas en salmuera, peso bruto..... kilo..	.06
Fruits in their juice, in spirits or syrup, legal weight... per kilo..	Frutas en su jugo, en almíbar y en aguardiente, peso legal..... kilo..	.75
Fruits, vegetables, garden products, and bulbs, fresh, not specified, gross weight per kilogram..	Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos frescos no especificados, peso bruto..... kilo..	.02
Fruits, vegetables, garden products, and bulbs, not specified, preserved, legal weight per kilogram..	Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos no especificados, en conserva, peso legal.... kilo..	.15
Corn (maize), gross weight per kilogram..	Maiz, peso bruto..... kilo..	.01
Pepper, net weight.... per kilo...	Pimienta, peso neto..... kilo..	.25
Seeds and grains, alimentary, not specified, gross weight per kilogram..	Semillas y granos alimenticios, no especificados, peso bruto..... kilo..	.05

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vegetable substances —continued.	Materias vegetales —continúa.	
II. FRUITS AND GRAINS—contin'd.	II. FRUTOS Y GRANOS—continúa.	
<i>Alimentary substances</i> —continued.	<i>Alimenticios</i> —continúa.	Dollars.
Wheat and other cereals, not specified, gross weight per kilogram..	Trigo y demás cereales no especificados, peso bruto....kilo..	.05
Vanilla, net weight....per kilo..	Vainilla, peso neto. ....kilo..	1.00
<i>Medicinal.</i>	<i>Medicinales.</i>	
Seeds and berries, medicinal, legal weight.....per kilo..	Semillas y bayas medicinales, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
<i>Live plants and seeds.</i>	<i>Plantas vivas y simiente.</i>	
Live plants	Plantas vivas.....	Free.
Garden seeds.....	Semillas para horticuItura.....	Free.
Farm seeds, when imported by permission of the Treasury Department.....	Semillas para la agricultura, cuando se importen previo permiso de la Secretaría de Hacienda....	Free.
III. VARIOUS VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	III. MATERIAS VEGETALES DIVERSAS.	
Saffron, dry or in oil, net weight per kilogram..	Azafrán seco ó en aceite, peso neto.....kilo..	2.00
Cane, for furniture, legal weight per kilogram..	Bejuco para rejilla de muebles, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Teasels	Gardas vegetales.....	Free.
Cork, in the rough or in sheets..	Corcho en bruto ó en plancha...	Free.
Cork, in leaves or stoppers, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Corcho en láminas y tapones, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Hair vegetable, gross weight per kilogram..	Cria vegetal, peso bruto...kilo..	.01
Broom corn, gross weight per kilogram..	Espiga de maíz de Guinea ó mijo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
Firewood	Leña	Free.
Lycopodium, legal weight per kilogram..	Licopodio, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Hops.....	Lúpulo	Free.
Moss and natural flowers	Musgo y flores naturales.....	Free.
Hay	Pasto seco en paja.....	Free.
Roots, barks, flowers, herbs, and leaves, medicinal, whole or pulverized, legal weight per kilogram..	Raíces, cortezas, flores, yerbas y hojas medicinales, enteras ó pulverizadas, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
Tobacco, in the leaf, not Virginia, net weight..... per kilogram..	Tabaco en rama, que no sea de Virginia, peso neto.....kilo...	1.37
Tobacco, in the leaf, Virginia, net weight..... per kilogram..	Tabaco de Virginia, en rama, peso neto .....	.25
Tea, green or black, all kinds, net weight..... per kilogram..	Te verde ó negro, de todas clases, peso neto.....kilo..	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vegetable substances—continued.	Materias vegetales—continúa.	
IV. VARIOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.	IV. PRODUCTOS VEGETALES DIVERSOS.	
<i>Alimentary.</i>	<i>Alimenticios.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oil, olive, in jugs or cans, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight, per kilogram..	Aceite de olivo en botijas ó latas, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto.....kilo..	.15
Oil, olive, in glass, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight.....per kilogram..	Aceite de olivo en vasjería de vidrio, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto....kilo..	.20
Sugar, common or refined, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Azúcar común y el refinado, peso bruto.....kilo..	.15
Comfits and sweetmeats, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Confituras y dulces, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Chocolate, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Chocolate, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Feculas of all substances, including those lactated or prepared in any way, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Féculas de todas materias y las lacteadas ó preparadas bajo cualquiera fórmula, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Crackers of all kinds, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Galletas de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	.15
Flour, wheat, and other cereals, legal weight....per kilogram..	Harina de trigo y demás cereales, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Molasses or glucose, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Miel de caña ó de fécula, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Pastes, alimentary, of flour, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Pastas alimenticias de harina, peso bruto.....kilo..	.08
<i>Medicinal.</i>	<i>Medicinales.</i>	
Oil, fixed, liquid or concrete, for medicinal uses, not specified, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Aceites fijos, líquidos ó concretos, para uso medicinal, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
Camphor, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Alcanfor, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Gums, resins, and balsams, natural, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Gomas, resinas y bálsamos naturales, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Opium of all kinds, and its extracts, legal weight..per kilo..	Opio de todas clases y su extracto, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
<i>Industrial.</i>	<i>Industriales.</i>	
Oil, cotton seed, of all kinds, net weight.....per kilogram..	Aceite de semilla de algodón de todas clases, peso neto....kilo..	.10
Oil, cocoanut, net weight.....per kilogram..	Aceite de coco, peso neto..kilo..	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vegetable substances—continued.	Materias vegetales—continúa.	
IV. VARIOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—continued.	IV. PRODUCTOS VEGETALES DIVERSOS—continúa.	
<i>Industrial</i> —continued.	<i>Industriales</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oils, fixed, liquid or concrete, not specified, for industrial uses, legal weight... per kilo...	Aceites fijos, líquidos ó concretos, no especificados, para uso industrial, peso legal... kilo...	.20
Oils, essential, orange flower, rose geranium, nutmeg, patchouli, and rose, legal weight... per kilogram...	Aceites esenciales de azahar ó neroli, geranio rosa, nuez moscada, pachulí y rosa, peso legal... kilo...	5.00
Oils, essential, not specified, liquid or solid, legal weight... per kilogram...	Aceites esenciales no especificados, líquidos ó sólidos, peso legal... kilo...	2.00
Turpentine and spirits of, legal weight... per kilogram...	Aguarrás y trementinas, peso legal... kilo...	.10
Tar, Norwegian, legal weight... per kilogram...	Alquitrán de haya ó de Noruega, peso legal... kilo...	.10
Starch, legal weight... per kilo...	Almidón, peso legal... kilo...	.10
Amber, crude, legal weight... per kilogram...	Ambar en bruto, peso legal... kilo...	.50
Indigo, legal weight... per kilo...	Añil, peso neto... kilo...	1.50
Charcoal, vegetable... per kilogram...	Carbón vegetal... kilo...	Free.
Wax, vegetable, net weight... per kilogram...	Cera vegetal, peso neto... kilo...	.50
Dextrine, legal weight... per kilogram...	Dextrina, p' so legal... kilo...	.10
Gum arabic, copal, damar, sandarach, lac, Senegal, and tragacanth, legal weight... per kilogram...	Goma arábica, copal, damar, grasilla ó sandáracas, laca, senegal y tragacanto, peso legal... kilo...	.10
Orchil, gross weight... per kilo...	Orchilla, peso bruto... kilo...	.05
Colophony, gross weight... per kilogram...	Pez griega ó colofonia, peso bruto... kilo...	.04
Pulp, wood, including that in sheets, for paper... per kilogram...	Pulpa de madera, aun cuando este laminada, para fabricar papel... kilo...	Free.
Tannin, legal weight... per kilo...	Tanino, peso legal... kilo...	.10
Shavings (excelsior) for stuffing furniture... per kilogram...	Viruta para rellenar muebles... kilo...	Free.
V. WOODS.	V. MADERAS.	
Wood, common, for building in logs, beams, planks and boards, common... per cubic meter...	Madera ordinaria para construcciones, labrada en trozas, vigas, tablones y tablas comunes... metro cúbico...	Free.
Wood, common, for building, in tongued-and-grooved boards, per 100 square meters... per 100 square meters...	Madera ordinaria para construcciones, labrada en tablas machihembradas, 100 metros cuadrados... metros cuadrados...	1.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vegetable substances—continued.	Materias vegetales—continúa.	
V. WOODS—continued.	V. MADERAS—continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Woods, fine, sawn in logs, beams, boards, or planks, gross weight per kilogram..	Maderas finas, aserradas en trozas, vigas, tablas ó tablones, peso bruto kilo..	.02
Boxwood, not manufactured, gross weight . . . per kilogram..	Madera de boj que no esté manufacturada, peso bruto . . . kilo..	.01
Dyewoods, including pulverized, gross weight . . . per kilogram..	Maderas tintóreas, aun cuando estén pulverizadas, peso bruto kilo..	.05
Wood, in form for putting together, for carriage bodies, gross weight . . . per kilogram..	Madera combinada para cajas de carruajes, peso bruto, kilo..	.02
VI. MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.	VI. ARTEFACTOS DE MADERA.	
Articles, wooden, not specified, legal weight . . . per kilogram..	Artefactos de madera no especificados, peso legal kilo..	.40
Barrels, wooden, set up or in pieces, and their hoops	Barriles de madera armados ó desarmados y sus aros	Free.
Boxes, or box shooks, common wood, for packing	Cajas de madera ordinaria para envases, armadas ó desarmadas	Free.
Tubs and firkins, wooden, gross weight per kilogram..	Cubos y cubetas de madera, peso bruto kilo..	.10
Cross ties, railroad	Durmientes para ferrocarril	Free.
Shoepegs, gross weight per kilogram..	Estacas de madera para calzado, peso bruto kilo..	.05
Handles, wooden, for brooms, painted or varnished, gross weight per kilogram..	Mangos de madera pintados ó barnizados, para escobas, peso bruto kilo..	.03
Handles, common wood, plain, gross weight . . . per kilogram..	Mangos de madera ordinaria sin pintar ni barnizar, para escobas, peso bruto kilo..	.01
Hubs, posts, and spokes, wooden, for carriages, gross weight per kilogram..	Mazos, pilares y rayos de madera para carruajes, peso bruto kilo..	.06
Poles, cross-pieces, and pins for telegraphs and telephones	Postes, cruceros y estacas para telégrafos y teléfonos	Free.
Oars	Remos para embarcaciones	Free.
Bungs, wooden, legal weight per kilogram..	Tapones de madera, peso legal kilo..	.06
<i>Wood with other materials.</i>	<i>De madera con otras materias.</i>	
Fans with ribs and handles of wood, legal weight per kilogram..	Abanicos con varillas de madera, peso legal kilo..	1.25
Masts and spars for vessels	Arboladuras para embarcaciones	Free.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mex can money, weights, and measures.
Vegetable substances —continued.	Materias vegetales —continúa.	
VI. MANUFACTURES OF WOOD —continued.	VI. ARTEFACTOS DE MADERA —continúa.	
<i>Wood with other materials</i> —continued.	<i>De madera con otras materias</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Articles of pulp or paste, with wooden veneering, in imitation of carvings, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos de pasta con hojas de madera imitando obras de talla, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Articles of wood with silk cloth or cloth containing silk, or with skin, with or without ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos de madera con tela de seda ó que contenga seda, ó con piel, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Handles for tools, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Mangos y cabos para herramientas, peso legal.....kilo..	.05
Billiard cues, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Tacos para billar, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
<i>Of different vegetable substances.</i>	<i>De materias vegetales diversas.</i>	
Fans, common, straw or palm-leaf, legal weight....per kilo..	Abanicos ordinarios de paja ó palma, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Sandals, cloth, with grass or hemp sole, up to 20 centimeters length of sole.....per pair..	Alpargatas de tela con suela de esparto ó de cañamo, hasta de 20 centímetros de planta..par..	.10
Sandals, cloth, same, more than 20 centimeters length of sole, .....per pair..	Idem, id., id., de mas de 20 centímetros de planta.....par..	.15
Articles of straw or cane, not specified, legal weight, per kilo..	Artefactos de paja ó bejuco no especificados, peso legal.kilo..	.40
Articles of straw or cane with cloth of silk mixed, or with skin with or without ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos de paja ó bejuco, con tela de seda ó que contenga seda, ó con piel, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, no especificados, peso legal..kilo..	.60
Articles of amber, not specified, legal weight....per kilogram..	Artefactos de ámbar no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Cables, agave, hemp, and other vegetable fibers, 3 centimeters or more in diameter.....	Cable de áloe, cañamo y demás fibras vegetales, cuando mida tres centímetros de diámetro ó más	Free.
Curtains, wood or grass, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cortinas de madera ó esparto, peso legal.....kilo..	.30
Bags (sacks), common, jute, pita, henequen, and hemp, for ex-	Costales ordinarios, hechos de yute, pita, henequén y caña-	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vegetable substances —continued.	Materias vegetales —continúa.	
VI. MANUFACTURES OF WOOD —continued.	VI. ARTEFACTOS DE MADERA —continúa.	
<i>Of different vegetable substances</i> —continued.	<i>Materias vegetales diversas</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
porting vegetable products or minerals	mazo, para exportación de frutos ó minerales	Free.
Coverings, straw, for bottles, gross weight . . . per kilogram..	Envolturas de paja para botellas, peso bruto .....	.03
Brooms, large and small, of heath or broom corn, all kinds, legal weight	Escobas y escobillas de brezo ó mijo, de todas clases y tamaños, peso legal .....	.20
Mats, hemp, jute, cocoa, palm, or henequen, legal weight	Esteras de cáñamo, yute, coco, palma ó henequén, peso legal .....	.25
Rigging and cordage, legal weight	Jarcia y cordelería, peso legal .....	.12
Wicks, cotton, for open lamps or tinder, legal weight	Mechas de algodón para quinqué y para eslabón, peso legal .....	.30
Rope pickings, for paper manufacture	Pedacería de jarcia para fabricación de papel	Free.
Tobacco, chewing, legal weight	Tabaco breva ó de mascar, peso legal .....	.70
Tobacco, sifted or fine cut in threads, for cigarettes, net weight	Tabaco ceruido y el picado en hebras, para cigarillos, peso neto	1.25
Tobacco, powdered, or snuff, all kinds, legal weight.. per kilo..	Tabaco en polvo ó rapé de todas clases, peso legal	2.75
Tobacco, fine cut, for pipes, net weight	Tabaco picado para pipas, peso neto	1.25
Tobacco, in cigarettes of all kinds, legal weight . . . per kilogram..	Tabaco labrado en cigarillos de todas clases, peso legal.. kilo..	1.50
Tobacco, in cigars, net weight	Tabaco labrado en puros, peso neto	5.50
Rags, in pieces, clippings, thread, waste, and refuse, for paper manufacture	Trapo en pedacería, recortes, hilacha y desechos para fabricación de papel	Free.
VII. FURNITURE.	VII. MUEBLES.	
Furniture, common wood, roughly made, unpainted and unvarnished and without cane, legal weight . . . per kilogram..	Muebles de madera ordinaria toscamente labrados, sin pintar ni barnizar y sin rejilla de bejuco, peso legal .....	.03
Furniture, common wood, painted or varnished, including cane-seated or bent wood, and that	Muebles de madera ordinaria pintados ó barnizados, y los de bejuco ó de madera de vuelta,	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
<p>Vegetable substances—continued.</p>	<p>Materias vegetales—continúa.</p>	
<p>VII. FURNITURE—continued.</p>	<p>VII. MUEBLES—continúa.</p>	<p><i>Dollars.</i></p>
<p>with mirrors or marble tops, legal weight. . . . per kilogram. . .</p>	<p>aun cuando tengan espejos ó cubiertas de mármol, peso legal kilo. . .</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>Furniture, fine wood or common wood veneered with fine wood, not upholstered, with or without mirrors or marble tops, legal weight. . . . per kilogram. . .</p>	<p>Muebles de madera fina ó de madera ordinaria enchapados con madera fina, que no esten tapizados, aun cuando tengan espejos ó cubiertas de mármol, peso legal. kilo. . .</p>	<p>.25</p>
<p>Furniture, fine wood or common wood veneered with fine wood, upholstered with leather or cloth not containing silk, with or without mirrors or marble tops, legal weight. . . . per kilo. . .</p>	<p>Muebles de madera fina ó de madera ordinaria enchapados con madera fina, tapizados con piel ó tela que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan espejos ó cubiertas de mármol, peso legal. kilo. . .</p>	<p>.30</p>
<p>Furniture upholstered with silk or silk mixture, with or without mirrors or marble tops, legal weight. per kilogram. . .</p>	<p>Muebles tapizados con tela de seda ó que contenga seda, aun cuando tengan espejos ó cubiertas de mármol, peso legal. kilo. . .</p>	<p>.35</p>
<p>Furniture of all kinds, inlaid with wood, shell, ivory, tortoise, or metal not gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight. . . per kilo. . .</p>	<p>Muebles de todas clases con embutidos de madera, concha, marfil, carey ó metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino, peso legal. kilo. . .</p>	<p>.40</p>
<p>Mineral substances.</p>	<p>Materias minerales.</p>	
<p>I. METALS.</p>	<p>I. METALES.</p>	
<p>GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM.</p>	<p>ORO, PLATA Y PLATINO.</p>	
<p>Ore, gold, silver, or platinum</p>	<p>Mineral de oro, plata ó platino. . .</p>	<p>Free.</p>
<p>Gold, silver, or platinum extracted, in bullion or dust</p>	<p>Oro, plata ó platino beneficiados, en pasta ó en polvo</p>	<p>Free.</p>
<p><i>Manufactured articles.</i></p>	<p><i>Artefactos.</i></p>	
<p>Wire, bugle, and other wire-drawn articles, of silver, gilt, or ungilt, net weight per kilogram. . .</p>	<p>Alambre, canutillo y demás efectos de tiraduría, de plata dorada ó sin dorar, peso neto kilo. . .</p>	<p>10.00</p>
<p>Jewelry and all kinds of articles of gold or platinum, or both combined, with pearls or precious stones, net weight per kilogram. . .</p>	<p>Alhajas y toda clase de obras de oro ó platino, ó de ambos metales, con perlas ó piedras preciosas, peso neto. . . . kilo. . .</p>	<p>75.00</p>

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
I. METALS—continued.	I. METALES—continúa.	
GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM—continued.	ORO, PLATA, AND PLATINO—continued.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Artefactos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Do., do., do., without pearls or precious stones, net weight .. per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., sin perlas ni piedras preciosas, peso neto .. kilo...	50.00
Jewelry and all kinds of articles of silver, or silver and gold, with pearls or precious stones, net weight.....per kilogram..	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de plata ó de plata y oro, con perlas ó piedras preciosas, peso neto.....kilo..	50.00
Do., do., do., without pearls or precious stones, net weight .. per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., sin perlas ni piedras precibsas, peso neto .. kilo..	10.00
Crucibles of platinum.....	Crisoles de platino	Free.
Galloons and textures of silver, up to 15 centimeters wide, net weight.....per kilogram..	Galones y tejidos de plata, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho, peso neto.....kilo..	13.00
Galloons and textures of silver, gilt, up to 15 centimeters wide, net weight.....per kilogram..	Galones y tejidos de plata dorada, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho, peso neto ..kilo..	15.50
Coin, lawful, gold or silver, of all nations.....	Moneda legal de oro ó plata, de todas naciones.....	Free.
Gold-leaf, for gilding, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Oro batido en hojas para dorar, peso legal.....kilo..	15.00
Silver-leaf, for plating, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Plata batida en hojas para plater, peso legal.. ..kilo..	2.00
COPPER AND ITS ALLOYS.	COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES.	
Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal in ingots or grains, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco, en lingotes ó granulado, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Copper, etc., in bars, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., en barras, peso bruto ..kilo..	.12
Copper, etc., in plates or sheets, gross weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., en planchas ó láminas, peso bruto ..kilo..	.15
Copper ores, not reduced.....	Minerales de cobre sin beneficiar.	Free.
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Artefactos.</i>	
Wire, copper, brass, or white metal, legal weight .. per kilogram..	Alambre de cobre, laton ó metal blanco, peso legal ..kilo..	.20
Wire, copper or brass, covered with cotton, silk, paper, or other like material, legal weight .. per kilogram..	Alambre de cobre ó latón cubierto con algodón, seda, papel ú otra materia análoga, peso legal ..kilo..	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
I. METALS—continued.	I. METALES—continúa.	
COPPER AND ITS ALLOYS—continued.	COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Artefactos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wire, copper, insulated with any material, for electric light.....	Alambre de cobre aislado con cualquiera materia, para luz eléctrica.....	Free.
Wire, spangles, thread, and foil of common metal, gilt or silvered, legal weight per kilogram..	Alambre, bricho, hilado y hojuela de metal ordinario, dorado ó plateado, peso legal... kilo..	1.00
Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not specified, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco no especificados, peso legal, kilo..	.40
Articles of copper, brass, bronze or white metal, weighing more than 10 kilograms each, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco, cuando, el peso de cada uno exceda de diez kilogramos, peso legal..... kilo..	.20
Articles not specified, of copper, bronze, brass, or any other common metal, gilt or silver-plated, legal weight per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de cobre, bronce, latón ó cualquier otro metal común, dorados ó plateados, peso legal kilo..	1.50
Articles of copper or its alloys, not specified, with cloth of silk or containing silk, or with skin, with or without ornaments not of fine metal, legal weight per kilogram..	Artefactos de cobre ó sus aleaciones, no especificados, con tela de seda ó que contenga, seda, ó con piel, aun cuando, tengan adornos que no sean de metal fino, peso legal, kilo..	50
Spangles, thread, or foil of common metal, not gilded or plated, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Brieho, hilado y hojuela de metal ordinario, sin dorar ni platear, peso legal..... kilo..	.50
Bugle, tinsel, and other articles not specified, wire drawn, of common metal, not gilded or plated, legal weight per kilogram..	Canutillo, lentejuela y demás efectos no especificados de tiraduría, de metal ordinario, sin dorar ni platear, peso legal..... kilo..	1.00
Bugle, tinsel, and other articles not specified, wire-drawn, of common metal, plated or gilded, legal weight per kilogram..	Canutillo, lentejuela y demás efectos no especificados de tiraduría, de metal ordinario plateado ó dorado, peso legal kilo..	2.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
I. METALS—continued.	I. METALES—continúa.	
COPPER AND ITS ALLOYS—continued.	COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Artefactos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Galoons and textures of common metal, un gilt and unplated, up to 15 centimeters wide, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Galones y tejidos de metal ordinario sin dorar ni platear, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho, peso legal..... kilo..	2.50
Galoons and textures, plated or gilt, legal weight.... per kilo..	Galones y tejidos de metal ordinario, dorado ó plateado, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho, peso legal..... kilo..	3.50
Jewelry or ornaments of copper or brass, plain, gilt, or plated, legal weight... per kilogram..	Joyas ó alhajas de cobre ó latón, aun cuando estén doradas ó plateadas, peso legal... kilo..	.60
Furniture, brass or bronze, all kinds, with or without marble tops or mirrors, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Muebles de latón ó bronce de todas clases, aun cuando tengan cubiertas de mármol y espejos, peso bruto..... kilo..	.30
Brass foil and enamel, in leaves or cut fine, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Oropel y esmalte en hojas ó picado, peso legal..... kilo..	1.00
Copper plates, polished, for engraving, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Planchas de cobre pulidas para grabar, peso legal..... kilo..	.05
Powders for bronzing, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Polvos para broncear, peso legal..... kilo..	.50
Brass solder, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Soldadura de latón, peso bruto..... kilo..	.10
Woven wire, copper or brass, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Tela de alambre, de cobre ó latón, peso legal..... kilo..	.20
Tubing, copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Tubos de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, peso bruto, kilo..	.15
TIN, LEAD, AND ZINC.	ESTAÑO, PLOMO Y ZINC.	
Tin in bars and in the rough, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Estaño en barras y en greña, peso legal..... kilo..	.12
Alloys of lead and antimony in ingots, for type-casting.....	Lingotes de aleaciones de plomo y antimonio para fundir tipos de imprenta.....	Free.
Ores, tin, lead, or zinc, not reduced.....	Minerales de estaño, plomo ó zinc, sin beneficiar.....	Free.
Pig lead, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Plomo en galápagos, peso bruto..... kilo..	.05
Zinc in ingots, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Zinc en lingotes, peso bruto..... kilo..	.05

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
I. METALS—continued.	I. METALES—continúa.	
TIN, LEAD, AND ZINC—continued.	ESTAÑO, PLOMO Y ZINC—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Artefactos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Articles of tin, not specified, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de estaño, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Articles of lead, not specified, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados, de plomo, peso legal.....kilo..	.07
Articles of zinc, not specified, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de zinc, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Articles of alloys of zinc, lead, or tin, not specified, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de aleaciones de zinc, plomo y estaño, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Lead pipe, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Cañería de plomo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Zinc plates for engraving, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Planchas de zinc para grabar, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Solder of lead and tin, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Soldadura de plomo y estaño, peso legal.....kilo..	.12
Zinc, sheet, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Zinc laminado, peso bruto, kilo..	.07
IRON AND STEEL.	HIERRO Y ACERO.	
Ores, iron.....	Minerales de hierro.....	Free.
<i>Building and industrial material.</i>	<i>Material para construcción y para la industria.</i>	
Steel in bars and rods, square, round, or octagonal, net weight..... per kilogram..	Acero en barras cuadradas, cilíndricas ú ochavadas, peso neto.....kilo..	.05
Steel in bars and rods, round or octagonal, for mines.....	Acero en barras cilíndricas ú ochavadas, para minas.....	Free.
Wire, iron, or steel, diameter from 26 to 30, inclusive, Birmingham measure, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Alambre de hierro ó acero, cuyo diámetro sea del número 26 al 30 inclusives, del calibre de Birmingham, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Wire, iron, or steel, diameter not less than 25, Birmingham measure, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Alambre de hierro ó acero cuyo diámetro no sea menor del número 25 del calibre de Birmingham, peso bruto, kilo..	.10
Wire, iron, galvanized, for telegraphs and telephones.....	Alambre de hierro galvanizado para telégrafos y teléfonos....	Free.
Wire, iron, flat, for book-binding, gross weight.... per kilogram..	Alambre de hierro aplanado para encuadernación, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures
Mineral substances —continued.	Materias minerales —continúa.	
I. METALS —continued.	I. METALES —continúa.	
IRON AND STEEL —continued.	HIERRO Y ACERO —continúa.	
<i>Building and industrial material</i> —continued.	<i>Material para construcción y para la industria</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wire, iron, for fences, and staples for fastenings	Alambre de hierro para cercas, y las grampas para fijarlo.....	Free.
Stone hammers, dies, and shoes, iron or steel.....	Almadanetas, dados y zapatas, de hierro ó acero	Free.
Plows and plowshares.....	Arados y sus rejas.....	Free.
Ties, iron, with their rivets, for baling and boxing, and iron wire with clasps, for the same purpose	Aros de hierro con sus remaches para amarrar bultos y el alambre de hierro con broches para el mismo uso.....	Free.
Barrels or kegs, iron.....	Barriles de hierro	Free.
Cable, iron or steel wire, of any diameter.....	Cable de alambre de hierro ó acero de todos groesos	Free.
Pipes and tubing, iron, all dimensions, tinned or not	Cañería de hierro de todas dimensiones, aun cuando esté estañada	Free.
Pipes and tubing, iron, lined with bronze, brass, copper, or white metal, gross weight	Cañería de hierro forrada de bronce, latón, cobre ó metal blanco, peso bruto .....	.05
Spades, scythes, sickles, harrows, rakes, shovels, picks, pitchforks, hoes, mattocks, and machetes, common, without sheaths, for agricultural uses ..	Coas, guadañas, hoces, rastros, rastrillos, palas, picos, bieltos, azadas, azadones y machetes ordinarios sin vaina, para la agricultura	Free.
Crucibles, iron.....	Crisoles de hierro.....	Free.
Axles and axle boxes, iron or steel, for carriages, gross weight.....	Ejes y bujes de hierro ó acero para carruajes, peso bruto .....	.10
Iron or steel in ingots, filings, or scraps, gross weight	Hierro ó acero en lingotes, limaduras ó pedacería, peso bruto.....	.03
Iron, strap, rounded, square, flat, and half-round, gross weight	Hierro fleje, redondillo, cuadrado, platina y media caña, peso bruto .....	.10
Iron, angle or T, gross weight	Hierro en escuadra y en T, peso bruto.....	.03
Iron, perforated, in sheets, for sieves.....	Hierro en láminas perforadas para tamices	Free.
Iron, in sheets, corrugated, and tiles, for roofing, painted or galvanized, or not, gross weight.....	Hierro en láminas, el estriado y en tejas para techos, aun cuando este pintado ó galvanizado, peso bruto.....	.04

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
I. METALS—continued.	I. METALES—continúa.	
IRON AND STEEL—continued.	HIERRO Y ACERO—continúa.	
<i>Building and industrial material—continued.</i>	<i>Material para construcción y para la industria—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tin plate in sheets up to 55 centimeters long by 40 wide, not stamped or painted	Hoja de lata en láminas hasta de 55 centímetros de largo por 40 centímetros de ancho, que no esté estampada ni pintada..	Free.
Tin plate in sheets more than 55 centimeters long or more than 40 wide, and that stamped, painted, or japanned, of all dimensions, gross weight	Hoja de lata en láminas de más de 55 centímetros de largo ó de más de 40 centímetros de ancho, y la estampada, pintada ó charolada de todas dimensiones, peso bruto.....kilo..	.07
Spirals, steel, for carriages, gross weight....per kilogram..	Muelles de acero para carruajes, peso bruto..... kilo..	.10
Plates, steel, for engraving, polished, legal weight	Planchas de acero pulidas para grabar, peso legal.....kilo..	.05
Posts and crosspieces, iron, for telegraphs and telephones.....	Postes y cruceros de hierro para telégrafos y teléfonos.....	Free.
Rails, iron or steel, switches, plates, frogs, and cross-ties, for railroads	Rieles de hierro ó acero, agujas, tortugas, durmientes y sapos para ferrocarril.....	Free.
Beams and rafters, iron, for roofs, gross weight....per kilogram..	Vigas y viguetas de hierro para techos, peso bruto .... .kilo..	.01
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Artefactos.</i>	
Wire, iron or steel, covered with cotton, linen, wool, silk, or paper, legal weight	Alambre de hierro ó acero, cubierto con algodón, lino, lana, seda ó papel, peso legal..kilo..	.20
Anchors, with or without their chains, iron	Anclas para embarcaciones, con sus correspondientes cadenas de hierro ó sin ellas.....	Free.
Articles not specified, of iron, steel, or tin plate, legal weight	Artefactos de hierro, acero ú hoja de lata, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Articles not specified, of iron or steel, exceeding 10 kilograms in weight each, legal weight	Artefactos de hierro ó acero no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de 10 kilogramos, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Chains, iron, whose links are made of iron not less than No. 5, Birmingham measure, in diameter, legal weight	Cadenas de hierro cuando la cabilla de los eslabones tenga un diámetro que no sea menor del número 5 del calibrador de Birmingham, peso legal..kilo..	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE:	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
I. METALS—continued.	I. METALES—continúa.	
IRON AND STEEL—continued.	HIERRO Y ACERO—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Artefactos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Masks of iron or steel wire, all kinds.....each..	Caretas de alambre de hierro ó acero de todas clases ...pieza..	.45
Nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and rivets, of iron, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Clavos, puntillas, tornillos, pernos, tuercas y remaches de hierro, peso legal .....kilo..	.10
Furniture, iron, all kinds, with or without marble tops and mirrors, gross weight .....per kilogram..	Muebles de hierro de todas clases, aun cuando tengan cubiertas de mármol y espejos, peso bruto .....kilo..	.20
Wire cloth, iron, all kinds, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Tela de alambre de hierro de todas clases, peso legal .kilo..	.10
Rods, iron or steel, covered, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Varillas de hierro ó acero forradas, peso legal .....kilo..	.20
<i>Other metals.</i>	<i>Demás Metales.</i>	
Aluminum, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Aluminio, peso legal .....kilo..	.25
Antimony, metallic, or regulus, legal weight....per kilogram..	Antimonio metálico ó regulo, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Arsenic, metallic, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Arsenico metálico, peso legal .....kilo..	.25
Quicksilver	Azogue	Free.
Cadmium, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Cadmio, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Calcium, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Calcio, peso legal .....kilo..	1.00
Magnesium, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Magnesio, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Nickel, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Níquel, peso legal .....kilo..	.25
Potassium, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Potasio, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Sodium, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Sodio, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
All other metals not specified, legal weight....per kilogram..	Todos los demás metales no especificados, peso legal...kilo..	1.00
II. STONES AND EARTHS.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS.	
Asbestos, in fiber or powdered..	Amianto en fibra ó polvo ...	Free.
Clay and sand, common and for molding	Arcilla, arena y arenilla	Free.
Jet, crude, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Azabache en bruto, peso legal .....kilo..	.25

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
II. STONES AND EARTHS—continued.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sulphur, gross weight per kilogram..	Azufre, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Lime, common, hydraulic, and Roman or Portland cement....	Cal, común, hidráulica y cemento romano ó Portland.....	Free.
Carbonates of baryta, magnesia, or strontium, legal weight per kilogram..	Carbonatos de barita, magnesia ó estronciana, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Carbonate of lime or Spanish white.....	Carbonato de cal ó blanco de España.....	Free.
Diamonds, cut, in all shapes, unmounted..... per carat..	Diamantes tallados de todas formas, no montados... quilate..	5.00
Emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, unmounted..... per carat..	Esmeraldas, rubies y zafiros, no montados.....quilate..	3.00
Emery, powder or grain.....	Esmeril en polvo ó en grano.....	Free.
Spar, legal weight..... per kilo..	Espatos, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Mineral coal.....	Hulla.....	Free.
Marble and alabaster in the rough, in sawn slabs, unpolished, or in dust, gross weight per kilogram..	Mármol y alabastro en bruto, en hojas aserradas sin pulimentar ó en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Ochers, legal weight..... per kilo..	Ocres, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Flint, gross weight..... per kilo..	Pedernal, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Peroxide of manganese, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Peróxido de manganeso, peso legal.....kilo..	.03
Stone ore of all kinds.....	Piedra mineral de todas clases...	Free.
Precious stones, not specified, unset..... hectogram..	Piedras preciosas no especificadas, sin montaduras..... hectógramo..	10.00
Pumice stone and lava, in the rough, gross weight per kilogram..	Piedra pómez y lava en bruto, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Graphite (plumbago), legal weight..... per kilogram..	Plombagina, peso legal....kilo..	.08
Talc, legal weight... per kilo..	Talco, peso legal.....kilo..	.03
Fire clay, rotten stone, and Tripoli.....	Tierra refractaria, tierra podrida y de tripoli.....	Free.
Plaster of Paris and stucco, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Yeso y estuco, peso bruto, kilo..	.10
<i>Mineral products.</i>	<i>Productos.</i>	
Oil, mineral, crude, gross weight per kilogram..	Aceite mineral impuro, peso bruto.....kilo..	.02
Oil, mineral, refined, legal weight per kilogram..	Aceite mineral purificado, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Coal tar, gross weight per kilogram..	Alquitrán de hulla, peso bruto.....kilo..	.04

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
II. STONES AND EARTHS—continued.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—continúa.	
<i>Mineral products—continued.</i>	<i>Productos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Asphaltum, gross weight per kilogram..	Asfalto, peso bruto .....kilo..	.04
Wax, mineral, gross weight per kilogram..	Cera mineral, peso bruto..kilo..	.10
Coke	Coke.....	Free.
Paraffin, crude, gross weight per kilogram..	Parafina en marqueta, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Paste, mineral, for polishing, legal weight...per kilogram..	Pasta mineral para pulir, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Vaseline, legal weight per kilogram..	Vaselina, peso legal.....kilo..	.15
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Artefactos.</i>	
Adobes of raw clay...thousand.	Adobes de arcilla cruda, millar..	1.00
Paving stones.... square meter..	Adoquines de piedra metro cuadrado..	.03
Articles not specified, of alabaster or marble, gross weight per kilogram	Artefactos de alabastro ó mármol no especificados, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
Articles of clay, gypsum, or stucco, not specified, gross weight.... per kilogram..	Artefactos de barro, estuco ó yeso no especificados, peso bruto.....kilo..	.15
Articles of lava, not specified, legal weight...per kilogram..	Artefactos de lava, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
Articles of agate, not specified, legal weight...per kilogram..	Artefactos de ágata, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Articles of meerschaum, not specified, legal weight per kilogram..	Artefactos de espuma de mar, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Articles of jet, not specified, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Artefactos de azabache no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Glazed tile (Dutch tiles) per thousand..	Azulejos.....millar..	7.00
Paraffin candles, gross weight per kilogram..	Bujias de parafina, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
Crucibles, earthen, clay, or plumbago.....	Crisoles de tierra, barro ó granito ..	Free.
Chalk for schools, legal weight per kilogram..	Gis para escuelas, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Firebrick	Ladrillos de tierra refractaria....	Free.
Brick and paving blocks, clay per thousand..	Ladrillos y losas de barro.....millar..	2.50
Pencils of all kinds, legal weight per kilogram..	Lápices de todas clases, peso legal... .....kilo...	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
II. STONES AND EARTHS—continued.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Artefactos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sand or emery paper or cloth, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Lija de vidrio ó esmeril sobre papel ó lienzo, peso legal... kilo..	.07
Paving slabs, stone square meter..	Losas de piedra para embanquetado.... metro cuadrado..	.03
Slabs, marble, for floors, up to 40 centimeters square, dressed on one side only, gross weight per kilogram..	Losas de mármol para pisos, hasta de 40 centímetros en cuadro, labradas por sólo una de sus caras, peso bruto..kilo..	.01
Slabs, marble for floors, of more than 40 centimeters square, dressed on one side only, gross weight... .. per kilogram..	Losas de mármol para pisos de más de 40 centímetros en cuadro, labradas por sólo una de sus caras, peso bruto kilo..	.03
Slabs, marble, for furniture, and such as have polished or carved edges, gross weight per kilogram..	Losas de mármol para muebles, y las que tengan sus cantos pulimentados ó moldurados, peso bruto..... kilo..	.15
Grindstones and whetstones, gross weight.... per kilogram..	Mollejones y piedras de amolar, peso bruto..... kilo..	.05
Mosaics of artificial stone for paving, gross weight per kilogram..	Mosaicos de piedra artificial para pavimento, peso bruto kilo..	.01
Furnaces, enameling, and other small, of fireclay	Muffas y hornillos de tierra refractaria.....	Free.
Millstones	Piedras para molino.....	Free.
Slate slabs, polished on both sides, gross weight per kilogram..	Pizarras en losas pulidas por ambas caras, peso bruto..kilo..	.15
Slates for roofing, gross weight per kilogram..	Pizarras en hojas para techos, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Slates for schools, with or without frame, gross weight per kilogram..	Pizarras para escuelas, aun cuando tengan marco, peso bruto .....kilo..	.10
Slate pencils, gross weight per kilogram..	Pizarrines, peso bruto....kilo..	.10
Tiles and pipe for drainage, clay per thousand.	Tejas y tubos de barro para desagüe..... millar..	2.50
Chalk for billiard cues, legal weight..... per kilogram...	Tiza para tacos de billar, peso legal..... kilo..	.10
CRYSTAL, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PORCELAIN.	CRISTAL, VIDRIO, LOZA Y PORCELANA.	
Insulators for telegraphs and telephones	Aisladores para telégrafos ó teléfonos.....	Free.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
II. STONES AND EARTHS—continued.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—continúa.	
CRYSTAL, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PORCELAIN—continued.	CRISTAL, VIDRIO, LOZA Y PORCELANA—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Articles not specified of crystal, glass, clay, or porcelain, with cloth of silk or containing silk, or with skin, with or without ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de cristal, vidrio, barro ó porcelana con tela de seda ó que contenga seda, ó con piel, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal......kilo..	.60
Bottles, of common glass, for ordinary packages of wine, beer, or liquors, gross weight per kilogram..	Botellas de vidrio corriente para envases comunes do vino, cerveza ó licores, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Demijohns, gross weight per kilogram..	Damajuanas ó garrafones, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
Mirrors, with frames of brass, zinc, tin, white metal, wood, or pasteboard, up to 30 centimeters length of side, legal weight. per kilogram..	Espejos con marco de latón, zinc, hoja de lata, metal blanco, madera ó cartón, hasta de 30 centímetros por lado, peso legal......kilo..	.25
Mirrors, etc., up to 75 centimeters length of side, legal weight. per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 75 centímetros por lado, peso legal.....kilo..	.30
Mirrors, with frame of celluloid, gutta percha, or cloth, not containing silk, up to 30 centimeters length of side, legal weight. per kilogram..	Espejos con marco de celuloide, gutapercha ó tela que no contenga seda, hasta de 30 centímetros por lado, peso legal......kilo..	.30
Mirrors, etc., up to 75 centimeters length of side, legal weight. per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 75 centímetros por lado, peso legal.....kilo..	.35
Mirrors, with frames of cloth of silk or containing silk, skin, or crystal, and those with ornaments of artificial flowers or feathers, up to 30 centimeters length of side, legal weight per kilogram..	Espejos con marco de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, de piel ó cristal, y los que tengan adornos de flores artificiales ó plumas hasta de 30 centímetros por lado, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Mirrors, etc., up to 75 centimeters length of side, legal weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 75 centímetros por lado, peso legal.....kilo..	.45
Mirrors, with wooden or brass frame, with or without cloth or crystal, more than 75 centimeters length of side, gross weight. per kilogram..	Espejos con marco de madera ó latón, aun cuando contenga tela ó cristal, de más de 75 centímetros por lado, peso bruto.....kilo..	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
II. STONES AND EARTHS—continued.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—continúa.	
CRYSTAL, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PORCELAIN—continued.	CRISTAL, VIDRIO, LOZA Y PORCELANA—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mirrors without frame, up to 30 centimeters length of side, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Espejos sin marco, hasta de 30 centímetros por lado, peso legal..... kilo...	.20
Mirrors, etc., up to 75 centimeters length of side, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., hasta de 75 centímetros por lado, peso bruto..... kilo...	.25
Mirrors, etc., more than 75 centimeters length of side, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Espejos sin marco de más de 75 centímetros por lado, peso bruto..... kilo...	.35
Flasks, jars, and vessels, common earthen, for packing industrial products, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Fascos, tarros y vasijas de barro común para envases de productos industriales, peso bruto..... kilo...	.01
Flasks, glass, covered with leather, cane, gutta percha, or common metal, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Fascos de vidrio forrados con cuero, bejuco, tela, gutapercha ó metal ordinario, peso legal..... kilo...	.50
Lenses, single glass, with handle not of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Lentes de un solo vidrio con mango que no sea de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal..... kilo...	.40
Lenses and optical glasses, not specified, with mounting not of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Lentes y anteojos no especificados, con montaduras que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal..... kilo...	1.00
Crockery and porcelain in articles not specified, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Loza y porcelana labrada en piezas no especificadas, peso bruto..... kilo...	.15
Crockery and porcelain in articles not specified, with mountings or settings of copper and its alloys, not gilded or silver plated, gross weight.... per kilogram..	Loza y porcelana labrada en piezas no especificadas, con montaduras ó engastes de cobre ó sus aleaciones, sin dorar ni platear, peso bruto..... kilo...	.30
Crockery and porcelain in articles not specified, with mountings or settings of common metal, silver plated or gilded, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Loza y porcelana labrada en piezas no especificadas, con montaduras ó engastes de metal ordinario plateado ó dorado, peso bruto..... kilo...	1.00
Glass and crystal in articles not specified, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas no especificadas, peso bruto..... kilo...	.20

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Mineral substances—continued.	Materias minerales—continúa.	
II. STONES AND EARTHS—continued.	II. PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—continúa.	
CRYSTAL, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PORCELAIN—continued.	CRISTAL, VIDRIO, LOZA Y PORCELANA—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Glass and crystal, with mountings or settings of copper or its alloys, not gilded or silver plated, gross weight. . . per kilo. . .	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas no especificadas con montaduras ó engastes de cobre ó sus aleaciones, sin dorar ni platear, peso bruto. kilo. . .	.30
Glass and crystal, with mountings or settings of common metal, gilded or silver plated, gross weight. per kilogram. . .	Idem, id., id., con montaduras ó engastes de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado, peso bruto. kilo. . .	1.00
Panels, glass, up to 1 meter length of side, gross weight. per kilogram. . .	Vidrios planos hasta de 1 metro por lado, peso bruto, kilo. . .	.20
Panels, glass, more than 1 meter length of side, gross weight. per kilogram. . .	Vidrios planos de más de 1 metro por lado, peso bruto. kilo. . .	.15
Glasses for spectacles and watches, legal weight. per kilogram. . .	Vidrios para anteos y para relojes, peso legal. kilo. . .	.50
Cloths and their manufactures.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas.	
I. COTTON.	I. ALGODÓN.	
<i>Spun goods.</i>	<i>Hilados.</i>	
Cord, cotton, not more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight. per kilogram. . .	Cordones de algodón cuyo diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros, peso legal. kilo. . .	1.50
Cord, cotton, more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight. per kilogram. . .	Cordones de algodón cuyo diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros, peso legal. kilo. . .	.15
Yarn, cotton, legal weight. per kilogram. . .	Hilaza de algodón, peso legal. kilo. . .	.80
Thread, cotton, in balls or skeins, including crochet, and smooth for shawls (rebozos), legal weight. per kilogram. . .	Hilo de algodón en ovillos y madejas, incluso el de crochet y el planchado para rebozos, peso legal. kilo. . .	1.20
Thread, cotton, in spools, up to 275 meters. per hundred spools. . .	Hilo de algodón en carretes hasta de 275 metros. cada 100 carretes. . .	1.00
Thread, etc., from 276 to 458 meters. per 100 spools. . .	Idem, id., id., de 276 hasta 458 metros. cada 100 carretes. . .	2.00
Thread, cotton, called crochet, in spools. . . per 100 spools of 275 meters. . .	Hilo de algodón denominado de crochet, en carretes. cada 100 carretes de 275 metros.	2.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— continúa.	
I. COTTON—continued.	I. ALGODÓN—continúa.	
<i>Spun goods—</i> continued.	<i>Hilados—</i> continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wicking, cotton, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Pábilo de algodón, peso legal kilo..	.16
<i>Woven goods.</i>	<i>Tejidos.</i>	
Canvas embroidery, cotton, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Canevá de algodón, peso legal kilo..	.60
Lace and network, cotton, with hexagonal meshes, embroidered or not with cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encaje y punto de algodón, de malla exagonal, aun cuando esté bordado con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal kilo..	6.00
Lace and net, etc., with beads of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal kilo..	4.00
Lace and net, of cotton, with meshes not hexagonal, embroidered or not with cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encaje y punto de algodón, de malla que no sea exagonal, aun cuando esté bordado con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal.....kilo.	3.00
Lace, etc., with beads of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal .kilo..	2.00
Book muslin for binding, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Percalina para encuadernación, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Cloth, cotton, raw or white, plain woven, with not more than 30 threads of warp and woof per square of 5 millimeters per square meter..	Telas de algodón, crudas ó blancas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	.09
The same, with more than 30 threads per square of 5 millimeters.....per square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan más de 30 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado.	.11
Cloth, cotton, painted, stamped, or dyed, smooth woven, having not more than 30 threads per square of 5 millimeters per square meter..	Telas de algodón pintadas, estampadas ó teñidas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	.12

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— continúa.	
I. COTTON—continued.	I. ALGODÓN—continúa.	
<i>Woven goods</i> —continued.	<i>Tejidos</i> —continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same, with more than 30 threads per square of 5 millimeters.....per square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan más de 30 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado, metro cuadrado..	.15
Cloth, cotton, raw, white, or colored, not smooth woven, open-worked, or embroidered..... per square meter..	Telas de algodón, crudas, blancas ó de colores, de tejido que no sea liso, calado ni bordado..... metro cuadrado..	.17
The same, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, linen, or other vegetable fiber.....per square meter..	Idem, id., id., caladas ó bordadas, con algodón, lino ú otra fibra vegetal, metro cuadrado..	.20
Cloth, cotton, all kinds, embroidered with wool..... per square meter..	Telas de algodón de todas clases, bordadas con lana.....metro cuadrado..	.25
Cloth, cotton, all kinds, woven with any metal not gold or silver, in figures or embroidery, legal weight... per kilo..	Telas de algodón, de todas clases, con mezcla de metal que no sea plata ú oro, en labores ó dibujos tejidos ó bordados, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Cloth, cotton, of all kinds, with mixture of precious metal, in streaks or threads, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Telas de algodón, de todas clases, con mezcla de metal fino en forma de lluvia ó hilos, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
The same, in raised work or figures, woven or embroidered, legal weight... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados, peso legal.....kilo..	5.00
<i>Manufactures.</i>	<i>Manufacturas.</i>	
Carpets and rugs of cotton pile on foundation of any vegetable fiber..... per square meter..	Alfombras y tapetes de rizo ó de tripe de algodón sobre base de cualquiera fibra vegetal..... metro cuadrado..	.25
Articles or manufactures of cotton netting, not specified, with or without small ornaments of any substance except fine metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, no especificados, aun cuando contengan pequeños adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino, peso legal....kilo..	1.30
Tassels, cotton, with bobbins of same or other material, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Borlas de algodón aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Tassels, cotton, with cords of same material, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Borlas de algodón cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
I. COTTON—continued.	I. ALGODÓN—continúa.	
<i>Manufactures—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Drawers, cotton, for men and boys, legal weight....per kilo..	Calzoncillos de tela de algodón para hombres y niños, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Shirts, cotton, for men and boys, legal weight....per kilogram..	Camisas de tela de algodón para hombres y niños, peso legal..... kilo..	1.30
Shirts, cotton, for men and boys, with front, collar, and cuffs of linen, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Camisas de tela de algodón para hombres y niños, cuando tengan pechera, cuello y puños de lino, peso legal..... kilo..	2.00
Corsets, cotton, with or without ribbons and small ornaments, not of precious metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Corsés de algodón, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino, peso legal.....kilo..	1.25
Dress patterns, cotton, with or without ornaments of embroidery or lace of cotton or linen, for ladies and girls, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de vestidos de tela de algodón, aun cuando tengan adornos bordados ó de encaje de algodón ó lino, para señoras y niñas, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Dress patterns, cotton, with ornaments of silk or which contain silk, legal weight....per kilo..	Cortes de vestidos de tela de algodón, con adornos de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Dress patterns, cotton, with skirt or overskirt of lace or knitwork of cotton, of all kinds, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de vestidos de tela de algodón, con falda ó sobrefalda de encaje ó punto de algodón de todas clases, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Flutings, cotton, with or without laces of cotton, and small ornaments of silk or imitation gold or silver, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encarrujados de algodón, aun cuando tengan encajes de algodón y pequeños adornos de seda ó metal falso, peso legal.....kilo..	2.50
Fringe, galloon, braid, ribbons, and network, cotton, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiquilla, cinta y mallas de algodón, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Fringe, etc., with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal..... kilo..	1.00
Garters and suspenders, cotton, of all kinds, with or without trimmings, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Lizas y tirantes de algodón, de todas clases, con avios ó sin ellos, peso legal... ..kilo..	.65

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ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
I. COTTON—continued.	I. ALGODÓN—continúa.	
<i>Manufactures—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Handkerchiefs, cotton, embroidered, open-worked or trimmed with lace.....each..	Pañuelos de algodón bordados, calados ó con guarnición de encaje.....uno..	.20
Umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades, cotton.....each..	Paraguas, sombrillas ó quitasoles, de algodón.....uno..	.60
Shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs, cotton, embroidered or open worked, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de algodón, sin bordados ni calados, peso legal....kilo..	1.50
Shirts, etc., without embroidery or open work, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de algodón, cuando estén bordados ó calados, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Shawls (rebozos), cotton and printed, marbled, striped fabrics, with raised work or figures in imitation of such, up to 26 threads per square of 5 millimeters..... per square meter..	Rebozos de algodón, y los tejidos estampados, jaspeados, listados, con labores ó dibujos que los imiten, hasta de 26 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	1.20
Shawls, etc., with more than 26 and up to 38 threads per square of 5 millimeters..... per square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	2.20
Shawls, etc., with more than 38 threads per square of 5 millimeters..... per square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 38 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	5.00
Elastic of cotton and rubber, more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight....per kilogram..	Resorte ó elástico de algodón y hule, de más 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal....kilo..	.60
Elastic, etc., not more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Clothing, ready-made, not specified, and parts for same, when sewed together, of cotton of all sorts and textures, with or without ornaments of lace or insertions of cotton or linen, ribbons of silk or common metal, for adults and children, legal weight....per kilogram..	Ropa hecha no especificada y sus partes sueltas cuando estén cosidas, de tela de algodón de todas clases y tejidos, aun cuando tengan adornos de encajes ó tiras bordadas de algodón ó lino, cintas de seda ó metal ordinario, para adultos y niños, peso legal.....kilo..	2.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
I. COTTON—continued.	I. ALGODÓN—continúa.	
<i>Manufactures—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Clothing, etc., with ornaments of silk or cloth containing silk, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan adornos de tela de seda ó que contengan seda, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Clothing, etc., with skirts or overskirts of cotton lace or network, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Bands, cotton, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, linen, wool or silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Tiras de algodón caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Bands, etc., with or without beadwork of glass, common metal or paste, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Tiras de algodón caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lino, lana ó seda cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	1.25
II. FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS.	II. LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMÁS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS.	
<i>Spun goods.</i>	<i>Hilados.</i>	
Cord, flax, or hemp, not more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight....per kilo..	Cordones de lino ó cáñamo cuyo diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50
Cord, etc., more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros, peso legal.....kilo..	.15
Yarn, flax or hemp, and like fibers, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hilaza de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Thread, hemp, raw or colored, fine or common, including slack-twisted, all sizes, in balls, reels, or skeins, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hilo de cáñamo, crudo ó de color, fino ó corriente, incluso él de medio tuerce, de todos gruesos, en ovillos, devanadores y madejas, peso legal.....kilo..	.12
Thread, linen or hemp, white or colored, in spools, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hilo de lino ó cáñamo blanco ó de color, en carretes, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Thread, linen, smooth, for shawls (rebozos), legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hilo de lino planchado para rebozos, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
II. FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS—cont'd.	II. LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMÁS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS—continúa.	
<i>Woven fabrics.</i>	<i>Tejidos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Canvas, linen or hemp, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Canevá de lino ó cáñamo, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Lace and netting, linen, hexagonal mesh, with or without embroidery of cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encaje y punto de lino, de malla exagonal, aun cuando esté bordado con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal...kilo..	7.00
Lace, etc., with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	5.00
Lace and netting, linen, not hexagonal mesh, with or without embroidery of cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encaje y punto de lino, de malla que no sea exagonal, aun cuando esté bordado con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal.....kilo..	4.00
Lace, etc., with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal..kilo..	3.00
Cloth, linen, hemp, and like fibers, white, brown, or colored, smooth-woven, having up to 12 threads per square of 5 millimeters....square meter..	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, tri-gueñas ó de color, de tejido liso, que tengan hasta 12 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	.13
Cloth, etc., having more than 12 threads per square of 5 millimeters.....square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan más de 12 hilos de pié y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado....metro cuadrado..	.19
Cloth, etc., of texture not smooth, open-worked, or embroidered.....square meter..	Idem, id., id., de tejido que no sea liso, calado ni bordado.....metro cuadrado..	.22
Cloth, etc., open-worked or embroidered with cotton or linen.....square meter..	Idem, id., id., caladas ó bordadas con algodón ó lino.....metro cuadrado..	.32
Cloth, etc., embroidered with wool.....square meter..	Idem, id., id., bordadas con lana.....metro cuadrado..	.35
Cloth, etc., with mixture of imitation of precious metal in raised work, woven figures, or embroideries, legal weight, kilo..	Idem, id., id., con mezcla de metal falso en labores ó dibujos tejidos ó bordados, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— continúa.	
II. FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS—cont.	II. LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMÁS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS—cont.	
<i>Woven fabrics—</i> continued.	<i>Tejidos—</i> continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cloth, etc., with mixture of precious metal, in streaks or threads, legal weight, per kilo..	Idem, id., id., con mezcla de metal fino, en forma de lluvia ó hilos, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Cloth, etc., with mixture of precious metal in raised work, woven figures or embroidery, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., con mezcla de metal fino en labores ó dibujos tejidos ó bordados, peso legal.....kilo..	5.00
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Manufacturas.</i>	
Carpets and rugs, entirely of hemp, jute, or other like vegetable fiber, of plain or twilled texture, worked or shag.....square meter..	Alfombras y tapetes de solo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, de tejido liso, cruzado, labrado ó derizo.....metro cuadrado..	.25
Carpets, etc., with pile.....square meter..	Alfombras y tapetes de solo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, de tripe.....metro cuadrado..	.35
Carpets, etc., with fringe or borders of wool....square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan franjas ú orillas de lana.....metro cuadrado..	.40
Articles or manufactures of linen stockinet, not specified, with or without small ornaments of other materials not precious metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lino no especificados, aun cuando tengan pequeños adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Tassels, linen, hemp, jute, or other like vegetable fiber, with bobbins of same or other material, legal weight...per kilo..	Borlas de lino, cáñamo, yute ú otra fibra vegetal análoga, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia, peso legal..kilo..	.60
Tassels, etc., with cords of same material, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50
Drawers, linen, for men and boys, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Calzoncillos de tela de lino para hombres y niños, peso legal.....kilo..	2.50
Shirts, linen, for men and boys, legal weight....per kilogram..	Camisas de tela de lino para hombres y niños, peso legal..kilo..	3.00
Corsets, linen or hemp, with or without ribbons and small ornaments not of precious metal, legal weight....per kilogram..	Corsés de lino ó cáñamo, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino, peso legal....kilo..	1.25

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
II. FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS—CONT.	II. LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMÁS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS—CONT.	
<i>Manufactured articles—contin'd.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dress patterns, linen, with or without ornaments of embroidery or of cotton or linen lace, for ladies and girls, legal weight per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de lino, aun cuando tengan adornos bordados ó de encaje de algodón ó lino para señoras y niñas, peso legal kilo..	1.25
Dress patterns, linen, with ornaments of silk or texture containing silk, legal weight per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de lino, con adornos de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, peso legal kilo..	2.50
Dress patterns, linen, with skirt or overskirt of lace or netting of cotton or linen, legal weight per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de lino con falda ó sobrefalda de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino, peso legal kilo..	2.50
Ruffles, linen, with or without linen laces and small ornaments of silk or imitation precious metal, legal weight, kilo.	Encarrujados de lino aun cuando tengan encajes de lino y pequeños adornos de seda ó metal falso, peso legal . . . kilo..	2.50
Fringe, galloon, braid, ribbon, and network, linen, legal weight per kilogram..	Fleco, galon, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lino, peso legal kilo..	2.00
Do., do., do., with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight . . . per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal kilo..	1.00
Garters and suspenders, linen or hemp, all kinds, with or without buckles, clasps, etc., legal weight per kilogram..	Ligas y tirantes de lino ó cáñamo, de todas clases, con avios ó sin ellos, peso legal . . . kilo..	1.00
Handkerchiefs, linen, embroidered, open-worked, or trimmed with lace each..	Pañuelos de lino bordados, calados ó con guarnición de encaje uno..	.40
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, linen each..	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de lino uno..	.60
Shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs, linen, without embroidery or open work, legal weight per kilogram	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de lino sin bordados ni calados, peso legal kilo..	2.00
The same, with embroidery or open work, legal weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando estén bordados ó calados, peso legal kilo..	3.00
Shawls (rebozos), linen, and cloths printed, marked, striped, with figures or raised work	Rebozos de lino, y los tejidos estampados, jaspeados, listados, con dibujos ó labores que los	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— continúa.	
II. FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS—cont.	II. LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMAS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS—cont.	
<i>Manufactured articles—</i> contin'd.	<i>Manufacturas—</i> continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
in imitation of such, up to 26 threads per square of 5 millimeters..... square meter..	imiten, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	2.00
Shawls, etc., more than 26 up to 38 threads per square of 5 millimeters.....square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.....metro cuadrado..	3.00
Shawls, etc., of more than 38 threads per square of 5 millimeters.....square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado..metro cuadrado..	6.00
Elastic of linen or hemp with rubber, more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight...per kilo..	Resorte ó elástico de lino ó cáñamo con hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Elastics, etc., not more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Resorte ó elástico de lino ó cáñamo con hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Clothing, made up, or loose parts of same, when sewed together, of linen of all kinds and textures, with or without lace ornaments or insertions, ribbon of silk or common metal, for adults and children, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Ropa hecha no especificada y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas de tela de lino de todas clases y tejidos, aun cuando tengan adornos de encajes ó tiras bordadas, cintas de seda ó metal ordinario, para adultos y niños, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Clothing, etc., with ornaments of silk or cloth containing silk, legal weight...per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga adornos de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, peso legal.kilo..	4.00
Clothing, etc., with skirts or overskirts of lace or netting of cotton or linen, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino, peso legal.....kilo..	4.00
Insertions, linen, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal..kilo..	2.50
Insertions, linen, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight...per kilo..	Idem, id, id., cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— —continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— —continúa.	
III. WOOL.	• III. LANA.	
<i>Spun goods.</i>	<i>Hilados.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cord, woolen, not more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cordón de lana cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Cord, woolen, more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Idem, id., cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Cord, cotton or hemp covered with wool, not more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cordón de algodón ó cáñamo forrado con lana, cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50
The same, more than 10 millimeters in diameter, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Worsted or thread, wool, with or without mixture of imitation precious metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Estambre ó hilo de lana, aun cuando tenga mezcla de metal falso, peso legal.....kilo..	1.75
Yarn, wool, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hilaza de lana, peso legal..kilo..	1.75
<i>Woven fabrics.</i>	<i>Tejidos.</i>	
Lace and net goods, wool, hexagonal stitch, with or without embroidery of cotton, linen, wool, silk or imitation precious metal, legal weight.. per kilo..	Encaje y punto de lana, de malla exagonal, aun cuando esté bordado con algodón, lino, lana, seda ó metal falso, peso legal.....kilo..	8.00
The same with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	6.00
Lace and net goods, wool, not hexagonal mesh, with or without embroidery of cotton, linen, wool, silk, or imitation precious metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encaje y punto de lana, de malla que no sea exagonal, aun cuando esté bordado con algodón, lino, lana, seda ó metal falso, peso legal...kilo..	5.00
The same, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	4.00
Cloths, wool of all textures, with or without embroidery of wool, cotton, or linen and with or	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aun cuando estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
III. WOOL—continued.	III. LANA—continúa.	
<i>Woven fabrics—continued.</i>	<i>Tejidos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
without streaks of silk or imitation precious metal, weighing up to 100 grams per square meter, net weight...per kilo..	tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso; cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta de 100 gramos, peso neto...kilo..	2.75
Cloths, etc., weighing more than 100 and up to 250 grams per square meter, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 100 hasta 250 gramos, peso neto.....kilo..	1.75
Cloths, etc., weighing more than 250 and up to 450 grams per square meter, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 250 hasta 450 gramos, peso neto.....kilo..	3.00
Cloths, etc., weighing more than 450 and up to 600 grams per square meter, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 450 hasta 600 gramos, peso neto.....kilo..	2.50
Cloths, etc., weighing more than 600 grams per square meter, net weight ...per kilogram..	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, etc., etc., cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 600 gramos, peso neto...kilo..	2.00
Cloths, wool, of all textures, embroidered with beadwork of glass, imitation precious metal, or paste, net weight per kilogram..	Telas de lana de todos tejidos con bordados de abalorios de vidrio, metal falso ó pasta, peso neto.....kilo..	2.00
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Manufacturas.</i>	
Carpets, coarse, smooth woven or twilled, or of beaten wool per square meter..	Alfombras de jerga de tejido liso ó cruzado, ó de lana batida .....metro cuadrado..	.75
Carpets and rugs of wool shag, with warp of hemp or other material...per square meter..	Alfombras y tapetes de rizo de lana con pie de cáñamo ó cualquiera otra materia .....metro cuadrado..	.80
Carpets and rugs of wool pile, with warp of hemp or other material... per square meter..	Alfombras y tapetes de tripe de lana, con pie de cáñamo ó cualquiera otro materia .....metro cuadrado..	1.30
Carpets of wool, corded, with warp of hemp or other material..... per square meter..	Alfombras de lana acordonada con pie de cáñamo ó cualquiera otra materia .....metro cuadrado..	.80

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
III. WOOL—continued.	III. LANA—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Articles or manufactures not specified, of woolen knitwork or worsted, with or without small ornaments of silk or imitation of precious metal, legal weight per kilogram	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lana ó de estambre de lana, no especificados, aun cuando tengan pequeños adornos de seda ó metal falso, peso legal. .kilo.	1.75
Tassels, wool, with bobbins of same or other material, legal weight. per kilogram.	Borlas de lana, aun cuando las almas sean de otra materia, peso legal. kilo.	1.00
Tassels, wool, with cords of same material, legal weight per kilogram.	Borlas de lana, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia, peso legal. kilo.	2.00
Drawers, shirts, and undershirts, wool, with or without small ornaments of silk, legal weight per kilogram.	Calzoncillos y camisas interiores ó exteriores de tela de lana, aun cuando tengan pequeños adornos de seda, peso legal. kilo.	2.00
Corsets, wool, with or without ribbons and small ornaments, not of precious metal, legal weight. per kilogram.	Corsés de lana aun cuando tengan cintas ó pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino, peso legal. kilo.	1.25
Dress patterns, wool, all textures, with or without embroidery of cotton, linen, or wool, ornaments of cotton, linen, wool, or silk ribbons, for ladies and girls, legal weight. . . per kilo.	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana de todas clases, aun cuando esté bordada con algodón, lino ó lana, y aun cuando tengan adornos de algodón, lino, lana ó cintas de seda, para señoras y niñas, peso legal. kilo.	2.00
Dress patterns, wool, all textures, with ornaments of beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight, per kilo.	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana de todas clases, cuando tengan adornos de abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal. kilo.	1.50
Dress patterns, wool, with mixture of silk in the texture or in embroideries, with or without ornaments of, containing silk, for ladies and girls, legal weight. per kilogram.	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido ó en bordados, aun cuando tengan adornos de seda ó que contengan seda, para señoras y niñas, peso legal. . . kilo.	3.50
Dress patterns, wool, with mixture of silk in the texture or in embroideries, with ornaments of beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight. per kilogram.	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido ó en bordados, cuando tengan adornos de abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal. kilo.	2.75

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
III. WOOL—continued.	III. LANA—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Vests and jackets, wool, stockinet, legal weight... per kilo..	Chalecos y chaquetones de punto de media de lana, peso legal	kilo 1.25
Ruffles or flutings, wool, with or without woollen lace and small ornaments of silk or imitation of precious metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Encarrujados de tela de lana, aun cuando tengan encajes de lana y pequeños adornos de seda ó metal falso, peso legal..... kilo..	3.00
Felt, wool, weighing up to 350 grams per square meter, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Fieltro de lana, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta de 350 gramos, peso legal	kilo 1.00
Felt, wool, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter, legal weight... per kilogram..	Fieltro, de lana, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 350 gramos, peso legal	kilo .25
Felt, wool, in endless belting for machinery, when imported apart from said machinery, legal weight... per kilogram..	Fieltro de lana en banda sin fin para maquinaria, cuando no venga unida á ésta, peso legal	kilo .06
Felt, wool, in endless belting for machinery, when imported with the machines to which it belongs.....	Fieltro de lana en banda sin fin para maquinaria, cuando venga unida á su correspondiente maquinaria	Free.
Fringe, galloon, braid, ribbon, and network, wool, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Fleco, galón pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lana, peso legal..... kilo..	2.50
Fringe, etc., with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id. cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal	kilo. 1.50
Gloves, wool, not knit and unlined, legal weight... per kilo..	Guantes de lana que no sean de punto de media, sin forrar, peso legal..... kilo..	3.00
Gloves, etc., lined, legal weight	Idem, id., id., cuando estén forrados, peso legal..... kilo..	1.50
Chenille, wool, with or without imitation of precious metal, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Gusanillo de lana, aun cuando tenga metal falso, peso legal	kilo 2.50
Garters and suspenders, wool, all kinds, with or without clasps, buckles, etc., legal weight	Ligas y tirantes de lana de todas clases, con avios ó sin ellos, peso legal	kilo. 1.30

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—con- tinúa.	
III: WOOL—continued.	III. LANA—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Saddlecloths of woolen cloth or felt, with or without leather or common metal, net weight per kilogram..	Mantillas de tela de lana ó de fieltro para albardones, aun cuando tengan cuero y metal ordinario, peso neto. kilo..	2 00
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, wool. each..	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de lana. uno..	1.00
Shawls (rebozos), wool and fabrics, printed, marbled, striped, with figures or raised work in imitation of such, up to 26 threads per square of 5 millimeters. square meter..	Rebozos de lana y los tejidos estampados, jaspeados, listados, con dibujos ó labores que los imiten, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado metro cuadrado..	1.50
Shawls, etc., having more than 26 threads per square of 5 millimeters. square meter..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado metro cuadrado..	2.50
Elastic, wool and rubber, more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight. per kilogram..	Resorte ó elástico de lana y hule de más de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal. kilo..	.80
Elastic, wool and rubber, not more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight. per kilogram..	Resorte ó elástico de lana y hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal kilo..	1.50
Clothing, made up, not specified and separate parts of same when imported sewed together, of woolen cloth of any texture, with ornaments of cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight per kilogram..	Ropa hecha no especificada y sus partes sueltas cuando vengán cosidas, de tela de lana de toda clase de tejido, con adornos de algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal kilo..	5.50
Clothing, with ornaments of beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga adornos de abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal. kilo..	4.00
Clothing, made up, not specified, and its separate parts when imported sewed together, of woolen cloth with mixture of silk in the texture or in embroideries, with ornaments of cotton, linen, wool, or silk ribbon, legal weight. . per kilo..	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengán cosidas, de tela de lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido ó en bordados, con adornos de algodón, lino, lana ó cintas de seda, peso legal. kilo..	6.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
III. WOOL—continued.	III. LANA—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Clothing, etc., with ornaments of beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando tenga adornos de abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	5.00
Serapes (ponchos), wool, in imitation of those of Saltillo worked or printed.....square meter..	Sarapes de lana imitando los del Saltillo, labrados ó estampados.....metro cuadrado..	8.00
Insertions, wool, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, linen, wool, or silk, legal weight .....per kilogram..	Tiras de tela de lana caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lino, lana ó seda, peso legal...kilo..	3.00
Insertions, wool, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, legal weight..per kilo..	Tiras de tela de lana, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
IV. SILK.	IV. SEDA.	
<i>Spun goods.</i>	<i>Hilados.</i>	
Cord, silk, net weight..per kilo..	Cordon de seda, peso neto, kilo..	16.00
Silk, fine, twist or floss, of all kinds, in skeins, balls, reels, or spools, net weight, per kilo..	Seda pelo, torcida ó floja, de todas clases, en madejas, ovillos, devanadores ó carretes, peso neto .....kilo..	6.00
<i>Woven fabrics.</i>	<i>Tejidos.</i>	
Blond, lace and nettings, silk, net weight.....per kilogram..	Blondas, encaje y punto de seda, peso neto .....kilo..	16.00
Cloth, silk, all textures, net weight.....per kilogram..	Tela de seda de toda clase de tejido, peso neto.....kilo..	16.00
Cloth, silk, for bolting flour.....	Tela de seda para tamizar harina.	Free.
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Manufacturas.</i>	
Articles or manufactures not specified, of knit work or other texture of silk, net weight .....per kilogram..	Artículos y manufacturas no especificadas de punto ó cualquier otro tejido de seda, peso neto.....kilo..	16.00
Dress patterns, silk, net weight .....per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda, peso neto.....kilo..	16.00
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, silk..... each..	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de seda .....uno..	1.75

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
IV. SILK—continued.	IV. SEDA—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Shawls (rebozos), silk, and fabrics printed, marbled, striped, with figures or raised work in imitation of such, up to 26 threads per square of 5 millimeters, net weight per kilogram..	Rebozos de seda y los tejidos estampados, jaspeados, listados, con dibujos ó labores que los imiten, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado, peso neto kilo..	18.00
Shawls, etc., having more than 26 and up to 38 threads per square of 5 millimeters, net weight.... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros, peso neto kilo..	25.00
Shawls, etc., having more than 38 threads per square of 5 millimeters, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 38 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado, peso neto. .kilo..	34.00
Clothing, made up, and its separate parts, silk, net weight per kilogram..	Ropa hecha y sus partes sueltas de tela de seda, peso neto kilo..	16.00
V. SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS.	V. SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS.	
<i>Spun goods.</i>	<i>Hilados.</i>	
Thread, silk, and wool, with or without imitation precious metal, net weight....per kilo..	Hilo de seda y lana, aun cuando tenga metal falso, peso neto.....kilo..	3.00
<i>Woven fabrics.</i>	<i>Tejidos.</i>	
Blond, lace, and net of silk, with beadwork of glass, common metal or paste, net weight per kilogram..	Blondas, encaje y punto de seda con abalorio de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso neto.....kilo..	12.00
Cloth, cotton, linen, or wool, with mixture of silk, forming stripes or figures of silk on ground of the other materials, or <i>vice versa</i> , net weight per kilogram..	Telas de algodón, lino ó lana con mezcla de seda, formando listas ó dibujos de seda sobre fondo de las otras materias ó viceversa, peso neto....kilo..	3.50
Cloth, cotton, linen, or wool, with mixture of silk which only appears on the surface or right side of the fabric, net weight.....per kilogram..	Telas de algodón, lino ó lana con mezcla de seda, cuando sólo ésta aparezca en la superficie ó derecho de la tela, peso neto.....kilo..	5.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— continúa.	
V. SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MA- TERIALS—continued.	V. SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS—continúa.	
<i>Woven fabrics—</i> continued.	<i>Tejidos—</i> continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cloth, silk, with cotton, linen, or wool, and mixture of imita- tion precious metal, net weight per kilogram..	Telas de seda con algodón, lana ó lino y mezcla de metal falso, peso neto.....kilo..	5.50
Cloth, silk, with mixture of imita- tion precious metal, net weight..... per kilogram..	Telas de seda con mezcla de metal falso, peso neto...kilo..	6.50
Cloth, silk, with cotton, wool, or linen, and mixture of precious metal, net weight per kilogram..	Telas de seda, con algodón, lana ó lino, con mezcla de metal fino, peso neto.....kilo..	10.00
Cloth, silk, with mixture of precious metal, net weight per kilogram..	Telas de seda con mezcla de metal fino, peso neto....kilo..	16.00
Velvet and plush, silk, on ground of cotton, linen, or wool, net weight.....per kilogram..	Terciopelo y felpa de seda sobre base de algodón, lino ó lana, peso neto.....kilo..	3.50
Velvet and plush, silk, on ground of cotton, linen, or wool, mixed with silk, net weight per kilogram..	Terciopelo y felpa de seda sobre base de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda, peso neto..... kilo..	5.00
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>	<i>Manufacturas..</i>	
Articles, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, not specified, with or without em- broidery or ornaments not of precious metal, nor beadwork, net weight.....per kilogram..	Artículos de seda con mezcla de algodon, lino ó lana, no especi- ficados, aun cuando tengan bordados ó adornos que no sean de metal fino, ó aba- lorios, peso neto kilo	9.00
Articles, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, not specified, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, net weight.....per kilogram..	Artículos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, no especi- ficados, cuando tengan aba- lorios de vidrio, metal ordina- rio ó pasta, peso neto kilo..	8.00
Articles, silk, all textures not specified, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, net weight.....per kilogram..	Artículos de seda de todas teji- dos, no especificados, con aba- lorios de vidrio, metal ordina- rio ó pasta, peso neto.... kilo..	12.00
Articles or manufactures of stock- inet of silk with mixture of cot- ton, linen, or wool, not speci- fied, net weight.per kilogram..	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, no especificados, peso neto kilo..	7.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
V. SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS—continued.	V. SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tassels, silk, with bobbins of same or other material, net weight.....per kilogram..	Borlas de seda, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia, peso neto..... kilo..	4.00
Tassels, silk, with cords of same material, net weight.....per kilogram..	Borlas de seda, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia, peso neto..... kilo..	6.00
Tassels, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, with bobbins of same or other material, and with or without cords of same mixed materials, net weight.....per kilogram..	Borlas de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia, y aun cuando tengan cordones de las mismas materias mezcladas, peso neto.....kilo..	2.80
Belts, silk or silk mixed, without precious metal, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cinturones de seda ó seda mezclada, que no contengan metal fino, peso neto...kilo.	2.50
Cord, hemp covered with silk, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cordón de cáñamo forrado con seda, peso neto.....kilo..	4.00
Cord, hemp covered with mixture of silk and cotton, linen or wool, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cordón de cáñamo forrado con seda mezclada con algodón, lino ó lana, peso neto..kilo..	2.80
Corsets, silk, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, net weight.....per kilogram..	Corsés de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, peso neto.....kilo	3.80
Dress patterns, silk, with ornaments of beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda con adornos de abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso neto.....kilo..	12.00
Dress patterns, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, with or without embroidery or ornaments not of precious metal or beadwork, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando tengan bordados ó adornos que no sean de metal fino, ni abalorios, peso neto.....kilo..	9.00
Dress patterns, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda, con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso neto.....kilo..	8.00
Linings, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, sewed or in cuts, for parasols, umbrellas, and sunshades, net weight.....per kilogram..	Forros de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cosidos ó en corte, para sombrillas, paraguas y quitasoles, peso neto.....kilo..	5.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures— continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas— continúa.	
V. SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MA- TERIALS—continued.	V. SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—</i> continued.	<i>Manufacturas—</i> continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Switches (chignons), silk, with or without mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, and ornaments of imitation precious metal, net weight. per kilogram . .	Moños de seda, aun cuando tengan mezcla de algodón, lino, ó lana, y adornos de metal falso, peso neto. kilo. . .	5.00
Ornaments, sacerdotal, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, with or without em- broidery or galloons of imita- tion precious metal, legal weight. per kilogram. . . .	Ornamentos sacerdotales de tejido de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun quan- do tengan bordados ó galones de metal falso, peso legal kilo.	5.00
Ornaments, sacerdotal, silk, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, with embroidery or gal- loons of silver or silver gilded, legal weight. . . . per kilogram. . .	Ornamentos sacerdotales de tejido de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan bordados ó galones de plata ó plata dorada, peso le- gal. kilo.	10.00
Ornaments, sacerdotal, silk, with or without embroidery or gal- loons of silver or silver gilded, legal weight. . . . per kilogram. . .	Ornamentos sacerdotales de tela de seda, aun cuando ten- gan bordados ó galones de plata ó plata dorada, peso legal. kilo.	20.00
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun- shades, silk, with a mixture of cotton, linen, or wool. . . each. . .	Paraguas, sombrillas y quita- soles de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana. uno. . .	1.75
Shawls (rebozos) and textures, printed, marbled, striped, with figures or work in imitation of such, of silk with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, having up to 26 threads per square of 5 millimeters, net weight per kilogram.	Rebozos y los tejidos estampa- dos, jaspeados, listados, con dibujos ó labores que los imi- ten, de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado, peso neto. kilo.	9.00
Shawls, etc., with more than 26 and up to 33 threads per square of 5 millimeters, net weight per kilogram.	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 26 hasta de 33 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado, peso neto. kilo.	14.00
Shawls, etc., with more than 33 threads per square of 5 millime- ters, net weight, per kilogram. . .	Idem, id., id., cuando sean de más de 33 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milíme- tros por lado, peso neto. . . kilo. . .	23.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Cloths and their manufactures—continued.	Tejidos y sus manufacturas—continúa.	
V. SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS—continued.	V. SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS—continúa.	
<i>Manufactured articles—continued.</i>	<i>Manufacturas—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Elastic, silk and rubber, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Resorte ó elástico de hule y seda pura con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal, kilo..	1.00
Elastic, silk and rubber, with mixture of cotton, linen, or wool, not more than 4 centimeters wide, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Resorte ó elástico de hule y seda pura ó con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Clothing made up, not specified, and the parts of same, of silk, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, net weight.....per kilogram..	Ropa hecha no especificada y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda, con abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso neto..... kilo..	12.00
Clothing, made up, not specified, and parts of same, of silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, in the texture or in embroidery, net weight.....per kilogram..	Ropa hecha no especificada y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, en el tejido ó en bordados, peso neto...kilo...	9.00
Clothing, made up, not specified, and parts of same, of silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, in the texture or in embroidery, with beadwork of glass, common metal, or paste, net weight....per kilogram..	Ropa hecha no especificada y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, en el tejido ó en bordado, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta, peso neto...kilo..	8.00
Serapes (ponchos), in imitation of those of Saltillo, embroidered or printed, of silk mixed with cotton, wool, or linen, net weight....per kilogram	Sarapes imitando los del Saltillo, labrados ó estampados, de seda con mezcla de algodón, lana ó lino, peso neto..... kilo..	13.50
Chemical products and pharmaceutical preparations.	Productos quimicos y farmaceuticos.	
Oil of aniline, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Aceite de anilina, peso bruto kilo..	.07
Acetates of alumina, ammonia, lime, copper, iron, and lead, legal weight ....per kilogram..	Acetatos de alúmina, amoníaco, cal, cobre, hierro y plomo, peso legal kilo..	.08
Acid, arsenious.....	Acido arsenioso.....	Free.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Chemical products and pharmaceutical preparations—continued.	Productos quimicos y farmaceuticos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Acids, carbonic, hydrochloric (muriatic), sulphuric, and sulphurous, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Acidos carbónico, clorhídrico, sulfúrico y sulfuroso, peso bruto kilo..	.03
Acids, acetic, nitric, oxalic, and pyroligneous, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Acidos acético, nítrico, oxálico y piroleñoso, peso legal kilo..	.05
Acid, phenic (carbolic).....	Acido fénico	Free.
Acids, liquid, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram.	Acidos líquidos no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
Acids, crystals or powder, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Acidos en cristales ó en polvo, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Sizing for cloths, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Aderezo para telas, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Waters, aromatic, distilled, not spirituous, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Aguas aromáticas, destiladas, no espirituosas, peso legal.. kilo..	.50
Alkaloids, natural, not specified, and their salts, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Alcaloides naturales no especificados y sus sales, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Alcohol or spirits of wine, net weight.....per kilogram..	Alcohol ó espíritu de vino, peso neto..... kilo..	.70
Alcohol, amylic and methylic (wood spirit), legal weight.....per kilogram..	Alcohol amílico y metílico ó espíritu de madera, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
Alizarine, natural or artificial, gross weight....per kilogram..	Alizarinas naturales ó artificiales, peso bruto .....kilo..	.05
Cotton, antiseptic, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Algodón antiséptico, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Ammonia, liquid or concrete, gross weight...per kilogram..	Amoniaco liquido ó concreto, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Anthracene (anthracine), gross weight.....per kilogram..	Antraceno, peso bruto.....kilo..	.07
Sugar of milk (lactose), legal weight.....per kilogram..	Azúcar de leche, peso legal, kilo..	.40
Sugar, medicinal and aromatic, legal weight...per kilogram..	Azúcar medicinal y el aromatizado, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Varnishes, white and colored, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Barnices blancos y de colores, peso legal. ....kilo..	.20
Benzine, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Bencina, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Blacking and varnish, paste or liquid, for shoes and harness, legal weight. . .per kilogram..	Betún y charol en pasta ó liquido para calzado, y guarniciones, peso legal.....kilo..	.20
Medicine chests, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Botiquines, peso legal.....kilo..	.75

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Chemical products and pharmaceutical preparations—continued.	Productos quimicos y farmaceuticos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Boxes of chemical reagents, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cajas con reactivos quimicos, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Capsules, pearls, globules, pellets, granules, pills, and comfits, medicinal, and empty capsules of gelatine or paste, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cápsulas perlas, glóbulos, gránulas, gránulos, píldoras y comfites medicinales y las cápsulas vacías de gelatina ú oblea, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Carbonate and bicarbonate of potash or soda, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Carbonato y bicarbonato de potasa y de sosa, peso legal, kilo..	.03
Cyanide of potassium, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cianuro de potasio, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Collodion, common and photographic, of any kind, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Colodión normal y el fotográfico de cualquiera fórmula, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Colors, in powder, crystals, or prepared, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Colores en polvo, en cristales ó preparados, peso bruto..kilo..	.08
Chloral, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cloral, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Chlorate of potash or soda, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Clorato de potasa ó de sosa, peso legal.....kilo..	.06
Chloroform, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cloroformo, peso legal....kilo..	1.00
Chloride of lime, soda, or potash.	Cloruros de cal, sosa y potasa....	Free.
Chloride of gold or platinum, legal weight....per kilogram	Cloruros de oro y de platino, peso legal.....kilo..	16.00
Chloride of zinc and protochloride of tin, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Cloruro de zinc y protocloruro de estaño, peso pruto....kilo..	.01
Cream of tartar, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Crémor tártaro, peso legal..kilo..	.10
Creoline, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Creolina, peso legal.....kilo..	.03
Diastase, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Diastasa, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Drugs, medicinal and chemical, and pharmaceutical products, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram...	Drogas, medicinales y productos quimicos y farmaceuticos no especificados, peso legal, kilo..	.75
Lint, antiseptic, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Estopa antiséptica, peso legal.....kilo..	.03
Ether, fruit, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Eter de frutas, peso legal..kilo..	.75
Ether, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Eter no especificado, peso legal.....kilo..	.20

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Chemical products and pharmaceutical preparations—continued.	Productos quimicos y farmaceuticos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Extracts of dyewoods, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Extractos de maderas tintóreas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Phosphorus, white or red, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Fósforo blanco y el rojo, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Matches and tapers, all kinds, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Fósforos y cerillos de todas clases, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50
Gum, liquid (mucilage), for offices, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Goma líquida para oficinas, peso legal.....kilo..	.30
Hyposulphite of soda.....	Hiposulfito de sosa.....	Free.
Soaps, medicinal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Jabones medicinales, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Lyes, concentrated, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Lejías concentradas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
Yeast of all kinds, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Levadura de todas clases, peso legal.....kilo..	.05
Morphine and its salts, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Morfina y sus sales, peso legal.....kilo..	6.00
Itrate of silver, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Nitrato de plata, peso legal.....kilo..	8.00
Orchil, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Orchilla, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Plasters and plaster cloths, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Parches y telas emplásticas, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Pastes, pastilles, and jellies, medicinal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Pastas, pastillas y jaleas medicinales, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Pepsin, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Pepsina, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Permanganate of potash.....	Permanganato de potasa.....	Free.
Plates, dry, photographers', legal weight.....per kilogram..	Placas secas fotográficas, peso legal.....kilo..	.30
Powders, medicinal, compound, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Polvos medicinales compuestos, peso legal.....kilo..	.30
Putty, tin.....	Potea de estaño.....	Free.
Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona, net weight.....per kilogram..	Quinina y demás alcaloides de las quinas, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Salt, common or table, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Sal común ó de mesa, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
Salt of aniline, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Sal de anilina, peso bruto.....kilo..	.07
Salts of strontium and baryta, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Sales de estronciana y de barita, peso legal.....kilo..	.08
Salts and oxides of all substances, not specified, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Sales y óxidos de todas sustancias, no especificados, peso legal.....kilo..	.15

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Chemical products and pharmaceutical preparations—continued.	Productos quimicos y farmaceuticos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Saltpeter or nitrates of potash or soda.....	Salitre ó nitrato de potasa y de sosa.....	Free.
Silicates of soda or potash, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Silicatos de sosa y de potasa, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
Soda and potash, caustic, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Sosa y potasa cáusticas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
Sulphates of copper, iron, and ammonia.....	Sulfatos de cobre, hierro y amoníaco.....	Free.
Sulphates of soda and magnesia, legal weight....per kilogram..	Sulfatos de sosa y de magnesia, peso legal.....kilo..	.03
Sulphite, bisulphite, and trisulphite of lime and of soda.....	Sulfito, bisulfito y trisulfito de cal y de sosa.....	Free.
Sulpho-oleine, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Sulfo-oleína, peso bruto...kilo..	.07
Sulphide of carbon, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Sulfuro de carbono, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Tablets or pastilles, hypodermic, of alkaloids, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Tablillas ó pastillas hipodérmicas de alcaloides, peso legal.....kilo..	8.00
Tartar, crude, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Tártaro crudo, peso bruto..kilo..	.08
Ink, writing, in common packages, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Tinta para escribir, en envases comunes, peso bruto....kilo..	.08
Poison for hides.....	Veneno para pieles.....	Free.
Wines, medicinal, net weight.....per kilogram..	Vinos medicinales, peso neto.....kilo..	.25
Iodine, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Yodo, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Iodoform, legal weight.....per kilogram	Yodoformo, peso legal....kilo..	1.50
Spirituous beverages, fermented and natural.	Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.	
Spirits of all kinds, in glass or earthen ware, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight.....per pound..	Aguardientes de todas clases, en vasijería de barro ó vidrio, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto.....kilo..	50
Spirits of all kinds, in wood, no allowance for leakage or breakage, gross weight...per pound..	Aguardientes de todas clases en vasijería de madera, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.30
Waters, mineral, natural or artificial, legal weight...per kilo..	Aguas minerales, naturales ó artificiales, peso legal....kilo..	.05
Beer and cider, bottled, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight.....per kilogram..	Cerveza y cidra en botellas, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto.....kilo..	.20

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Spirituons beverages, fermented and natural—continued.	Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Beer and cider in barrels, no allowance for leakage or breakage, gross weight... per kilo..	Cerveza y cidra en barril, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.08
Bitters of all kinds, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight..... per kilogram..	Gotas amargas y bitter de todas clases, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto.....kilo..	.30
Liquors (liqueurs), of every kind, in earthen, glass, or wood, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight..per kilogram..	Licores de toda clase en vasijería de loza, vidrio ó madera, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto..... kilo..	.25
Vinegar in wood, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight..... per kilogram..	Vinagre en vasijería de madera, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto..... kilo..	.06
Vinegar in glass, no allowance for leakage or breakage, net weight..... per kilogram..	Vinagre en vasijería de vidrio, sin abono de mermas ni roturas, peso neto..... kilo..	.10
Wine, red or white, in wood, gross weight... per kilogram..	Vino tinto y blanco en vasijería de madera, peso bruto...kilo..	.10
Wine, red or white, in glass, net weight..... per kilogram..	Vino tinto y blanco en vasijería de vidrio, peso neto....kilo..	.20
Paper and its applications.	Papel y sus aplicaciones.	
I. WASTE AND PULP FOR PAPER-MAKING.	I. DESECHOS Y PASTAS PARA FABRICACIÓN.	
Paper waste and clippings, and pressed pulps for paper-making, of fibers of cotton, flax, hemp, straw, broom-grass, or wood.....	Desechos y recortes de papel y las pastas prensadas para fabricación, de fibras de algodón, lino, cañamo, paja, esparto ó madera.....	Free.
II. PAPER.	II. PAPEL.	
Paper, unsized, white, or of dyed pulp, legal weight... per kilo..	Papel sin cola, blanco ó de pasta teñida, peso legal..... kilo..	.05
Paper, half-sized, white or of dyed pulp, legal weight... per kilo..	Papel de media cola, blanco ó de pasta teñida, peso legal..... kilo..	.10
Paper, sized, white or of dyed pulp, legal weight... per kilo..	Papel encolado, blanco ó de pasta teñida, peso legal..kilo..	.25
Paper, brown and wrapping, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Papel de estraza, estracilla y para empaque, peso legal.kilo..	.05
III. MANUFACTURED PAPER.	III. PAPELES MANUFACTURADOS.	
Advertisements, printed, engraved, or lithographed, on paper or cardboard, without frame, will pay the duty of the respective paper or cardboard.	Anuncios impresos, grabados ó litografiados, sobre papel ó carton, sin marco, causarán el derecho que corresponda al papel ó carton en que estén hechos.	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Paper and its applications—continued.	Papel y sus aplicaciones—continúa.	
III. MANUFACTURED PAPER—continued.	III. PAPELES MANUFACTURADOS—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tickets, printed, engraved, or lithographed, for lotteries, raffles, exhibitions, and railroads; legal weight per kilogram..	Billetes impresos, grabados ó litografiados, para loterías, rifas, espectáculos y ferrocarriles, peso legal..... kilo..	1.00
Blanks, printed, engraved, or lithographed, for bank notes of banks in the Republic, when imported by permission of the Treasury Department.....	Esqueletos impresos, grabados ó litografiados para billetes de los bancos establecidos en la república, cuando la importación se haga previo permiso de la Secretaría de Hacienda..	Free.
Blanks for documents printed, engraved, or lithographed, with ruling, legal weight per kilogram..	Esqueletos para documentos, impresos, grabados ó litografiados, con claros para escribir..... peso legal..	1.00
Paper with monogram or heading printed, lithographed, or engraved, legal weight per kilogram..	Papel con monograma, membrete ó encabezamiento impreso, litografiado ó grabado, peso legal... .. kilo..	1.00
Paper with cuts printed or engraved, for books or illustrated periodicals, pay duty according to class of paper.	Papel con estampas impresas ó grabadas, para libros ó periódicos ilustrados, según la clase del papel.	
Paper, glazed, painted, marbled, and embossed, legal weight per kilogram..	Papel de lustre, el pintado, el jaspeado y el realzado, peso legal... .. kilo..	.10
Paper, gilded or silvered on its entire surface, legal weight per kilogram..	Papel dorado ó plateado en toda su superficie, peso legal.. kilo..	.20
Paper, tarred or pitched, cloth-lined, impermeable, and parchment paper, legal weight per kilogram..	Papel embreado ó alquitranado, el enlienzado, el impermeable y el apergaminado, peso legal..... kilo..	.05
Paper, gelatinized or albuminized, legal weight... per kilo..	Papel gelatinado ó albuminado, peso legal..... kilo..	.30
Paper, wall, common, not gilded, silvered, or plush, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Papel ordinario para tapizar, que no sea dorado, plateado ni aterciopelado, peso legal..... kilo..	.10
Paper, wall, gilded, silvered, or plush in whole or in part, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Papel para tapizar, dorado, plateado ó aterciopelado, en todo ó en parte, peso legal... kilo..	.20
Paper, wall, combined with cloth or silk, legal weight per kilogram..	Papel para tapizar, combinado con tela ó seda, peso legal..... kilo..	.50
Paper, tracing, legal weight per kilogram..	Papel para calcar, peso legal..... kilo..	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Paper and its applications—contin'd.	Papel y sus aplicaciones—continúa.	
III. MANUFACTURED PAPER—CONTINUED.	III. PAPELES MANUFACTURADOS—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Paper, ruled, for documents, letters, accounts, or music, legal weight....per kilogram.. Periodicals of all kinds, and collections of same when unbound.....	Papel rayado para documentos, cartas, cuentas ó música, peso legal.....kilo.. Periódicos de todas clases y sus colecciones, cuando no estén empastados.....	. 30 Free.
IV. CARDBOARD.	IV. CARTÓN.	
Cardboard, Bristol board for visiting cards, including those called "porcelain" and that for playing cards, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Cartón Bristol, cartulinas para tarjetas, incluso las llamadas de porcelana y la cartulina para fabricar naipes, peso legal.....kilo..	. 25
Cardboard, common, of all thicknesses, beaten or in sheets, legal weight....per kilogram..	Cartón ordinario de todos gruesos, bático ó de hojas, peso legal.....kilo..	. 15
V. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	V. ARTEFACTOS.	
Fans, cardboard or paper, without ribs, with or without cord or tassel, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Abanicos de cartón ó papel sin varillas, aun cuando tengan cordón ó borla, peso legal.....kilo..	. 25
Fans, cardboard or paper, with feathers, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Abanicos de cartón ó papel, con plumas, peso legal.....kilo..	1. 00
Articles not specified, of paper or cardboard, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de papel ó cartón, peso legal.....kilo..	. 25
Articles not specified, of paper or cardboard, covered with silk or skin, with or without ornaments not of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight....per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de papel ó cartón, cuando estén forrados con seda ó piel, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal.....kilo..	. 60
Maps and charts.....	Cartas geográficas, topográficas y náuticas.....	Free.
Pictures without frame, for walls of school rooms.....	Cuadros murales para escuela, sin marco.....	Free.
Drawing and writing books, with copies, for primary instruction.	Cursos de dibujo y cuadernos de escritura con muestras para la enseñanza primaria.....	Free.
Cuts, printed, engraved, or lithographed, oleographs, and paintings on paper and cardboard, with or without frame not of precious metal, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Estampas impresas, grabadas ó litografiadas, oleografías y pinturas sobre papel ó cartón, aun cuando tengan marco que no sea de metal fino, peso legal.....kilo..	. 75

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Paper and its applications—contin'd. V. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—CONTINUED.	Papel y sus aplicaciones—continúa. V. ARTEFACTOS—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Books, blank or ruled, bound in pasteboard, leather, or muslin, with or without corners or clasps not of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight . . . per kilogram . .	Libros en blanco ó rayados, con pasta de carton, cuero ó percalina, aun cuando tengan cantoneras ó broches de metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino, peso legal kilo . .	1.25
Books, printed or blank, bound in velvet, shell, ivory, tortoise, gutta-percha, wood, celluloid, or metal not gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight . . . per kilo . .	Libros impresos ó en blanco, con pasta de terciopelo, concha, marfil, carey, gutapercha, madera, celuloide ó metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino, peso legal kilo . .	1.75
Books, and music printed or manuscript, unbound	Libros y música impresa ó manuscrita á la rústica	Free.
Books, and music printed or manuscript, bound in boards, leather, or muslin, gross weight per kilogram . .	Libros y música impresa ó manuscrita con pasta de cartón, cuero ó percalina, peso bruto kilo . .	.03
Books, and music printed or manuscript, bound in boards, leather or muslin, and with corners or clasps of metal not gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight per kilogram . .	Libros y música impresa ó manuscrita con pasta de cartón, cuero ó percalina y con cantoneras ó broches de metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino, peso legal kilo . .	.10
Cards, playing, all kinds, legal weight per kilogram . .	Naipes de todas clases, peso legal kilo . .	1.60
Bags, paper, even though having an advertisement or heading, will pay the duty of the paper on which they are made.	Sacos ó bolsas de papel, aun cuando tengan rótulo ó aviso, cansarán el derecho del papel de que estén hechos.	
Envelopes, common, legal weight per kilogram . .	Sobres comunes, peso legal kilo . .	.25
Envelopes, of all kinds and sizes, with monogram, heading, printing, lithograph, or engraving, legal weight . . . per kilogram . .	Sobres de todas clases y tamaños, con monograma, membrete, impresión, litografía ó grabado, peso legal . . . kilo . .	1.00
Cards, visiting, with name or address lithographed, engraved, or printed, legal weight per kilogram . .	Tarjetas con nombre ó dirección litografiada, grabada ó impresa, peso legal kilo . .	1.00
Cards, visiting, without name or address, lithographed, engraved, or printed, and complimentary cards with cuts, engravings, or ornaments of cloth, ribbons, or flowers, legal weight per kilogram . .	Tarjetas que no tengan nombre ó dirección litografiada, grabada ó impresa, y las de felicitación con estampas, grabados ó adornos de tela, cintas ó flores, peso legal kilo . .	.25

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weig hts, and measures.
Machines and apparatus.	Maquinas y aparatos.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Apparatus, fire-extinguishing, with as many as six recharges . . .	Aparatos para extinguir incendios, hasta con seis cargas de refaccion	Free.
Apparatus for reproducing manuscript	Aparatos para reproducir manuscritos	Free.
Batteries, electric	Baterías eléctricas	Free.
Pumps and turbines	Bombas y turbinas	Free.
Globes for incandescent electric light	Bombillas para luz eléctrica incandescente	Free.
Elevators, gross weight per kilogram	Elevadores ó ascensores, peso bruto kilo . . . . .	.01
Frames for parasols and umbrellas not having gold, silver, or platinum handles, legal weight per kilogram	Esqueletos para sombrillas y paraguas, cuyos mangos no sean de oro, plato ó platino, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.80
Bellows, hand, legal weight per kilogram	Fuelles de mano, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.40
Cranes and diving apparatus	Gruas y escafandras	Free.
Tools of all kinds and materials, for workmen (artisans), legal weight per kilogram	Herramienta de todas clases y materias, para artesanos, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.05
Instruments, scientific, not specified	Instrumentos para las ciencias, no especificados	Free.
Instruments, musical, of all kinds and materials, including their cases, legal weight per kilogram	Instrumentos de música de todas clases y materias, incluidos sus correspondientes estuches, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.50
Toys, automatic, spring, steam, or electric, legal weight per kilogram	Juguetes automáticos de cuerda, vapor ó electricidad, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.60
Lamps for miners	Lámparas para mineros	Free.
Pencil cases, not of gold, silver, or platinum, and their points, legal weight per kilogram	Lapiceros que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, y sus puntillas, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.20
Piano actions put together, legal weight per kilogram	Máquinas armadas para pianos, peso legal kilo . . . . .	.50
Engine, steam, and their parts for repairs	Máquinas de vapor y sus piezas de refaccion	Free.
Machinery and apparatus, and their parts for repairs, for manufactures, agriculture, mining, and the arts, not intended to be operated by winch, pedal, or lever	Máquinas y aparatos y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción, para la industria, la agricultura, la minería y las artes, cuando no estén dispuestos para ser movidos por cigüeña, pedal ó palanca	Free.
Machinery, etc., when intended to be operated by winch, pedal or lever, gross weight per kilogram	Idem, id., id., cuando estén dispuestos para ser movidos por cigüeña, pedal ó palanca, peso bruto kilo . . . . .	.05

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Machines and apparatus—continued.	Maquinas y aparatos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mechanisms for clocks, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Máquinas para reloj de pared ó mesa, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Mechanisms for watches, repeating..... each..	Máquinas para reloj de bolsillo, con repetición..... una..	5.00
Mechanisms for watches, not repeating..... each..	Máquinas para reloj de bolsillo, sin repetición..... una..	1.00
Pile drivers.....	Martinetes para clavar estacas..	Free.
Lightning rods, all kinds, with their respective conductors and insulators.....	Pararrayos de todas clases, incluso sus correspondientes conductores y aisladores.....	Free.
Presses, printing or lithographing, type, vignettes, stones, and other special articles, not specified.....	Prensas para imprenta y litografía, letra, viñetas, piedras y demás útiles especiales no especificados.....	Free.
Clocks for towers and public buildings.....	Relojes para torres y edificios públicos.....	Free.
Clocks, house, all kinds, with or without small ornaments of common metal, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Relojes para mesa ó pared, de todas clases, aun cuando tengan pequeños adornos de metal ordinario, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Watches, gold, or gold-plated, repeaters, with or without precious stones..... each..	Relojes para bolsillo de oro ó chapeados de oro, aun cuando tengan piedras preciosas, siendo de repetición..... uno..	14.00
Watches, gold or gold-plated, with or without precious stones, not repeaters.... each..	Relojes para bolsillo de oro ó chapeados de oro, aun cuando tengan piedras preciosas, cuando no sean de repetición..... uno..	7.00
Watches, silver or other material, not gold, repeaters..each..	Relojes para bolsillo, de plata ú otras materias, excepto oro, siendo de repetición..... uno..	5.00
Watches, silver or other material, except gold, not repeaters..... each..	Relojes para bolsillo, de plata ú otras materias excepto oro, no siendo de repetición..... uno..	1.00
Vehicles.	Vehiculos.	
Carts, wagons, drays, cars, without springs, for loads, gross weight... ..per kilogram..	Carretas, carretones y carros sin muelles, para carga, peso bruto.....kilo..	.06
Carts, etc., with springs, for loads, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., con muelles, para carga, peso bruto.....kilo..	.08
Handcarts and wheelbarrows, gross weight....per kilogram..	Carretillas de una ó dos ruedas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Cars, railway, all kinds.....	Carios y coches de todas clases para camino de hierro.....	Free.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE:	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vehicles—continued.	Vehiculos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Carriages of all kinds, not specified, weighing not more than 100 kilograms, net weight per kilogram..	Carruajes de todas clases no especificados, cuando su peso no exceda de 100 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.60
Carriages, etc., weighing more than 100 and not more than 250 kilograms, net weight per kilogram..	Carruajes de todas clases no especificados, cuando su peso exceda de 100 y no pase de 250 kilógramos, peso neto...kilo..	.55
Carriages, etc., weighing more than 250 and not more than 500 kilograms, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 250 y no pase de 500 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.50
Carriages, etc., weighing more than 500 and not more than 750 kilograms, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 500 y no pase de 750 kilógramos, peso neto...kilo..	.45
Carriages, etc., weighing more than 750 and not more than 1,000 kilograms, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 750 y no pase de 1,000 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.40
Carriages, etc., weighing more than 1,000 kilograms, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 1,000 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.35
Carriages, unfinished, without trimmings and unpainted, weighing not more than 1,000 kilograms, net weight, per kilo..	Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso no exceda de 100 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.30
The same, weighing more than 100 and not more than 250 kilograms, net weight, per kilo..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 100 y no pase de 250 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.25
The same, weighing more than 250 and not more than 500 kilograms, net weight.. per kilo..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 250 y no pase de 500 kilógramos, peso neto...kilo..	.20
The same, weighing more than 500 and not more than 750 kilograms, net weight.. per kilo..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 500 y no pase de 750 kilógramos, peso neto....kilo..	.15
The same, weighing more than 750 and not more than 1,000 kilograms, net weight, per kilo..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 750 y no pase de 1,000 kilógramos, peso neto....kilo..	.12
The same, weighing more than 1,000 kilograms, net weight per kilogram..	Idem, id., id., cuando su peso exceda de 1,000 kilógramos, peso neto.....kilo..	.10
Carriages, all kinds, small, for children, net weight per kilogram..	Carruajes pequeños de todas clases, para niños, peso neto.....kilo..	.30
Stage-coaches, omnibuses, and covered wagons of all kinds, without springs, net weight per kilogram..	Diligencias, ómnibus y guayines de todas clases, sin muelles, peso neto.....kilo..	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Vehicles—continued.	Vehiculos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Stage-coaches, omnibuses, and covered wagons of all kinds, with springs, net weight per kilogram..	Diligencias, ómnibus y guayines de todas clases, con muelles, peso neto.....kilo..	.20
Boats of all kinds and sizes.....	Embarcaciones de todas clases...	Free.
Running gear, forepart, for carriages, gross weight...per kilo..	Juegos delanteros para carruajes, peso bruto.....kilo..	.60
Wheels, separate, for carts, gross weight... ..per kilogram..	Ruedas sueltas para carros, peso bruto.....kilo..	.15
Wheels, separate, for carriages, gross weight...per kilogram..	Ruedas sueltas para carruajes, peso bruto. ....kilo..	.60
Velocipedes, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Velocípedos, peso bruto...kilo..	.20
Arms and explosives.	Armas y explosivos.	
Arms, side, all kinds, and separate blades for same, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Armas blancas de todas clases y sus hojas sueltas, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Firearms, repeating and breech-loading, all kinds, and their parts for repairs, legal weight per kilogram..	Armas de fuego, de repetición retrocarga, de todas clases, y sus piezas de refacción, peso legal... ..kilo..	1.75
Firearms, not repeating or breech-loading, all kinds and their parts for repairs, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Armas de fuego, que no sean de repetición ó retrocarga, de todas clases, y sus piezas de refaccion, peso legal....kilo..	.50
Canes with blade, firearm, or air-gun, with handle not of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Bastones con arma blanca, de fuego ó de viento, cuyo puño no sea de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Cartridges, loaded or unloaded, for firearms, gross weight per kilogram..	Cartuchos cargados ó sin carga, para armas de fuego, peso bruto.....kilo..	.50
Caps, percussion, for firearms, gross weight...per kilogram..	Cápsulas fulminantes para armas de fuego, peso bruto.....kilo..	.50
Explosive agents for mines	Detonadores de todas clases para minas.....	Free.
Dynamite and other explosives for mines	Dinamíta y demás explosivos para minas.....	Free.
Fireworks, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Fuegos artificiales, peso bruto.....kilo..	.30
Slow matches for mines.....	Mechas y cañuelas para minas...	Free.
Gunpowder, for mines	Pólvora para minas.....	Free.
Gunpowder, not for mines, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Pólvora que no sea para minas, peso bruto..... kilo..	.50
Pyroxiline or gun-cotton	Píroxilina ó algodón pólvora....	Free.
Air guns and air pistols, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Pistolas y carabinas de viento, peso legal.....kilo..	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Miscellaneous.	Diversos.	Dollars.
Fans, cloth, without handles, with or without cord and tassels, legal weight....per kilo..	Abanicos de lienzo, sin varillas, aun cuando tengan cordón y borla, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Oils, lubricating, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Aceites para lubricar, peso legal.....kilo..	.05
Frames of all kinds for hats.....each..	Armazones de todas clases para sombreros.....una..	.25
Articles of all materials, not specified, with ornaments, etc., of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight....per kilogram..	Artefactos de todas materias, no especificados, con adornos ó accesorios de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal.....kilo..	5.00
Articles not specified, of gutta-percha or celluloid, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados de gutta-percha y de celuloide, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Articles not specified, for artificial flowers, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Artefactos no especificados para flores artificiales, peso legal.....kilo..	1.50
Razor-strops of all kinds, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Asentadores de todas clases para navajas, peso legal..kilo..	.60
Belting, rubber, for machinery, not imported with the corresponding machinery, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Bandas de hule para maquinaria, cuando no vengan en union de sus correspondientes máquinas, peso bruto....kilo..	.10
Belting, rubber, for machinery, imported with the machines to which they belong.....	Bandas de hule para maquinaria, cuando vengan en union de las máquinas á que correspondan.....	Free.
Belting, machinery, of all kinds, when imported with the corresponding machines.....	Bandas de todas clases para transmisión de movimiento, cuando se importen con la correspondiente maquinaria....	Free.
Canes, not specified, without ornaments of gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Bastones no especificados que no contengan adornos de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal.....kilo..	1.25
Balls, billiard, of composition, gutta-percha, or celluloid, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Bolas de composición, guta-percha ó celuloide, para billar, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Buttons, covered or woven with silk or cloth containing silk, legal weight....per kilogram..	Botones forrados ó tejidos con seda ó con tela que la contenga, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Buttons covered with cloth not containing silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Botones forrados con tela que no contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Brushes, painters', of all kinds, legal weight....per kilogram..	Brochas y pinceles de todas clases, peso legal.....kilo..	.05
Caps of all kinds and materials, with or without visor....each..	Cachuchas de todas clases y materias, con ó sin visera...una..	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
<i>Miscellaneous—continúa.</i>	<i>Diversos—continúa.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Boxes of paints, all kinds, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cajas de pintura de todas clases, peso legal.....kilo..	.30
Baskets, travelers', with table articles, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Canastas de viaje con avios de mesa, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Tubing, rubber, with cloth or without, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cañería de hule, aun cuando contenga tela, peso legal.....kilo..	.12
Masks of all kinds except wire... each..	Caretas de todas clases que no sean de alambre..... una..	.25
Sieves, bolts, and sifters, of silk, hair, or wire, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cedazos, harneros ó cribas de seda, cerda, cuero ó alambre, peso legal.....kilo..	.25
Belts, not specified, not containing precious metal, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cinturones no especificados, que no contengan metal fino, peso legal.....kilo..	.65
Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, whose covering does not contain silk, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cojines, colchones y almohadas, cuyo forro no contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, whose covering contains silk, legal weight.... per kilo..	Cojines, colchones y almohadas, cuyo forro contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	4.00
Collections, numismatical, geological, or of natural history, for museums and cabinets....	Colecciones numismáticas, geológicas ó de historia natural, para museos y gabinetes.....	Free.
Patterns, for slippers of all kinds, of cloth not containing silk, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Cortes de babuchas, chinelas ó pantuflas de tela que no contenga seda, peso legal...kilo..	.75
Patterns, for slippers of all kinds, of cloth of silk or containing silk, legal weight.... per kilo..	Cortes de babuchas, chinelas ó pantuflas de tela de seda, ó que contenga seda, peso legal kilo..	8.00
Patterns, for gaiters, of cloth not containing silk, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cortes de botines de tela que no contenga seda, peso legal..... kilo	1.00
Patterns, for gaiters, of cloth of silk or containing silk, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cortes de botines de tela de seda ó que contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	8.00
Window shades of painted cloth, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Cortinas transparentes de tela pintada, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Brass strings, for musical instruments, legal weight..... per kilogram..	Cuerdas entorchadas para instrumentos de música, peso legal.....kilo..	.60
Artificial teeth, of all materials, legal weight.... per kilogram..	Dientes artificiales de todas materias, peso legal.....kilo..	4.00
Drawings, molds, models, and patterns, for the arts, gross weight..... per kilogram..	Diseños, moldes, modelos y patrones para las artes, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Miscellaneous—continued.	Diversos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Buildings, complete, of iron, steel, or wood, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Edificios completos de hierro, acero y madera, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Statues, busts, flower vases, and works of art, of any material whatever, weighing more than 50 kilograms, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Estatuas, bustos, macetones y obras de arte, cualquiera que sea la materia componente, y cuyo peso exceda 50 kilos, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Cases (instrument, etc.), of all kinds, not of precious metal, exclusive of their contents, legal weight....per kilogram..	Estuches de todas clases, que no tengan metal fino, sin incluir los avios que contengan, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Flowers, artificial, of cloth not containing silk, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Flores artificiales de tela que no contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	3.00
Flowers, artificial, and feathers, of silk or cloth containing silk, legal weight....per kilogram..	Flores artificiales y plumas de seda ó tela que contenga seda, peso legal.....kilo..	7.00
Hat linings and coverings of all kinds, net weight.....per kilogram..	Fondos y forros de todas clases, para sombreros, peso neto.....kilo..	2.00
Covers (sheaths), all kinds, for umbrellas and parasols, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Fundas de todas clases, para sombrillas y paraguas, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Rubber, erasing, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Goma para borrar, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Ice, gross weight....per kilogram..	Hielo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01
Rubber, in boots and shoes, with or without cloth, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hule en calzado, aun cuando tenga tela, peso legal...kilo..	.60
Rubber, in sheets, with or without cloth foundation, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Hule en planchas, aun cuando tenga alma de tela, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Rubber, spun and in strips, for billiard cushions, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hule hilado y en tiras para banderas de billar, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Rubber, prepared, dental, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Hule preparado para dentistas, peso legal.....kilo..	2.50
Soap, unscented, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Jabón sin aroma, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
Sealing wax, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Lacre, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Asbestos, paper and tow, in sheets, tarred, for roofing, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Láminas de asbestós, cartón y estopa alquitranada para techos, peso bruto....kilo..	.04
Whips, of all kinds, without ornaments of precious metal, legal weight....per kilogram..	Látigos de todas clases sin adornos de metal fino, peso legal.....kilo..	1.25
Books of slate or imitation, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Libros de pizarra ó de imitación, peso legal.....kilo..	.60

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Miscellaneous—continued.	Diversos—continúa.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tapers for night lamps, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Mariposas para veladoras, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Billiard tables, of any material, exclusive of their cloth and accessories, gross weight..per kilo..	Mesas de billar de todas materias, sin incluir el paño ni sus accesorios, peso bruto..kilo..	.30
Wafers for letters, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Obleas para cartas, peso legal.....kilo..	.50
Embroideries, begun or completed, on canvas, not specified, legal weight....per kilo..	Obras comenzadas ó acabadas sobre canevá, no especificadas, peso legal.....kilo..	.70
Perfumery of all kinds, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Perfumería de todas clases, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Paintings on paper, cloth, glass, porcelain, wood, or metal, with or without frame, not silver or gold, legal weight....per kilo..	Pinturas sobre papel, tela, vidrio, porcelana, madera ó metal, aun cuando tengan marco que no sea de plata ú oro, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Plants, artificial, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Plantas artificiales, peso legal.....kilo..	1.00
Feather dusters, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Plumeros para despolvar, peso legal.....kilo..	.40
Penholders, not gold, silver, or platinum, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Portaplumas que no sean de oro, plata ó platino, peso legal.....kilo..	.10
Game-bags, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Sacos ó morrales para cazador, peso legal.....kilo..	.75
Hats, felt and "Panama," and imitations of same, unblocked, without trimmings....each..	Sombreros de fieltro, los llamados de jipijapa y sus imitaciones, en corte, sin avios...uno..	.50
Hats, grass, chip, cotton cloth prepared, or paper pulp, finished or unfinished, and with or without ornaments...each..	Sombreros de esparto, viruta, tejido de algodón preparado ó pasta de papel, en corte ó acabados, y con adornos ó sin ellos.....uno..	.20
Hats of all kinds, not specified, with trimmings and ornaments or without.....each..	Sombreros de todas clases, no especificados, con avios y con adornos ó sin ellos.....uno..	1.00
Hats, not specified, unfinished, without trimmings....each..	Sombreros no especificados, en corte, sin avios.....uno..	.25
Hats or casques for miners.....	Sombreros ó cascos para mineros	Free.
Rubber cloth of all kinds, in clothing, legal weight.....per kilogram..	Tela ahulada de todas clases, en piezas de vestido, peso legal.....kilo..	2.00
Oilcloth for tables, floors, and other uses, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Tela ahulada para mesas, pisos ú otros usos, peso bruto..kilo..	.30
Tents, army, all kinds, without their poles, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Tiendas de campaña de todas clases, sin incluir los postes para armarlas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20

ADDITIONS TO THE TARIFF.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

On the 20th of October, 1891, the following decree was issued:—

ARTICLE 1. Foreign merchandise which has to pay duty upon its importation, under the tariff of the general custom house Ordinance, when introduced to the Federal district, shall pay no further duty than 5 per cent for consumption, calculated on the amount of the importation duties.

ART. 2. Foreign merchandise exempt from the payment of duties upon its importation under the tariff of the custom house Ordinance, shall not pay any further duty, when introduced to the Federal district.

ART. 3. The prescriptions of the tariff of consumption duties for the Federal district, issued on the 16th of last June, are hereby repealed, in so far as they are opposed to the carrying out of this decree.

ART. 4. This decree shall take effect on the 1st of next November.

NEW DUTIES.

Under decree of the 30th of November, 1891, the following articles were added to the tariff:—

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	ARTICULO DE MERCANCIA.	Duties in Mexican money, weights, and measures.
Blocks or frames, wooden, for car and wagon wheels, gross weight.....per kilogram..	Camas de madera para ruedas de carros y carretas, peso bruto	<i>Dollars.</i>
Shirts, cotton cloth, without embroidery, with fronts of silk cloth, for men, legal weight	Camisas de tela de algodon sin bordar con pecheras de tela de seda, para hombres, peso legal.....	.06
Postal stamps, Mexican, uncanceled.....	Estampillas postales mexicanas sin cancelar.....	3.00
Mastic or putty to fix glasses on window frames, gross weight	Mastic ó masilla para fijar los vidrios en los bastidores de vidrieras, peso bruto....	Free.
		.08

LIST OF CUSTOM HOUSES AND OF CUSTOMS SECTIONS OR POSTS.

MARITIME CUSTOM HOUSES.

IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Vera Cruz.....	State of Vera Cruz
Progreso.....	State of Yucatan
Campeche.....	State of Campeche
Carmen Island.....	State of Campeche
Frontera.....	State of Tabasco
Coatzacoalcos (Minatilan).....	State of Vera Cruz
Tampico.....	State of Tamaulipas
Matamoros (frontier and maritime).....	State of Tamaulipas

IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Todos Santos.....	Territory of Lower California
Magdalena Bay.....	Territory of Lower California
San José del Cabo.....	Territory of Lower California
La Paz.....	Territory of Lower California
Santa Rosalia.....	Territory of Lower California
Guaymas.....	State of Sonora
Altata.....	State of Sinaloa
Mazatlan.....	State of Sinaloa
San Blas.....	Territory of Tepic
Manzanillo.....	State of Colima
Acapulco.....	State of Guerrero
Puerto Angel (Pochutla).....	State of Oaxaca
Salina Cruz (Tehuantepec).....	State of Oaxaca
Tonalá.....	State of Chiapas
Soconusco (maritime and frontier, Tapachula).....	State of Chiapas

FRONTIER CUSTOM HOUSES.

IN THE NORTH.

Camargo	State of Tamaulipas
Matamoros (frontier and maritime).....	State of Tamaulipas
Mier	State of Tamaulipas
Laredo	State of Tamaulipas
Guerrero	State of Tamaulipas
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (formerly Piedras Negras)...	State of Coahuila
Ciudad Juarez (formerly Paso del Norte).....	State of Chihuahua
La Ascencion.....	State of Chihuahua
Palominas (San Pedro).....	State of Sonora
Nogales.....	State of Sonora
Sásabe	State of Sonora
Tijuana.....	Territory of Lower California

IN THE SOUTH.

Soconusco (frontier and maritime, Tapachula)....	State of Chiapas
Zapaluta (Comitán).....	State of Chiapas

CUSTOMS SECTIONS OR POSTS.

IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Alvarado.....	}	Dependent on Vera Cruz Custom House
Santecomápam		
Tlacotalpam ..		
Nautla.....		
Tecolutla.....	Dependent on Tuxpam Custom House	
Tonalá	Dependent on Custom House of Coatzacoalcos	
Soto la Marina.....	Dependent on Custom House of Tampico	
Celestum	}	Dependent on Custom House of Progreso
Isla de Mujeres		
Cozumel.....		
La Aguada	}	Dependent on Carmen Island Custom House
Palizada ..		
Jonuta....	}	Dependent on Frontera Custom House
Dos Bocas }		

IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Cape San Lucas.....	Dependent on San José del Cabo Custom House
Mulejé	Dependent on Santa Rosalia Custom House
Agiabampo.....	Dependent on Guaymas Custom House
Piactla	} ----- Dependent on Mazatlan Custom House
Teacapam.....	
Perihuete.....	
Topolobampo)	
Chamela.....	Dependent on Manzanillo Custom House
Zihuatanejo }	} ----- Dependent on Acapulco Custom House
Tecoanapa.. }	
Las Peñas	} ----- Dependent on San Blas Custom House
Maria Madre Island }	
El Alamo	} ----- Dependent on Todos Santos Custom House
Guadalupe Island }	

IN THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Reynosa.....	Dependent on Matamoros Custom House
Las Vacas.....	} ----- Dependent on Porfirio Diaz Custom House
Pacuache.....	
Villa de Fuerte }	
Ojinaga (formerly Presidio del Norte).....	Dependent on Ciudad Juárez Custom House
Quitovaquita.....	Dependent on Nogales Custom House

MINING LAWS.

The Mining Code of the Republic was approved on the 22d of November, 1884, and repealed all existing mining laws. It went into effect on the 1st of January, 1885. That Code and the Regulations for Mining Deputations, as well as the circulars issued by the Department of Public Works on the subject of mining, determine and regulate everything pertaining to mining throughout the Republic.

THE MINING CODE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, }
AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC, }
BUREAU FOURTH.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to send me the following decree:—

Manuel Gonzalez, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to all those whom these presents may see—

KNOW YE: That by virtue of the authority granted to the Executive by the law of the 15th of December, 1883, I have deemed it proper to issue the following:—

CODE OF MINES OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

TITLE I.—OF MINES AND MINING PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 1. The following are subject to the provisions of this Code:—

I. Mines and deposits of all those inorganic substances, as gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese, lead, mercury, tin, antimony, zinc, sulphur, rock salt, and all analogous substances whose utilization requires mining labors, and which, in beds, veins, or in masses of any form, constitute deposits whose composition is distinct from that of the rocks there located.

II. Placers of gold and of platinum with their accompanying metals, and of precious stones used in jewelry.

III. Reduction works and sites for their erection, including under the first designation all industrial establishments for mining, wherein, through any kind of process, may be extracted some of the substances contained in the materials taken out from the mines, or places referred to in the two foregoing subdivisions of this article.

IV. Waters extracted from the mines, and those that may be required for drinking purposes by the operatives and animals, for motive power, or for any other use in mines or reduction works.

ART. 2. Mines and placers referred to in subdivisions I and II of the foregoing article constitute real property, different from that of the ground in which or below whose surface they are found, even though both might come to belong to the same owner.

ART. 3. The ownership of mines, placers, reduction works and waters referred to in article 1, shall be acquired by virtue of discovery and denouncement,* by means of a concession made by the proper authorities, according to the rules and under the conditions which are hereafter laid down in this present Code.

ART. 4. The law grants to private persons, in conformity with the preceding article, the ownership of mines for an unlimited time, under the condition of working and developing them in accordance with the prescriptions of this Code and of the Regulations which may be issued for the operation thereof, for the purpose of providing for the preservation of the mines and the security of the operatives.

ART. 5. All persons who can legally acquire real estate in the Republic of Mexico may acquire mines, placers, reduction works, and water comprised within the first article.

ART. 6. Foreigners can acquire mining property under the same terms and with the restrictions that the laws of the republic give them for the acquisition, possession, and transfer of ordinary property; submitting themselves, like Mexicans, to the prescriptions of this law and to any others which may be issued relative to mining industry.

*"Denouncement" is the term that has been adopted, for want of a better one, to express the mode of claiming mining property in Mexico, in conformity with this Code.

ART. 7. Mining property acquired in conformity with this Code may be freely transferred, as any other real property, subject to the prescriptions of the law in force relative thereto.

ART. 8. Mining property shall not be forfeited, except in the cases expressly determined in this Code.

ART. 9. The title to ownership of the property referred to in the four subdivisions of the first article, shall be a transcript of the proceedings of record as to the denouncement and of the act of possession, which are to be given by the authorities or functionaries in manner laid down in this Code.

ART. 10. The owner of the soil shall have exclusive property therein, and thereby may work and utilize, without necessity of denouncement or of special condemnation of property:—

I. Deposits of the various varieties of mineral coal.

II. Rocks in place and materials of the soil, such as limestones, slates, porphyries, basalts, stones for construction purposes, earths, clays, sands, and another analogous substances.

III. Substances not specified in division II of the first article, which may be found in placers, such as iron, tin, and other minerals in their natural state.*

IV. Salts existing on the surface, pure or salt waters, either superficial or subterranean, petroleum, and outlets of gas or of warm or medicinal waters.

For the extraction of all these substances the owner of the soil shall, nevertheless, be subject in his labors to the police rules and regulations; and for the working of mineral coal beds and of other substances which require the opening of excavations he shall be subject to the provisions of this Code, relating to the preservation of the mines and to the security of the operatives.

ART. 11. It is hereby declared that the working of mines and placers, the establishment and working of reduction works, and the

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated May 29, 1889, the destruction, exportation, and sale of all meteorites is prohibited; said substances shall be preserved in the places where they may have fallen or be found, and all political authorities of the Republic are required to notify the Department of the existence of such meteorites, so that proper measures may be taken to preserve them.

utilization of waters, all of which form the objects of the present law, according to article 1, are matters of public utility.

ART. 12. Mining claims and sites for reduction works can be denounced and acquired in any part of the Republic, whether they are situated in government lands or in those of public or private property, indemnity being first made in the latter two cases, for the surface occupied.

ART. 13. The possession and property acquired in mines is to be understood to be only as referring to all that may be under the surface, and not to be that of the surface itself. The latter continues under the dominion of its owner, except as to the part which the miner may occupy, according to the two preceding articles.

ART. 14. Whenever the existence of a mine or deposit shall be established, the lands, even if of private property, become subject to be occupied by any miner, or any person owning or in charge of reduction works, in all the extension necessary for the opening of shafts, or for the construction of buildings, dwellings, warehouses, metallurgical offices, washers, dams, aqueducts, and roads, after indemnity, according to valuation by experts, for the surface occupied or for the easement which may be acquired in the property of another person.

ART. 15. The superficial area comprised within the limits of the claims of mines and placers, and also the areas adjoining thereto, shall be subject to an easement of a right of way for the operatives, wagons and animals necessary to the working thereof, and to the right of use of any water which may exist therein, or pass through them, for drinking purposes of said persons and animals. Within said areas works may be erected for providing the water necessary for the working of machinery, or for any other necessary use in mines or reduction works. The easements to which this article refers shall be established only after proper indemnity has been made therefor.

ART. 16. Roads that are opened for any mine may be used by any other mines situated in the same mining district, but in this case the cost of preservation shall be divided among the mines that use said roads, according to agreement, and in default thereof in accordance with the use that is made of such roads.

ART. 17. Waters proceeding from the underground workings of

mines belong to the owners thereof, as long as they preserve the ownership of the mines; it being understood that the provisions of the laws in force are to be observed, with regard to the rights of the owners of the lands over which said waters may be discharged.

TITLE II.—OF THE AUTHORITIES THAT ARE TO INTERVENE IN
AND TAKE COGNIZANCE OF MINING AFFAIRS.

ART. 18. Mining affairs with regard to their government and administration shall be dependent on the Department of Public Works, and upon the functionaries or authorities made subordinate thereto by this law. In contested cases the cognizance of mining matters pertains to the judges and tribunals of each locality having jurisdiction thereof.

ART. 19. There shall be established in the capital of the Republic a corps of engineers and miners, that shall be immediately subordinate to the Department of Public Works, and that shall be composed of three graduated experts and of three mine owners, and that shall have the character of an advisory council for the encouragement of mining.

ART. 20. The corps of engineers and miners mentioned in the preceding article will consider all the scientific, economical, or administrative questions which may be submitted or proposed to it by the Department of Public Works, and will promote everything that pertains to the improvement and advancement of mining industries.

ART. 21. In all mining districts where it may be possible, and where the Department of Public Works may deem it necessary, there shall be established Mining Deputations, that shall exercise all the governmental and administrative functions that are assigned to them by this Code.

ART. 22. All Mining Deputations shall be dependent on the Department of Public Works, and be directly subject thereto.

ART. 23. In these districts in which Mining Deputations cannot be established, their functions shall be discharged by the local political authority, which shall be, in the exercise of their powers, subordinate to the Department of Public Works.

ART. 24. The organization, number of employes, and payment of the corps of engineers and miners shall be subject to regulations which the Executive will issue.

ART. 25. The Executive will, in the same manner, regulate Mining Deputations, in everything relating to their formation by election from the body of miners of each district, to the number of their members and to their periodical renewal, to the fees which they may charge for the judicial proceedings they may authorize or carry on, and to the remuneration and obligations of their secretary.

ART. 26. In mining districts, the importance of which makes it possible and necessary, there shall be a graduated expert attached to the local Deputation to act as its adviser or counselor, who shall be obliged to do all the labors which the Deputation may intrust to him, with the salary or fees that may be fixed by the regulations and schedule of fees.

ART. 27. The Department of Public Works shall appoint as many mining engineers as inspectors of mines as may be necessary, who shall be obliged to visit the mining districts, to make reports, study, prospect, and to carry on any labors which the Department may intrust to them.

ART. 28. Under the direction of the Department of Public Works, the Mining Deputations shall labor in collecting and forwarding all useful and pertinent data for the formation of mining statistics.

ART. 29. In conformity with the provisions of this title, a separate bureau of the Department of Public Works shall have charge of everything that relates to the industry of mining.

TITLE III.—OF EXPLORATIONS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF MINES.

ART. 30. Every inhabitant of the republic, whether native or foreign, may undertake and carry out freely, in all lands not private property, exploration labors for the discovery of mines and deposits of such substances as are the objects of this law.

The exploration labors may be effected by examinations, whose depth or diameter shall not be more than five meters, or by borings made by drills to any depth.

ART. 31. If the property or lands should belong to private parties, and if the owner thereof, or his manager, or the person in charge should object to the performance of such exploration labors for the discovery of mines as are referred to in the preceding article,

they cannot be carried on except by the special permission of the political authority of the place, and with the limitations and requisites which are prescribed in the following articles.

ART. 32. If the lands in which it is desired to explore be neither fenced nor cultivated, the authority, after due hearing given to the owner of the land or to the person in charge thereof, shall extend a permit to carry on the exploration labors, in the manner set forth in article 30; provided, however, that the explorer shall give a bond, which shall be sufficient in the opinion of the authority referred to, to answer for all damages which he may cause to the owner of the land by his exploration labors.

ART. 33. If the exploration is to be made in fenced or cultivated lands, the political authority, after a verbal hearing of the parties concerned, and after a report upon the advisability of the exploration and as to the damage it may cause, shall have been made by an expert appointed by said authority at the expense of the explorer, shall deny or grant the permit. In the latter case the petitioner shall give a bond in the same terms and for the same purpose as stated in the last paragraph of the preceding article.

ART. 34. The explorer must give the bond referred to in the two preceding articles, for the sum of money which the political authority of the place may determine, and within the term of ten days, which cannot be extended, and at the expiration whereof he forfeits his rights.

ART. 35. After the proper bond has been given, the authority shall issue in writing the permit referred to in articles 32 and 33 of this title, which shall clearly designate the site or sites where the explorations are to be made, and the number of persons that may be employed in the same, it being understood that the permit is always granted under the following conditions:—

1. That the time for completing the exploration shall not exceed one month, calculated from the date of the permit.

2. That in case the exploration is not made by drills, neither the depth of the excavations nor the diameter of the prospect holes shall exceed five meters.*

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated July 23, 1887, whenever a permit is granted for the exploration of a mine, a report must be

ART. 36. If for justifiable cause the exploration shall not be made within the time allowed, the permit may be extended once only, and for one month more, by virtue of a new decision of said authority.

ART. 37. During the time that may be employed in going through the formalities prescribed in the preceding articles, as being necessary in order that the authorities may grant the permit to make exploration, during the time granted for such explorations and for one month after, neither the owner of the land, nor any other person except the explorer, can denounce mines or deposits of any of the substances comprised under the present law, in the place designated for the exploration, or within the distance of three hundred meters in all directions therefrom.

ART. 38. For the purpose of securing the right to which the preceding article refers, and in order that if there be different denouncements, the first discoverer may have the preference, the authority that has the power to grant the permit for exploration shall notify the proper local Mining Deputation, or the authority acting in its stead, of the petition presented, and shall designate the place or places chosen by the explorer to effect his exploration labors.

ART. 39. The explorer must terminate his work of exploration within the term of one month, or within the extension, if such an extension has been obtained by him. On the expiration of these periods and of one month more, if the explorer has not made the formal denouncement, according to the prescriptions of this law, he shall lose the exclusive right to do what is granted to him by article 37, and shall have no preference over other denouncers.

ART. 40. Only by the consent of the owner shall any work of mining exploration be commenced within a building or dwelling-house or within its appurtenances, as gardens, yards, orchards, or stock pens, etc., or at a distance of less than thirty meters from its exterior walls. No appeal can be had from the negative of the owner in the cases referred to in this article.

made to the Department of the location so granted, of the extension thereof, who are the explorers, when the exploration is to begin and terminate, and also what was the result obtained in such mining explorations.

ART. 41. Neither shall exploration labors for the discovery of mines be made in the streets or public squares of towns, nor outside of these at less than thirty meters' distance from the exterior lines of roads or canals, or of any other structure, such as a house, archway, aqueduct, dam, bridge, etc.

TITLE IV.—OF THE MANNER OF ACQUIRING MINES, PLACERS, ABANDONED REDUCTION WORKS, OR THE SITES TO ESTABLISH SUCH WORKS AND WATER TO FURNISH MOTIVE POWER FOR MINES OR REDUCTION WORKS.

ART. 42. The ownership of mines and reduction works or of sites to establish the latter and of water, as referred to in this title, is to be acquired originally by adjudication and by virtue of a denouncement.

ART. 43. The denouncement may be made:—

1. Under title of discovery.
2. Under title of abandonment.
3. Under title of the lapse or extinction of the rights of a former owner for contravention of this present law, in the cases, which it expressly determines.

ART. 44. The discovery may be:—

1. Of a new mineral district.
2. Of a new deposit in a mineral district already known.
3. Of a new mine in a known deposit in a known mineral district.

ART. 45. The discoverer of a new mineral district shall have the right to a concession comprising three claims following each other on the principal vein or deposit, and to one more claim on each one of the other veins or deposits of the same site or mining district which he may also have discovered; the possession of the latter to be given to him separately.

• In the second case the discoverer shall have the right to two successive claims, and to only one claim in the third case.

ART. 46. The claims shall have the area and dimensions which will be prescribed in title V of this Code; and according to the provisions of article 106 of that title, if several claims should be included in the same grant or adjudication, they must be measured in continuation and prolongation, one after the other.

ART. 47. With respect to the effects of the prescriptions of article 45, the restorers of ancient mineral districts, ruined or abandoned, shall be considered as discoverers and shall have the same rights as the latter; said districts shall be considered to be such, for the effects of this article, when no work shall have been done thereon for one year.

ART. 48. If the discovery should be of placers, beds or layers, the discoverer shall have the right to three claims; those who may denounce after him on the same deposit shall only obtain one claim, all in the form and according to the measurements set forth in title V.

ART. 49. If in any of the cases mentioned in the foregoing articles, the denouncer, discoverer, or restorer should be a company constituted in the manner and form established in title VIII, it shall only have a right to a concession of four claims with the measurements which are fixed, according to the nature of the deposit, in the corresponding articles of title V.

ART. 50. A mine shall be considered deserted and abandoned and may be granted to whoever may denounce it, if, for the period of one year preceding the date of the denouncement, or for a more limited time, it shall not have been worked by six miners, employed at some underground work within the limits of the claims acquired under any single concession, for twenty-six weeks, consecutive or interrupted.

A cessation of work at any time prior to the year preceding the date of the denouncement shall not be taken into consideration.

The denouncement and adjudication of a mine as deserted and abandoned shall be subject to the formalities prescribed in articles 61 to 67.*

ART. 51. Only in case of calamities or of disturbances of the public order within twenty leagues around the locality of any mines, and only for the time during which these circumstances may last, all the mines in general of that particular district may be considered

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated July 13, 1886, the omission to begin working upon any mine as prescribed by article 57, is not a reason why it should be considered abandoned, but it is only from that date that may be computed the period of abandonment prescribed in the manner stated in article 50.

as protected from denouncement without necessity of a special protection or declaration; but if within four months from the date when public order is restored, which fact shall be ascertained and published by the local Deputation, or by the functionary who takes its place, the work be not recommenced and renewed, the mines may be denounced under title of abandonment.

ART. 52. Those who for just and grave causes may be compelled to suspend the working of their mines for more than twenty-six weeks, may go before the Mining Deputation to solicit the necessary protection,* and must explain and fully state the reasons for their petition.

ART. 53. The Mining Deputation, after taking into consideration the petition, and the report made by an expert or other evidence, if it should deem it necessary, shall deny the protection, without further appeal, or grant it for a period of not more than six months.†

ART. 54. If, the miner should need a special protection for more than six months, he shall ask it through the Mining Deputation, from the Department of Public Works, and the latter, in view of the report of the Mining Deputation and of an expert, or of the evidence that may be presented or which it may judge necessary, shall deny the protection without further appeal, or may grant it for a term not to exceed one year.‡

*The word "amparo" is translated by protection, for want of a better one, as being already adopted by persons dealing in mines in Mexico. "Amparo" signifies the permission given by the authorities to a mine owner, to let his mine remain without being worked for a longer period of time than is customary.

†Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated November 6, 1886, the Mining Deputation must exact the production of sufficient evidence to prove that the mine has been worked up to the date of the petition, or up to less than twenty-six weeks, at most, before said date. The same evidence shall be adduced when petition for protection of a mine is asked through the Deputation to the Department of Public Works.

‡By virtue of circular of the Department of Public Works dated July 29, 1885, the Mining Deputation having jurisdiction must send with each petition for protection to a mine a report, wherein it shall set forth the reasons which in its opinion exist to grant or deny such petition, and if the mine is being worked, the report of the expert mentioned in article 54.

And under circular dated January 25, 1887, all petitions for protection to mines shall be forwarded to the Department by the Deputations, with the proper reports relative thereto.

ART. 55. While a determination is being had as to the protection asked, work in the mine in question must not be suspended, under penalty of losing it for abandonment, according to the provisions of article 50.

ART. 56. The especial protections granted by the Mining Deputations, or by the Department of Public Works, cannot be extended, and, whatever may be the reasons alleged, no second protection can be granted to the same mine within the term of three years thereafter.*

ART. 57. For the purpose of declaring any mine deserted and abandoned, according to article 50, the miner shall not be considered exempt from the obligation of working the same, except during the term of the special protection granted, and work must be commenced on the day following that on which the protection granted may have expired.

ART. 58. When protection is solicited for one or several mines in order to undertake certain works in neighboring mines, by means whereof the former may be more conveniently worked, the Mining Deputation shall appoint an expert whom it may consider reliable, who shall, after the necessary investigations, give his opinion upon the utility of the work, and upon such other matters as he may consider pertinent. The Mining Deputation, upon the report of the expert, shall deny the protection of that kind or in the form solicited, or shall grant it for the time which the projected work may last, and shall fix the conditions which the work must have or be subject to.

ART. 59. The ownership of any mine may be forfeited, and it may be awarded to whoever may denounce such mine:—

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated July 22, 1886, Mining Deputations must state in their report, if the mine to be protected has or has not been granted protection theretofore by the Mining Deputation.

Under circular dated August 16, 1888, whenever the Mining Deputations transmit to the Department a petition for special protection, they must accompany it with a report thereon of an expert, and a statement showing whether protection has been granted to the same mine within three years prior to the petition, if the mine has been worked in conformity with the law for twenty-six weeks before the presentation of such petition, and if the petitioners are the real owners of the mine, or duly authorized by the latter to present such petition.

I. When for want of work for preservation, or from its bad condition, the lives of the operatives shall be in peril, or when any workings, indispensable for the continuation of the investigation and labors in the deposit, such as shafts, winzes, tunnels, main galleries, or slopes, shall be in a ruinous condition.

The ruin of old workings, useless for the labors and through which the operatives do not pass, is not a reason why the owner shall lose his property, but the Mining Deputations may order their preservation, if they should deem it necessary.

II. When the working places are badly ventilated to such an extent that, through scarcity of oxygen in the air, the health of the operatives may be injured, or the combustion of the lights is made difficult.

III. When for the term of one year preceding the date of the denouncement, or for a shorter period, the taking out of the waters which may prevent the workings has been suspended for twenty-six weeks, consecutive or interrupted.

Suspension of drainage, in time preceding the year anterior to the date of the denouncement, shall not be taken into account.

In case that a mine is denounced as ruinous, or as badly ventilated, or for the suspension or want of drainage, the Mining Deputation or the official that takes its place, shall take note of the denouncement, and before the expiration of three days shall have the mine examined by some expert, upon whom it may rely, who shall be accompanied by the secretary and by two witnesses, notifying to the owner of the mine and to the denouncer the fact that such examination is to be made.

If the denouncement shall be found without cause, it shall be rejected; if otherwise, the owner of the mine shall be notified and a time be granted him, which shall not be more than six months, during which period such owner may remedy the denounced evil which has been found to exist.

ART. 60. If, within the period fixed according to the preceding article, the infractions or defects shall not have been corrected in the manner prescribed by the Deputation, or if the drainage shall not have been re-established, the mine shall at once, without farther proceedings, be adjudged to the denouncer, and he shall be put in possession with the formalities prescribed for said act by this law;

always provided that the denouncer shall previously give a bond, to the satisfaction of the Mining Deputation, for the cost of establishing the drainage, or of the workings which ought to be and are necessary to be done, which workings he shall begin to execute within one month from the date when possession was given him, and he shall lose his rights in case of failing to do so, or of not remedying the denounced evil before six months, calculated from the same date.

ART. 61. A denouncement shall be made in all cases by means of a petition in writing, which shall be presented in duplicate to the Mining Deputation of the district, and which shall express under what title it is made of the three set forth in article 43, and also the name of the denouncer and those of his partners, if he should have any, the place of his birth, his profession or trade and residence, and the most remarkable features of the deposit, mine or site denounced, or of which the adjudication is asked, and such petition must terminate by praying that the party or parties concerned shall be held to be the denouncers in some one of the three cases set forth by the said article 43.*

ART. 62. If the denouncement should be for abandonment or for forfeiture of title, the petition in writing shall also contain the name of the last possessor, if known, his domicile, the name of the mine, and its location and distinctive signs; also the names of the adjoining mines and those of their owners, if they are known.

ART. 63. Upon presentation of the petition in duplicate, the secretary of the Mining Deputation shall annotate upon both copies the hour and day of the presentation, taking note of these facts in the register book, which must be kept, and one of the two copies shall be returned to the party concerned for his security.

ART. 64. The Deputation shall pass upon the petition within twenty-four hours, ordering the denouncement to be published on the three following Sundays, by means of placards, which shall be affixed in the customary places, and by the official newspaper, if there is one, in the seat of the district or in the capital of the State,

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated February 16, 1887, only the original petition for denouncements provided for by this article need be stamped; the duplicate thereof shall not require that formality.

in order that, coming to the notice of all, anyone who considers he has a right to oppose it, may do so.

ART. 65. In the same decree in which the publication of the denouncement is ordered, the denouncer shall be notified that within four months from the date of the denouncement he must have a working opened at the place of the denouncement, in which an expert can investigate the peculiarities of the deposit, as well as its strike and dip. When the deposit is a vein, said working shall be composed of a shaft and a gallery opened on one of the side walls, each one of which excavations shall have a section of at least one and a half meters of side or diameter, and five meters of depth or length. • If the deposit should not be a vein, two excavations in distinct directions shall be opened in its body, each one of which must have at least the dimensions indicated, but both of them must always be sufficient to give an idea of the nature and formation of the deposit so denounced.

In case that the owner of the soil shall claim, before giving the possession of the mine, the value of the land which the denouncer must necessarily occupy on the surface to open the working for the investigation, the Mining Deputation, or the authority which takes its place, after a report previously made by an expert whom it may trust, and after hearing the parties concerned, shall order the denouncer to pay the value of the surface that he may require to occupy, and the damages which may directly be occasioned to the owner of the soil.

ART. 65. As soon as the said working is opened, and without waiting for the termination of the four months from the date of the denouncement, provided that the term of the publications has passed, a scientific expert, or, in the absence of such, a practical one, shall be appointed, who, after previous investigation of the working prepared, of the material of which the vein or deposit is composed, of its width, hardness, and of the kind of ore, with its strike and inclination or dip, shall measure and mark on the ground the corresponding claim or claims, staking out the angles thereof, so that the landmarks may be erected which are to serve as boundaries. After the conclusion of the measurements, and after the report and the plan made by the expert, on which must also be laid down the ad-

joining mines, shall have been added to the record of proceedings, the adjudication shall be decreed in favor of the denouncer.*

ART. 67. Within the period of ten days next following, and on the day assigned for the giving possession, at the hour which may have been fixed, one of the deputies of the district, accompanied by the secretary and by the expert who made the measurements, shall go to the place denounced, and give to the denouncer or denouncers possession, in the name of the law, of the mining property as measured and marked.

For this act, and for that of measurement, the owners or parties in charge of the adjoining mines shall always be summoned, all those mines that are situated at a distance of 200 meters, or less, from the one in question being considered adjoining the latter; also the former possessor shall be summoned, in the case of a mine denounced as abandoned, or for violation of the prescriptions of this Code.

ART. 68. In the certificate of possession shall be carefully set forth the person or persons who take possession, whether they have been present, or whether they appeared by attorney in fact, for which a simple unacknowledged power of attorney is required, which must be filed with the other papers of record. The proportions of the parts into which they themselves consider the mine virtually divided as represented by each party concerned, must also be set forth.†

ART. 69. When all this is terminated, the record of proceedings shall be deposited in the archives, there shall be given to each party concerned who may request it a certified copy of the record in due form, at his expense, for the security of his rights.

ART. 70. The same proceedings as established by the foregoing

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated June 17, 1887, whenever Mining Deputations, or authorities performing their duties, shall have to appoint experts, they must give preference to graduated in lieu of practical experts.

†Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated December 16, 1886, a simple unacknowledged power of attorney is not sufficient to enable any person to denounce mines in the name of another, or of a company. There must be a power of attorney given in legal form before a notary. (Civi Code, article 2352, section III.) For the taking of possession in the name of another a simple unacknowledged power of attorney is sufficient.

articles shall be observed in proceedings for discovery, as well as in the denouncements for abandonment.

ART. 71. In denouncements for abandonment the publication shall, however, not be commenced without previously summoning the last possessor, when known; and after giving him a copy of the denouncement, he shall have a hearing, to which the denouncer shall also be summoned.

The Deputation shall determine, in view of what the parties concerned may state, if they come to the hearing, and of the evidence or information that they may present, and which may be received within a term of not over ten days, whether or not the denouncement is to be admitted. In the first case the publication shall be made and the denouncement shall be perfected, according to the foregoing articles; in the second case the mine shall continue in the possession of its former owner; and in case that either one of the parties shall not be satisfied with the decision, he can present his opposition thereto within the period of eight days.

ART. 72. Managers, clerks, or employes, and operatives of a mine are prohibited from denouncing other mines within a distance of eight hundred meters from the one in question; they can only do so for the owner of said mine by virtue of his power of attorney by letter, or if he shall ratify such action during the periods prescribed for the proceedings in denouncement and for the taking of possession.

ART. 73. An opposition to any denouncement shall be admissible, if founded on the fact that the person making the opposition had previously denounced the mine in question, or on any other legal cause according to the provisions of this law, provided it is presented before the termination of the act of possession.

ART. 74. No opposition shall be admitted, unless the writing in which it is made shall state clearly and precisely the legal cause or motive on which it is founded, nor after the period prescribed in the preceding article.

ART. 75. In case of contest between two or more persons who may claim to have discovered any mine, he who may have registered his denouncement first shall be held to be the discoverer.

ART. 76. Whenever two or more denouncements are presented which apply to the same site or deposit, or to contiguous sites or de-

posits, the proceedings shall take place strictly in the order of the dates, and in the same order the measurements of the corresponding claims and the possessions thereof to the denouncers shall be given.

ART. 77. If the opposition is presented during the period of the preparation or publication of notices, the proceedings in denouncements shall be suspended until the decision thereof is made; but if the opposition be presented afterwards, the proceedings shall be continued until possession has been given to the denouncer, without prejudice of a decision upon the opposition, after this shall have been fully supported by proofs and at the proper time.

ART. 78. In all cases of opposition the Deputation shall at once summon the contestant and the denouncer, and shall endeavor to make them come to an agreement and avoid the contest; but if it does not succeed in so doing, it shall receive the proofs that may be presented and shall make, or cause to be made, the necessary examination within the period of twenty days, after which time, and within the ten succeeding days, it shall render a decision in the premises in accordance with the law.

ART. 79. A record shall be formed of everything relative to the opposition, wherein all the proceedings shall be set forth, the proofs shall appear, and the decision which may be rendered.

ART. 80. In case of opposition to any denouncement, and in any other contest between the parties concerned, if any one of them does not wish to abide by the decision rendered by the Mining Deputation, he shall state the same in writing, or by appearance in person, within the term of eight days after he shall have been notified of said decision, all of which shall be set forth upon the record, which shall be forwarded to the court of first instance that has jurisdiction in the case, and if there be several such courts, to whichever the contestant may choose.

ART. 81. After the expiration of the term of eight days, prescribed in the foregoing article, no such appeal can be made and the decision shall be held as agreed to and shall take effect irrevocably. If the appeal is perfected within said time, the Deputation shall allow it, and shall forward the record to the proper judge, so that, the law proceedings being instituted and legally tried, the fact or right in controversy may be finally decided.

ART. 82. The same appeal may be interposed by any miner who believes himself to be injured or prejudiced in his rights, in the cases referred to in articles 50, 60, and 73 of this Code, provided that he does so at the time that possession is given to the denouncer.

ART. 83. Until a judicial decree be rendered contrary to the decision of the Mining Deputation, and notwithstanding the perfecting of the appeal mentioned in the preceding articles, the decision of the Deputation shall be carried into effect, it not being permitted to suspend the working of a mine, even though it may be in litigation.

ART. 84. Only in case of the non-existence of the vein or deposit as denounced, or when there is not enough free ground to permit the giving of the proper claim or claims, will the act of giving possession be suspended, but never owing to any opposition that may be made or right for contest that may be alleged; the opposition shall only be made to appear on the record, preserving thereby the rights of the opposing party or contestant, so that he may separately adduce the same before the proper judges and courts.

ART. 85. While a denouncement has not been finally passed upon, no other denouncement shall be admitted with regard to the same site, mine, or deposit, not even for the purpose of considering it as presented, and to be passed upon only, in case the former one is rejected.

ART. 86. The foregoing prohibition extends to the miner who made the denouncement and his partners; and neither he nor they can be allowed to present successive denouncements, during the pendency of the proceedings and decision upon the first one.

ART. 87. The right acquired by any denouncer shall lapse if he does not have the workings open, or does not take possession, within the periods designated by this Code or by the Mining Deputation, in conformity with articles 65 to 67.

ART. 88. The aforesaid periods can be extended by the Mining Deputation for any just cause, and once only, by the granting a second term to the contestant, provided such extension shall not exceed two months.*

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated October 17, 1887, every two months the Mining Deputations or authorities performing their duties, shall publish a list of the mines that can be denounced, stating their location, and in such list must be included those referred to in article 88, when the extension of two months therein mentioned shall have expired.

ART. 89. Old sites of reduction works, new sites for the establishment of the same, and abandoned works, shall be denounceable, and may be awarded to the denouncer in the same manner and form as is established with regard to new or abandoned mines; the same requirements are to be observed in case of opposition, or of contest made to the denouncement.

ART. 90. A reduction works site or establishment for the reduction of ores shall be held as abandoned if the roofs, machinery, tools, and serviceable timbers are totally wanting, even though the walls and massive structures should still exist; and even without these circumstances a reduction works can be awarded to anyone who may denounce it, if during three years no work at all has been done therein, and if the owner, after a requisition of the local Deputation, shall not re-establish the labors within a proper stated period of time of not more than six months.

ART. 91. In the case referred to in the forgoing article, as well as in that of the awarding of a mine when denounced for abandonment or for forfeiture, owing to the non-observance of the rules established as to the manner of working it, if the former possessor shall claim to have left at the mine or reduction works any exterior removable structures made at his expense, such as sheds, machinery, or other things of the kind which the denouncer may use, and desire to preserve, the latter shall pay their value to the owners thereof, according to the appraisement of experts to be appointed, one by each party, and a third by the Deputation in case of disagreement.

ART. 92. The denouncement of vacant ground between claims shall be entirely subject to the provisions of title V, articles 111, 112, and 113.

ART. 93. Upon the presentation of a denouncement of a stream, or fall of water, to be employed in the working of mines or of reduction works, either for motive power or for the washing of the ores, said denouncement shall be admitted and established by the same proceedings as those relative to mines, as well in case that said water was formerly used for the purposes referred to (if denounced as abandoned and deserted), as in the case that it has no known owner; in no case, however, shall such a denouncement be allowed, neither shall forcible occupation be permitted on the ground of public utility, in favor of the miner, in regard to waters of private

property, which the owner thereof may be using, or may need for his own uses, or for that of his property or industries.

The ownership of a stream or fall of water shall be lost, and may be adjudged to the first denouncer, when it has not been utilized during twenty-six weeks, consecutive or interrupted, within the period of one year prior to the denouncement.

Waters that have been used in reduction works are not denounceable unless such works have been abandoned.*

ART. 94. Waste heaps and dumps of abandoned mines are not denounceable, unless by denouncing at the same time the mines from which they come.

Neither are the slag heaps and slime pits of abandoned smelters and reduction works denounceable, apart from the works themselves.†

ART. 95. In every case in which the mine owner, after the termination of the proceedings for the taking possession of the mine or deposit, may require to occupy some part of the surface of the ground, either within or without his claims, in order to open shafts, establish offices, roads, dams, aqueducts, or any other construction, in the exercise of the rights granted to him by articles 12 to 15 of the title I, or to utilize the superficial portion of any deposit according to article 98 of title V, he may do so by consent of the Mining Deputation, when the ground is government land; if the land is either public or private property, the miner must first pay the value of the area which he may occupy and the direct damages that may follow to the owner, without taking into consideration the value of the ore according to the appraisalment made by experts, who shall be appointed, one by each party, and the third by the Deputation in case of disagreement. Nor can anyone, under pretext of the ownership of the land, oppose the possession of any mine which is granted

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated August 14, 1886, falls or streams of water, denounced and duly taken possession of for the establishment of new reduction works, cannot be denounced separately from the reduction works under construction, as the works upon the latter completely protect the water right.

†By virtue of circular of the Department of Public Works dated December 16, 1886, it is forbidden to pick ore of mines once worked and abandoned, and the ore extracted may be confiscated.

to a denouncer, nor the carrying on of the workings and the proceedings prior to the possession.

ART. 96. In cases where there is no contention or opposition by other persons, the parties concerned may appeal from the decision of any Mining Deputation, or the functionaries that take its place, to the Department of Public Works, and ask a revocation thereof, but any such appeal must be presented and perfected within one month from the date when the decision in question has been notified to said parties concerned.

TITLE V.—OF THE DIMENSIONS THAT MINING CLAIMS OUGHT TO HAVE.

ART. 97. The claim or unit of measurement for mining concessions is a solid of indefinite depth, limited on the exterior by the projection upon the surface of the ground of a horizontal square or rectangle, and in the interior by four vertical planes which pass through its respective sides.

ART. 98. The dimensions of the square or rectangle, which ought to serve as the upper base to the solid, which constitutes the claim are fixed in the following articles, in conformity with the nature and position of the deposit, with the understanding that the miner may work and profit by all the mineral substances existing within the interior of his claim, and that after previously paying the value of the soil, without taking into consideration the mineral that may be the object of the exploitation, he may also utilize that part of the deposit that may lie on the surface, and may occupy the ground which he may require for his operations and workings, according to the provisions of articles 12 to 15 of title I.

ART. 99. The mining claim, or the aggregate of claims, that constitutes any single concession, is indivisible between the owners thereof, as it also is in any case of transfer of the ownership of the said property, by whatever title it may be made.

ART. 100. In concessions upon veins, the upper base of the claim shall be a rectangle, of which two sides, parallel to the strike of the vein, shall always be 200 meters long on the level; and the length of the other two sides, perpendicular to the first one, shall vary, with the inclination of the vein, between 100 and 300 meters,

according to the principles which will be stated in detail in the following article, so that the miner shall, as a general rule, be able to work about 400 meters upon the vein in the direction of its dip.

ART. 101. When the vein is perpendicular, or when it has an inclination or dip of more than 85° , the transverse width shall be 100 meters, measured on either side of the vein, or divided between both sides, as the miner may wish, always provided that no detriment to third parties shall result therefrom.

When the vein has less than 85° of dip, the length of the transverse sides of any claim shall be measured in the direction of the dip, and shall be as stated in the following table:—

When the dip is between	The length of the transverse side shall be
85° and $75\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	100 meters
$75\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and $72\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	120 “
$72\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and $69\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	140 “
$69\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	160 “
$66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and $63\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	180 “
$63\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and 60°	200 “
60° and $56\frac{3}{4}^\circ$	220 “
$56\frac{3}{4}^\circ$ and $53\frac{1}{4}^\circ$	240 “
$53\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ and $49\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	260 “
$49\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and $45\frac{1}{2}^\circ$	280 “
$45\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and less.....	300 “

ART. 102. The measurement of the sides of the rectangle of the claim parallel to the strike of the vein may, in ground free from other mining possessions, be laid off to one or the other side of the workings for explorations referred to in article 65, title IV, as the miner may desire.

ART. 103. When the vein has less than 85° of dip, and the miner petitions that some part of the transverse width that he owns shall be measured in a direction opposite to that of the dip, it may be allowed to him to the extent of 25 meters, provided, however, that no detriment to third parties can result therefrom. Only in case that on account of the existence of another claim on the side of the dip of vein denounced, there shall not be room for the whole length of the whole transverse side, will more than 25 meters be measured in a direction contrary to that of the dip.

ART. 104. With reference to concessions upon placers of precious

stones, of gold or of platinum and their accompanying metals, the upper face of the claim shall be a square of 20 meters on each side, which shall be measured in a horizontal direction and as the denouncer may direct.

ART. 105. With regard to concessions upon beds or upon irregular deposits not specified in the foregoing articles, the upper face of the claim shall be a square of 300 meters on each side, which shall be measured in a horizontal direction and laid out as the denouncer may desire.

If the deposit is of iron, the upper face of the claim shall be a square of 500 meters on each side.

ART. 106. The demarcation of claims shall be made according to the following conditions:—

I. The working or excavation referred to in article 65 of title IV must be included within the boundaries of the claim.

II. Whatever may be the irregularities of the ground, the horizontal projections of the sides of the rectangle or of the square, in their respective cases, shall have the length designated in the foregoing articles; provided it shall not be permitted for any reason to measure off a fraction of a claim.

III. All measurements must be made upon lands that are not occupied by any other mining property, so that no claim shall ever overlap that of any neighboring one.

IV. When a concession consists of several claims, they shall be continuous and must be measured, one on the prolongation of the other, so that the concession shall be bounded by a square or a rectangle, even if it should be necessary, in order to comply with this prescription, to reduce the number of claims which ought to belong to any miner.*

ART. 107. Experts must refer the courses of their measurements

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated November 12, 1886, all the claims may be placed along the strike or the dip, some on the strike and the others on the dip, such a way that there never will exist any portion of free ground within the interior of the concession, and so that the sides of some of them may be on the prolongation of the other, it being intended that the figure which limits the surface of the ground which is to be granted, shall have the form of a square or a rectangle; provided all this may be done without injuring the rights of third parties.

to the magnetic meridian, but shall note the variation of the magnetic needle, and shall insert the same in their plans, whenever it is known in the place of their operations; and they must, whenever it is possible, fix the position of the workings of exploration, that of a boundary corner, or that of some one of the lines, by noting their distances from other fixed objects.

ART. 108. The angles of the rectangle or square of the concession shall be marked by solidly-constructed landmarks, which, if possible, shall be distinguished from those of the neighboring owners by their form or by some sign.

ART. 109. These landmarks shall be immovable and the miner must preserve them in good condition, making the necessary repairs and abstaining from changing their place.

ART. 110. If any miner observes that his vein has undergone any perceptible change in its strike or in its dip, and desires to alter his claims, so as to bring them in correspondence with the changes observed, he may petition for new measurements from the Mining Deputation, which may be granted to him after an examination and a report thereon has been made by an expert, if no detriment to third parties follows therefrom, and if such a petition is presented before the expiration of one year from the giving of the first possession.

ART. 111. If there should exist between two or more neighboring claims any piece of free land which is not sufficiently large to contain a claim, it shall constitute an addition, which can only be awarded to one of the adjoining mine owners, or divided between the claims which it separates.*

ART. 112. If the addition should be denounced by one of the miners, on account of having passed out of his claim and entered into the addition with interior workings that have more than 100 meters of length or of depth, the addition shall be awarded to him as a whole.†

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated November 15, 1886, all proceedings for denouncement, awarding, and forfeiture of the additional claims referred to in articles 111, *et seq.*, shall be the same as those referring to a mine, with the restrictions set forth in said articles.

†By virtue of circular of the Department of Public Works dated October 5, 1886, the additional ground comprised between several claims is to be

ART. 113. If the addition should be denounced before having been occupied in the interior by any workings, it shall be divided between the adjoining claims, according to agreement between the owners of the same or in default thereof, in equal portions; the cost of the measurements and possession shall be divided between the owners, proportionately to that part of the addition which each one may receive.

ART. 114. In case that any miner has so far advanced in his subterranean workings as to have passed out of the limits of his claim, whether along the strike or transversely, he may continue his workings wherever he is in free ground, and may acquire the same by denouncement; provided that no concession shall exceed more than double the measurement first granted, and that the miner shall be required to remove his landmarks to the new limits.

ART. 115. If the requirements of the working of a mine, such as ventilation, drainage, etc., should oblige the owner to carry any of his workings into other claims, it shall be permitted, whenever in the opinion of an expert, designated by the Mining Deputation, the proposed working shall be useful and that thereby no detriment shall result to the adjoining mine owner. Said workings shall be carried out entirely according to the directions prescribed by the Mining Deputation upon the report of the expert it may designate, and at the exclusive expense of the miner who may be interested in having the labors executed.

ART. 116. If during the execution of the works referred to in the foregoing article any ore or products of value should be found, the mine owner carrying on the work shall be required to give notice at once to the Deputation and to the owner of the claim, and thereafter must divide with the latter the ores or products and the costs thereof in equal parts, in case that the exploitation is profitable.

The above prescriptions shall be carried into effect until the

awarded to that mine owner who has, in some subterranean working of more than 100 meters long, passed out of his own claim and entered within the surplus grounds, even though his workings should have only a small part of their length within the addition. With regard to the one hundred meters of depth, it is to be understood that the shaft or winze must have them; the gallery which is directed toward the addition may have any length, however small, it being strictly necessary that it enter within the addition.

owner of the claim shall communicate his own workings with those that are yielding ore; after such a communication is made, the first mine owner shall stop taking out ore from the claim of the other, and shall only proceed with the workings necessary for the convenience of his own mine, according to the authorization as granted him in the foregoing article.

ART. 117. When a mine owner gets to the boundary of his claim with any working that is yielding ores or products, he may continue onward even into another claim, provided, however, he shall give immediate notice thereof to the Mining Deputation and to the owner of the claim, and thenceforward he shall divide with the latter the products and the costs thereof in equal parts, in case that the exploitation is profitable; all of which shall be done until the said owner shall communicate his workings with those yielding ore.

If the mine owner shall not give the notice prescribed in this article and in the foregoing, he shall pay the value of all the products for ores that he may have taken out of the other claim, without deduction of the expenses incurred, and he shall be forbidden to continue utilizing the part that might have belonged to him.

ART. 118. As soon as the communication referred to in the foregoing article has been made, each miner shall keep within the limits of his claim, fixing on the dividing line, whenever necessary, a grating that will prevent the passage of the operatives, but which must not obstruct the free circulation of air.

TITLE VI.—OF THE MANNER OF WORKING MINES.

ART. 119. Mines shall be worked according to the rules of mining scientific principles, and subject to the prescriptions of this title, but nevertheless the police regulations shall also be observed, in so far as they relate to the works or workings which may be undertaken in the mines.

ART. 120. In the working of mines the following prescriptions shall be complied with:—

I. By natural or artificial means the necessary ventilation shall be maintained.

II. The interior passages shall be sufficiently ample, and whenever the number of operatives shall exceed fifty, there shall not be less than two passages that must communicate with the exterior.

III. Weak workings shall be strengthened with timber or masonry work, by constructing at convenient places such arches, bridges, pillars, and supports, as may be necessary to prevent any sliding down or caving in.

IV. In case of not preserving the natural pillars and supports of the deposit, which are ordinarily left to sustain the slopes, all such work of strengthening shall be done, as may be necessary for the security of the mine itself and of the operatives engaged therein.

V. The workings and passages shall be kept clear, the rubbish being placed in the interior, in the cavities that may be found from the stopping out of the deposit, or on the surface at points where it will not obstruct public roads, nor prevent the flow of streams.

VI. When the labor on a mine requires the drainage of its workings, the same shall be maintained continuously.

ART. 121. To secure the fulfillment of these conditions, and of the police regulations relative to the workings of mines, the authorities will exercise proper vigilance through the Mining Deputations, the mining engineers, or any agents they may find proper to employ.

ART. 122. Mining Deputations are obliged to visit or to order examined whenever they may deem it necessary, or at least once in two years, the mines comprised within their respective districts.*

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated October 29, 1886, every two years each Deputation must appoint an expert who, accompanied by two witnesses, shall visit all the mines comprised within the district and render a detailed report concerning the condition of each one of them; they shall make extraordinary visits whenever they obtain reliable information as to the bad condition of any mine, in which case the Deputation shall accompany the expert, if it deem it proper to do so, and in all cases an endeavor shall be made to render the visit as economical as possible.

By virtue of circular dated January 10, 1887, whenever an expert may have to go over a long distance, owing to the fact that he has to visit several mines distant from each other, the Deputation must appoint several experts instead of one, and each if possible from the place where the mine is situated, in order to reduce the expense of the visit to the various mines.

Under circular dated March 15, 1887, the Deputations, or the political authorities performing their duties, must send to the Department a copy of every report made by the experts on their visits, either biennial or extraordinary, to any mine, and also render reports on the visits which the Deputations themselves may make.

ART. 123. These visits may be made by the Mining Deputation accompanied by an expert, or it may order the latter to make such visits accompanied by a notary or by witnesses. In the report of the visits shall be stated the condition in which the mine may be found, and also whatever may be observed relative to article 120 of this title. If any infractions are observed, the Mining Deputation shall give, in writing, adequate warning to the owner of the mine to correct the same within proper time, which shall be stated to him.*

ART. 124. If the owner of the mine shall not comply with what the Deputation has prescribed, by remedying the infractions which have been noticed, he shall be fined, according to the discretion of said Deputation, and in proportion to the gravity of the infraction, from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars for the first offense. If the disobedience is repeated, the Deputation shall double the fine and order the partial or total suspension of the working of the mine, until the execution of the works that have been ordered.

ART. 125. If by the method indicated or owing to some complaint (in which case a visit to the mine shall be made in the same manner), it should appear that the infractions are serious, so that on account of them the prosecution of the working of the mine is hindered, or the lives or health of the operatives is imperiled, the Mining Deputation shall take such measures as it may deem nec-

*A circular dated June 24, 1887, gives the following rules for the official visits to be made to all mines, in conformity with articles 122 and 123 of the Code:—

I. The visits to mines are of two kinds, biennial or ordinary and extraordinary.

II. Biennial visits shall be made every two years, beginning in the month of January, and only to those mines that have been under possession for more than six months, and which have not enjoyed any special protection during that time.

III. Biennial visits are not to be made to any mine that is under special protection under the Code.

IV. Biennial visits shall always be made by an expert and two witnesses.

V. The corresponding fees of the experts and witnesses must be paid by the mine owners; but the Mining Deputations, or authorities performing their duties, are to see that before the visits an arrangement is entered into between the owners and the expert and witnesses, whereby the fees for such visits may be according to the relative importance of each mine and taking into account the number of mines to be visited, and not with strict adherence to the

essary, and may go so far as to cause, as a precautionary measure, the suspension of the workings in the whole mine, or in certain portions thereof, according as the case may require it. If a total suspension of the workings should be ordered, and if the owner does not correct the indicated evil within the period of six months, he shall lose the ownership of the mine, which may be awarded to whoever may denounce it under title of abandonment, according to the provisions of article 50.

ART. 126. If the parties concerned in the mine do not wish to abide by the decisions of the Mining Deputation, they shall be executed notwithstanding, and the record shall be forwarded to the proper judicial authority for its decision according to law.

The said authority, after hearing the parties concerned and receiving from them the evidence they may adduce within a term of not more than fifteen days, shall decide whatever may be proper in the premises, and from the decision so given there shall be no recourse, except that of responsibility.

ART. 127. In these cases the decision shall be given after citation to the official who ordered the suspension, and the evidence shall also be received after citation to the same; but if there should be a denouncer who asks that the mine be awarded to him, the legal pro-

schedule. The two witnesses should, if possible, be taken from the mines themselves, in order to avoid paying them fees for mileage.

VI. Extraordinary visits are to be made whenever, by common reports well established, any mine is thought not to be worked according to the law, In this case the authority that receives such information shall communicate it to the Department of Public Works, which will decide as to whether the visit should be made.

VII. The Department in these cases will decide if the visit is to be made by an expert and two witnesses, or whether the Mining Deputation is to accompany the expert.

VIII. Only in case the Department has ordered a Deputation to make an extraordinary visit, can such Deputation charge fees for their visits.

IX. Experts must carefully note in their visits the condition of fortifications, etc., of the mine, and whether the police regulations are duly complied with, also the state of the mine with respect to richness.

X. Experts shall report to the Deputation as to what work is urgently needed in the mine, and the time it will take to perform the same, so that the Deputation may give the necessary orders, in conformity with article 123, and the succeeding ones of the Mining Code.

ceedings shall be carried on in the manner prescribed in articles 70, 71, and from 78 to 83 of title IV.

ART. 128. The management of the interior and exterior works of any mine, the reduction of the ores, and the establishment, construction, and preservation of machinery, shall necessarily be committed to the care of scientific or practical experts of known aptitude.

ART. 129. Accidents that, through unskillfulness, may happen in the working of any mine, or from the use of machinery, shall be upon the responsibility of the miner, when he does not employ graduated or practical experts according to the foregoing article.

ART. 130. In case mines are not managed by graduated mining experts, in places where they can be had, the Mining Deputations shall take care that such experts take part:—

I. In the laying out of important works, such as tunnels, working shafts, galleries of communications, etc., with the obligation to visit the work every one or two months, as its progress may demand, so as to avoid in time any error in the execution thereof.

II. In the communications to be made with inundated workings or with those that contain mephitic gases.

III. In the execution of workings near the surface that might endanger the security of buildings or inhabitants.

ART. 131. The superintendents of mines shall give notice to the local Mining Deputation, and, in the proper case, to the executive or judicial authority, of the death, or of any serious accident to any operative, when it occurs within the mine, and also of any calamity that may occur therein, such as a cave-in, an inundation, a fire, etc.

ART. 132. Those mining enterprises whose operatives may exceed two hundred in number, shall keep a medicine chest, and shall have in their employment a surgeon to attend at first to the operatives, in case of any accidents that may occur during the exploitation of the mine.

TITLE VII.—OF THE DRAINAGE OF MINES, OF ADVENTURER TUNNELS, AND OF GALLERIES OF EXPLORATION.

ART. 133. Mine owners must continually maintain the drainage of the mines by means of shafts or of tunnels, and by employing the adequate resources and expedients of mining principles, so that if

any mine owner shall confine himself to the working of the upper levels of his mine without maintaining the drainage, the mine may be denounced according to the provisions of articles 59 and 60.

ART. 134. If the owner of any mine that has workings below those of the neighboring mines, should be burdened with the costs of drainage, because in the latter mines they do not maintain it, or do not maintain all that may be necessary, thereby permitting the water from such mines to flow to his own, the said owner shall have a right to be indemnified by the owners of the mines thus benefited, and the latter must contribute to the costs of drainage in proportion to the benefits they may receive.

ART. 135. Owners of any mines that may be completely drained shall deliver as indemnity to whoever keeps up the drainage, the tenth part of all the products they may extract from below the level that the experts shall fix beforehand.

ART. 136. If the drainage should not be complete, being only partially done, the compensation above mentioned shall be diminished more or less according to the estimate of experts, one to be named by each party concerned, and a third, in case of disagreement, to be appointed by the Mining Deputation.

ART. 137. Mines that are newly opened at places where they may be benefited by the drainage already existing in other mines, shall be subject to the provisions of the foregoing articles.

ART. 138. The provisions of the three foregoing articles shall only be enforced when the parties concerned do not arrive at an agreement upon that point; for if there should be an agreement they must abide by it.

ART. 139. If the opening of a tunnel would facilitate the drainage, exploration, or exploitation of several mines opened upon any class of deposits, and if all the mine owners, or some of them, or an outside party, either alone or associated with various partners (even if none of the latter should be owners of any claims through which the tunnel must pass), shall offer to open said tunnel, the proposition of the party or parties undertaking the work and the denouncement they must present, shall be allowed under the following conditions:—

I. That the work shall be possible and useful, in the opinion of an expert named by the Mining Deputation.

II. That the petition of denouncement shall be accompanied by a plan formed by an expert, on which shall be marked the line of direction of the tunnel, the mining claims through which it is to pass, and also those that are within the distance of 100 meters on each side.

ART. 140. In the denouncements for such tunnels the proceedings established for the acquirement of new mines shall be observed, and the dimensions of their claims in any portions of free ground shall be the following:—

I. If the adventurer tunnel is to be opened along a vein, the width of the rectangle shall be that which corresponds to the greater or smaller dip of the vein, according to the provisions of article 101, and its length shall be that of the tunnel to be made.

II. If the greater part of the tunnel is to be opened outside of any vein or deposit, the claim thereof shall be 100 meters in width, distributed in equal portions on each side of the line or lines marked for the tunnel, and the length shall be that of the tunnel itself. In those portions of the land where there are mines under possession, the vacant addition may be granted to the adventurer, and his measurements may be permitted to cross other claims, provided always that he respects the ownership of the same.

ART. 141. The mine owner or the company that may undertake an adventurer tunnel must comply with the special prescriptions which, in conformity with the opinion of an expert, the Mining Deputation shall lay down for the execution thereof at the time of giving possession, it being further provided that in the carrying out and legal protection of the work, the provisions of the foregoing titles shall be observed. The workings of such tunnels shall approximately follow the line or lines laid down in the concession; but if it should be more convenient for the party who undertakes the work to vary the direction, he may present a petition therefor, and may be allowed to do so without detriment to third parties, provided the proceedings of a new denouncement are first complied with.

ART. 142. The owner or the person undertaking an adventurer tunnel shall be entitled to the following concessions:—

I. He may work, not only in vacant ground, but also within the claims of mines occupied, without injuring the security thereof.

II. He may denounce at the time of planning the tunnel or during its execution, and may acquire as many as five new or abandoned mines, each one with the claims granted to a company, always provided that they shall be less than 150 meters distant from the line of the tunnel.

III. If during the execution of the tunnel, new veins or deposits should be discovered after a previous denouncement, and the proceedings incident thereto, beside what is granted in the foregoing subdivision, the owner or person undertaking the work may acquire three claims upon each one of the said veins or deposits, if working alone, and four if working with a company, as also the whole of the additions wherever there may not be room for a complete claim.

IV. The concessions referred to in the foregoing two subdivisions shall be considered as annexed to the tunnel and as protected by the working thereof, but when the tunnel is finished each concession shall be worked separately.

ART. 143. When the tunnels have for their principal object the drainage of the mines, and where no agreement therefor exists, the owner or person undertaking the work shall receive the compensation mentioned in the articles 135, 136, and 137 of this title, without interfering with their other prerogatives as such adventurers.

ART. 144. If the owners of any tunnel should find ores in their workings in the claims of other persons, they shall be obliged to give immediate notice thereof to the Deputation and to the owner of the claim, and to divide with the latter the ores and their cost in equal parts, always provided that the extraction thereof be profitable; the foregoing shall be done until the owner of the claim may break through and communicate with the tunnel workings, after which time the owners of the tunnel must cease to appropriate the ores so found.

ART. 145. If the adventurer, or those who undertake the work on the tunnel, shall not give in proper time the notice referred to in the foregoing article, they shall pay to the owner of the claim, in conformity with the valuation of experts, the entire value of the ores that they may ascertain to have extracted, without deducting the expenses incurred thereby, and they shall be prohibited from continuing to appropriate the portion that might have belonged to them.

ART. 146. If the tunnel should be utilized by any mines for the purposes of transportation and extraction, they shall pay the adventurer that which they may have agreed to, or, in case no agreement has been made, they shall deliver to him five per cent of the ores they may take out through the tunnel.

ART. 147. Neither the owner of an adventurer tunnel, nor in general any other miner, shall have a right to be compensated for the service of ventilation that he may afford to other mines, by means of his works of communication.

ART. 148. When, in any mine, one or more shafts are fitted up with proper machinery to raise water to the surface, and thereby cause the general drainage of several mines, such shafts, after a proper petition has been presented, and after a favorable report thereon from two experts that the Mining Deputation shall appoint, may be considered as general shafts, and the galleries and drifts that lead away therefrom shall be held as adventurer tunnels, with all the rights and obligations of the latter, and may be continued onward even into claims of the other owners.

ART. 149. Whenever a gallery of exploration, or other working of common utility to various mines, even though it should not be for the purpose of drainage, and should have to be opened in the claims of other owners, is to be started from a shaft or other subterraneous workings, it may be permitted to be made, if it should be really useful in the opinion of two experts appointed by the Mining Deputation.

ART. 150. The conditions under which the works mentioned in the foregoing article are to be executed, shall be those prescribed for the adventurer tunnels.

The distribution of the expenses thereof, and of the ores and products between the several mines, shall be made according to agreement, and in default thereof proportionally in conformity with the opinion of experts, applying thereto the principles that refer to similar cases in adventurer tunnels.

TITLE VIII.—OF MINING COMPANIES.

ART. 151. Partnerships or companies that may be formed for working mines and the operation of reduction works, shall be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Code of the Federal District, in

so far as the same may not be modified by the special provisions of this title.

ART. 152. Every mine, whether consisting of one, two, or more claims, according to the title of concession thereof, is indivisible in the sense of not being allowed to be separated, so as to be subdivided between different owners, and also in the sense that the partners of a mining company shall have no right to insist on working for their separate individual account any particular claim or portion of the mine or mines that comprise the object of the company; but the work must be done jointly, and the costs and products shall be divided according to agreement, and in the absence thereof, proportionally to the share represented by each person.

ART. 153. Every company formed for working mines may acquire, according to the provisions of article 49, by denouncement, four continuous claims upon the same vein or deposit.

ART. 154. Every mining company must be constituted by a deed duly recorded as the necessary requisite for its validity.*

ART. 155. The contract for the formation of the company must necessarily contain the name and domicile of each one of the partners, and the share represented by each one, or the part he may have in the company; the latter will not be considered as constituted unless the above requisites are complied with.

ART. 156. In every mining partnership, or company, the mine shall be considered as divided into a certain number of shares, and each partner shall have a right to one or several of such shares, according to the agreement entered into.

ART. 157. Any one of the partners shall be free to dispose of the share that he may represent, but the other partners shall have no right of preference for the same price. Notice must be given to the director or manager of the company of the person to whom any share may have been transferred, except in case that the shares are represented by certificates in favor of bearer.

ART. 158. The death of any partner shall not dissolve the company, but it shall continue with his heirs, who may make use of the right granted in the foregoing article.

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated March 31, 1886, the deed for the organization of a mining company must be executed before, and not after, possession of the mine is taken and work thereon is commenced.

ART. 159. It is not necessary that the capital of any company formed for the working of mines shall be fixed or determinate.

ART. 160. In mining companies the partners are only responsible for the amount or value of their shares, deducting therefrom what they may have contributed towards the operations, if a determinate value has been fixed for the shares at the time of the formation of the company; otherwise, the partner shall not be responsible for the obligations contracted by the company, except up to the value of the mine or undertaking itself, including whatever may belong thereto.

ART. 161. Notwithstanding that a mine is real and immovable property, and subject, on that account, to all the provisions of the Civil Code of the Federal District as to real estate, in whatever relates to its sale or transfer of dominion, mortgage, and other contracts, nevertheless, the shares in any mining company or partnership shall be considered personal property for all legal purposes.

ART. 162. The shares of mines, or reduction works, referred to in the foregoing article shall be represented by certificates drawn to bearer or order, and transferable by simple indorsement, without the other stockholders having any right to be preferred as purchasers for an amount equal to that offered by any other person.

ART. 163. If no stipulations are contained in the contract for the formation of the company, the decision of any questions that may arise with relation to the working, management, etc., shall be made by the partners, by a majority of votes; but in order to pass any resolution that implies the sale of the ownership of any mine, a unanimous vote shall be required.

ART. 164. In the deliberations of such companies, the owner or owners of one share shall have one vote, and the owner of more than one share shall be considered when voting with the representation that may correspond to the number of shares that he may have, but if one person should be the sole owner of one-half or more of the shares, his vote shall always be considered as one less than half thereof.

ART. 165. In all cases where no decision can be obtained owing to the equality of the votes, an appeal may be had to the Mining Deputation, which shall decide without further proofs than the knowledge of what has occurred and been said at the meeting, and

the Deputation shall take into account the equity between the partners and the interest of mining industry, when adopting a determination of the case.

ART. 166. In order that any resolutions adopted may be valid, it shall be necessary to have notice of the meeting or citation given to all the shareholders, stating the object of the meeting or the subject to be discussed, and such citation or notice shall be issued at least fifteen days in advance; furthermore, the attendance of the majority, or of one more than half of the shares is required, but if for want of such attendance a new citation has to be issued, the meeting then may be held with the number of shares that are represented by the persons that may attend.

ART. 167. The citation referred to in the foregoing article shall be made personally to the known shareholders that may reside or have a representative in the same place, and to the remaining shareholders through the official newspaper of the district, if there should be one, and if there is none, by means of that of the capital of the State.

ART. 168. Any partner who shall neglect to contribute the portion of the expenses that correspond to him, and who does not pay his assessment within the period of two months, shall lose his shares; these shall be declared without owner, and the remaining shares shall be proportionally increased in the manner and under the conditions stated in the following articles.

ART. 169. In order to declare any share without owner there must first be notice given by the contributing shareholders, or by the manager or superintendent of the mine, to the proper Deputation, so that note may be taken of the date on which the owner of said share neglected to contribute; and that thereupon the share may be declared without owner by said Deputation, if two months elapse without payment being made by such shareholder.

ART. 170. If it should not be shown that the stockholder has had notice of the assessment voted or demanded, and of the payments that he was bound to make, and that he has demurred or refused to pay up, the two months' time fixed in the preceding articles shall only begin after the shareholder has been notified by the Deputation of the obligation he has to meet, and of the amount that he must contribute. If the shareholder should not be known, or should be

absent, the notice shall be made through the newspapers and for a period of fifteen days, as is provided for the notice of meetings or assemblies in article 167.

ART. 171. In case that any shares are declared to be lost or without an owner by the Deputation, the shareholder, owner of the same, who does not wish to abide by that determination, may bring suit against the company that has petitioned for such determination, by applying to a competent civil court, provided that he shall do so within fifteen days calculated from the time when he shall have been notified of the said determination and not afterwards.

ART. 172. The partner whose shares have been declared without an owner shall, in the absence of a contrary agreement, preserve only the right to be reimbursed of what he may have paid in. This reimbursement shall be made out of fifty per cent of the net profit of the mine, after making the payment of all the expenses incurred by the remaining partners, both before and after the determination as to the share being without an owner.

ART. 173. The partners in the absence of any contrary agreement, shall not have any obligation to reduce their ores in common, nor to contribute to the purchase or establishment of reduction works. The division of the ore extracted between the partners, proportionally to the shares that each one represents, shall not be made until after everyone has paid in the portion of the expenses of the mine that corresponds to him.

ART. 174. The foregoing rules and prescriptions shall only be applicable in the absence of an agreement, but if others are adopted in the contract entered into, or in the respective by-laws, the latter shall be enforced; still the provisions of articles 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, and 161 of this title cannot be renounced, nor can they be altered or modified by private parties.

TITLE IX.—OF CONTRACTS OF HABILITATION* AND OF OTHER CONTRACTS IN RELATION TO MINES.

ART. 175. The contract of habilitation may be made either by the habilitator acquiring a portion of the mine, or as a mere loan or

*The contract of *avío* has been called of habilitation, by employing an obsolete English word, which has been generally adopted by English-speaking residents of the Republic to designate such a contract. *Avío* means the con-

assistance; and in either case the stipulations of the agreement shall be complied with; or, in default thereof, the following rules must be followed, although the provisions contained in articles 181, 183, and 186 cannot be modified or avoided.

ART. 176. When in the contract of habilitation it is provided that the habilitator acquire a share in the mine, he shall keep the same and the administration thereof while he maintains the habilitation; and the net profits shall be used in the first place to pay off the debt of habilitation, and afterward they shall be divided between the owner and the habilitator in proportion to the share which each one of them may have.

The habilitator or habilitators may terminate the contract of habilitation whenever he or they may so desire, by losing in such a case the portion of the mine which they had conditionally acquired, and the latter shall again become the property of the original owner or owners, whilst the habilitator shall preserve the right to be repaid whatever he may have spent, as long as the ownership of the mine is not lost.

ART. 177. If the capital of habilitation is exhausted or be only partly repaid, the miner shall not be obliged to repay it with his other property, but only out of the net profits of the mine. Fifty per cent of such profits, after payment of the last habilitation, shall be devoted to the payment of the former habilitators one after the other, beginning with the latest or newest, always provided that the capital shall have been spent in the exploration of the mine.

The debts, charges, or mortgages that any mine may have, are extinguished in case that the property is lost owing to abandonment or for nonobservance of the provisions of this Code, and they shall not be recoverable when the mine is in the hands of a new owner.

ART. 178. A contract of habilitation entered into as a loan, whether it earns interest or not, or under the condition of receiving the silver or ores with some profit, shall be repaid only with the products of the mine, and shall not imply any other security except

tract whereby a capitalist furnishes money to work a mine; he is said to be the *aviador*, and the mine so worked is spoken of as *aviada*. Of course custom alone has in Mexico sanctioned the use of the words "habilitation," "habilitator," and "habilitated," to substitute the corresponding Spanish words.

the mine itself, unless mortgages of other properties or other securities have been given, or especially stipulated for in the contract.

ART. 179. With the exception of operatives' wages due and unpaid, the claim of the habilitator referred to in the preceding article shall be preferred to any other claim that does not proceed from a contract of habilitation, provided the capital has been used in the mine; and as between several habilitators the preference shall be given to the latest, or to the last one of the preceding ones.

ART. 180. If the mine itself and its machinery, stores, and other valuable things that form part of the undertaking, should be attached and sold in execution, the provisions of the foregoing articles shall be observed in favor of the habilitators, as to the preference of their several claims among themselves, and with regard to the other creditors.

ART. 181. Every contract of habilitation must be executed by recorded deed; and if this requirement is not complied with, it shall have no validity, nor can it have any legal effect.

ART. 182. If the habilitation should be made for any fixed period, or if the habilitator should agree to advance any specified amount of capital to the miner, the former, in case of suspending or ceasing to furnish the funds under the contract of habilitation before fully complying with his agreement, shall lose the right to collect whatever amount he may have advanced, without prejudice to the right that the miner shall have to demand the carrying out of the contract, and to look for another habilitator.

ART. 183. Any miner to whom his habilitator does not advance the wages of the operatives at the proper time, may take and sell for the payment thereof, and, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, all such articles or tools as may be easiest to realize on, and any loss that may be suffered thereby, shall be for account of the habilitator.

ART. 184. Any habilitator who does not manage the mine may put in an intervenor, and the miner or owner may, in his turn, put in an intervenor as against the habilitator, if the latter has the management of the mine, under the terms of the contract.

ART. 185. The intervenors referred to in the foregoing article shall not interfere with the management, and they shall confine themselves to watch and examine the operations, books and accounts;

but they must give notice to the habilitator or to the owner, whichever they may represent, of everything that it may be to their interest to know, and in serious and urgent cases, and when it is necessary to prevent some abuse or damage, they may give information thereof to the local Mining Deputation.

ART. 186. With regard to sales or contracts relating to mines there shall not be in any case a right to bring the action of rescision on account of partial failure of consideration, nor to the action of entire restitution.

ART. 187. The salary, day's wages, division of ore, or any other system of payment of operatives that may be adopted in mining enterprises, is a matter for private arrangement between the owners of the same and the employes or operatives, and all contracts relating thereto shall be governed by the provisions of the ordinary laws.

TITLE X.—OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN MINING CASES.

ART. 188. The Deputations must observe, in all that refers to the economical and administrative portions of legal proceedings in mining matters, the provisions laid down in titles IV and VI of this Code.

ART. 189. All litigation in mining matters shall be heard and ultimately decided in the Federal District, in the territory of Lower California, and in each State, by the judges and courts having jurisdiction thereof, and according to the local appropriate laws of proceedings, but always observing the rules prescribed in the following articles.

ART. 190. The proceedings shall always be of a summary character whenever the litigation has not, owing to its proper nature, some special or briefer form by the law of proceedings of the State in which the mine is situated, or by that of the Federal District or Territory in the corresponding case.

ART. 191. Work in any mine or reduction works cannot be suspended owing to any litigation, attachment, or execution, but an intervenor may be put in charge of the property.

ART. 192. Machinery, tools, utensils, and provisions necessary to, or existing in, any mine or reduction works, cannot be levied upon or attached separately from the business for any debt of the mine owner; only for the payment of the wages of the operatives may this

be effected out of such property seized and taken, though only in such amount as may be necessary and sufficient for that purpose.

ART. 193. In any case of attachment or of execution the products of any mine or reduction works shall be, by preference, used for the continuance of the labors undertaken.

ART. 194. In cases of insolvency, or of proceedings testamentary, or of administration of an estate, if there should exist among the property any mine or reduction works, the continuance of the labors therein shall be attended to by the judge or by the representative of the creditors, or of the estate, and if the products of the said mine or reduction works shall not be sufficient for such labors, and if all the parties concerned do not present themselves to contribute thereto, any one of them may pay the expenses thereof, in which case the latter shall have the same rights as a habilitator, with regard to whatever he may advance and invest for said purpose, and if a creditor, for his original claim; but should none of the parties concerned contribute, an outside habilitator may be sought.

ART. 195. Any creditor in execution shall have the right granted in the foregoing article if, when the products are not sufficient to continue the labors and the person in possession under execution does not provide for the same, said creditors shall offer to do so.

TITLE XI.—OF TAXES UPON MINING.

ART. 196. During the period of fifty years, calculated from the date of this law, all mines of mineral coal of every kind, of iron and of quicksilver, and the products of such mines, shall be exempt from all direct taxes.

ART. 197. The circulation in the interior of the Republic of gold and silver, in bars or coined, of other metals, and of all the products of the mines, shall be exempt from all duties or taxes.

ART. 198. Quicksilver shall continue to be exempt from all import duties and from the payment of direct taxes.

ART. 199. Beside the imports or duties of coinage and of exportation already existing, or that may be established, such mines as are not excepted in article 196 and the products thereof, shall not pay more than one single direct tax, which shall be levied upon the value of the ore or substance taken out of the mines, without deduction of expenses, and such tax shall never exceed two per cent of said value.

ART. 200. The direct tax to which reference is made in the foregoing article, shall be for the use of the State where the mine may be situated, or for the Federal Government if located within the Federal District or territory of Lower California, and for that reason the rate of such tax, within the limit prescribed, shall be annually determined by the Legislatures of the respective States, and, in the proper case, by the Congress of the Union, taking into account the requirements of the treasury and the protection which must be given to mining industry.

ART. 201. Reduction works, or metallurgical shops of any kind, shall only pay to the State in which they may be situated, or to the Federation, if located in the Federal District or in the territory of Lower California, the same taxes which in their respective districts are levied upon other industrial establishments, without any difference whatever.

ART. 202. The Federal Government shall receive, as is already prescribed, twenty-five per cent of the taxes which, according to the preceding articles, are levied by the States.

TITLE XII.--GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 203. It is the duty of Mining Deputations, in addition to those that are especially prescribed in this law, to oversee the exact observance and fulfillment of its prescriptions in the mines and reduction works within their respective districts, under the instructions and direction of the Department of Public Works. In serious and urgent cases, which may not allow them time to consult with said Department, the Deputations may decree, upon their own responsibility, such measures or proceedings as they may deem necessary or timely, for the preservation and proper regulation of the workings and labors in the mines, and the local authorities must lend them assistance for the execution thereof, if it should be necessary.

ART. 204. The persons who may comprise any Mining Deputation shall be treated with all the respect which, according to law, should be had toward public authorities and functionaries; and in case of any accusation against any Deputy on account of some act relative to his office, the only tribunal competent to try him shall be that which has jurisdiction in cases against judges of first instance.

ART. 205. Mining Deputies and the employes of the Deputations shall be responsible for any crimes or abuses they may commit in the exercise of their duties, in conformity with the provisions of the Penal Code of the Federal District.

ART. 206. For any minor offenses that they may commit, and in cases of complaints for having delayed the dispatch of business unduly and without justified cause, persons constituting Mining Deputations may be suspended and fined in conformity with the order given by the Department of Public Works.*

ART. 207. The Deputations shall receive the fees that are fixed in the schedule to be prepared by the Department of Public Works for the legal acts performed by them, or the proceedings in which they may take part.

ART. 208. The fees referred to in the foregoing article, and those that said schedule shall fix for experts, must be paid by those denouncing mining properties or commencing proceedings in mining matters; but in case any denouncement founded on the fact that a mine is being improperly worked should prove to be well founded, if the person denouncing it does not take possession, because the owner or possessor remedies the evil complained of within the period decreed, the costs of the denouncement shall be satisfied by the said owner or possessor.

ART. 209. All owners or habilitators of mines must have, within the district in which is situated the mine that they own, or is being worked under their contract of habilitation, in case they absent themselves therefrom, an agent or attorney-in-fact duly accredited, with whom the authorities may communicate regarding all legal proceedings that may arise. In default of such an agent or attorney-in-fact, they shall communicate and act with the manager or person in charge of the business if he is to be found therein, and in default of such person with any one of the employes. If none of those persons are to be found, judgment shall go by default, in conformity with the law of proceedings relative thereto.

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated October 8, 1886, Mining Deputations are responsible under article 206 for the failure of any expert to present any report or any labors intrusted to him, within the period that the Deputations must specify beforehand, and the duration whereof must depend on the nature of the business in question.

ART. 210. The Executive, in conformity with article 21 of the Constitution, shall designate the penalties to be incurred by those who may infringe the provisions of any regulations that he may issue for the application of this Code; and he may authorize the Mining Deputations or the functionaries who may perform their duties, to apply the penalties so prescribed.

ART. 211. All owners of mines or of reduction works, or the managers thereof, are obliged to supply such data and statistical information as may be required of them by the Deputations, or by the functionaries that perform their duties, in conformity with the instructions that may be issued by the Department of Public Works, or by the General Bureau of Statistics; and should such persons not furnish said data and information, they shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the Regulations of Statistics.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ART. 212. All mining properties legally acquired before the date in which this present law shall begin to take effect, must remain subsisting, even though they may be of substances or deposits not comprised herein, or though the claims should have measurements different from those now established.

ART. 213. If the properties acquired by denouncement prior to the date on which this law begins to take effect, should be of deposits or substances which, according to article 10, belong to the owner of the soil, the parties to whom they may have been awarded as mines shall continue to possess them as heretofore, and, for that time only, shall enjoy a special protection for two years, calculated from the date on which this Code begins to take effect, so that within that period they may begin the operations of working such mining properties; and if, after said period has expired, such mining properties are abandoned, or the ownership therein is lost by forfeiture, they shall thenceforward be considered as the property of the owner of the soil.

Any denouncements that may be presented before this Code begins to be in force, shall be decided in conformity with the laws in force at the date when they shall be presented, but the prescriptions of this Code shall be observed in the proceedings had thereunder.

ART. 214. Any mines that may be worked or legally protected up to the time of the publication of this Code, shall preserve the

measurements they may have, even if their claims should be different from those hereby prescribed; but such measurements may be ratified, if the parties concerned should so demand.

ART. 215. In all cases, in order to continue preserving the rights previously acquired, it is a necessary requirement that the possessor shall comply hereafter with the prescriptions of this Code, under the penalties established by the same.

ART. 216. Salt deposits which the Federal Government owns on the coasts of the Republic, or at other places within the national territory, shall be worked according to such regulations as may be prepared by the Department of Public Works, without interfering, however, with leases or other contracts that may have been made with regard to these deposits until the termination thereof.

Regarding such of the above deposits as may have been alienated by the National Government, their present possessors shall continue to hold them in conformity with the terms of their respective contracts, and the owners of the soil in which such salt deposits may be found must respect all acquired rights.

ART. 217. Those States whose taxes upon mines and their products, as also upon reduction works or establishments of any class, may not be regulated in conformity with the provisions of title XI of this Code, shall pass the necessary laws, so that the said taxes may be in accord with the prescriptions of said title, after July 1, 1885.

FINAL PRESCRIPTION.

ART. 218. This Code shall begin to be in force throughout the Republic on the first day of January, 1885; and thenceforward the Mining Ordinances of the 22d of May, 1783, as well as all other laws, decrees, and regulations of the colonial epoch of the Federal Government or of the States, relating to the industry of mining, shall be repealed, even those portions thereof not in conflict with this Code.

Wherefore, I order that it shall be printed, published, circulated, and duly observed.

Given in the Palace of the Executive Power of the Union, in Mexico, on the 22d of November, 1884. MANUEL GONZALEZ.

To the Citizen Manuel Fernandez, Subsecretary in charge of the Department of Public Works.

And I communicate it to you for, your knowledge, and for the proper purposes.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, November 22, 1885.

M. FERNANDEZ, *Subsecretary*.

REGULATIONS FOR MINING DEPUTATIONS AND SCHEDULE OF FEES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, }
AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. }
BUREAU FOURTH.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Manuel Gonzalez, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to all those whom these presents may see—

KNOW YE: That by virtue of the authority given by the Constitution to the Executive, and in conformity with the provisions of article 25 of title II of the Mining Code, I have considered it proper to issue the following:—

REGULATIONS.

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINING DEPUTATIONS AND SCHEDULE
FOR THE COLLECTION OF FEES AND DUES.

CHAPTER I.—OF MINERS.

ART. 1. All persons who know how to read and write, and who are inscribed in the book or register referred to in article 6, shall be considered miners in each locality, for the purpose of being able to vote in the elections of members of Mining Deputations. In order to be inscribed in said book or register, persons must have some of the following requisites:—

I. Those who for the period of one year before the date of the inscription have been owners or habilitators, in whole or in part, of one or several mines or reduction works.

II. Mining engineers or assayers of ores, after they have resided one year in the locality.

III. Those who, having already been inscribed in some other

Mining Deputation, may acquire property in that locality, even if they have not owned it for a whole year.*

ART. 2. Such persons as are comprised within subdivision I of the foregoing article may be inscribed as miners in any locality, if they themselves expressly solicit it. For that purpose they must present a proper petition therefor in writing to the Mining Deputation of such locality, together with the documents that prove their ownership, so that the Deputation may determine what may be just in the premises.

ART. 3. All petitions for inscription, referred to in the foregoing article, can be made through an attorney in fact, and it shall also be sufficient for the purpose to give a simple power, by letter duly signed in the presence of two known witnesses.

ART. 4. Persons that are comprised within subdivision II of article 1 must present with their petition such documents as may be necessary to prove, in a legal manner, their residence in the locality for the time that is stated in said subdivision.

ART. 5. Persons that are comprised within the provisions of subdivision II of said article 1 shall accompany their petition with a certificate from the Deputation in which they were formerly inscribed, and with evidence of ownership of property in that locality.

ART. 6. For the purpose of recording the petitions mentioned in the foregoing articles, and the resolutions that may be had thereon, if favorable, a book shall be formed which shall be entitled "Register of Miners of the Mining Deputation of ——" (locality).

CHAPTER II.—OF THE MINING DEPUTATIONS.

ART. 7. Mining Deputations shall exercise such economical and administrative powers as are granted to them in the Mining Code, and are obliged to supply such information and to render such reports as may be demanded from them by the political or judicial authorities, or by the Department of Public Works.

ART. 8. Mining Deputations shall exercise their functions under the immediate supervision and direction of the Department of Public Works.

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated November 11, 1886, miners who are foreigners have the right to vote at all elections of Mining Deputations.

ART. 9. For the present there shall be Mining Deputations in the places designated in article 56. Hereafter, whenever a number of miners, or of Mining Deputations, may solicit it, or whenever new mining districts are discovered, the Department of Public Works may establish new Mining Deputations, defining their proper limits of jurisdiction; but in order that such resolution may be carried into effect, it is indispensable that there should be residing in the chief place of the district in question at least fifteen persons able to perform the duties of Mining Deputies, which fact must be established by the certificate of the first political authority of the place.

ART. 10. The limits of the jurisdiction of Mining Deputations shall be conformable, as far as possible, to the political divisions of the State, Federal District, or Territory in which they may be located.

ART. 11. Half of the members of each Mining Deputation shall be renewed each year, and such Deputations shall consist of two deputies and four substitutes or alternates, directly elected by the miners that are inscribed in each locality.

ART. 12. Mining Deputies and their alternates shall not have any fixed salary, but shall receive such fees as are designated in article 47. Their term of office shall be two years, and they may be re-elected.

ART. 13. In order that the ordinary elections may take place, the Deputations in office must issue the proper notices therefor before the fifteenth day of November of each year, stating therein the day, hour, and place in which the election is to be held. The omission of what is here provided shall be punished by the Department of Public Works by a fine of from ten to fifty dollars, which shall be imposed on the deputies that do not comply with this provision.

When it is intended to establish a new Mining Deputation, the order of the Department of Public Works relative thereto shall designate the date on which the president of the Town Council or of the municipal corporation of the locality, must issue the notice for the election and the day on which this is to be held.

As soon as the order of the Department of Public Works for the establishment of a new Deputation is received, the president of the municipality shall issue the notice for an election, and from that time on and up to within three days prior to the election, he shall

keep open a provisional register for the inscription of miners, in which note shall be taken of all such persons as may have a right to take part in the election, on account of possessing some of the qualifications that are stated in article 1. The resolutions of the municipal President, whether he admits or refuses the petitions for inscription, cannot be reversed on appeal, but the Department of Public Works, on the petition of any person aggrieved, may punish the omissions which the municipal president may make in this regard, by a fine of from ten to fifty dollars.

ART. 14. The ordinary election shall be held on the first day of December in every year, even though it should be a legal holiday, in those places where a Mining Deputation is already established. The election shall be presided over by the deputy whose turn it may be; and two of the persons present shall act as canvassers or inspectors, they being elected on the spot by a majority of the votes of the persons present. In each year there shall be elected one deputy and two alternates in order to partly renew the Deputation.

Where there is no Mining Deputation, the first election for all its members shall be held, having as presiding officer the president of the municipality of the place in which the Deputation is to perform its duties, and at the termination of the first year the first deputy and the two first alternates shall cease to hold office, unless they are re-elected.

ART. 15. In order to be a Mining Deputy, whether as proprietor or substitute, the person must be a miner inscribed in the register of that Deputation, a Mexican citizen in the exercise of his rights, and a resident of the place in which the Deputation is to perform its duties.

ART. 16. In these elections all the miners that are inscribed in the register referred to in article 6 have a right to attend, either personally or by an attorney-in-fact, who must be a miner, if the said inscription has taken place at least three days before the election.

ART. 17. In order to hold an election, it is necessary that at least fifteen miners inscribed in the register, or their representatives, shall attend the meeting. If the election cannot be held for want of a quorum, a new election must be called, to be held, at most ten days after, until it takes place.

ART. 18. Each one of the miners shall have one vote and may represent, if he has special authorization therefor, which may be by a power of attorney in legal form, or by a simple letter signed before two known witnesses, as many as four other miners, so that in no case can the representation of one person comprise more than five votes. If any one of the persons present shall have more than five authorizations, his total representation shall merely be counted as five votes.

ART. 19. The election shall be held for each office separately, and it shall be by secret ballot. If, on the first count, it shall appear that no one has obtained an absolute majority, the election shall be repeated between the two highest candidates, until a majority is obtained. Whenever two candidates shall obtain an equal number of votes, the election shall be held once more, and if two candidates should again receive an equal number of votes, lots shall be cast to ascertain which one of the two is to be considered as elected. When the presiding officer shall declare who were the persons elected, the official certificate of the election shall be prepared, discussed, and be signed by the persons that may comprise the board of election.

ART. 20. If any of the miners who voted with the minority shall present a protest or allege the election was null and void, either before the election or during the same, such protests or allegations shall be added to or be noted down in the certificate.

ART. 21. Copies of the certificate of election, and of the protests when there have been any, duly legalized by the citizens that formed the board of election, shall be sent to the Department of Public Works, and the parties elected shall be notified of their election, so that they can take possession of their offices on the 1st of January following.

ART. 22. In case that the election should be declared null and void by the Department of Public Works, the miners shall be called anew to an election, which must be held within a new period of time that must not be longer than ten days, but the said reversal shall not invalidate any acts of the deputy or deputies that may have entered into possession of their offices.

ART. 23. The office of Mining Deputy, whether proprietor or alternate, cannot be renounced, except for a justified cause proved before the Deputation. The fact that any person has filled the office during the two preceding years is a valid excuse.

ART. 24. When, at the time of holding an ordinary election, the Deputation is incomplete on account of the disability or absence of some deputy or an alternate, which vacancy has happened during the year, then there shall be elected, in addition to such deputies as are to replace, according to law, those who may have completed their term of office, as many deputies more as may be necessary to fill the vacancy or vacancies that may exist.

The person or persons so elected shall only hold office for the unexpired term of the two years, which should have been served by the person that they are to replace.

ART. 25. In order that there may be no delays in the denouncement and in the other administrative business and simple formalities, the two deputies shall alternate in the transaction of business during periods of three months each.

ART. 26. All important or difficult matters that may present themselves, such as orders of adjudication, protection, and declarations as to mines deserted or forfeited, shall be heard and decided by the two deputies together, for which purpose they shall meet once a week, and on other occasions whenever it may be necessary.

ART. 27. When the opinions of the two deputies shall be at variance upon any matter, they shall summon one of the alternates in the order of their election, so that after proper examination of the point in question by the three, a decision may be arrived at as the majority shall sustain. All the three who may take part in the decision should sign it, adding thereto such explanations as they may deem proper.

ART. 28. Deputies shall consult with a legal adviser of their own free choice, as to any doubts that may present themselves to them, whether as to the jurisdiction that they may or may not have in the matters before them, or whether as to what are the proceedings that should be adopted; but it shall not be obligatory upon the deputies to accept the opinion of the legal adviser.

ART. 29. For the proper dispatch of such business as is of their jurisdiction, all Mining Deputations shall have a secretary.

ART. 30. The secretary shall have a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, and shall be appointed by the Department of Public Works, at the suggestion of the Mining Deputies.

ART. 31. In order to be secretary of a Mining Deputation, it is

necessary to be a Mexican citizen in the full exercise of his rights, and have the practice and knowledge that are necessary for the dispatch of business in the opinion of the Deputation itself.*

ART. 32. Without interfering with the holding of ordinary and extraordinary meetings that the deputies may hold, the secretary shall keep his office open to the public during four hours of the day to receive there petitions for denouncements and other motions of the miners.

ART. 33. Deputies, secretaries, and experts may excuse themselves in any particular proceeding, but always for cause, and strictly in conformity with the laws for the administration of justice in force in that locality. The point in question shall be settled by the Deputation itself, made up of the other deputy and by the alternate to whom it may fall in turn, with the exclusion, for this case only, of the person to whom the matter may relate.

ART. 34. The first deputy shall be replaced by the second; in the temporary or absolute disability of the first, and in place of the second deputy the alternates must be called, in the order of their election.

ART. 35. In the absence or disability of the latter, those persons who may have been deputies or alternates during the preceding year, or in former years, shall fill their places.

ART. 36. The substitutions provided in the two foregoing articles shall last, in the case of an absolute disability of the principals, until a new election can be held in conformity with article 24.

ART. 37. When the secretary shall be absent temporarily and for less than one month, or should not act in some special matter, the deputies may perform their duties in the presence of two witnesses, but if the absence of the secretary, through sickness, leave of absence, or his staying away, is to last more than one month, a temporary secretary may be appointed with the consent of the Department of Public Works, who shall only hold office until the return of the permanent secretary.

ART. 38. Members of the Mining Deputations, during the

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated October 17, 1887, the secretaries of Mining Deputations must safely keep the records, and at the expiration of their term of office must deliver all such records to their successors, with an inventory thereof.

period for which they are elected, shall be excused from the performance of other municipal duty.

ART. 39. In each Deputation there shall be kept a book which shall be entitled: "Experts of the Mining Deputation of ——" (such a place), and that shall be formed from a list of the petitions of the parties concerned approved by the competent Deputation. It shall contain an extract or copy of the accompanying proofs, the originals whereof shall be returned after having compared the copies thereof.*

ART. 40. All mining engineers, reducers, or assayers of ores, civil and mechanician engineers, land and water surveyors, who may petition shall be registered as scientific experts for the purpose of carrying on their professional labors. Such persons shall only be considered as practical experts in those branches that are not comprised in their respective diplomas.

ART. 41. In conformity with the provisions of article 26 of the Mining Code, the Deputation shall appoint from among the registered experts a graduated expert, with whom they may consult regarding official matters that may come before them.

ART. 42. In all proceedings between private parties, the Mining Deputations must of preference appoint as experts in their respective branches such graduated experts as may be registered.

Excepting in the absence of such persons, shall they appoint in their place some of the practical experts of the locality, who, in the opinion of the Deputation itself, are the most intelligent.

ART. 43. Mining Deputations, in addition to the books for the inscription of miners and of experts already mentioned, shall also keep the following: A book for the registration of elections; one for the registry of denouncements; one for the possessions of mines and reduction works; one for the protection to mines; one for the visits to mines; one for the record of all proceedings transcribed to the courts; and one for a general inventory of their archives.

ART. 44. Whenever Mining Deputations shall take any determination whereby any party concerned may think himself aggrieved, the latter may, without in any way interfering with the prescriptions

*Under circular of the Department of Public Works dated January 16, 1886, Mining Deputations must report to the Department when an expert is inscribed and when anyone already inscribed goes to reside at some other locality.

of articles 80 and 96 of the Mining Code, present his complaints with competent proofs, to the Secretary of Public Works, who must immediately demand a report thereon from the deputies whose acts are questioned, and to whom shall be sent the complaint and proofs, either in the original or by copies.

ART. 45. The complaints referred to in the foregoing article can only be presented and taken into consideration, within one month after notification has been given of the proceeding in question. When this period of time has elapsed, or when the complaint is not accompanied by the proper proofs, it will be rejected at once.

ART. 46. The Secretary of the Department of Public Works, upon due examination of the complaint and of the report and proofs thereon, will resolve what is just and proper in the premises.

I. If a slight fault has been proven, a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars shall be imposed without further proceedings upon the responsible party.

II. If the fault should be a grave one, the fine shall be from one hundred to five hundred dollars; and if any crime should have been committed, the record of the case shall be sent to a competent court or tribunal, and the guilty party shall be accused before it, so that, after trial is had therefor, he may suffer the punishment that he may deserve.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE FEES THAT SHOULD BE PAID IN MINING PROCEEDINGS.

ART. 47. Mining Deputations shall not have the right to receive fees, except in the following cases:—

I. For every rule or decree that they may make or issue for the allowance of petitions of denunciations, for the recording of any denunciation, granting an order of protection, adjudication of a mine, etc., they shall receive one dollar.

II. For their presence at meetings or sessions, two dollars for every hour or fraction of an hour that they may be so engaged.

III. For delivering possession of a mine, of whatever number of claims it may consist, or for that of any additions or of any reduction works, five dollars.

IV. For any surface examination or investigation of the exterior works of a mine, whether consisting of one or several claims, of any additions to a mine or reduction works, five dollars.

V. For inspections, visits, or examinations in the interior of mines, five dollars for each claim when the depth is not greater than 100 meters, and five dollars more for each 100 meters or fraction thereof more than 100 meters in depth.

If the examination should extend to another or to other claims, they shall receive besides one-half the fee mentioned in this subdivision, for each additional claim.

VI. For the leagues the deputies may travel in order to practice the above formalities, they shall be paid at the rate of one dollar for each league going and the same for return.*

ART. 48. Secretaries of Mining Deputations shall receive:—

I. For legalizing any decree, extract of record, or certificate of the deputies, one dollar.

II. For countersigning the leaves contained in the record of any case, and the other documents that they may have to make an abstract of, at the rate of five cents per leaf.

III. For preparing and writing orders, decrees, statements, inspections, appearances, notices, citations, abstracts, advertisements, extracts, etc., at the rate of twenty-five cents for every ten lines or fraction thereof, in addition to the fees prescribed in subdivision I.

IV. For writing and comparing and authenticating legal copies, certificates, and other exact copies, at the rate of one dollar for every hundred lines or fraction thereof, and one-half of that amount when the copies are not legalized.

V. For attending meetings, at the rate of one dollar for every hour or fraction thereof that they may be so occupied.

VI. For attendance at delivery of possessions and at examinations of exterior works of mines, five dollars for each of said services, whether with reference to the addition of one or of several claims, or of a reduction works.

VII. For a search of records or for any other documents in the ar-

*By virtue of circular of the Department of Public Works dated March 2, 1891, Mining Deputations must require prepayment of the fees due in mining proceedings, and when it is impossible to ascertain beforehand the amount of such fees, a sum approximately sufficient to cover it shall be deposited, and upon the termination of the proceedings the party concerned shall pay the rest of the indebtedness, and if he refuses to pay, the fee bill may be forwarded to a competent court, where the sum due may be collected together with costs.

chives, at the rate of one dollar for each year of archives so examined.

VIII. For the notifications or citations they may give by visiting the houses of the parties concerned, fifty cents more than is stated in subdivision III.

IX. For inspections and visits or investigations to the interior works of mines, and for the leagues they may travel, the same pay as to the deputies.

X. For the copying of plans, five dollars for each one.

ART. 49. When for want of a secretary the deputies shall act, accompanied by witnesses, such deputies shall receive the fees fixed for the secretary, the amount whereof shall be paid to the witnesses.

ART. 50. Graduated mining experts, if no other agreement has been made, shall receive the following:—

I. For any examination of a vein or deposit that they may make, in any new or old mine to stake out its claims, and for the proper report and plans thereof, five dollars for each grant made of whatever number of claims; and, furthermore, for the measurements they may make to mark boundaries, they shall receive at the rate of five cents for each meter that they may measure.

II. For the resurveys they may make to rectify the respective boundaries of each mine, or to lay off the figures and perimeters of any addition to a mine, five dollars for the corresponding report and plan thereof, and, in addition, five cents for each meter that they may measure.

III. For any visits, investigations, or inspections in the interior of mines, if they are simple visits without measurements, and for the report thereof, ten dollars for each claim when the depth does not exceed 100 meters, and ten dollars more for every additional 100 meters or fraction thereof in depth. If the examination should include other claim or claims, they shall also receive half of the fee stated in this subdivision for each additional claim.

IV. For the underground surveys they may make, at the rate of fifteen cents for each meter of hypotenuse.

V. For the drawing of any plans that are not of those mentioned in sections I and II, wherein they may have to calculate and lay down the horizontal and vertical projections, whether the survey be exterior or interior, fifteen cents for each meter; if the number

of meters is too limited, or the plan relates to a work of a simple nature, ten dollars shall be charged as a minimum.

VI. For each copy they may make of any plan already drawn, they shall receive the fourth part of the cost of the original plan, always provided that the minimum value of such copy shall be five dollars.

VII. For all written reports they may make upon matters of their profession, not of those comprised within subdivisions I, II, and III, at the rate of one dollar for every twenty-five lines.

VIII. For attendance at meetings, two dollars per hour, or fraction thereof, that they may be so occupied.

IX. For the preparation of estimates and valuations, in addition to the fees already stated, they shall receive on the value of such estimate or valuation, when not amounting to one thousand dollars, ten dollars.

When the value does not amount to ten thousand dollars, in addition to the fees stated in the preceding paragraph, for the excess over one thousand dollars, five dollars per thousand.

When the amount of the estimates or valuation is over ten thousand dollars, they shall receive, in addition to the fees stated in the two preceding paragraphs, two dollars per thousand for the excess above ten thousand dollars.

X. If the expert is hindered in the execution of his labors, he shall be paid ten dollars for each day that the interruption may last.

XI. For the work done for the measurement of waters, grading, and other similar operations, ten dollars for each half day or less, of the time employed in the execution of such work, in addition to the fees stated for surveys, reports, etc.

XII. For the leagues they may travel to perform the commissions intrusted to them, at the rate of one dollar for every league in going and the same in returning.

ART. 51. Graduated experts for reduction of ore, if no other agreement has been made, shall receive as follows:—

I. For any labor that they may perform in reduction works, ten dollars a day.

II. For any other labor that they may do, the same fees that are fixed for mining experts in the foregoing article.

ART. 52. Assayers of ore, unless there is a different agreement, shall receive :—

I. For any assay in the dry way to determine a single substance, two dollars.

II. For the assay of silver mixed with gold, three dollars.

III. For an assay in the wet way, five dollars.

IV. For an analysis, fifty dollars.

* ART. 53. In the case of a practical expert, he shall receive the same fees as are fixed for scientific experts in the foregoing articles.

ART. 54. In cases not stated in this schedule, and where no agreement has been made, the fees shall be paid according to an estimate made by experts.

ART. 55. The fees fixed for the deputies, secretaries and experts shall be the same, whether they are to be paid by a single individual or by a company.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ART. 56. For the present, and until the proper data can be obtained as to the necessities of all the mining districts of the Republic, Mining Deputations shall be established at the following places:—

Tasco, Zacualpan, Tlalpujahua, Angangueo, Pachuca, Zimapan, Cadereita, Guanajuato, Catorce, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, Batopilas, La Paz, Culiacan, Hermosillo, Alamos, and Oaxaca.

As soon as the Deputations above mentioned are installed, each one of them shall report within fifteen days to the Department of Public Works, as to the limits over which they deem it for the public interest that they should have jurisdiction. While the Department determines this matter, the Deputations shall perform their duties in the political districts where they are situated.

ART. 57. The municipal authorities of the places which are mentioned in the foregoing article shall issue a call before the next 15th of January, so that, in the place and at the hour that they may name, there may assemble all such persons as, according to article 1 of these regulations, are miners of their respective localities, for the purpose of electing on the 1st of February next the first Mining Deputation. All such persons as may be considered to have the right to vote must be registered before the 28th of said January.

ART. 58. All those who may be elected on the 1st of February next shall immediately enter into the discharge of their duties. They shall take the oath of office before the municipal authority that presided at the election, promising that they will faithfully perform all the duties of their office.

ART. 59. As soon as the Mining Deputations are installed, they shall appoint a temporary secretary and then shall propose to the Department of Public Works the person that is to hold such office permanently.

ART. 60. All Mining Deputations that shall be elected on the 1st of February next, shall receive from those authorities that have hitherto had jurisdiction of mining matters, all the records relative thereto, make an inventory thereof, and give the proper receipt therefor.

ART. 61. Of the Mining Deputations and their alternates that are to be elected on the 1st of February next, the first deputy and the first and second alternates shall hold office until the 1st of January, 1886; and the second deputy and the third and fourth alternates shall continue in office until the 1st of January, 1887. The retiring deputies shall be replaced by those who, in conformity with article 14, are to be elected respectively on the 1st of December, 1885 and 1886, unless they shall be re-elected.

Wherefore I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly complied with.

Given in the Palace of the Executive Power of the Union in Mexico, on the 28th of November, 1884.

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

To citizen Manuel Fernandez, subsecretary in charge of the Department of Public Works.

And I communicate it to you for your knowledge and for the proper purposes.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, November 28, 1884.

M. FERNANDEZ, *Subsecretary*.

LAW TO FOSTER MINING AND AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY }
 AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. }
 BUREAU FIFTH.

The President of the Republic has seen proper to address me the following decree:—

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to all the inhabitants thereof—

KNOW YE: That the Congress of the Union has seen proper to decree as follows:—

The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:—

ART. 1. After the promulgation of this law all mines of stone coal, of all varieties, those of petroleum, iron, and quicksilver as well as the ores extracted therefrom, national iron, wrought, or cast in rods, bars, pigs, coils, beams, or rails, and national quicksilver in liquid form, the product of the reduction of the ores whence it is extracted, shall be free from all Federal, local, and municipal taxes, except the revenue stamp tax.

ART. 2. The circulation throughout the interior of the Republic, of gold and silver, in form of ore, bars, or coins, that of all other metals, and that of all the products of the mines, shall be free from all excise or consumption duties, and from all other imposts, by whatever name they may be designated.

ART. 3. Quicksilver of whatever origin shall be free from all charges, of whatever kind they may be.

ART. 4. All mines that are not excepted in article 1, and the products thereof, shall only pay one single tax, in addition to the Federal tax on coinage, which shall be computed upon the value of the ore or of the substances that may be extracted, without deducting expenses, and such tax shall never exceed two per cent of said value.

ART. 5. The tax mentioned in the foregoing article shall belong to the State wherein the mine may be situated, or to the Federal Government when the mine is situated in the Federal District or in the Territories, wherefore the amount of said tax within the limits stated shall be annually determined by the respective Legislatures of the States, or by the Congress of the Union in the corresponding case.

reference being had to the necessities of the treasury and to the protection that should be accorded to mining.

ART. 6. Reduction works or metallurgical shops of any kind when in operation, shall pay to the State in which they may be situated or to the Federal Government, if they are found in the Federal District or in the Territories, as the only tax, the limit whereof cannot be exceeded, up to six dollars per thousand, upon the value of such real property and its machinery.

ART. 7. The Federal Government, as already prescribed, shall receive as its share twenty-five per cent of the taxes which, according to the preceding articles, are to be levied by the States.

ART. 8. Any other tax excepting the revenue stamp tax, by whatever name it may be designated, levied upon the extraction, production, or the profits of reduction works, upon the capital invested in mines and in reduction works, or in the shares and bonds of mines, or of any kind of reduction works and upon any transfer of ownership of mining properties and of reduction works, and of the shares relative thereto, is absolutely prohibited by this law.

ART. 9. The States are prohibited from levying taxes on denunciations, possessions, and other proceedings necessary for the acquiring of mining property and of reduction works, or upon the organization of mining companies and the issuance of the stock or bonds thereof.

ART. 10. The Executive is authorized to enter into contracts granting especial privileges and ample concessions without prejudice to the rights of third parties, to any person or companies that may guarantee the investment of capital in mining enterprises; the extent of the territory granted to such parties to be in proportion to the amount of their capital, to the value of the deposit, and to the circumstances of the locality, all in conformity with the following general principles:—

A. The duration of the privileges and especial concessions shall not exceed ten years in any case.

B. The minimum of capital to be invested in the operations shall be two hundred thousand dollars within five years.

C. This capital shall be exempt during ten years from all new Federal taxes, except the revenue stamp tax.

D. The maximum number of claims that can be granted in ordinary cases shall be twenty, united or separated; their number to

depend on the regulations relative thereto, to be issued by the Department of Public Works, in proportion to the capital, to the nature of the deposit, and to the circumstances of the locality, but it being understood that in all cases the grantee shall have the most ample liberty to work in one or more claims as he may see fit, with a minimum number of twenty operatives.

E. Only in case of the discovery or restoration of mining districts may the number of claims granted be increased according to circumstances, up to one-half more than the number stated in the foregoing section.

F. The dimensions of these claims shall be subject to the provisions of the Mining Code now in force, except in the case of a gold placer, which, in the case of the undertakings to which this law has reference, shall be considered as an irregular deposit.

G. Of the twenty claims mentioned in section *D* and of the thirty in section *E*, no more than ten shall be staked in any single vein in the first case and no more than fifteen in the second case, whether continuously or interruptedly, as a maximum, except when there is only one vein in a mining district, in which case all the claims may be staked thereon.

H. These concessions may be protected by the Department of Public Works in serious cases duly proven for a period of not more than two years, the maximum time that cannot be exceeded.

I. The above extraordinary protection cannot be extended and shall not be granted, whatever cause may be alleged therefor, except for one single time; but in addition thereto, others may be granted in conformity to the provisions of the Mining Code now in force. Neither the extraordinary protection, nor those prescribed by the Code, shall be a reason why in any case the term of ten years stipulated in the contract of concession shall be considered extended.

J. The Department of Public Works may authorize any such enterprises, in any case that it may deem proper, by virtue of its approval, to subdivide and partially transfer the concessions made under those contracts, always provided that the new mining enterprises shall accept proportionately their respective obligations.

K. At the expiration of the time stipulated in the corresponding contract all these enterprises shall have the rights and obligations that the Mining Code prescribes for companies.

ART. 11. During the term of ten years all establishments for wine growing, silk culture, and pisciculture shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, except the revenue stamp tax. In order to enjoy this exemption, such establishments must subject themselves to the conditions that will be determined in the regulations relative thereto.

ART. 12. The Executive is authorized to enter into contracts with railroad companies for the reduction of freight charges upon the national products intended for exportation, in conformity with the following conditions:—

A. The Executive shall annually designate, in the appropriation bill, the sum of money necessary to pay the amount that the companies are to receive for the services they may render according to this article.

B. The Departments of the Treasury and of Public Works shall approve, two months before each fiscal period, the proper measures, so that the exporters, in subjection thereto, may enjoy the advantages that are to be granted to them.

C. The exportation products that are intended to enjoy the said reductions shall be divided into four classes, wherein, according to the importance that they may continue to acquire, the Executive shall place them every two years, and publish beforehand said classification in due time.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE.

The provisions of this law, relative to the taxes on mining in the States, shall begin to be enforced after the 1st of July, 1887; wherefore the States must take such measures as may be proper in the premises.

MEXICO, May 25, 1887. Jesus Fuentes Muñiz, Deputy President; Felix Romero, Senator President; Roberto Nuñez, Deputy Secretary; Antonio Arguinzoniz, Secretary of the Senate.

Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and duly complied with.

Given in the Palace of the Executive Power, in Mexico, June 6, 1887.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To General Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce.

And I communicate it to you for your knowledge and the proper effects. Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, June 6, 1887.

[Signed] PACHECO.

LAW OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, }
AND COMMERCE. BUREAU SECOND. }

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to its inhabitants:—

KNOW YE: That the Congress of the Union has been pleased to decree the following: The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:—

CHAPTER I.

ART. 1. Any Mexican or foreigner, who is the inventor or the improver of any industry or art, or of objects destined therefor, has the right, by virtue of article 28 of the Constitution, to the exclusive use thereof, during a certain number of years, under the rules and regulations prescribed in this law.

In order to acquire this right, it is necessary to obtain a patent of invention or improvement.

ART. 2. Every discovery, invention, or improvement that has for its object a new industrial product, a new manner of production, or the new application of known methods for the obtainment of a result or of an industrial product, is susceptible of being patented. Chemical or pharmaceutical products may likewise be patented.

ART. 3. An invention or improvement shall not be considered new when, in this country or abroad, and prior to the petition for the patent, it may have received a sufficient publicity to be put into practice; excepting, however, the case when the publicity may have been made by a foreign authority empowered to issue patents, and when the invention or improvement may have been presented in exhibitions held within the territory of the Republic or abroad.

ART. 4. The following cannot be patented:—

I. The inventions or improvements whose operation shall be contrary to the laws forbidding them, or be against public security.

II. Scientific principles or discoveries, while they are merely speculative, and be not put into operation by means of a machine, apparatus, instruments, mechanical or chemical process of a practical industrial character.

ART. 5. The granting of a patent does not guarantee the novelty nor the usefulness of the article to which it relates, nor does it determine questions that may arise therefrom. Therefore the patent must be granted without previous examination as to the novelty or utility of the invention or improvement, or of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the descriptions that may accompany the petition.

ART. 6. The granting of a patent can only be made with reference to one object or industrial process. When two or more may be combined among themselves to produce the same industrial result, the number of patents that may be necessary therefor must be petitioned for.

ART. 7. The rights granted by virtue of the patents issued in the Republic for objects or processes, that may have been or may hereafter be protected by foreign patents, are independent of the rights that the same may grant, and of the effects or results that they may produce.

ART. 8. The effects of a patent are:—

I. To deprive any person, without permission from the owner of the patent, of the right to produce, through industrial methods, the object of the invention, or to place it in the market and to sell it.

II. With reference to a process, machine, or any other manner of operating an instrument or other method of operation, the effect of the patent is to deprive others of the right to apply the process or to use the object of invention, without license from the owner of the patent.

ART. 9. A patent does not produce any effect whatever, as regards a third party that was already secretly working, or had made the preparations necessary for operating within the Republic, the invention or process before the presentation of the petition for a patent.

ART. 10. The effects of the patent do not affect articles or products that may cross in transit the territory of the Republic or may remain within its territorial waters.

ART. 11. The right of presenting a petition for a patent for articles or processes that may be protected by foreign patents can only be granted to inventors or improvers or to their legitimate representatives.

ART. 12. Inventors shall have the period of one year from the date of the patent, within which they shall have exclusive right to petition for patents for improvements.

ART. 13. Patents may be granted for the period of twenty years from the date when issued; nevertheless, when the patents shall be asked for articles or processes already protected by foreign patents, the term of duration thereof cannot exceed the period that may be wanting for the expiration of the first patent issued in favor of the petitioner.

ART. 14. The term of a patent may be extended for five years in exceptional cases, at the discretion of the Executive. The extension of the term of a patent of invention involves the extension of the term of all supplementary patents of improvement relative thereto.

ART. 15. On payment of a proper indemnity, the Executive may appropriate a patent on the ground of public policy, when the patented article is of such a nature that its free use is capable of proving an important source of public wealth; and provided there should exist one of the following circumstances:—

I. If the inventor or discoverer refuses to have his patent worked or operated.

II. If the machine, apparatus, instrument, or process is capable of being produced or used in the country.

The regulations will determine the formalities and procedure to be observed in the appropriation of patents hereunder.

CHAPTER II.

ART. 16. In order to obtain the franchises granted under this law, application must be made in due form to the Department of Public Works, to which the power of granting patents belongs.

ART. 17. The first applicant for a patent shall have in his favor the presumption of being the first inventor or improver, and, furthermore, enjoys the right of possession.

ART. 18. Inventors or improvers who are unable to apply personally to the Department of Public Works, whether citizens or for-

eigners, have the right to appoint attorneys-in-fact to act for them, both in petitioning for the patent and in litigations and other matters relative thereto.

Citizens may appoint an attorney-in-fact by a common letter of authorization, but foreigners must grant a legal power of attorney duly registered.

The effects of the power of attorney cease with the issue of the patent, unless it be otherwise stated in the power.

ART. 19. Petitions for the granting of letters patent shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* (Official Journal) of the Federal Government during a period of two months, at intervals of ten days.

ART. 20. During the period of time mentioned in the preceding article, interference proceedings may be instituted before the Department of Public Works, by anyone for the purpose of preventing the granting of the patent solicited.

After the said period of time has elapsed, no proceedings of interference will be permitted.

ART. 21. Interference proceedings can only be instituted on one of the following grounds:—

I. That the alleged invention or improvement is not one that could be patented in conformity with this law.

II. That the principal matter described in the petition has been taken from descriptions, drawings, models, devices, apparatuses, or methods invented by another, or from processes already reduced to practice by another, and, in general, when the applicant is not the original inventor or improver or his legitimate representative.

ART. 22. If two or more persons claim to obtain the same patent, the first inventor or improver of the object or process shall be entitled to the same, but if priority of invention cannot be proved, the patent shall be granted to the first petitioner.

ART. 23. If interference proceedings be instituted, as prescribed by articles 20 and 21, the Department of Public Works shall summon the parties to a meeting and endeavor to reconcile their conflicting claims. But if this is not obtained, the Department shall suspend all further proceedings and shall transmit all the record in the case to the proper judicial authority. The party instituting interference proceedings shall be allowed two months to present his evidence before the judicial authority, but if he fail to do so within that time, his claim shall be disallowed.

ART. 24. All judgments or decrees given by the judicial authorities shall be transmitted to the Department of Public Works, that they may be duly enforced.

ART. 25. The decrees issued by the Department of Public Works, granting a patent, can only be annulled by judgment of a judicial authority, and only owing to the nullity of said patent.

ART. 26. At the expiration of the two months referred to in article 19, and if the Department of Public Works has not heretofore issued a patent with reference to the invention or improvement in question, letters patent shall issue upon payment of the corresponding fees into the Federal Treasury.

CHAPTER III.

ART. 27. Letters patent shall be issued in the name of the nation and have subscribed thereto the signature of the President of the Republic, countersigned by the Secretary of Public Works, and shall bear, besides, the great seal; furthermore, they must contain, in clear language, a description of the discovery or improvement patented.

The letters patent, with one of the copies of the drawings, samples, and models under seal, together with a copy of the documents presented with the petition duly certified to the subsecretary, shall constitute the title of ownership of the patentee.

ART. 28. Letters patent shall be recorded in a special record wherein the appropriate entries relative thereto shall be made.

ART. 29. All letters patent that may be issued shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* (Official Journal) and, furthermore, every year they shall be published in a special book which must contain a clear and exact description of the inventions or improvements, as also copies of the drawings.

ART. 30. All inventions protected by letters patent shall bear a mark stating that fact, and the number and date of the letters patent.

CHAPTER IV.

ART. 31. Letters patent shall require the payment of a fee amounting to from \$50 to \$150, payable in Mexican dollars, or in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

ART. 32. In case of the extension referred to in article 14, a new fee shall be paid in conformity with the preceding article.

CHAPTER V.

ART. 33. The owner of letters patent for an invention or improvement must prove before the Department of Public Works, within the period of five years after the date of the patent, that the objects or processes protected thereby are manufactured or employed in the Republic, or that everything necessary has been done for the purpose of having them so employed or manufactured.

The term within which these facts must be proved cannot be extended.

ART. 34. The Department of Public Works shall make an entry in the registry of letters patent, of the fact that the requirement mentioned in the preceding article has been complied with.

CHAPTER VI.

ART. 35. Letters patent are null and void:—

I. Whenever they may have been issued, infringing what is prescribed in articles 2, 3 and 4. Nevertheless, if letters patent shall have been obtained, in conformity with a petition, wherein the petitioner has solicited and obtained more than what he is entitled to as first discoverer or inventor, his letters patent shall be valid, in so far as they relate to whatever he may have a right, provided they do not infringe the provisions of the following subdivision, and that no fraud shall have been committed upon presenting the petition. In this case the letters patent shall be limited to what they should only comprise, and the proceedings relating thereto shall be in conformity with what is prescribed in article 39.

II. Whenever the object for which the patent has been petitioned is different from that which is obtained by virtue of such letters patent.

III. Whenever it is proved that the main object sought in the petition for the letters patent is comprised within one of the cases referred to in subdivision II of article 21.

Proceedings to invalidate letters patent in this case have to be commenced within the term of one year after the date when the patent shall be put in operation in the Republic.

ART. 36. An action for the purpose of declaring letters patent null and void before the courts may be instituted in the name, or on behalf, of the district attorney.

Whoever may work or have in operation the same industry can allege the nullity of the patent as a defense before the Courts.

ART. 37. Letters patent shall lapse:—

I. Whenever the term for which they were granted shall have terminated and they have not been extended.

II. When they shall be abandoned in part or in their entirety.

III. Whenever compliance shall not have been made with the prescriptions of article 33.

ART. 38. The Department of Public Works shall declare the invalidity of the patent in the two first cases referred to in the preceding article; in the third case the courts can only do so at the instance and request of the district attorney, or of the party concerned, by instituting an action thereon or presenting exception thereto in such judicial proceedings.

ART. 39. The decrees of nullity and forfeiture of letters patent shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* (Official Journal) of the Federal Government, and entered of record in the register of inscriptions of the Department of Public Works.

ART. 40. The decrees of nullity and forfeiture of letters patent produce the effect of subjecting the inventions or improvements to the use thereof by the public in general.

In case of abandonment of any letters patent, if only partial, the public has merely the right to use the portion thus abandoned, the letters patent remaining valid as to the rest thereof. The abandonment shall be made by writing and be entered of record in the register.

CHAPTER VII.

ART. 41. The ownership in letters patent may be transferred by any of the methods established by law with regard to private property, but no act of transfer, or any other that implies the modification of the right of ownership, shall be prejudicial to the rights of third parties, if the same shall not be recorded in the office of the Department of Public Works.

CHAPTER VIII.

ART. 42. Everything relating to the fraudulent infringement of letters patent shall be subject to the prescriptions of the Penal Code of the Federal District, and to those established by the Codes of procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

ART. 43. Proceedings relating to letters patent at present pending shall be continued and decided in conformity in every respect as to the proceedings not terminated, with the prescriptions of this law.

CHAPTER IX.

ART. 44. All those at present enjoying rights by virtue of letters patent now in full force may avail themselves of the provisions of this law, within the time herein set forth, upon paying beforehand the fees herein prescribed.

ART. 45. The Executive of the Union may issue rules of practice for the operation of this law, and may establish, if he deems it convenient, a patent office in connection with the Department of Public Works.

ART. 46. The law of May 7, 1832, and every part thereof, and all other provisions of law adopted relative to the subject, are hereby repealed.

J. A. Puebla, Deputy President; Felipe Arellano, Senator President; Juan de Dios Peza, Deputy Secretary, Guillermo de Landa, y Escandon, Senator Secretary.

Wherefore I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and duly complied with.

Given in the Palace of the Executive Power in Mexico on the 7th of June, 1890.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

The law of trade-marks at present in force throughout the Republic was approved on the 28th of November, 1889, and was published on the 2d of December, 1889. It may be translated as follows:—
Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to its inhabitants—

KNOW YE: That by virtue of the authority granted to the Executive of the Union by decree of June 4, 1887, I have deemed it proper to issue the following:—

LAW OF TRADE-MARKS.

ART. 1. A mark specially distinguishing in trade any product of industry shall be considered a trade-mark.

ART. 2. The protection granted by this law to trade-marks for commerce and industry includes only articles manufactured or sold in this country.

ART. 3. No form, color, motto, or title which does not in itself constitute a specially distinguishing mark in trade of a product may be registered as a trade-mark. In no case shall such mark be against public morals.

ART. 4. Any owner of a trade-mark, whether a citizen or a foreigner residing in this country, may acquire the exclusive right to the use of the same in the Republic, subject to the formalities prescribed in this law.

Citizens and foreigners residing abroad, having an industrial or mercantile establishment or agency for the sale of their products in this country, may register a trade-mark, subject, however, in the case of foreigners, to treaty regulations.

ART. 5. In order to acquire exclusive ownership of a trade-mark the party concerned must make application in person or by a representative, to the Department of Public Works, stating that he re-

serves his rights. His application must be accompanied by the following documents: —

I. A power of attorney granted to the attorney in fact in case the party concerned does not appear in person.

II. Two copies of the trade-mark, or of an engraved or photographic reproduction thereof.

III. In case the trade-mark is in intaglio or in relief on the articles manufactured, or has some other peculiarity, two separate sheets will also be forwarded on which these details will appear, either by means of one or more drawings or a written description.

IV. The written contract, pursuant to which the agency shall have been established, duly legalized, in cases arising under the second subdivision of the foregoing article.

ART. 6. The application should state the name of the factory, its location, the residence of the owner, and the kind of trade or industry in which the applicant desires to employ the trade-mark.

ART. 7. A trade-mark owned by a foreigner not residing in the Republic, cannot be registered therein, unless previously and regularly registered in the country where it originated.

ART. 8. A person who shall have first made legal use of a trade-mark is the only one who can apply to acquire ownership thereof. In case of a contest between two owners of the same mark, the ownership will rest in the first possessor, or in case possession cannot be proven, in the first applicant.

ART. 9. The exclusive ownership of a trade-mark cannot be exercised except by virtue of the determination made by the Department of Public Works, to the effect that the party concerned has reserved his rights, after having complied with all legal requisites.

ART. 10. The determination referred to in the foregoing article will be made without previous examination, on the exclusive responsibility of the applicants, and without prejudice to the rights of third parties.

The Department of Public Works will cause the application to be published; and in case of contest, filed within ninety days succeeding the date of publication, the mark will not be registered, until the judicial authority shall decide which party is entitled to registration.

ART. 11. Trade-marks may only be transferred with the establishments for whose manufactures or trade they serve as a distinctive

device; the transfer, however, is not subject to any special formality and will be carried into effect according to the ordinary provisions of law.

ART. 12. The duration of the ownership of trade-marks is indefinite, but the right will be considered as abandoned by the closing or failure to produce for more than a year of the establishment, factory, or business employing the same.

ART. 13. Trade-marks deposited shall be preserved in the Department of Public Works, where the registry thereof may be examined, during the hours set apart for the purpose by the said Department, by any person so desiring, and who, at his own expense, may obtain a certain copy of the registration thereof.

ART. 14. The ownership of a trade-mark obtained in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be judicially declared null and void, on application of the parties concerned.

ART. 15. The judge hearing the case in which the ownership in a trade-mark shall be declared null and void shall give notice of the final judgment therein to the Department of Public Works.

ART. 16. Trade-marks are counterfeited.

I. When trade-marks are employed which are a perfect facsimile of another, whose ownership has already been declared.

II. When the imitation is nearly a facsimile and exact reproduction of a registered trade-mark, although it may differ therefrom in certain details, that it may be taken for such registered trade-mark.

ART. 17. All persons who shall counterfeit or make use of a counterfeited trade-mark, provided it be in connection with articles of the same industrial or mercantile character, shall be guilty of the crime of counterfeiting, wherever the same may have been committed.

ART. 18. Crimes of counterfeiting trade-marks shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Code applicable thereto, and the counterfeitters shall be liable likewise to an action for damages.

ART. 19. The provisions of this law shall also apply to industrial drawings and models.

TRANSITORY ARTICLES.

I. This law will begin to take effect on the 1st of January, 1890.

II. The applications pending for final determination at that date shall be disposed of in conformity with this law.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The Federal Constitution in force in the Mexican Republic was adopted on the 5th of February, 1857, and has been amended since at various times. It is similar in many respects to the Constitution of the United States.

The supreme power of the Federation is divided into three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The legislative power is lodged in Congress, divided into two bodies: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate comprises two senators for each State and two from the Federal District. The deputies are elected by popular vote every two years. Congress has two regular sessions annually. The first commences on the 16th of September and ends on the 15th of December; and it may be prolonged thirty days. The second session begins April 1 and ends May 31, and may be prolonged fifteen days. Its main object is to audit the accounts of the previous fiscal year and pass the appropriation bill for the coming year.

The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by electors chosen by popular vote every four years. He is inaugurated and enters upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of December. Under the late amendments there is no restriction whatever as to the re-election of the president. He has the power to appoint and remove at will the ministers comprising his cabinet. There are seven Departments under the present law, namely: Foreign Affairs; Interior; Justice and Public Instruction; Colonization, Industry and Commerce; Treasury and Public Credit; War and Navy; and Communications and Public Works. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of President by reason of death or cause other than limitation, the duties of the President devolve on the president of the Senate or the president of the Standing Commission of Congress, holding that position during the month prior to the disability of the President.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court of Justice, and in the District and Circuit Courts.

The seat of the supreme power of the Federation is the capital of the Republic, situated within the Federal District.

Hereunder we translate some portions of the Federal Constitution and its amendments, which may prove useful to readers of this work.

TITLE I.

SECTION I.—OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

ART. 1. The Mexican people recognize that the rights of man are the basis and object of social institutions. Wherefore they declare that all the laws and all the authorities of the country must respect and maintain the guarantees which this Constitution grants.

ART. 2. All are born free within the Republic. Slaves who set foot upon the national territory recover, by that act alone, their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws.

ART. 3. Instruction is free. The law shall determine what professions require a diploma to practice them, and what are the requisites necessary for the issuing of such diplomas.

ART. 4. Every man is free to adopt the profession, industrial pursuit, or occupation which he prefers, provided it is useful and honorable, and to avail himself of its products. Nor shall anyone be prevented from exercising such profession, industrial pursuit, or occupation, unless by judicial sentence, when such exercise interferes with the rights of a third party, or by determination of the government taken in conformity with the provisions set forth in the law, when it offends the rights of society.

ART. 5. No one shall be obliged to give personal services without just compensation, and without his full consent. The law shall not authorize any contract which has for its object the loss or irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, whether it be for the sake of labor, education, or a religious vow.* Neither can it authorize any agreements wherein anyone stipulates for his proscription or banishment.

*Under amendment adopted September 25, 1875, the State may not recognize monastic orders, nor will it permit their establishment, whatever may be the determination or object with which they claim to be established.

ART. 6. The expression of ideas shall not be the object of any judicial or administrative investigation, except in case it attacks morality, the rights of a third party, provokes some crime or misdemeanor, or disturbs public order.

ART. 7. The liberty to write and to publish writings on any subject whatever is inviolable. No law or authority shall establish previous censure, nor require security from authors or printers, nor restrict the liberty of the press, which has no other limits than respect of private life, of morality, and of the public peace. Crimes which are committed through the press shall be tried by a jury to determine the fact and by another to apply the law and fix the punishment.*

ART. 8. The right of petition exercised in writing in a peaceful and respectful manner is inviolable; but only citizens of the Republic may exercise it in political matters. To every petition must be returned a written opinion by the authority to whom it may have been addressed, and the latter is obliged to make the result known to the petitioner.

ART. 9. No one may be deprived of the right peacefully to assemble or unite with others for any lawful object whatsoever, but only citizens of the Republic may do this for the purpose of taking part in the political affairs of the country. No armed assembly has a right to deliberate.

ART. 10. Every man has a right to possess and carry arms for his security and legitimate defense. The law shall designate what arms are forbidden and the punishment which those shall incur who carry them.

ART. 11. Every man has a right to enter and to go out of the Republic, to travel through its Territory and change his residence, without the necessity of a letter of security, passport, safe-conduct, or other similar requisite.

The exercise of this right shall not interfere with the legitimate power of the judicial or administrative authority, in cases of criminal or civil responsibility.

* This article was amended May 15, 1833, so that the last sentence shall read: Crimes which are committed through the press shall be tried by the competent courts of the Federation, or by those of the States of the Federal District or of the Territory of Lower California in conformity with their penal laws.

ART. 12. There are not, nor shall be recognized, in the Republic, any title of nobility, or prerogatives, or hereditary honors. The people alone legitimately represented may decree recompenses, in honor of those who may have rendered or may render eminent services to the country or to humanity.

ART. 13. In the Mexican Republic no one may be tried by special law nor by special tribunals. No person or corporation may have privileges, or enjoy pecuniary advantages, which are not compensation for a public service and are established by the law. Martial law can only be applied for crimes and offenses which have a definite connection with military discipline. The law shall determine with all precision the cases included in this exception.

ART. 14. No retroactive law shall be enacted. No one may be tried or sentenced except by laws made prior to the act, and exactly applicable thereto, and by a tribunal which shall have been previously established by law.

ART. 15. Treaties shall never be made for the extradition of political offenders, nor for the extradition of those who may have committed ordinary offenses, if in the country where they committed the offense they had held the position of slaves, nor agreements or treaties by virtue whereof may be altered the guarantees and rights which this Constitution grants to the man and to the citizen.

ART. 16. No one may be molested in his person, family, domicile papers, and possessions except in virtue of a writ in writing issued by the competent authority, which shall establish and assign the legal cause for the proceedings. In the case of *in flagrante delicto* any person may apprehend the offender and his accomplices, placing them without delay at the disposal of the nearest authority.

ART. 17. No one may be arrested for debts of a purely civil character. No one may exercise violence in order to uphold his rights. The courts shall always be open to administer justice, which shall be free, judicial costs being consequently abolished.

ART. 18. Imprisonment shall take place only for crimes which deserve corporal punishment. In any State of the proceedings in which it shall appear that such a punishment might not be imposed upon the accused, he shall be set at liberty under bail. In no case shall the imprisonment or detention be prolonged for default of payment of fees, or of any furnishing of money whatever.

ART. 19. No detention shall exceed the term of three days, unless justified by a writ showing cause of imprisonment and other requisites established by the law. The mere lapse of such time shall render responsible the authority that orders or consents to it, and the agents, ministers, bailiffs, or jailers who execute it. Any wrong treatment in the arrest, or in the confinement of the prisoners, any injury which may be inflicted without legal reason therefor, any tax or assessment in the prisons, is an abuse which the laws must correct and the authorities severely punish.

ART. 20. In every criminal proceeding the accused shall have the following guarantees:—

I. That the ground of the proceedings and the name of the complainant, if there shall be one, shall be made known to him.

II. That his preparatory declaration shall be taken within forty-eight hours, computed from the time he may be placed at the disposal of the judge.

III. That he shall be confronted with the witnesses who testify against him.

IV. That he shall be furnished with the information which he requires and which appears in the record of the proceedings in order to prepare for his defense.

V. That he shall be heard in his defense by himself or by counsel, or by both, as he may desire. In case he should have no one to defend him, a list of official defenders shall be presented to him, so that he may choose one or more who may suit him.

ART. 21. The application of penalties properly so called belongs exclusively to the judicial authorities. The political or administrative authorities may only impose fines as correction to the extent of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment to the extent of one month, in the cases and manner which the law shall expressly determine.

ART. 22. Punishments by mutilation and infamy, by branding, flogging, the bastinado, torture of whatever kind, excessive fines, confiscation of property, or any other unusual or extraordinary punishments, are forever prohibited.

ART. 23. In order to abolish the penalty of death, the administrative power is charged to establish, as soon as possible, a penitentiary system. In the meantime the penalty of death shall be abolished for political offenses, and shall not be extended to other

cases than treason during foreign war, highway robbery, arson, paricide, homicide with treachery, premeditation, or advantage, to grave offenses of the military order, and piracy, which the law shall define.

ART. 24. No criminal proceeding may be heard before more than three tribunals. No one shall be tried twice for the same offense, whether by the judgment he be acquitted or condemned. The practice of dismissing a criminal case without trial is abolished.

ART. 25. Sealed correspondence which goes through the mails is free from being examined. The violation of this guarantee is an offense which the law shall punish severely.

ART. 26. In time of peace no soldier may demand quarters, supplies, or other real or personal service without the consent of the proprietor. In time of war he may do this only in the manner prescribed by the law.

ART. 27. Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except on the ground of public utility, and upon previous indemnification. The law shall determine the authority which may effect the appropriation and the conditions under which it may be done.

No corporation, civil or ecclesiastical, whatever may be its character, denomination, or object, shall have legal capacity to acquire in ownership or manage for itself real estate, with the single exception of buildings dedicated immediately and directly to the service and object of the institution.

ART. 28. There shall be no monopolies nor places of any kind for the sale of privileged goods, nor prohibitions under the pretext of protecting industry. There shall be excepted only those referring to the coining of money, to the mails and to the privileges which, for a limited time, the law may grant to inventors or perfectors of some improvement.

ART. 29. In cases of invasion, serious disturbance of the public peace, or any other cases whatsoever which may place society in great danger or peril, only the President of the Republic, with the advice of the Council of Ministers and with the approval of the Congress of the Union, and during the recess thereof, of the Permanent Deputation, may suspend the guarantees established by this Constitution, with exception of those which secure the life of

man, but such suspension shall be made only for a limited time, by means of general provisions, and without being limited to a designated person. If the suspension should take place during the session of Congress, this legislative body shall grant the authorization which it may deem necessary, in order that the Executive may properly overcome the difficulty. If the suspension should take place during the recess, the permanent Deputation shall convoke the Congress without delay, in order that it may pass the authorizations.

SECTION II.—OF MEXICANS.

ART. 30. Mexicans are:—

I. All those born within or without the territory of the Republic, of Mexican parents.

II. Foreigners who are naturalized in conformity with the laws of the Federation.

III. Foreigners who acquire real estate in the Republic or have Mexican children, provided they do not manifest their determination to preserve their nationality.

ART. 31. It is the duty of every Mexican:—

I. To defend the independence, the territory, the honor, the rights and interests of his country.

II. To contribute for the public expenses, as well of the Federation as of the State and municipality in which he resides, in the proportional and equitable manner which the laws may provide.

ART. 32. Mexicans shall be preferred to foreigners in equal circumstances, for all offices, employments or commissions of appointment by the authorities, in which the condition of citizenship may not be indispensable. Laws shall be issued to improve the condition of laborious Mexicans, by rewarding those who distinguished themselves in any science or art, stimulating labor, and establishing practical colleges and schools of arts and trades.

SECTION III.—OF FOREIGNERS.

ART. 33. Foreigners are those who do not possess the qualifications set forth in article 30. They have a right to the guarantees established by section 1 title 1 of this Constitution, except that in all cases the government has the right to expel pernicious foreigners. They are under obligation to contribute to the public expenses in the manner

which the laws may provide, and to obey and respect the institutions, laws, and authorities of the country, subjecting themselves to the judgments and sentences of the courts, without power to seek other protection than that which the laws concede to Mexican citizens.

SECTION IV.—OF MEXICAN CITIZENS.

ART. 34. Citizens of the Republic are all those who, having the quality of Mexicans, have also the following qualifications:—

- I. Eighteen years of age if married, or twenty-one, if not married.
- II. An honest means of livelihood.

ART. 35. The prerogatives of the citizen are:—

- I. To vote at popular elections.
- II. The privilege of being voted for any office subject to popular election, and appointed for any other employment or commission, if he has the qualifications established by law.

III. To meet with others to discuss the political affairs of the country.

IV. To take up arms in the army or in the national guard, for the defense of the Republic and its institutions.

V. To exercise in all cases the right of petition.

ART. 36. The obligations of a citizen of the Republic are:—

I. To be inscribed on the municipal roll, stating all property which he owns, or the industry, profession, or labor by which he subsists.

II. To enlist in the national guard.

III. To vote at popular elections in the district to which he belongs.

IV. To discharge the duties of the offices of popular election of the Federation, which in no case shall be gratuitous.

ART. 37. The qualification of citizenship is lost—

- I. By naturalization in a foreign country.
- II. By serving officially the government of another country, or accepting from it badges, titles, or employments without previous permission from the Federal Congress, excepting literary, scientific, and humanitarian titles which may be accepted freely.

ART. 38. The law shall prescribe the cases and the form in which the rights of citizenship may be lost or suspended, and the manner in which they may be regained.

TITLE VI.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 117. The powers which are not expressly granted by this Constitution to the Federal authorities are understood to be reserved to the States.

ART. 118. No person may at the same time hold two Federal elective offices through popular election, but if elected to two, he may choose whichever he desires to fill.

ART. 119. No payment shall be made which is not comprised in the appropriation bill, or authorized by a subsequent law.

ART. 120. The President of the Republic, the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, the deputies, and other public officers of the Federation, who are chosen by popular election, shall receive a compensation for their services, which shall be determined by law and paid by the Federal Treasury. This compensation cannot be renounced, and any law which increases or decreases it shall not have effect during the period for which a public officer holds the office.

ART. 121. Every public officer, without any exception, before taking possession of his office, shall take an oath to maintain this Constitution and the laws which emanate from it.

ART. 122. In time of peace no military authority may exercise greater power than that which has strict connection with military discipline. There shall be fixed and permanent military commands only in the castles, forts, and warehouses which are immediately under the authority of the government of the Union; or in encampments, barracks, or posts which may be established outside of towns for stationing troops.

ART. 123. It belongs exclusively to the Federal authorities to exercise, in matters of religious worship and external rites, the intervention which the laws may establish.

ART. 124. On the 1st of June, 1858, the duties for passage of goods from one State to another and of State custom houses shall be abolished throughout the Republic.*

*An amendment to the Constitution lately adopted makes the section read as follows:—

ART. 124. The States shall not levy any duty for the simple passage of goods in the internal commerce. The Government of the Union alone may

ART. 125. The forts, military quarters, warehouses of posts, and other buildings necessary to the government of the Union, shall be under the immediate inspection of the Federal authorities.

ART. 126. This Constitution, the laws of the Congress of the Union passed by virtue thereof, and all the treaties made or which shall be made by the President of the Republic, with the approval of Congress, shall be the supreme law of the whole Union. The judges of each State shall be guided by said Constitution, laws, and treaties, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary which may appear in the Constitutions or laws of the States.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

ART. 1. The State and the church are independent of one another. The Congress may not pass laws establishing or prohibiting any religion.

ART. 2. Marriage is a civil contract. This contract and the other acts relating to the civil state of persons belong to the exclusive jurisdiction of the functionaries and authorities of the civil order, within limits provided by the laws, and they shall have the force and validity which the same prescribe to them.

ART. 3. No religious institution may acquire real estate or capital as a charge thereon, with the single exception established in article 27 of this Constitution.

ART. 4. The simple promise to speak the truth and to comply with the obligations which are incurred thereby, shall be substituted for the religious oath, with its effects and penalties.

decree transit duties, but only with regard to foreign goods which pass through the country by international or interoceanic lines, without being on the national territory more than the time necessary to cross it and to depart to the foreign country.

They shall not prohibit, either directly or indirectly, the entrance to their territory, or the departure from it, of any merchandise, except on police ground, or burden the articles of material production on their going abroad or for another State.

The exemptions from duties which they may grant shall be general; they may not be decreed in favor of the products of special origin.

The rate of the import duty for a given amount of merchandise shall be the same, whatever may have been its origin, and no heavier burden may be assigned to it than that which the similar products of the State in which the import is decreed bear.

National merchandise shall not be submitted to definite route, nor to inspection or registry on the way, nor any fiscal document be demanded for its internal circulation. Nor shall they burden foreign merchandise with a greater rate of duty than that which may have been permitted them to receive under the Federal laws.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Government; and,

The President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said States and a deputy of the Congress of the Union,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name, through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused of the crimes enumerated in the article third of the present Treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other.

Provided that this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the county in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found

would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

In the case of crimes committed in the frontier States or Territories of the two contracting parties, requisition may be made through their respective diplomatic agents, or through the chief civil authority of said States or Territories, or through such civil or judicial authorities of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier, as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or, when from any cause the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, through the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE III.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this Treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to wit: Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), assault with intent to commit murder, mutilation, piracy, arson, rape, kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception; forgery, including the forging, or making, or knowingly passing, or putting in circulation, counterfeit coin, or bank notes, or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; the introduction or making of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money; embezzlement of public moneys, or embezzlement of any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; robbery, defining the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary, defining the same to be the breaking and entering into the house of another, with intent to commit felony; and the crime of larceny of cattle, or other goods and chattels, of the value of twenty-five dollars, or more, when the same is committed within the frontier States or Territories of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

On the part of each country, the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof, except in the case of crimes committed within the limits of the frontier States or Territories in which latter case the surrender may be made by the chief civil authority thereof, or such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier, as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or if from any cause the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, then such surrender may be made by the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE V.

All expenses whatever of detention and delivery, effected in virtue of the preceding provisions, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government, or authority of the frontier State or Territory, in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VI.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offense of a purely political character; nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves, nor the delivery of criminals who, when the offense was committed, shall have been held in the place where the offense was committed in the condition of slaves, the same being expressly forbidden by the Constitution of Mexico; nor shall the provisions of the present Treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the third article committed anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

This Treaty shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous notice.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Mexico within six months from the date hereof; or earlier if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the City of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; the eighty-sixth of Independence of the United States of America, and the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOMAS CORWIN. [L. S.]

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA. [L. S.]

This treaty was duly ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged in conformity with Article VIII thereof, at the City of Mexico, on the 20th of May, 1862.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

For the purpose of facilitating the intercourse springing from the friendly relations existing between the people of the two countries, their closer neighborhood and increasing commercial and personal dealings, by better and more intimate postal arrangements, the United States of America, by William F. Vilas, the Postmaster-General thereto duly authorized by law, and the United Mexican States by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, thereto duly empowered by the President of the United Mexican States, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mail of either country except as herein prohibited, shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this convention; subject however to such regulations as the Postal Administration of the country of destination may deem necessary to protect its customs revenues. But articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must never be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters or customs officers.

The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this convention:—

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, packets, except single volumes of printed books, the weight of which exceeds two kilograms, liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals not dried, insects and reptiles, confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all

obscene and immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails or injure the persons handling them.

(b) Except as required by the regulations of the country of destination for the collection of its customs duties, all admissible matter mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the first case be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, and in the latter be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom they are addressed, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

(c) The classification of and the rates of postage and the registration fee to be levied and collected upon mail matter originating in either country and addressed to the other, shall be in accordance with the domestic laws and regulations of the country of origin; provided that the rates of postage and registration fees so levied shall not exceed in either country the minimum rates of postage and registration fee prescribed for articles of a like nature by articles 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union Convention of Paris, of June, 1878, as amended by the Additional Act of Lisbon, of March 21, 1885.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) Each administration shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages and registration fees it collects on postal articles exchanged with the other, including deficient postage. Consequently there will be no postage accounts between the two countries.

(b) Full prepayments of postage shall be required in both countries upon correspondence of all kinds, except letters, upon which prepayment of at least one full rate shall be compulsory. Payment of postage and registration fees shall be certified by affixing the appropriate stamps of the country of origin.

(c) Each insufficiently-prepaid letter shall have stamped on its cover the capital letter T, and shall have indicated plainly thereon, in figures, on the upper left-hand corner of the address, by the postal officials of the country of origin, the amount of the deficient postage, and only the amount so indicated shall be collected of addressees on delivery, except in cases of obvious error.

ARTICLE 3.

No postage charges shall be levied in either country on fully prepaid correspondence originating in the other, nor shall any charge be made in the country of destination upon official correspondence which under the postal regulations of the country of origin is entitled to freedom from postage, but the country of destination will receive, forward, and deliver the same free of charge.

ARTICLE 4.

In case any correspondence is tendered for mailing in either country obviously with the intention to evade the higher postage rates applicable to it in the other country, it shall be refused, unless payment be made of such higher rates.

ARTICLE 5.

(a) Exchanges of mails under this convention, whether by sea or overland, shall be effected through the post offices of both countries already designated as exchange post offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the custom revenues.

(b) Each country shall provide for and bear the expense of the conveyance of its mails to the other; or if by agreement the conveyance in both directions in overland exchanges, other than by railway, is provided by one of them, the expense of transportation shall be shared between them in proportion to the distance traveled over the territory of each.

ARTICLE 6.

(a) The United States of America and the United Mexican States each grant to the other, free of any charges, detention or examination whatever, the transit across the territory, or by means of maritime services subsidized by either country to ply between the ports of the two countries, of closed mails made up by any authorized exchange office of either country addressed to any other exchange office of the same country, or to any exchange office of the other country or of a foreign country. And a mail agent of either

country shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in transit across the territory of the other, but his transportation and other expenses shall be paid by the country to which the closed mails belong.

(b) But correspondence forwarded from either country to the other, in *open mail* for dispatch to countries beyond, shall be liable for Mexican or United States transit to the following rates, viz.:—

For maritime transit, five francs per kilogram of letters and post-cards, and fifty centimes per kilogram of other articles.

And settlements therefor shall be made according to articles IV and XII of the Universal Postal Union Convention, as amended by the Additional Act of Lisbon.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) Any packet of mailable correspondence may be registered upon payment of the rate of postage and the registration fee applicable thereto in the country of origin.

(b) An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

ARTICLE 8.

(a) Overland exchange of ordinary international correspondence may be effected without the use of letter bills, but registered correspondence must be accompanied by a descriptive list thereof, by means of which the registered articles may be identified for the purpose of acknowledgment by the receiving offices.

(b) If a registered article advised shall not be found in the mail by the receiving office, its absence shall be immediately reported by the receiving to the sending office.

ARTICLE 9.

Ordinary and registered exchanges, unless the latter be made in through registered pouches, shall be effected in properly sealed sacks.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) All registered articles, ordinary letters, postal cards, and other manuscript matter, business or commercial papers, books (bound or stucked), proofs of printing, engravings, photographs,

drawings, maps, and other articles manifestly of value to the sender, which are not delivered from any cause shall be reciprocally returned monthly without charge, through the central administrations of the two countries, in special packets or sacks marked "Rebnts," after the expiration of the period for their retention required by the laws or regulations of the country of destination; the returned registered articles to be accompanied by a descriptive list and the special packets or sacks used for returning undelivered matter to be forwarded under registration when registered articles are returned in them.

(b) Fully prepaid letters which bear requests by the senders for their return in case of nondelivery by a certain date, or within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned without charge directly to the dispatching exchange office, at the expiration of the period for their retention indicated in the requests.

(c) Fully prepaid letters bearing on the covers the business cards, the names and addresses of the senders, or designation of places to which they may be returned, as post office box, street and number, etc., without requests for their return in case of nondelivery within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned without charge directly to the dispatching exchange office at the expiration of thirty days from the date of their receipt at the office of destination.

ARTICLE 11.

The sender of any article of admissible matter may cause its return, or the address to be changed, before its delivery to the addressee. The request therefor must be made by the Post Office Department of the country of origin, at the cost of the sender.

ARTICLE 12.

All matters connected with the exchange of mails between the two countries, which are not herein provided for, shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and Regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, for the governance of such matters in the exchange of mails between countries of the Universal Postal Union Convention generally; so far as the articles of such Universal Postal Union Convention shall be obligatory upon both of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 13.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Director-General of the Posts of the United Mexican States, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and details as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time, and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by article 1.

ARTICLE 14.

In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations the mail service of the two post offices shall continue without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on part of either of the two governments and delivered to the other that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

ARTICLE 15.

This Convention abrogates the special postal Convention between the two countries signed at the City of Mexico December 11, 1861. It shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws; and its ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Washington as early as possible, not later than three months from this date. It shall take effect on the first day of July, 1887, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or annulled at the instance of the Post Office Department of either country upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

[L. S.] M. ROMERO, *Minister of Mexico.*

[L. S.] WM. F. VILAS, *Postmaster-General.*

This Convention was duly ratified, and its ratifications were exchanged as specified therein.

CONVENTION FOR A PARCEL POST BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United Mexican States and the United States of America, the undersigned, Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States, at Washington, duly empowered thereto by the President of the United Mexican States, and Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a Parcels Post system of exchange between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for and affect the arrangements now existing only so far as they relate to merchandise parcels, as provided for under the convention between the two contracting countries signed on the 4th of April, 1887, and all other arrangements therein contained will continue as heretofore; and all the arrangements herein after contained apply exclusively to merchandise parcels mails exchanged under these articles.

ARTICLE II.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters post, cards, and written matter of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed five kilograms or eleven pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, sixty centimeters, or two feet; greatest girth, one hundred and twenty centimeters, or four feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters

and custom officers, and except the articles mentioned in article 1, paragraph "A" of the postal convention between the two contracting countries, of April 4, 1887, which are hereby prohibited.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with, any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:—

2. For a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams or one pound in weight, twelve cents, and for each additional four hundred and sixty grams, or one pound, or fraction thereof, twelve cents.

3. The package shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage, but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery, a charge not exceeding five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight, and if the weight exceeds four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, a charge equal to one cent for each one hundred and fifteen grams or four ounces of weight or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE V.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post office where the package is mailed, on a form like model 1, annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested, but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by notice from the post office of destination.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The sender of each package shall make a Custom Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see model 2, annexed hereto), giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence and place of address. The Customs Declaration herein provided shall be omitted in the country of origin during such period as the Postmaster-General of the country of destination shall request such omission.

2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the custom duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees it collects on said packages; consequently this convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between Mexico and the United States of

America, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, in ordinary mail sacks to be marked "Parcels Posts" and to be securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

2. Registered packages shall be exchanged in separate and distinct sacks marked "Registered Parcels Post."

3. Each country shall return to the dispatching office by next mail all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

4. Although articles admitted under this convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

5. Each dispatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee, with address of destination, and must be inclosed in one of the sacks of such dispatch under the form of model 3, annexed hereto.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails under this convention from any place in either country to any place in the other, whether by sea or overland, shall be effected through the post offices of both countries already designated as Exchange Postoffices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel Bill which may be discovered shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a Form "Verification Certificate," which shall be sent in the special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

6. If no Verification Certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE XI.

If the packages cannot be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused, they should be reciprocally returned without charge, directly, to the dispatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from their receipt at the office of destination, and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.

ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Director-General of Posts of the United Mexican States, and the Postmaster-General of the United States of America, may, by agreement, exempt, on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or other causes, certain post offices in either country, from receiving or dispatching packages of merchandise weighing from two to five kilograms, as provided for by this Convention, and shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by article 1 of the Postal Convention on the 4th of April, 1887.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratifications shall be

exchanged at the City of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of July, 1888, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

M. Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States.

Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

This Convention was duly ratified, and the ratifications thereof were duly exchanged at the city of Washington, as specified above.

LAW REGARDING FOREIGNERS AND NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. }
REGISTRY DEPARTMENT. }
MEXICO, May 28, 1886. }

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Porfirio Diaz, President of the United States of Mexico, to its inhabitants makes known:—

That the Federal Congress has decreed as follows:—

The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees the following:—

LAW AS TO FOREIGNERS AND NATURALIZATION.

CHAPTER I.—AS TO MEXICANS AND FOREIGNERS.

ART. 1. Mexicans are:—

I. Those born within national territory, having a Mexican father by birth or naturalization.

II. Those born within the same national territory, who have a Mexican mother and a father not legally known, in conformity with the laws of the Republic. Those who are born from unknown parents or of unknown nationality, shall be considered under the same heading.

III. Those born outside of the Republic, of Mexican father, who may not have lost his nationality. If this should have happened, the children shall be considered as foreigners; although they may, nevertheless, show their preference to be considered Mexicans within the year following the day when they may attain twenty-one years; provided they may make the appropriate declaration before the diplomatic or consular agents of the Republic, if they reside outside of it, or before the Department of Foreign Relations, if they reside within the national territory.

If the children referred to in the foregoing paragraph reside in the national territory, and upon attaining majority shall have accepted some public office or served in the army, navy, or National guard, they may be considered as Mexicans, owing to those acts, without requiring any further formalities.

IV. Those born outside of the Republic, of Mexican mother, if the father is unknown and she has lost her nationality according to the provisions of this law. If the mother should have become naturalized in a foreign country, her children shall be foreigners, but they shall have the option to be considered Mexicans, by using that option in the same terms and under the same conditions as stated in the foregoing paragraph.

V. Mexicans who may have lost their nationality, in conformity with the prescriptions of this law, shall regain it by complying with the requirements therein established, according to the cases to which their circumstances may refer.

VI. A foreign woman who may contract marriage with a Mexican shall keep her Mexican nationality even during her widowhood.

VII. Persons born outside of the Republic, but who may have settled there in 1828, took the oath to support the declaration of independence, have continued their residence in the national territory, and have not changed their nationality.

VIII. Mexicans who, residing within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaties of the 2d of February, 1848, and 30th of November, 1853, may have complied with the requirements prescribed in such treaties to preserve their Mexican nationality. The same standing will be had by Mexicans who may continue residing in lands belonging to Guatemala, and to the citizens of that Republic who remain in those belonging to Mexico, according to the treaty of September 27, 1882; provided that said citizens may comply with the prescriptions stipulated in article 5th of the same treaty.

IX. Foreigners naturalized in conformity with this law.

X. Foreigners who may acquire real estate of the Republic; provided they shall not declare their intention of retaining their nationality. When the property is acquired, the foreigner shall state to the notary or judge before whom the transfer is made, if he desires or not to obtain the Mexican nationality in conformity with the right which paragraph III of article 30 of the Constitution grants him, making note of the foreigner's statement on this point.

If he chooses the Mexican nationality, or omits to declare his intention on the subject, he may petition to the Department of Foreign Relations within one year, in order to comply with the requirements stated in article 19 and be considered as a Mexican.

XI. Foreigners who may have sons born in Mexico, provided they shall not prefer to retain their foreign nationality. When the registration of the birth is effected, the father shall state before the Judge of Civil Registry his intention on the subject, which shall be noted in the official registration; and if he prefers the Mexican nationality or omits to declare his intention on the subject, he may petition to the Department of Foreign Relations, within one year, in order to comply with the requirements stated in article 19 and be considered as Mexican.

XII. Foreigners who may serve the Mexican Government in an official capacity, or who may accept from it titles or public trusts, provided that within one year after having accepted the titles or public trusts thus conferred on them, or having commenced to officially serve the Mexican Government, shall petition the Department of Foreign Relations in order to comply with the requisites stated in article 19 and be considered as Mexicans.

ART. 2. Foreigners are:—

I. Those born outside of the national territory, who may be subjects of foreign governments, and who may not have been naturalized in Mexico.

II. Children of a foreign father or a foreign mother and an unknown father, born within the national territory, until they attain the age when, in conformity with the law of nationality of the father or mother, respectively, they should be of age. After the year succeeding that age has elapsed, without their declaring their intention before the political authority of their residence that they follow the nationality of their parents, they shall be considered as Mexicans.

III. Those absent from the Republic without leave of absence or government commission, or on account of studies, public interest, business, or industrial firm, or the practice of some profession, that may allow ten years to elapse without asking permission to extend their absence. This permission shall not exceed five years each time that they may ask it, there existing the necessity, when the

first leave is obtained, to present just and proper reasons to obtain another.

IV. Mexican women who may marry foreigners; they will retain their standing of foreigners, even during their widowhood. After the marriage is dissolved a native Mexican woman may regain her nationality, whenever, beside fixing her residence in the Republic, she declares her intention, before the civil judge of her domicile, of regaining her nationality.

A Mexican woman who does not attain her husband's nationality through marriage, according to the laws of the latter's country, shall retain her own.

The change of nationality in the husband after the marriage implies the change of the same nationality in the wife and minor children subject to parental authority, provided they shall reside in the country where the husband or father may have respectively naturalized, saving the exception established in the paragraph preceding this section.

V. Mexicans naturalized in other countries.

VI. Those who serve in an official capacity foreign governments in any political, administrative, judicial, military, or diplomatic office, without permission from Congress.

VII. Those who accept foreign decorations, titles, or commissions without previously obtaining permission therefor from the Federal Congress, excepting literary, scientific, and humanitarian titles which may be freely accepted.

ART. 3. For the purpose of determining the place of birth, in the cases referred to in the foregoing articles, it is hereby declared that national ships, without any distinction whatever, are part of the national territory, and that those born on board of them shall be considered as born within the Republic.

ART. 4. By virtue of the right of extraterritoriality enjoyed by diplomatic agents, the children of Ministers or employes of the legations of the Republic can never be considered as born outside of the country, for the effects provided in this law.

ART. 5. The nationality of moral persons or associations shall be regulated by the law authorizing their formation; consequently all those formed in conformity with the laws of the Republic shall be Mexican, provided they shall have here their legal domicile. For-

eign moral persons enjoy in Mexico the rights granted to them by the laws of the country of their domicile, provided, however, that these are not in conflict with the laws of the nation.

CHAPTER II.—EXPATRIATION.

ART. 6. The Mexican Republic recognizes the right of expatriation, as natural and inherent to every man, and as necessary to the enjoyment of individual freedom; consequently it will permit its inhabitants to exercise this right, so that they may go out of its territory and settle in a foreign country, as well as it protects the right had by foreigners of all nationalities to come and dwell within its jurisdiction. The Republic therefore receives the subjects or citizens of other States, and naturalizes them in conformity with the prescriptions of this law.

ART. 7. The expatriation and subsequent naturalization obtained in a foreign country, do not exempt the criminal of being extradited, tried and punished as he may be subject to according to treaties, international customs, and the laws of the country.

ART. 8. Citizens naturalized in Mexico, although they may be abroad, shall have the right to the same protection from the government of the Republic as Mexicans by birth have, be it with regard to their persons or to their properties. This does not prevent that, if they return to the country of their origin, they may be subject to all the responsibilities which they may have incurred, before their naturalization, in conformity with the laws of this country.

ART. 9. The Mexican Government shall protect Mexican citizens while abroad, by the means that international law authorizes. The President shall use of those means, whenever he may deem it convenient to do so, provided they may not constitute acts of hostility; but if diplomatic intervention should be of no avail, and such means should not be sufficient, or if the grievances inflicted on the Mexican nation should be so great that they would demand more severe measures, the President shall immediately give an account thereof to Congress, with the proper documents, in order to pursue the course laid down in the Constitution.

ART. 10. Naturalization of a foreigner is void, if he shall reside for two years in the country of his origin, unless such residence shall be

due to the performance of an official commission from the Mexican Government or by virtue of its permission.

CHAPTER III.—NATURALIZATION.

ART. 11. Every foreigner complying with the prescriptions established in this law may become naturalized in the Republic.

ART. 12. At least six months before he asks to be naturalized he must present a petition in writing to the Common Council of the place of his residence, showing his intention of becoming a Mexican citizen and of giving up his foreign nationality. The Common Council shall give him a certified copy of such petition, and preserve the original thereof in its archives.

ART. 13. After said six months shall have elapsed, and when the foreigner shall have resided two years in the Republic, he may petition the Federal Government to grant him his certificate of naturalization. In order to obtain it he must beforehand present himself before the District Judge under whose jurisdiction he may be, offering to prove the following facts:—

I. That, in conformity with the laws of this country, he is in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, owing to his being of age.

II. That he has resided in the Republic during at least two years, conducting himself properly.

III. That he has a business, trade, profession, or income from which he derives a living.

ART. 14. Annexed to the petition, that he may present to the District Judge asking that he carry on such examination, he shall have a certified copy issued by the Common Council, to which reference is made in article 12, and furthermore add an express renunciation of all submission, obedience, or fidelity to any foreign government, and especially to that of which petitioner may have been subject, to any protection other than that of the laws and authorities of Mexico, and to all the rights that treaties or international law may grant to foreigners.

ART. 15. The District Judge, after having previously had the party concerned ratify his petition, will cause to be taken, with the assistance of the district attorney, the testimony of witnesses on the points to which article 13 has reference, and he may exact, if he

deems it necessary, the report which regarding it the Common Council may give and to which article 12 refers.

The judge shall likewise receive the other proofs that the party concerned may present with reference to the points stated in article 13, and shall ask an opinion thereon from the district attorney.

ART. 16. The said judge, in case that his decision should be favorable to the petitioner, shall forward the original proceedings to the Department of Foreign Relations, so that it may issue the certificate of naturalization, if in its judgment there is no legal reason to prevent its issuance. Through the intervention of the same judge, the party concerned shall present a petition to that Department, asking for the certificate of naturalization, ratifying his renouncement of foreign rights, and protesting to support, obey, and submit himself to the laws and authorities of the Republic.

ART. 17. Foreigners serving in the merchant national navy may become naturalized, it being sufficient for them to serve one year on board, instead of the two that are required under article 13. For the purposes of the proceedings of naturalization, jurisdiction may be had by the district judge of any of the ports at which the ship may arrive, and in the same manner a common council of any of said places may receive the petition to which article 12 refers.

ART. 18. Foreigners naturalized in conformity with the law, and those who have the right to exercise their option as to becoming Mexican citizens, are not comprised within the prescription of articles 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; consequently the children of a Mexican or of a Mexican woman who has lost his or her citizenship, and to whom subdivisions III and IV of article 1 refer; a foreign woman who marries a Mexican, to whom subdivision IV of the same article has reference; the children of a foreign father or of a foreign mother and an unknown father born in national territory, to whom reference is made in subdivision II of article 2, and the Mexican widow of a foreigner, referred to in section IV of the same article, shall be considered as naturalized for all legal purposes, provided they shall merely comply with the prescriptions established in those articles and without requiring any further formalities.

ART. 19. Foreigners who may be considered within the cases stated in subdivisions X, XI, and XII, of article 1, may address themselves to the Department of Foreign Relations asking for their

certificate of naturalization, within the term set forth in said subdivisions. They shall annex to their petition the document that may show that they have acquired real estate or have had children in Mexico, or accepted some public office, as the case may be. They shall furthermore present the renouncement and protest that are required by articles 14 and 16 in ordinary cases of naturalization.

ART. 20. Absence in a foreign land with permission of the government does not interrupt the residence required under article 13, provided such absence shall not exceed six months during the period of two years.

ART. 21. Certificates of naturalization shall not be issued in favor of subjects or citizens of a nation against whom the Republic is at war.

ART. 22. No certificates of naturalization shall be given to those who are considered, or have been judicially declared in other countries, to be pirates, slave dealers, incendiaries, counterfeiters, or forgers of bank bills or other documents used in lieu of coin, nor to assassins and robbers. Naturalization obtained by a foreigner fraudulently and in violation of the law is entirely null and void.

ART. 23. The certificates of naturalization shall be issued gratuitously, and nothing shall be charged for them, either as costs or registration fees, seals, or in any other way.

ART. 24. As the act of naturalization is entirely of a personal nature, it can only be made through a representative by means of a special and sufficient power of attorney for that act, which may contain the renouncement and protest that the party concerned must make in person, but in no case can the power supply the want of actual residence of the foreigner in the Republic.

ART. 25. The character of citizen or foreigner cannot be transferred to third parties; consequently neither the citizen can enjoy the rights of a foreigner nor the latter the prerogatives of the former, owing to their character as such citizen or foreigner.

ART. 26. The change of nationality cannot have a retroactive effect. The acquisition and reobtainment of the rights of a Mexican citizen cannot have its effect until the day following the date on which one may have complied with all the conditions and formalities established in this law, in order to obtain naturalization.

ART. 27. Colonists who may come to this country by virtue of

contracts entered into with the Government, and whose traveling and installation expenses are made by the latter, shall be considered as Mexicans. In the agreement to become such colonists they must declare their intention to give up their first nationality and to adopt Mexican citizenship, and when they shall settle in the colony, they shall make before a competent authority the renouncement and protest required in articles 13 and 16; and such document shall be forwarded to the Department of Foreign Relations in order that a certificate of naturalization be issued in favor of the party concerned.

ART. 28. Colonists who may arrive at this country on their own account, or on account of private companies or corporations, that receive no subsidy from the government, as well as the immigrants of all kinds, may become naturalized, in their case, according to the prescriptions of this law. Colonists established until now are also subject to them, in so far as they are not opposed to the rights that they may have acquired, according to their contracts.

ART. 29. A naturalized foreigner shall be a Mexican citizen as soon as he has complied with all the conditions required by article 34 of the Constitution, he being made equal in all his rights and obligations as Mexicans, but will be unable to perform the duties of those offices or trusts that, in conformity with the laws, may require nationality by birth, unless he was born within the national territory and his naturalization may have been effected in conformity with section II of article 2.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGNERS.

ART 30. Foreigners shall enjoy in the Republic the civil rights pertaining to Mexicans, and the securities granted under section 1 of title 1 of the Constitution, saving the authority that the government has of expelling a pernicious foreigner.

ART. 31. In the acquisition of national and public lands, of real estate and vessels, foreigners need not be required to reside in the Republic, but they shall be subject to the restrictions that existing laws impose on them, with the understanding that any leasing of real estate made to a foreigner shall be considered as a sale, whenever the term of the contract shall exceed ten years.

ART. 32. Only the Federal law can modify or restrict the civil

rights enjoyed by foreigners, owing to the principle of international reciprocity, and so that they may be subject in the Republic to the same restrictions that the laws of their country impose on Mexicans residing there; consequently the prescriptions of the Civil and Civil Procedure Codes of the Federal District on the subject shall be considered as Federal, and be obligatory throughout the Union.

ART. 33. Foreigners, without losing their nationality, may domicile themselves in the Republic for all legal effects. The acquisition, change, or loss of domicile are governed by the laws of Mexico.

ART. 34. When the suspension of individual security is declared, in conformity with what title I, article 29, of the Constitution prescribes, foreigners remain like Mexicans subject to the prescriptions of the law which decrees the suspension, excepting in so far as modified by the stipulations contained in the treaties.

ART. 35. Foreigners have the obligation to contribute for the public expenses, in the manner prescribed by the laws, and to obey and respect the institutions, laws, and authorities of the country, being subject to the decrees and judgments of courts, without having the right to interpose any other remedies than those that the laws grant to Mexicans. They can only appeal through diplomatic channels whenever there is a denial of justice or a voluntary delay in its administration, after having uselessly exhausted the ordinary remedies created by the laws, and in the manner prescribed by international law.

ART. 36. Foreigners do not enjoy the political rights that pertain to Mexican citizens; for that reason they cannot vote nor be voted for any office of popular election, nor be appointed to any other office or commission appropriate to offices under the State Departments; nor belong to the army, navy, or national guard; nor associate themselves to treat of political matters of the country, nor exercise the right of petition in this class of matters. This is understood without prejudice to what is prescribed in article 1, subdivision XII, and article 19 of this law.

ART. 37. Foreigners are exempted from military service. Those having a domicile here are obliged to do police service whenever the security of property and the preservation of order in the same town where they are dwelling is in question.

ART. 38. Foreigners who may take part in civil dissensions of the

country may be expelled from its territory as pernicious foreigners, being subject to the laws of the Republic for the offenses that they may commit against it, and without prejudice that their rights and obligations while the war lasts may be regulated by international law and the treaties.

ART. 39. The laws relating to the matriculation of foreigners are hereby abolished. Only the Department of Foreign Relations may issue certificates of specific nationality, in favor of the foreigners who may solicit it. These certificates constitute the legal presumption of foreign citizenship, but do not exclude the proof of the opposite. The final proof of a specific nationality is made before competent courts and through the means established by the laws and treaties.

ART. 40. This law does not grant to foreigners the rights that are denied to them by international law, the treaties or existing legislation of the Republic.

CHAPTER V.—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ART. 1. Foreigners who may have acquired real estate, who have had children in Mexico, or filled some public office, and to whom sections X, XI, and XII of article 1 of this law refer, are obliged to declare their intention within six months, if they have not done so heretofore, to the public authority of the place of their residence, if they wish to obtain Mexican nationality or retain their standing of foreigners. In the first case they must immediately ask for their certificate of naturalization in the form established in article 16 of this law. If they should omit to make the declaration of intention referred to, they shall be considered as Mexicans, excepting in those cases in which there may have been an official declaration on this subject.

ART. 2. Colonists residing in the country to whom the final subdivision of article 28 of this law refers, must state, in the same terms as expressed in the foregoing article, the nationality to which they must be considered as belonging, asking also their certificate of naturalization, as is prescribed in this article, in case that it should be the Mexican nationality.

ART. 3. When the Executive shall issue the necessary regulations

for the execution of this law, it shall take care to approve the proper prescription, so that the local authorities may give proper compliance thereto in whatever concerns them.

[Signed] JUAN J. BAZ,
Deputy President,

[Signed] PEDRO SANCHEZ CASTRO,
Senator President,

[Signed] ROBERT NUÑEZ,
Deputy Secretary,

[Signed] GILDARDO GOMEZ,
Senator Secretary.

Wherefore I command that it be printed, published, and circulated, and that due compliance be given thereto.

Given in the National Palace of Mexico on the twenty-eighth of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

[Signed] PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To Citizen Counselor Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations.

LAWS OF OCCUPATION AND SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PUBLIC WORKS, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. }
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS. }

The Citizen Constitutional President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the Mexican United States, to its inhabitants makes known:—

That by virtue of the ample power with which I am invested and of that granted to the Federal Congress by subdivision 24 of article 72 of the Constitution, I have thought it proper to decree the following:—

LAW REGARDING THE OCCUPATION AND SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

ART. 1. All lands in the Republic which have not been dedicated to a public use, by an authority empowered thereto by law, or that have not been granted by the same, as a lien or for a pecuniary consideration, to some individual or corporation authorized to acquire such property, are public lands, for the purposes of this law.

2. Any inhabitant of the Republic has the right to claim up to two thousand five hundred hectares, and no more, of public lands, excepting persons born in countries along the boundaries of the Republic and those naturalized therein, who under no title whatever may acquire public lands in the State bounded thereon.

3. The supreme general government shall publish every two years the price list of public lands in each State, District, and Territory.

4. The price of public lands shall be paid two-thirds in cash and the rest in bonds of the public national or foreign debt. Of the two-thirds paid in cash, one-third shall be given over to the Federal Treasury and the other third to the Treasury of the State wherein the public lands may be situated.

5. The possessor of any public lands, whatever their extent may be, that at this date may be cultivated or inclosed by a ditch, fence, or artificial landmarks, placed at least at the angles of their perimeter, has the right to have a deduction of one-half of the price stated in the price list, if he shall have been ten years in possession of the same, or hold under title of transfer of property, though it may have been granted by someone who had no right thereto. If he has no title nor ten years' possession, the reduction shall only be for one-fourth; but in both cases the payment may be made by the delivery of the bonds at once and the money in three installments, one in one year, the second in two, and the last in three, while the land shall meanwhile be considered as specially mortgaged as security for the payment to be made.

6. The fact of being in possession for ten years, without the title as referred to in the foregoing article, or such title without possession, shall not entitle anyone to a reduction; but if both exist, there shall be granted a reduction of one-fourth of the price, although the public land may not be cultivated or inclosed, provided that the possession may have been preserved up to the day of presentation of the claim. In that case, in order to ascertain the portion of land in possession, reference shall be had to the boundaries mentioned in the title, even though they do not agree with the land occupied and reference may only be had to the latter, when the title fixes no boundaries, or when it is impossible to mark them on the soil.

In cases comprised within the provisions of this article, the payment may be made in the terms prescribed in the foregoing article.

7. Public lands which cannot be segregated from fields of a different character, or not entirely comprised within the same, shall be considered as effected by the provisions of the two foregoing articles, provided the person in possession of the public lands has them within his possession, and they contain the conditions of cultivation, inclosure, title, or ten years' possession, as is provided in said articles.

8. The reduction in price granted under the foregoing articles shall only apply when the person having the right thereto shall present his petition within three months after the publication of this law, or afterwards if no prior claimant makes contest, because if there should be one he will give up the land to the claimant, or pay

him its value at the amount in cash as specified in the price list, and will likewise indemnify him for the necessary expenses that he may have made. All this is to be done without interfering with the payment that should be made to the Public Treasury, in conformity with the provisions hereinbefore set forth. During the three months to which this article refers, only those in possession may claim the public lands to which it has reference; and should they not present any claim, the person making a petition for that purpose can only claim two thousand hectares.*

9. No one may make any opposition whatever to the measurement, survey, or compliance with any order of any competent authority of any other acts necessary to determine the truth or legality of a claim or denouncement in lands that are not public lands; but whenever the judgment shall decree that the lands claimed are not public lands in their entirety or a portion thereof, there shall accrue a right to obtain indemnity for the damages arising from the claim made, without that being a bar to the institution of a criminal action, should there be authority for instituting such an action.

10. Owners of public lands granted from this date shall be obliged to keep in some place within their property, and during ten years computed from the time when they were granted, an inhabitant at least for each two hundred hectares granted, without taking into account any fraction not amounting to that number. Any owner that does not have the inhabitants that correspond to him, during four months in the year, shall forfeit his right to the lands and to the price which he may have paid therefor.

11. All persons who may at present have public lands in usufruct, enfiteusis, or by virtue of any other contract that may have transferred the use, but not the direct ownership, of the lands, shall have

*By decree of the 13th of September, 1863, the eighth article of this law was amended so as to read as follows: "The reduction of price granted by the preceding articles shall only take place, if the person entitled thereto shall present his claim within three months after the publication of this law, or afterwards, if there should be no former claimant opposed thereto, because if there should be one he shall give up the land to the claimant, or shall pay its value in cash at the price mentioned in the price list, deducting therefrom the portion that has to be paid to the public Treasury, besides indemnifying him for the expenses that he may have necessarily made."

the right to a reduction of half the price stated in the list, if they become claimants in the manner and under the conditions stated in article 8; otherwise they shall remain subject to the provisions of the same article.

12. Present lessees and joint owners of public lands, and who may have received them by virtue of a contract whereby neither the use nor the direct ownership may have been transferred to them, shall be included within the provisions of the preceding article; but the reduction to be made to them shall be only of one-fourth of the price set forth in the price list. Should the lands be not granted to them, those to whom they may be so granted shall comply with the contract of lease, joint ownership, etc., during all the time of its duration, if it should be a fixed period, and if not a stated term, then until the termination of the year in which the decree granting the land may be issued.

13. The President of the Republic only, through the Department of Public Works, may enter into the contracts referred to in the two foregoing articles with regard to public lands; but such contracts shall not prevent the transfer of the lands in conformity with this law, because whether they are for a fixed term or not, they shall only last until the termination of the year wherein the decree granting the land may have been issued.

14. A petition for a claim of public lands shall be presented before the judge of first instance who has jurisdiction of federal cases in the judicial district wherein the public lands may be situated.

15. When the petition is presented, the survey and drawing of the plat shall be made by the professional expert, or by the practical expert, if the former is wanting, who may be appointed by the judge.

16. After the survey and plat of the land have been made, an examination shall take place in the office, under whose jurisdiction such public lands may be, to ascertain whether the Government is in full possession of the land claimed. If it should be, and no contestant appears, the adjudication and ownership of the property shall be decreed to the claimant, without further proceedings; but if there is a contestant, the judicial proceedings pending between the claimant and the contestant shall first be decided. A representative of the Federal Treasury shall likewise be a party to such proceedings.

17. If the Government should not have possession of the public lands, the claim or denouncement shall be published three times—once every ten days—in the newspapers and by notices fixed in public places. If no contestant appears, the adjudication of the property shall be decreed, not as absolute ownership, but as by possessory title; but if a contestant appears, proper proceedings must be previously instituted as between the claimant and the contestant, a representative of the Federal Treasury likewise to appear as a party to the proceedings.

18. A judicial decree relating to the adjudication or concession of public lands, whether for possessory title or ownership, shall not be carried into effect until it is first approved by the Department of Public Works. For that purpose a certified copy of the record and plat shall be forwarded to said Department, through the governor of the State, and this officer shall send therewith such report on the case as he may deem proper.

19. When the approval referred to in the foregoing article has been obtained, and the party concerned has presented a certificate showing that he has paid in the corresponding office the value of the land, in conformity with the price list of the two-year period within which the claim was made, or the bonds when the payment is to be made by installments, the judge shall cause to be delivered to him the land and the title of ownership or possession.

20. The adjudication and delivery of possession gives ownership also as against the Government and the contestants against the claim, who may have appeared in the litigation and have been defeated; but as far as third parties are concerned, the ownership in this class of judgments or adjudication can only be acquired by limitation or other legal title.

21. Any suspension in the proceedings instituted by virtue of the denouncement or claim, due to the fault of the claimant, whether it should consist in not making the necessary expenses, in remaining absent without leaving an attorney-in-fact learned and under pay, merely in not pushing the proceedings which should be instituted, or in any other way, shall give right to the contestant to ask that a time be fixed, which shall not exceed six days, within which such proceedings shall be prosecuted, and if that is not done, it shall be decreed that the claim has been abandoned and the dilatory

claimant shall not be able to claim the same public lands again. If no motion is made by the contestant, the judge on his own motion shall fix the time above referred to.

22. The expenses of measurements, survey, possession, and any others which may be incurred in shall be on account of the claimant, provided that he shall be indemnified therefor when a decree for costs shall be entered against a contestant.

23. The adjudication of public lands is free from the payment of interior duties, if the person to whom the land is decreed has no property adjoining thereto, because if such is the case he will pay in money an interior tax of 25 per cent on the price, unless he is comprised within articles 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12, in which case and provided he is not an adjoining owner, he shall only pay the ordinary interior tax that may have been established.

24. The interior tax of 25 per cent shall also be paid during the period of ten years, computed from the date of the decree of adjudication, for the transfers of ownership posterior to such decree, that may be made in favor of adjoining owners of public lands that may be granted after this date.

25. If the public lands claimed should be bounded through all their perimeter by lands which are not public lands, they shall retain whatever figure they may have; if they are only bounded on one side by lands of that class, the sides which shall be laid down must be straight, and the angles as little acute and obtuse as possible; if they should be entirely surrounded by public lands, the figure shall be necessarily a square.

26. When the public lands claimed are adjoining to others not public lands, the boundaries of the latter shall be taken as boundaries of the lands claimed, or a distance not less than a kilometer shall be left between both, at the option of the persons to whom the lands were granted.

27. The provision of former laws which declared that there was no limitation as to public lands, is repealed from this date. Wherefore hereafter any person not of those excepted by article 2 of this law, shall establish title by limitation of ten years' possession, up to two thousand five hundred hectares and no more of public lands, if the other requirements that the laws prescribe as to limitations have been complied with, and also if all the provisions stated in article 10 shall have been fulfilled during said ten years.

28. Every contract or prescription relating to public lands that may not be made in conformity with the provisions of this law, and by the public officers to whom such duties are intrusted, shall be null and void, and cannot have any force or effect as against the Government.

Wherefore I command that it be printed, published, circulated, and that it be duly complied with.

Given at the Palace of the Federal Government in San Luis Potosi, on the 20th of July, 1863. BENITO JUAREZ.

To Citizen Jesus Teran, Secretary of Justice, Public Works and Public Instruction.

And I communicate it to you, that it may be known and complied with. God and Liberty: San Luis Potosi, July 22, 1863.

[Signed] TERAN.

CIRCULAR AS TO PUBLIC LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, AND COM-
MERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. BUREAU FIRST. }
PUBLIC LAND OFFICE, CIRCULAR.

In compliance with the provisions of article 3 of the law of July 22, 1863, the accompanying price list of public lands for the next two years of 1891 and 1892 has been issued.

In the circulars relative thereto of February 9, 1885, December 11, 1886, and December of 1888, there were given the reasons that served as a basis for the determination of the value to which the sale of public lands should be subject, taking into account the conditions that render them of more or less value.

For the present in the new price list, notwithstanding the recognized increase of price that has been generally observed in lands, as a natural consequence of the increase of population and development of agriculture, the President of the Republic, for the purpose of assisting and promoting the claims of public lands, has not desired to make any alterations in the prices stated in the last price list.

So as to have a proper understanding of the classification of lands, the following rules are repeated:—

Lands of the first class are those which, owing to their situation and favorable elements for agriculture or operation of some industry, deserve to be considered as such; that is, lands adjoining towns of some importance or to railroads or rivers; those which may be irrigated and are suitable for an easy and remunerative cultivation; those having trees of precious woods; those having orchilla or some dyeing productions, and those that contain some of the substances or salts specified in article 10 of the Mining Code.

Lands of the second class are lands of a single crop, those that are more distant than those of the first class from means of communication, and those that are suitable for cattle raising, or that can be rendered productive with little cost, be it for agriculture or for any other industry. And lands of the third class are those that, owing to their inferiority, be it through the quality of the land, or for their great distance from means of communications or from the centers of consumption, or through their situation exposed to inundations, cannot be considered as comprised within the foregoing classes.

In order that what has been stated in the circulars mentioned may be better known, the following is again stated, that, since the determination of the class to which lands claimed may belong, has to be really arrived at by the surveyor appointed to make the measurements and survey, it becomes necessary that the court may be very careful in the appointment of such surveyors, so that, being both capable and honest, they shall perform their labors in strict accordance with equity, without being guided by any suggestions or influence when they survey and describe the lands, and shall fully state their conditions and elements, and point out the manner in which they may be worked by the disbursement of large or small amounts of money, so that, taking such information into account, the court may decide that it agrees with the designation of the class to which the lands belong, or may order the production of proofs necessary to show the exactness of the description, should it have any reason to doubt it in any manner, making the untrustworthy surveyor responsible for the damage accruing, should his statements be proven to be plainly false; and always with the understanding that the final determination of the class to which the law may belong is subject

to the determination of this Department, when exercising the power prescribed in article 18 of said law of July 22, 1863.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, December 31, 1390.

[Signed] PACHECO.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLIC LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, }
AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. }
BUREAU FIRST.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to its inhabitants be it known:—

That in compliance with the provisions of article 3 of the law of July 22, 1863, concerning sale of public lands, I have deemed it proper to decree the following:—

PRICE LIST OF PUBLIC LANDS.

By virtue whereof the sale of public lands shall be arranged, in the States, Federal District, and Territories of Tepic and of Lower California of the Republic in the two years' period of 1891 and 1892.

PRICE OF EACH HECTARE.			
	Lands of 1st Class.	Lands of 2d Class.	Lands of 3d Class.
For the State of Aguascalientes	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$1.00
“ “ Campeche	1.65	1.10	0.75
“ “ Coahuila	0.75	0.50	0.30
“ “ Colima	2.25	1.50	1.00
“ “ Chiapas	1.55	1.10	0.75
“ “ Chihuahua	0.75	0.50	0.30
“ “ Durango	0.75	0.50	0.30
“ “ Guanajuato	3.35	2.25	1.50
“ “ Guerrero	1.10	0.75	0.50
“ “ Hidalgo	2.25	1.50	1.00
“ “ Jalisco	2.25	1.50	1.00
“ “ Mexico	3.35	2.25	1.50
“ “ Michoacan	2.25	1.50	1.00
“ “ Morelos	4.50	3.00	2.00
“ “ Nuevo Leon	0.75	0.50	0.30

For the State of Oaxaca.....	1.10	0.75	0.50
“ “ Puebla.....	3.35	2.25	1.50
“ “ Sueretaro.....	3.35	2.25	1.50
“ “ San Luis Potosi.....	2.25	1.50	1.00
“ “ Sinaloa.....	1.10	0.75	0.50
“ “ Sonora.....	1.10	0.75	0.50
“ “ Tabasco.....	2.00	1.50	1.00
“ “ Tamaulipas.....	0.75	0.50	0.30
“ “ Tlaxcala.....	2.25	1.50	1.00
“ “ Vera Cruz.....	2.75	1.85	1.25
“ “ Yucatan.....	1.65	1.10	0.75
“ “ Zacatecas.....	2.25	1.50	1.00
In the Federal District... ..	5.60	3.75	2.50
“ Territory of Tepic.....	1.65	1.10	0.75
“ Lower California.....	0.65	0.40-	0.25

Wherefore I command that it be printed, circulated, and due compliance be given hereto.

Given in the Palace of the Executive Power of the Union in Mexico on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To the citizen General Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce.

And I communicate it to you for your knowledge and appropriate ends.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, December 31, 1890.

[Signed] PACHECO.

LAW AS TO PUBLIC LANDS FOR COLONIZATION PURPOSES.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Manuel Gonzalez, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, makes known to its inhabitants:—

That the Congress of the Union has deemed it proper to decree the following:—

The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:—

CHAPTER I.—SURVEY OF LANDS.

ART. 1. In order to obtain lands necessary for the establishment of colonists, the Executive shall cause to be surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised the public or national lands that may exist in the Republic, and for that purpose may appoint the commissions of engineers that it may deem convenient, and determine the system of operations that is to be pursued.

ART. 2. The subdivisions shall in no case exceed two thousand five hundred hectares, and this will be the largest amount of land that may be granted to a single individual of age, and having legal capacity to enter into contracts.

ART. 3. The lands surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised shall be granted to foreign immigrants and to the inhabitants of the Republic who may desire to establish themselves therein under the following conditions:—

I. By sale, at the price of appraisal, made by the engineers and approved by the Department of Public Works, in installments, payable in ten years, beginning from the second year after the establishment of the settler or colonist.

II. By sale upon payment of the full price in cash or in shorter terms than those stated in the foregoing subdivision.

III. As a gift, when the colonist shall demand it, but in that case the amount of land shall not exceed one hundred hectares, nor shall he obtain the title of ownership, unless he proves that he has held it in his power and has cultivated the whole or not less than one-tenth of its extent, during five consecutive years.

ART. 4. As soon as there shall be adequate lands for colonization purposes, with the conditions established in article 1, the Executive shall determine which should be immediately colonized, and publish the plans thereof and the prices at which they ought to be sold, trying in every case that the sale or cession referred to in the foregoing articles should be made in alternate lots. The remainder of the lands shall be reserved, so as to be sold from time to time, under the conditions established by this law, whenever they shall be demanded or the Executive shall so determine, and the latter may mortgage them for the purpose of obtaining funds, that, together with the proceeds of the sale of the lands, have to be exclusively devoted to carry out the colonization.

CHAPTER II.—OF COLONISTS.

ART. 5. In order to be considered a colonist and have the right to the franchises granted by this law, it is necessary that the immigrant who is a foreigner shall come to the Republic bearing a certificate of the consular agent or of immigration, executed at the request of the very immigrant, or of the company or corporation authorized by the Executive to bring colonists to the Republic. If the petitioner shall reside in the Republic, he must apply to the Department of Public Works or to the agents that the Department shall have authorized to admit colonists in the colonies that may be established in the Republic.

ART. 6. In all cases the petitioners must present certificates of the appropriate authorities, that may certify to their good habits and the occupation which they may have followed before making their petition to be admitted as colonists.

ART. 7. Colonists who may establish themselves in the Republic shall enjoy during ten years, computed from the date of their establishment, the following exemptions:—

I. Exemption from military service.

II. Exemption from all kinds of taxes, except municipal.

III. Exemption from the duties of importation and interior dues to provisions, where there shall be none, agricultural instruments, tools, machines, materials of construction for dwellings, furniture in use and animals for breeding and procreation purposes, intended for the colonies.

IV. Personal and untransferable exemption of the rights of exportation of the fruits that they may gather.

V. Premiums for notable labors, and bounties and especial protection for the introduction of a new manner of cultivation or industry.

VI. Exemption of the legalization of signatures and issuance of passports that the consular agents may grant to the persons who may come to the Republic for colonization purposes, by virtue of contracts entered into by the Government with some company or companies.

ART. 8. The Department of Public Works shall determine the amount and the class of articles that in each case must be introduced free from duties, and the Treasury Department shall regulate the portion relating to the manner of making the introductions, in order to prevent fraud and smuggling, but without preventing the prompt clearance of the articles.

ART. 9. The colonists who may establish themselves in lands unprovided with trees, and that may prove that in a portion of their lot, which shall not be less than the tenth part, they have planted trees to an amount proportionate to the extension, and two years before the termination of the exemptions, shall enjoy for one year longer the exemption from taxation on the land, and in general shall have a year more of exemption for each tenth part that they may devote to the cultivation of forests.

ART. 10. Colonies shall be established under the municipal system, subject, however, for the election of their authorities and for the establishment of taxes to the general laws of the Republic and of the States where they may be at the time. The Department of Public Works may, nevertheless, constitute agents in the colonies so that they may manage better the labors and exact the reimbursement for the amounts that may be owing to the Federation, under any title whatever.

ART. 11. Colonists shall be obliged to fulfill the contracts that

they may enter into with the Federal Government, or with private individuals or companies that may transport and establish them in the Republic.

ART. 12. Every foreign immigrant who may settle in a colony shall declare, when he settles down, before a Federal agent of colonization or before the appropriate notary or judge, if he has the intention of preserving his nationality, or if he desires to obtain Mexican citizenship that is given him by the third subdivision of article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic.

ART. 13. Colonists shall be considered as having all the rights and obligations that in their case the Federal Constitution grants or imposes on Mexicans and foreigners, and enjoy the temporary exemptions that this law grants them; but in all questions that may arise, be they of any class whatever, they shall be subject to the decisions of the courts of the Republic with the entire exclusion of any foreign interference.

ART. 14. Colonists who may abandon, without duly justified cause, for more than one year, and before they may have paid for, the lands that shall have been granted to them by sale, shall lose the right to said lands and to the portion of the purchase price that they may have advanced.

In the case stated in section III of article 3, the right to a free title shall be lost, by abandoning the land or leaving it without cultivation for a period of six months, without a duly justified cause.

ART. 15. In the places dedicated by the Federal Government for new towns, there shall be granted free one lot to the Mexican or foreign colonists who may wish to establish themselves thereon, as founders; but they will not acquire the ownership of said lot until they shall justify that before the two years of their settlement they have built a dwelling thereon, otherwise they shall lose the right of ownership. An effort shall be made to have the lots granted alternately.

ART. 16. Mexicans who may reside abroad and that may desire to settle in desert lands in the frontiers of the Republic, shall have the right to have granted to them gratuitously land with the conditions stated in subdivision III in article 3, up to an extent of two hundred hectares and the enjoyment for fifteen years of the exemptions granted under the present law.

ART. 17. The executive is authorized to assist the colonists or

immigrants, in the cases that it may deem convenient, and subject to the sums that are mentioned in the appropriation laws, with the expenses of their transportation and their baggage by sea and the interior for one time and until they get to the railways, with those of maintaining them free up to fifteen days in the places that it may determine, and provide them with tools, seeds, materials for construction, and animals for labor and breeding purposes; these last advances made being repayable in the same terms as the value of the lands.

CHAPTER III.—OF COMPANIES.

ART. 18. The Executive may authorize companies for the measurement, survey, subdivision, appraisalment, and description of public lands, and for the transportation of colonists and their settlement in the same lands.

ART. 19. In order to obtain the authorization the companies have to designate the public lands on which they are to perform such labors, their approximate extent and the number of colonists that they must establish therein within a given time.

ART. 20. The proceedings of the survey shall be authorized by the judge of the district within whose jurisdiction the public lands may be situated, and when finished, if there is no contestant, shall be delivered to the company, so that it may present them to the Department of Public Works, with the same conditions that are stated in article 18. But if there should be a contestant, a trial of the matter shall be had, and a representative of the Federal Treasury shall be a party to such trial.

ART. 21. As a compensation for the expenses incurred in by the companies in the survey of public lands, the Executive may give them up to a third portion of the lands that they may survey or of their value; but with the specific conditions that they must not sell the lands granted to foreigners not authorized to acquire them, nor in parcels greater than two thousand five hundred hectares, under the penalty of losing in the two cases the portions that they may have sold, in contravention of these conditions, and that said sections shall thereupon become forfeited to the nation.

ART. 22. The lands surveyed by the companies, and excepting those that might be granted to them as compensation for the expenses of their surveys, shall be granted to the colonists, or be re-

served in the terms and conditions that are stated in articles 3 and 4 of this law.

ART. 23. The authorizations granted by the Executive for the survey and measurement of public lands shall be null, and will not be extended, if the corresponding operations shall not have been commenced within the term of three months, which term can never be extended.

ART. 24. The Executive may enter into contracts with companies or corporations for the introduction to the Republic, and the establishment therein, of foreign colonists or immigrants with the following conditions:—

I. The companies must fix the specific time within which they must introduce a specified number of colonists.

II. The colonists or immigrants must fulfill the conditions established in articles 5 and 6 of this law.

III. The conditions under which the contracts are to be entered into with the colonists must be made in conformity with the prescriptions of this law, and must be submitted to the approval of the Department of Public Works.

IV. The companies must guarantee to the satisfaction of the Executive the fulfillment of the obligations which they may have specified in their contracts, wherein must be stated the penalties and cause of nullity.

ART. 25. Companies that may enter into contracts with the Executive for the transportation to the Republic and the establishment therein of foreign colonists, shall enjoy for a term that cannot exceed twenty years, the following franchises and exemptions:—

I. Sale at a long term of payment and reduced price of public and national lands, for the exclusive purpose of colonization.

II. Exemption of taxes, except that of the stamp tax, of all the capital devoted to the undertaking.

III. Exemption of port dues, except those established for the improvement of said ports, to the ships that on account of the companies may bring ten families of colonists, at least, to the Republic.

IV. Exemption from importation duties on the tools, machinery, materials for construction and animals for work and breeding purposes, all of them devoted exclusively to an agricultural, mining, or industrial colony, whose establishment may have been authorized by the Executive.

V. Bounty for a family that may settle, and a smaller one for a family that may land; bounty for a Mexican family established in a colony of foreigners.

VI. Transportation of colonists on account of the government in the lines of steamers and railways that receive subsidy.

ART. 26. Foreign companies of colonization shall always be considered as Mexicans, and must have their place of domicile in some one of the cities of the Republic without prejudice to their having offices abroad, and are obliged to establish in this country a part of their Board of Directors, and to have one or more representatives in this Republic fully empowered to enter into agreements with the Executive.

ART. 27. All questions that might arise between the Government and the company shall be settled by the courts of the Republic and in conformity with its laws, without there being any right in foreign diplomatic agents to interfere therein.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

ART. 28. Private persons who may devote a portion, or the whole of the lands owned by them to colonize, with ten families, at least, of foreign immigrants, have the right to obtain for the colonies that they may establish thereon the same franchises and exemptions as the colonies that the Federal Government may establish, provided that they may subject themselves to the conditions that the Executive may determine to attain the success of the colony, and provided that among these conditions there may be stated the one that the colonists have to acquire, by purchase or cession, a lot of land for cultivation.

The Executive may furnish foreign colonists to private individuals, stipulating with them the conditions under which they have to establish them, also may assist them by paying the expenses of the transportation of the colonists.

ART. 29. The colonization of the islands in both oceans shall be made by the Federal Executive, subject to the prescriptions of this law, the Government having to reserve to itself in each island an area of fifty hectares for public uses. In case that the island shall not have sufficient territory to make the separation prescribed in this article, no sale of land shall be made therein, and the same shall only be granted as lease hold interest.

In the colonies that may be established in the islands there shall always be a number of Mexican families, that can never be less than half of the total number of the colonizing families.

ART. 30. The Executive is authorized to acquire, by purchase or transfer, lands of private individuals whenever it may deem it convenient, to establish colonies therein, and subject to the expense account that for that purpose may be comprised in the appropriation bills.

ART. 31. The former laws prior to this one on colonization are repealed.

Aristeo Mercado, Deputy Vice President; Guillermo Palomino, Senator President; Saturnino Ayon, Deputy Secretary; Enrique Maria Rubio, Senator Secretary.

Wherefore I command that it be printed, published, circulated, and due compliance be given thereto.

Given at the Palace of the Executive of the Union in Mexico,
December 15, 1883. MANUEL GONZALEZ.

To the Citizen General Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of State and of the Department of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce.

And I communicate it to you for your knowledge and appropriate purposes.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, December 15, 1883.

PACHECO.

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES BELONGING TO COLONISTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, }
AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. }
BUREAU FIRST.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to its inhabitants—

KNOW YE: That by virtue of the powers vested in the Executive

by article 8 of the law of December 15, 1883, to regulate the franchises that are granted to colonists in article 7 of said law, I have deemed it proper to approve the following:—

REGULATIONS.

ART. 1. In conformity with subdivision III of article 7 of the law of December 15, 1883, and IV of article 25 of said law, the following articles for the use of colonists and colonization companies legally established, are free from duties.

ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Oil, garlic, dry peas, rice, oats, common or refined sugar, coffee of all kinds, salted and smoked meats, including hams, barley, onions, beans, fruits, fresh vegetables, ordinary crackers, chick peas, flour of wheat and of the other cereals of all kinds, condensed milk, lentils, corn, lard, butter, powdered mustard, potatoes, alimentary pastes, pepper, common table salt, tea of all kinds, vinegar in earthen, glass, or silk receptacles.

STONE AND EARTH.

Earthen piping, bricks, if not of refractory earth, stone and slates for pavements, of one face only, of all kinds and dimensions, excepting those of marble or alabaster, grinding stones, ordinary panes of glass for windows and doors, chalk.

WAGON MATERIAL.

Hand-cars and wheelbarrows of one or two wheels, wagons, cars and carts of all dimensions, axles of steel and iron for wagons, wheels separate to be used in wagons of all dimensions.

LEATHER ARTICLES.

Ordinary harnesses for wagons.

DRUGS.

Starch.

IRON, STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

Wire woven for fences, hook nails and bolts, hinges of iron and brass of all kinds, doorplates of iron, steel, or brass without gilding or plating, locks of iron, steel, brass, copper, or bronze, of all kinds, nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and rivets of all kinds, channel iron and iron plates for roofs, bellows for chimneys, door hinges of iron and brass of all kinds, tools and implements of iron, brass, steel, or

wood, or made of said substances, as well as posts and handles for tools, iron ovens for kitchens and stoves with the iron tubes pertaining to the same, iron shoes for animals, windmills of iron or wood, or of both substances, to extract water from wells, sheaves of iron or wood, or of both substances, iron beams, provided they may only be used in the construction of houses, zinc in sheets for roofs, machines, and their accessories.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Geldings, heath brooms, ordinary wood sawed in planks, beams, and boards; hair of cattle to cover jars; doors and windows of wood and of wood and glass; tents of all kinds, including the poles to set them up.

ART. 2. All colonists shall also enjoy upon their arrival at the Republic and for one time only, the privilege of bringing free from the payment of duties new furniture or in use if of ordinary kind, according to the class of colonists, as well as the other things of all kinds pertaining to the household that they may bring in order to settle.

ART. 3. The Department of Public Works shall determine what colonies shall enjoy the right of importing provisions free from the payment of duties, with the limitations and for the time that it may deem proper, in conformity with article 4 of the law already mentioned.

ART. 4. The importations of articles free from the payment of duties under these regulations or under the general Ordinance for custom houses, may be made by the colonists whose status is recognized directly or through the agencies of the colonization companies, or by the commission merchants they should select, but subject to the prescriptions hereinafter stated.

ART. 5. Colonists by themselves, or through their agents, shall present a petition from the proper agent of the Department of Public Works, asking the importation of the articles which they may require, whether they be free under these regulations or under the Custom House Ordinance, such petition to be made in duplicate, and to contain a detailed statement of the quality and class of the articles that they may ask. This list shall be passed upon by the agent of the Department of Public Works, and if he finds it in con-

fornity with the law, he shall place his authorization at the foot of the petition, and shall forward a copy to the custom house through which the importation is to be made, preserving one in his archives, send the other to the Department of Public Works, and give the petitioner a certificate for his security.

Wherever no agents reside, the Department of Public Works shall invest some Federal officer with that character.

ART. 6. Importations made by the colonists by themselves or through their agents must come included in a consular invoice, it not being permitted to comprise therein any other articles on which duties must be paid, whether they are for the colonists or not.

ART. 7. When the importation has been made, the agent or the colonists shall prepare the petition for the dispatch of the goods as the Ordinance requires, and such petitions shall be presented to the custom house. When the latter finds them in conformity with the document or documents authorized by the agent of the Department of Public Works, it shall make the delivery of the articles, but should it find any difference, it must proceed in conformity with the prescriptions of article 388 of the Custom House Ordinance.

ART. 8. The agents of the Department of Public Works shall see that the agents of colonization companies shall give them beforehand a statement as to the colonists who are to arrive, and the places through which they must make their entrance to the country, that such agents may notify the same at the proper time to the respective custom houses, so that upon the arrival of the colonists no difficulties shall arise for the dispatch of the furniture and household goods which said colonists may bring for colonization purposes. The names of the colonists must perforce be contained in such statement.

ART. 9. If the agents of the Department of Public Works shall be at the places through which the colonists may enter, they must be present at the dispatch of the furniture and household goods of said colonists, so as to determine whether they are entitled to be admitted free from the payment of duties in conformity with article 2; but if they are not present, the custom house collector shall adopt such determination. Should it be considered that the articles to be imported by the colonists are superior in class or quality to what is specified in article 2, the custom house shall act in con-

formity with the prescriptions of article 180, subdivision VI, of the Custom House Ordinance.

ART. 10. The agents of the Department of Public Works shall take care, under their most strict responsibility, that no permits be granted to the colonists for the importation of more articles than are strictly necessary, and for that purpose they must keep an account of the amounts granted, and another of those which might ordinarily be required, both of provisions and of articles for the construction of houses, field labors, etc.

ART. 11. If it should happen that some of the colonists or their agents make illegal use of the concession which is made in their favor, to sell or barter, with articles that they may have received free from the importation of duties, the agent of the Department of Public Works shall notify the District Judge having jurisdiction in such matters what has taken place, so that he may as of right proceed to determine the fact, and in case that the crime is proved, it may be punished in conformity with article 371 of the Custom House Ordinance. Custom house collectors shall in similar cases be under the same obligation.

ART. 12. The agents of the Department of Public Works shall keep a book, wherein may be stated the number in successive order of the petitions made by the colonists, the date of their presentation, the date when one of such petitions is sent to the custom house through which the introduction is to be made, the name of such custom house, the number of packages specified in the petitions, their contents in general, the name or names of the colonists, and the name of the agent, if there should be one.

An extract from the contents of this register shall be sent monthly to the Department of Public Works.

ART. 13. Said agents shall keep a register wherein detailed statements of the amount of articles granted to each colonist shall be entered, with a note showing the number of persons which each family is composed of, if the colonist should have a family, making the computations each six months of the amounts that they have obtained of provisions and of their corresponding consumption, as well as of the other articles for the construction of houses, field labors, etc. Every six months they shall send a copy of said register to the Department of Public Works, with a certified statement as to the

requirement of the colonists, so that the Department itself may make the observations that it deem just and determine what it may consider best for a better distribution thereafter.

TRANSITORY.

In order to comply with the contract entered into on the 11th of December, 1885, with the citizen Guillermo Andrade, beside the articles referred to in the preceding article, there shall be free from duties, and only with reference to the colonists comprised in said contract, ready-made clothing (including hats and shoes), which they may receive for their own use.

Wherefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and due compliance be given thereto.

Given in the Palace of the Executive Power of the Union, at Mexico, on the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To citizen General Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce of the Mexican Republic.

And I communicate it to you that it be known and for its proper ends.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, July 17, 1889. PACHECO.

CODE OF COMMERCE.

The Code of Commerce at present in force was approved on the 15th of September, 1889, and took effect on the 1st of January, 1890. It repealed the former Code of Commerce adopted in 1884, and all mercantile laws theretofore in force. It operates and is in force throughout the whole country in conformity with the Constitution of the Republic.

The following articles of said Code may be useful for consultation.

BOOK FIRST.—PRELIMINARY TITLE.

ART. 1. The prescriptions of this Code are applicable only to commercial acts or transactions.

ART. 2. In case some prescriptions may be wanting in this Code, those of common right shall be applicable to commercial acts or transactions.

TITLE I.—OF MERCHANTS.

ART. 3. The following are considered as merchants under this law:—

I. Persons who, having the legal capital to enter into commerce, make it their ordinary occupation.

II. Companies organized in conformity with mercantile laws.

III. Foreign companies or their agencies or branches, which transact business within the national territory.

ART. 4. Persons who accidentally, with or without a fixed establishment, perform some mercantile operation, although they are not in law considered merchants, nevertheless, thereby they become subject to commercial laws. Wherefore, agriculturists and manufacturers, and generally all those who have established a store or warehouse in any town for the sale of the products of their property, or of the manufactured products of their industry or labor, without making any alteration in them when effecting sales thereof, shall

be considered merchants, in what concerns their warehouses or stores.

ART. 5. Any person that, in conformity with ordinary laws, is able to contract and bind himself, and to whom said laws do not expressly forbid to follow mercantile pursuits, shall have the capacity to enter into mercantile transactions.

ART. 6. Persons who are minors under twenty-one years of age, but more than eighteen, may transact business, after having been declared out of the control of their guardians, of age, or having obtained authorization therefor from their parents or guardians, in conformity with the law, but in no case can the merchant who is a minor enjoy the privileges granted to those under age.

ART. 7. Minors who, in conformity with the foreign article, are merchants, shall be considered, notwithstanding the prescription of civil law, as adults and of age.

ART. 8. A married woman, eighteen years of age and over, may transact business provided she obtain express authorization therefor from her husband, in registered deed. Without authorization from her husband she may enter into business in case of the separation, absence, interdict, or deprivation of civil rights of her said husband, which may have been declared in conformity with the law.

ART. 9. A married woman in business may mortgage her real estate as security for her mercantile obligations, and may appear in judicial proceedings, without obtaining permission therefor from her husband.

She cannot make any charges on the real property of her husband, nor on the community property, unless, in the deed authorizing her to engage in business, her husband should have given her express power so to do.

ART. 10. A husband may revoke the authority given to his wife to act as a merchant, but such revocation cannot prejudice the rights of third parties, until after ninety days have elapsed from its publication in a visible place of the mercantile establishment of the wife, and in some one of the newspapers of the locality where she may reside, or of the nearest, if there should be no newspaper published in her place of residence.

ART. 11. A married woman, if she is engaged in business when she contracts matrimony, must obtain authorization to continue

from her husband. Such permission may be presumed to have been granted, if the husband does not publish, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing article, the fact that his wife has ceased transacting business.

ART. 12. Commerce cannot be carried on by:—

I. Brokers.

II. Bankrupts which have not been duly discharged.

III. Persons who by final judgment have been condemned for offenses against property rights, including therein forgery, embezzlement, bribery, and conspiracy.

ART. 13. Foreigners are permitted to follow mercantile pursuits, in conformity with the provisions of the treaties with their respective countries, and with the prescriptions of the laws regulating the rights and obligations of foreigners.

ART. 14. Foreign merchants, in all the business transactions in which they take part, must be subject to the provisions of this Code and of the other laws of this country.

ART. 15. Companies legally constituted abroad that may establish themselves in the Republic, or may have therein some agency or branch, may enter into business, subject, however, to the special provisions of this Code, in whatever refers to the organization of their establishment within national territory and the jurisdiction of the courts of this country.

In all that relates to their ability to enter into contracts, they must be subject to the prescriptions of the corresponding article in the title of Foreign Companies.

TITLE II.—OF OBLIGATIONS OF ALL WHO TRANSACT BUSINESS.

ART. 16. All merchants, by the mere fact of following that occupation, are obliged:—

I. To publish, by means of the press, the class of business they engage in, with its essential circumstances, and, at the proper time, the modifications which they may adopt.

II. To record in the public mercantile register all the documents whose contents and authenticity should be made public.

III. To keep uniform and exact accounts.

IV. To keep the correspondence which relates to the business carried on by the merchant.

ART. 17. Merchants are obliged:—

I. To give notice of the opening of the establishment or office owned by them, by means of a circular addressed to the merchants of the places where they have their residence, branches, agencies, or business correspondents, which circular must contain the name of the establishment, its location, and object; if there is any person in charge of its management, his name and signature; if a company, its nature, the name of the manager or managers, the company's name or denomination, and the person or persons authorized to use either one or the other, and the designation of the houses, branches, or agencies, if any.

II. To give notice, also by means of circular, of the modifications that might take place in any of the matters before referred to.

III. To publish in the official journal, and if there should be none, in some other newspaper, the circulars which they may address, as well as a statement in liquidation or upon closing the establishment or office.

ART. 18. A mercantile register shall be kept at the leading town of the division or judicial district of the merchant's domicile, by the officers in charge of the public register of property, and, in default thereof, by the recorders of mortgages, and in default of both, by the judges of first instance of ordinary jurisdiction.

ART. 24. Foreign companies that may desire to establish themselves, or create branches in the Republic, shall present and note in the register, besides a certified copy of their legal by-laws, contracts, and other documents relating to their organization, the inventory, or last balance sheet, if they should have any, and a certificate showing that they are constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws of the corresponding country, issued by the minister accredited therein by the Republic, or, in default thereof, by the Mexican consul.

ART. 25. The registration shall be made upon presentation of the certified copy of the corresponding deed, or of the document or written declaration that may be presented by the merchant, whenever the title to be registered does not consist of a deed duly recorded. Documents coming from abroad and subject to registration must be previously legalized in the Republic.

ART. 26. Documents that, in conformity with this Code, should be

registered, and are not so registered, only affect the parties who execute them, and cannot prejudice the rights of third parties, but the latter may avail themselves of anything contained therein that might be favorable to them. Despite the omission of being noted in the mercantile register, all documents relating to real property and rights appurtenant thereto shall have their effect on other parties, whenever they have been recorded, in conformity with the ordinary provisions of the law, in the register of property or in the competent recorder's office for mortgages.

ART. 27. The failure of registration of documents shall, in cases of bankruptcy, render it fraudulent, unless the contrary is proven.

OF MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS.

ART. 33. A merchant is obliged to keep account of all his transactions in three books at least, to wit: the book of inventories and balances, the general diary, and the ledger or of running accounts.

Partnerships and companies having shares must also keep a minute book or books, wherein there may be recorded all resolutions relating to the company's business and operations, and which may have been adopted at the general meetings of stockholders or at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

ART. 34. The books prescribed must be strictly kept by the customary methods of bookkeeping, must be bound, covered, and paged and sealed with the proper stamps in the manner provided by law.

ART. 35. Merchants may keep their books by themselves, or by persons whom they may authorize to perform that duty.

If the merchant does not keep the books himself, it shall be presumed that he has authorized the persons keeping them to do so, unless the contrary is proven.

ART. 36. The books of merchants must be kept in the Spanish language, with precision, in progressive order of dates and transactions, without leaving any blanks thereon, and shall not be altered on any account. Any error made thereon must be corrected by a new entry referring to the erroneous item.

ART. 37. A merchant, even though a foreigner, who does not keep his books in Spanish, shall be liable to a penalty of at least fifty dollars, but that cannot be more than three hundred. The entries of the book, which may be ordered to be examined and shown, shall be

translated into the Spanish language, at his own expense, and he may be compelled by legal proceedings, within a term to be fixed, to transcribe into that language the books that he may have kept in another.

ART. 38. The book of inventories and balances shall begin with the inventory that the merchant must make when commencing his operations, and shall contain:—

I. An exact statement of the money, values, credits, collections to be made, real and personal property, goods and merchandise of all kinds, estimated at their real value, and which may constitute his assets.

II. An exact statement of the debts of all kinds of pending obligations, if any, and which constitute his liabilities.

III. It will show, as the case may be, the exact difference between the assets and liabilities that shall constitute the capital with which he begins operations.

A merchant shall furthermore prepare annually, and record in the same book, the general balance of his business with the details stated in this article, and in conformity with the entries of the diary, without any reservation or omission, and under his signature and responsibility.

ART. 39. In the diary there must be placed as the first entry the result of the inventory referred to in the foregoing article, divided in one or several consecutive accounts, in conformity with the system of bookkeeping that may be adopted.

Following this there shall be entered day by day, and according to the order in which they may be made, all the operations effected by the merchant in his business, on his own account, or that of others, stating the circumstances and character of each transaction, and the result which they may have on the credit or debit side, so that each entry shall show who is the creditor and who is the debtor of the transaction to which it has reference.

When the operations are numerous, whatever may be their importance, or when they have taken place outside of the domicile, all those referring to each account and effected on the same day may be comprised in one single entry, but keeping in the statement thereof when presented in detail, the very order in which they may have been effected.

Likewise all sums that the merchant may withdraw for his own account, shall be entered of the date when taken out from the funds in hand, and a special account shall be kept of them in the ledger under a heading opened for that purpose.

ART. 40. Running accounts with each special object or person, shall be opened in the ledger with a debit and credit side, and the entries of the diary shall be transferred to each account in their strict order.

ART. 41. The minute book which must be kept by companies, when referring to general meetings, shall contain the corresponding date, those present, the number of shares represented by each one, the number of votes which they may cast, the resolutions adopted, which must be stated in the very words used, and when the voting is not by ayes and nays, the votes cast, taking care to enter everything that may give a proper understanding of what was resolved. When the minutes refer to a meeting of the board of directors, the only things to be stated are the date, the names of those present, and a statement of the resolutions adopted. These minutes shall be certified by the signatures of the persons to whom the by-laws confer such power.

ART. 42. No authority or court has the right to make an investigation so as to ascertain whether the merchants keep or do not keep books in due form. Merchants must, however, show them when demand is made, simply for the purpose of showing that they have the corresponding revenue stamps.

ART. 43. Neither can it be decreed on motion of any party, the presentation, delivery, or general examination of books, letters, accounts, and documents of merchants, except in cases of the administration of an estate, liquidation of a company, mercantile management on account of a third party or of bankruptcy.

ART. 44. Excepting in the cases stated in the preceding article, the presentation of books and documents of merchants may be only decreed, on petition of someone or of the authority, when the person to whom they belong has an interest or responsibility in the matter in which the examination is sought.

The examination shall be made at the office of the merchant, in his presence or that of the person whom he may designate for the purpose, and shall be exclusively limited to the points which have

strict reference to the action commenced, it being understood that the same shall comprise even matters that are foreign to the special account by virtue whereof the examination has been demanded.

ART. 45. If the books are out of the place where the court ordering their examination sits, the same shall take place where the books are, without requiring that they may be taken to the place where the trial is had.

ART. 46. All merchants are required to keep the books of their business until their accounts are liquidated and ten years thereafter. The heirs of a merchant are obliged to do the same thing.

OF CORRESPONDENCE.

ART. 47. Merchants are obliged to keep in good order all the letters and telegrams that they receive referring to their transactions and business, indorsing thereon the date when received and answered, or if no answer was made thereto.

ART. 48. All letters written by the merchant referring to his business, and all telegrams that he may send, shall be transferred to a copying book, either by hand or by employing some mechanical apparatus, as a whole and successively in the order of their dates, including the signatures thereto.

ART. 49. The rules established in article 36, excepting what relates to the exclusive use of the Spanish language, shall be applicable to the letter copying book.

ART. 50. The courts may decree, at the request of the authorities, or upon motion by a party concerned, that the letters having reference to the subject matter in litigation may be presented during the litigation, and also that those from copying books of the same class written by the parties to the litigation may be shown. Beforehand the letters that are to be copied by the party making the request shall be clearly stated.

BOOK II.—TITLE II.

CHAPTER I.—OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

ART. 89. The law recognizes five forms or classes of mercantile companies:—

- I. A partnership with a collective name.
- II. A partnership with special partners.
- III. An anonymous society or corporation.

IV. A society with special partners, by shares.

V. Co-operative societies.

ART. 90. All commercial companies constitute judicial persons different from the persons who compose it.

ART. 91. Civil societies, without losing their character, may constitute themselves as commercial companies, in conformity with the provisions of this title.

ART. 92. The law recognizes, besides companies properly so called, all transitory commercial societies in shares, without their having judicial personality different from that of the members constituting the same.

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION OF COMPANIES.

ART. 93. All contracts for the organization of companies must be contained in a deed of record. When otherwise made under any other form among the associates, it shall have no legal effect.

ART. 94. Any amendment or addition made to the contract for the organization of a company, shall be effected with the same formalities as are prescribed for the original contract.

ART. 95. Indentures of record for organization of companies in order to be valid, must contain:—

I. The names, surnames, and domiciles of those who execute it.

II. The firm name of the partnership or name of the company, as well as its denomination in the proper case, stating the domicile of the company.

III. The object and duration of the company and the manner of computing such duration.

IV. The capital of the company, stating the nature, number, and value of the shares in which it may be divided; value or amount subscribed, if referring to corporations or companies with special partners by shares; or a statement what each partner brings to the company, either in industry, cash credit, or goods, stating the value given to the former and to the latter, in all classes of companies.

V. The names of the members or partners who are to have the management or direction of the company and the use of the firm name, if referring to partnerships in general or partnerships with special partners; or the manner in which the society is to be managed or directed, specifying the powers to be exercised by the managers or directors, if referring to any other class of company.

VI. The amount of the reserve fund in companies divided in shares, co-operative societies being exempt from this obligation.

VII. The manner and form of making the distribution of the losses and gains which correspond to the members of the company.

VIII. The part that the founders or organizers in corporations, or of companies with special partners by shares, may reserve from the earnings, and the manner in which they must receive the same.

IX. The case in which the company may be dissolved before the stated time.

X. The basis under which the liquidation of the company may be effected, and the manner in which the liquidators may be elected, whenever they have not been appointed beforehand.

ART. 96. The omission of any of the requisites prescribed in the foregoing article, may serve as a reason for a dissolution of the company, which shall be declared at the request of any of the members or partners.

ART. 97. The fact that no deed duly recorded has been executed, or that any of the requisites that it must contain in order to give it validity have not been complied with, cannot be alleged as a defense against a third party who may have entered into a contract with the company.

ART. 98. Transitory companies the members whereof share in its profits, as well as the modification therein introduced, are not subject in their organization to any exterior formality. Wherefore their existence may be proved by any evidence which is prescribed by the law in ordinary cases.

ART. 99. Commercial associations are not subject to the inscription in the Public Mercantile Register.

CHAPTER V.—OF CORPORATIONS.

ART. 163. An anonymous company or corporation has no firm name and is designated by the special denomination of the object of its undertaking. In such company the members or shareholders are merely responsible for the value of their shares.

ART. 164. If any shareholder should cause his name to appear in the denomination of the corporation, he shall become personally and jointly liable for its obligations. The denomination must be different from that of any other corporation.

ART. 165. After the denomination of the corporation the words "anonymous company" (corporation) must be added, whenever it is necessary to make use of such denomination.

ART. 166. Corporations may be constituted in two ways: By public subscription or by means of the appearance of two or more persons who may subscribe the deed of incorporation, which shall contain all the requisites necessary for its validity.

ART. 167. When the corporation has to be constituted by a recorded deed, it shall be necessary:—

I. The publication of the prospectus.

II. The subscription of the capital stock.

III. The holding of a general meeting to approve and ratify the by-laws of the corporation.

IV. The recording of the minutes of the general meeting for its organization, and of the by-laws of the corporation.

ART. 168. The prospectus, prepared and subscribed by the founders, must contain in its entirety the plan for the by-laws of the new corporation, with all the explanations that may be considered necessary; the amount of the capital stock that must be paid in, and, furthermore, a statement of the value in which may be estimated the titles, goods, personal and real property with which one or more shareholders may have contributed for the organization of the corporation. The by-laws must contain all the requisites prescribed in article 95, and, besides, the manner of calling and holding the first general meeting.

ART. 169. The subscription for shares must be collected in one or more copies of the prospectus of the organizers, and must show the name and surname, or firm name, and the domicile of the persons subscribing for shares, the number in words of the shares subscribed for, the date of the subscription, and must clearly contain a statement to the effect that the subscriber knows and approves the plan of by-law, all to be certified by two witnesses.

ART. 170. In order to proceed to the organization of a corporation:—

The capital stock must be subscribed in its entirety and ten per cent of the capital stock represented by money be paid in cash. If all or a portion of the capital stock consists of revenues, titles, goods,

real or personal property, these must be represented in their entirety by fully paid-up stock.

If the ten per cent of the shares whose value is to be paid in money should not be really paid in within the times specified by the founders, they shall be considered as not having been subscribed.

ART. 171. The payment of the amount of the installment asked by the founders of the corporation, to be made by the subscribers for shares, shall be delivered by the latter to the banking institution, or, in default thereof, to the business firm designated for such purpose in the prospectus of the founders.

These sums so deposited shall be delivered to the managers, to be appointed at the first general meeting, after the recording and registration of the documents relating to the corporation shall have been effected, or shall be returned to the subscribers in case that the corporation should not be organized.

ART. 172. After the capital stock shall have been subscribed, and the deposit referred to in the foregoing article shall have been made, a general meeting of shareholders shall be called.

At said meeting the following things shall be done:—

I. To acknowledge and approve the installment required by the founders, as well as the value in which may have been estimated the titles, goods, real and personal property that one or more shareholders may have contributed towards the corporation, those thus contributing not having the right to vote on that question;

II. To discuss and approve the by-laws;

III. To discuss the part or portion that the founders may have reserved to themselves in the profits.

IV. To make the appointment of directors and managers that are to hold office for the term that may be stated in the by-laws.

ART. 173. As constituting a part of the minutes of the general meeting, there shall be a list, which must be signed by all the shareholders present, and wherein must be stated the number of shares and votes that they may represent.

ART. 174. After the general meeting has been held and the minutes have been entered, the recording and registration thereof shall be effected, and the same thing must then be done with respect to the by-laws.

ART. 175. When the corporation is not to be established through

public subscription, it shall be sufficient if the shareholders who organize it shall execute a deed to be recorded, complying therein with the prescriptions of articles 95 and 170. There shall be annexed to the deed of incorporation a statement of the value that may have been set to the titles, goods, real and personal property which one or more shareholders may have contributed, as forming part of the capital stock of the corporation. The by-laws shall be approved at the first general meeting, to be called in the manner prescribed in said deed of incorporation.

ART. 176. Every operation effected by the founders of a corporation, with the exception of those that are necessary for its organization, shall be null and void with respect to such corporation, unless approved at a general meeting.

ART. 177. The sale and transfer of shares made by the subscribers or founders of the corporation, before it is legally constituted, shall be null and void.

ART. 178. The capital stock of corporations shall be divided into shares of equal value, and such shares shall confer on the holders thereof equal rights, unless otherwise stipulated upon the organization of the corporation. The shares may be in the name of the holders or to bearer.

ART. 179. Shares, whether in the names of the holders or to bearer, shall state:—

I. The name of the corporation and the place of its domicile.

II. The date of its organization.

III. The value of the capital stock, the installments which the shareholders may have made on such capital stock, and the total number of shares in which the latter is divided.

IV. The term or duration of the corporation.

V. The rights granted to the shares by the deed of incorporation or the by-laws.

The shares must be signed by the number of directors to be designated in the by-laws.

ART. 180. Corporations must keep a register for the shares issued in the names of their holders, which must contain:—

I. The exact designation of each shareholder and a statement of the number of his or her shares;

II. A statement of the installments paid in;

III. The transfers that may have been made, with their respective dates, or the exchange of shares in the name of shareholders and those to bearer, when this is permitted by the by-laws;

IV. A statement of the shares deposited as security for the faithful performance of the duties of the directors, manager, and trustees.

ART. 181. The ownership of shares in the name of any person is proved by their inscription in the register referred to in the preceding article.

A transfer thereof takes place by means of a statement entered on the register, dated and signed by the grantor and transferee, or by their respective attorneys-in-fact. The corporation may give certificates of such annotations to whoever may require it.

A transfer of shares to bearer is made by the mere transfer of title.

ART. 182. Every share in corporations is indivisible; wherefore, where there are several owners holding a share, they must appoint a common representative, and if they do not agree on any one person, the judicial authority must make such appointment.

ART. 183. When the shareholders shall neglect to pay one or more installments or assessments ordered by the corporation, the latter shall proceed to sell the shares at the risk and for the account of the shareholder, unless otherwise provided by the by-laws, and in all such cases the corporation shall have the right to make the payment of such installments out of the dividends accruing on the corresponding shares.

ART. 184. Corporations are prohibited from purchasing their own shares, except in the following cases:—

I. When fully paid-up shares are purchased with the authorization therefor from a general meeting and with funds that may arise from benefits not devoted to the reserve fund.

II. When the purchase is made by virtue of an authorization already provided for in the by-laws.

III. When it is made with the capital of the corporation, if all the formalities prescribed for the reduction of the capital stock are complied with.

All titles purchased in the first-mentioned case cannot have any representation at general meetings, and cannot be computed when canvassing the majorities referred to in the by-laws.

All titles of shares purchased in the two last mentioned cases shall be rendered null and void.

ART. 185. Purchases made in contravention of the prescriptions of the last article shall not be void, unless the seller has acted in bad faith; but the manager and directors who may have given authority for the same shall be personally responsible for the damages which may have accrued thereby to the corporation, without prejudice to the penal proceedings which may be instituted against them.

ART. 186. In no case may corporations effect loans or advances on their own shares.

ART. 187. The management of corporations is temporary and may be revoked. The shareholder or shareholders holding that trust shall be considered as agents.

ART. 188. The management of all corporations shall be invested in a Board of Directors and one or more managers.

Corporations may appoint consulting committees outside of their domicile. These committees shall have the executive and administrative powers which may be conferred on them in the by-laws.

ART. 189. Unless otherwise specified in the by-laws, the Board of Directors have the amplest powers to carry into effect all the operations which may be necessary in conformity with the nature and object of the corporation.

ART. 190. All members of the Board of Directors shall be elected at a general meeting of stockholders; nevertheless, the first time they may be appointed in the deed of incorporation, but always they may be re-elected, unless otherwise stipulated.

ART. 191. Vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled in the manner that may be prescribed in the by-laws of the corporation.

ART. 192. The trust of members of the Board of Directors in a corporation is personal, and never can it be performed by an attorney-in-fact.

ART. 193. Every one of the members of the Board of Directors must deposit within the control of the corporation, during the period that his trust may last, a certain number of shares as security for the faithful performance of his duties. The by-laws shall designate in all cases the number of such shares.

ART. 194. The directors of a corporation do not contract any personal obligation in the operations in which they may take part in the name of such corporation.

ART. 195. The directors are responsible to the corporation, in accordance with the ordinary principles of law, for the performance of the trust in their charge and for the dereliction of their duties.

Such responsibility may only be demanded at a general meeting of shareholders or by the person authorized thereby.

ART. 196. Any member of the board having an interest in conflict with those of the corporation, in any operation which may be submitted for approval, shall be required to state that fact, and cause such declaration to be entered in the minutes of the corresponding meeting.

ART. 197. The management of the affairs of the corporation, as well as its representation in everything relative thereto, shall be intrusted, as stated in article 188, to one or more general managers, whose appointment, dismissal, and duties shall be prescribed in the by-laws.

The responsibility of said agents shall be regulated by the ordinary principles of law.

ART. 198. The vigilance over the affairs of corporations shall be intrusted to one or more shareholders, who shall be styled examiners, who, before entering into the discharge of their duties, must deposit a number of shares to be prescribed by the by-laws.

The examiners shall be appointed at a general meeting nevertheless, the first time they may be designated in the deed of incorporation.

In spite of any stipulation to the contrary, the examiners may always be re-elected and their trust may be revoked.

The vacancies in the office of examiners shall be filled in the manner prescribed by the by-laws, but always by virtue of election at a general meeting.

ART. 199. The examiners have a limit right of vigilance over the operations of the corporation. Whenever they may desire, they shall be permitted to examine the books, correspondence, minutes, and, in general, all the deeds and papers of the corporation. Wherefore the shareholders cannot do these things by themselves.

The managers shall deliver to them every year the general balance, so that they may make its examination, and the examiners shall present to a meeting the result of their labors with any resolutions which they may deem proper in the premises, accompanied with the necessary explanations and exhibits.

ART. 200. The extent and effect of the responsibility of the examiners shall be regulated by the prescriptions establishing those relative to the Board of Directors.

ART. 201. A general meeting of shareholders has the most ample power to carry into effect and ratify all the acts of the corporation. Such meeting may, unless otherwise prescribed, have the right to amend the by-laws of the corporation.

ART. 202. Meetings are ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary meetings shall be held at least once a year, after the termination of the corporation year. The following matters shall be in order at general ordinary meetings:—

I. To discuss, approve, or modify the general balance, after hearing the report of the examiners.

II. To elect the members of the Board of Directors that are to serve.

III. To elect examiners.

IV. To determine the compensation to be paid to the members of the Board of Directors and the examiners, if they are not prescribed in the by-laws.

V. To discuss and determine all other matters mentioned in the day's proceedings.

The extraordinary meetings shall be held whenever called in conformity with the by-laws.

ART. 203. The call to general meetings shall be made by the publication of a notice in the official journal of the State, district, or territory, wherein the corporation has its domicile. The notice must contain a statement of the day's proceedings or of all the points to be submitted for the deliberation of the meeting.

Every resolution adopted in contravention with this article shall be void.

ART. 204. The call of meetings shall be made by the Board of Directors or by the examiners, and in order that they may be legally held there shall be thereat a representation of more than one-half of the capital stock.

The number of votes that are to be held by the shareholders at the meetings, as well as the manner of canvassing them, shall be determined in the by-laws.

If the meeting cannot be held on the day stated for such meeting,

the call shall be repeated, and at the second meeting the points stated in the day's proceedings shall be resolved, whatever may be the portion of capital stock represented by the shareholders present.

ART. 205. The resolutions adopted at general meetings must be passed by at least an absolute majority of the votes of the shares that can be computed.

ART. 206. Unless the deed of incorporation or the by-laws provide otherwise, the representation of three-fourths parts of the capital stock and the unanimous vote of the number of shareholders representing half of said capital stock, shall be necessary to pass the following resolutions:—

I. Dissolution of the corporation before the time prescribed, except in case it should be done owing to the loss of one-half of the capital stock.

II. To extend the duration of its existence.

III. To consolidate with other corporations

IV. To reduce its capital stock.

V. To increase its capital stock.

VI. To change the object of the corporation.

VII. Any other modification of the deed of incorporation or of the by-laws.

ART. 207. When, in conformity with the provisions of the preceding article, it is resolved that the capital stock shall be increased, such resolution shall be carried into effect in strict compliance with the formalities and prescriptions specified for the organization of corporations.

ART. 208. The modifications referred to in subdivisions II, III, IV, and VI of article 206 shall be included in a deed to be recorded and shall be noted in the Register of Commerce.

ART. 209. The Board of Directors must call an extraordinary meeting, at least with one month's notice, when the petition for the call has been made by a number of shareholders representing the third portion of the capital stock, and the points to be discussed at the meeting have been presented in writing.

ART. 210. Shareholders may have themselves represented at general meetings by persons holding their proxies, who may or may not belong to the corporation, the proxies therefor to be drawn in the form that may be prescribed by the by-laws. Members of the Board of Directors cannot hold proxies.

ART. 211. All the minutes of meetings, whether ordinary or extraordinary, shall be made in duplicate, and to one of the copies of the minutes shall be annexed the list referred to in article 173.

ART. 212. Members of the Board of Directors cannot vote:—

I. To approve the accounts.

II. On resolutions that affect their personal responsibility.

ART. 213. Corporations cannot distribute to their shareholders more profits than those that appear in the general balance as having been obtained for their benefit; nevertheless, it may be stipulated in the by-laws or deeds of incorporation that the shares, during a period not to exceed five years, shall draw a larger rate of interest than six per cent per annum. In that case the amount of such interest shall be considered as forming part of the expenses of organization. Shareholders shall never be obliged to return any dividends that they may have received.

ART. 214. From the net profits of the corporation there must be set aside yearly a portion, which shall not be less than five per cent thereof, to constitute the reserve fund, until it may aggregate at least one-fifth part of the capital stock.

The reserve fund must be formed again in the same manner, whenever it shall be diminished through any circumstance whatever.

ART. 215. Corporations must publish yearly in the official journal of the State, District, or Territory where they may have their domicile, a balance, wherein must be stated the amount of their capital stock, specifying what portion thereof has been paid in and what is yet to be received, the amount of cash on hand and the different items that constitute their assets and liabilities.

ART. 216. Corporations may be dissolved:—

I. By the consent of the shareholders, in the manner prescribed in article 206.

II. By the expiration of the period for which they were established.

III. By the loss of one-half of their capital stock, whenever the dissolution is approved at a general meeting, by a vote of at least a majority of the shareholders representing one-half of said capital stock.

IV. By the insolvency of the corporation, legally declared.

ART. 217. When the dissolution of a corporation is determined

upon at a meeting, the appointment of liquidators shall be made, and if that is not done, the judicial authority shall appoint them when a petition is presented to that effect.

ART. 218. The appointment of liquidators terminates the trust and duties of the directors of the corporation; the latter shall, nevertheless, lend their aid to the liquidators whenever they are requested to do so.

ART. 219. The accounts of the directors, during the period comprised from the last balance approved at a meeting and the opening of the liquidation, shall be presented to the liquidators for their approval.

ART. 220. When one or more directors are appointed liquidators, the accounts referred to in the foregoing article shall be published in one or more newspapers, published in the domicile of the corporation, with the final balance of the liquidation; but if the latter comprises a period greater than a corporation year, the accounts mentioned must be accompanied to the first balance that the liquidators shall present to a general meeting of shareholders.

ART. 221. If the liquidation lasts one year, the liquidators shall make up the annual balance in conformity with the prescriptions of the law and of the by-laws.

ART. 222. When the liquidation shall be made the liquidators must form the final balance, stating the portion which corresponds to each share in the distribution of the capital stock, and such balance shall be published for thirty consecutive days in one or more newspapers issued at the domicile of the corporation. The shareholders within fifteen days after the last publication thereof must present their claims to the liquidators, which shall be passed upon at a meeting to be called for that purpose, by a majority of votes, each share to have one vote.

ART. 223. After the expiration of the time mentioned in the foregoing article, whether there have been no claims presented, or whether they have been acted on by the meeting, the final balance shall be considered as approved, the responsibility of the liquidators to remain in force as far as everything that pertains to the distribution of the capital stock is concerned.

ART. 224. The amount belonging to the shareholders and that shall not be demanded within two months after the day when the

balance is considered to be approved, shall be deposited in any banking establishment to the credit and in the name of the shareholder, if the share was in his name, or to the number of the share, if drawn to bearer. Said amounts shall be paid by the banking establishments wherein the deposit may have been made to the person named or to the bearer of the share.

ART. 225. The books of the corporation dissolved shall be kept at the office of the Public Register of Commerce, where the liquidators shall deposit them.

CHAPTER IX.—OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

ART. 265. Companies legally constituted in a foreign country that may be established in the Republic, or have within it some agency or branch, must, in order to enjoy the right granted them under article 15, subject themselves to the following prescriptions:—

I. To the inscription and registration referred to in article 24.

II. When they are formed by shares, to publish annually a balance which may clearly state their assets and liabilities, as well as the name of the persons who have their management and control.

ART. 266. A failure to comply with the provisions of the foregoing article renders all those who may enter into contracts in the name of such company, personally and jointly liable for all its obligations contracted within the Republic. The provisions of this article cannot be renounced.

ART. 267. Foreign companies at present existing within the Republic hereby become subject to the provisions of this chapter, in so far as the validity of their future acts is concerned.

TITLE VIII.—OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

CHAPTER I —FORM, TERMS, AND PAYMENT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ART. 449. A bill of exchange must be drawn from one place to another, and supposes the existence beforehand of a contract of exchange.

ART. 450. A bill of exchange, as well as all the duties, obligations, and acts derived therefrom, are considered as having a mercantile character.

ART. 451. The following are necessary requisites in all bills of exchange:—

- I. The date;
- II. The amount that has to be paid;
- III. The name or firm name of the payee;
- IV. The time of its payment;
- V. The place where the payment is to be made;
- VI. To whose order is the bill to be paid, stating the payee's name or firm name;
- VII. The manner and form in which the drawer has received its value; and,
- VIII. The signature of the drawer.

The other things that may be stated in a bill of exchange shall be considered as optional.

ART. 452. The requisite as to date comprises a statement of the place, day, month, and year in which the bill is drawn.

ART. 453. Money can only be subject matter of a bill of exchange, and the amount that has to be paid thereunder must be expressed in words, and not merely in figures.

ART. 454. The drawer may draw against his commission merchant or his clerk; and if he is owner or has an interest in a business house situated in a place different from his domicile, he may draw on such a house.

ART. 455. A bill of exchange may be drawn payable at sight, at a specified day or at a stated period.

ART. 456. A bill of exchange drawn payable at a stated period must specify whether said period is to be computed from the date when drawn, or from the date of its presentation.

ART. 457. Every bill of exchange must be paid on the day of its maturity before sunset. If the date of its maturity is a holiday, it must be paid on the preceding day.

ART. 458. The periods in bills of exchange must be computed from date to date. If, in the month of its maturity, there is no date equivalent to the day on which it was drawn, the bill shall become due the last day of the month.

ART. 459. A bill of exchange may be paid in a place different from the domicile of the drawee.

ART. 460. Every bill of exchange is understood to contain the words "to order," even if not stated therein.

ART. 461. A bill of exchange may not be drawn in favor of bearer

or of the drawee. When the bill is drawn in favor of the drawer himself, it cannot be considered as valid or perfect, until it is indorsed at a place different from that wherein it is to be paid.

ART. 462. If the bill of exchange does not state that the value has been received in cash by the drawer, the one taking it will be responsible for the amount of the bill in favor of the drawer, to exact it or prove it, in the terms agreed upon in the contract of the bill of exchange. When it is not determined in what manner, it shall be considered that the value of the bill has been received in cash.

ART. 463. When the drawer does not know how to write, the bill shall be drawn by means of a recorded deed.

ART. 464. Bills of exchange may be drawn on account of another person, but under the responsibility of the person signing them.

ART. 465. Excepting managers of companies, who shall be understood to be authorized thereto by the mere fact of their appointment, all who shall place their signatures in the name of other persons on bills of exchange, shall be authorized thereto by a power of attorney from the persons in whose name they may act, stating that such is the fact before their signature.

Persons taking and holding bills of exchange shall have the right to require that the signers thereof may show their power of attorney.

ART. 466. No bill of exchange may be conditional, nor may its payment be conditioned upon the death of a person. The words "without notice" or "with notice beforehand" shall not be considered as conditions, and therefore such words may be stated in bills of exchange.

ART. 467. Drawers shall not deny to persons taking bills of exchange the issuance of several copies thereof, if they ask them before such bills become due, but stating thereon that they are such copies and the order in which they are given, and that they shall not be valid, excepting in case that payment has not been effected by virtue of the bill or of the copies issued theretofore.

ART. 468. If, through defect or intentionally, a bill of exchange should be wanting in some of the requisites essential for the existence of the agreement, the act shall be null and void; and if it should not be one of the essential requisites, then the bill of exchange shall be null and void, but the rights and obligations derived from the contract to which it may relate shall subsist.

CHAPTER II.—PROVISION OF FUNDS.

ART. 469. The drawer of a bill of exchange is obliged to provide the drawee, at the opportune moment, with funds sufficient to pay the same.

ART. 470. The funds shall be provided by forwarding them, by credit which the drawee may have opened to the drawer, or by indebtedness of the drawee in favor of the drawer, an agreement to the contrary being excepted, in so far as this last case is concerned.

ART. 471. In order that funds may be provided at the opportune time, it is necessary that such provision be made, or may be obtainable, and be ready on the day when the bill becomes due and at the place where it is to be paid.

ART. 472. If a bill should be drawn on account of another person, the person on whose account the bill was drawn must provide the funds therefor, though thereby the responsibility of the drawer with regard to the taker and other transferees of the bill does not cease, nor are the duties and obligations between the drawer and the person on whose account the bill was drawn changed in any way.

ART. 473. If a bill be not accepted or be not paid, the drawer shall be responsible in a civil action for the damages resulting therefrom to the transferees of such bill.

In case that he should have drawn it on the account of another person, the rights of the drawer shall be preserved as against the person on whose account the bill was drawn.

ART. 474. If the holder of a bill should not have presented it, or should have omitted to protest in time and form, the responsibility of the drawer shall cease, provided that he proves that at the time when the bill became due he had provided funds sufficient for its payment, and the responsibility of reimbursement shall fall in such case on the person who should appear liable therefor.

ART. 475. The ownership of the funds provided shall belong to the holder of a bill, from the moment that it is accepted, saving the case provided for in this Code when bankruptcy occurs, or when fraud has taken place.

ART. 476. If the bill drawn on account of another person should be paid by the drawee, despite the fact that no provision of funds has been made, the latter shall have a right of action in order to be

reimbursed, as against the person on whose behalf he may have paid the bill.

CHAPTER III.—OF THE INDORSEMENT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ART. 477. The ownership of bills of exchange is transferred by indorsement.

ART. 478. An indorsement, in order to be legal, must be dated, state the condition under which the amount given is received, mention the name of the person to whose order it is drawn, and be written on the bill, a copy thereof, or on a leaf annexed to one or the other.

ART. 479. An indorsement may be made in blank, merely with the signature of the indorser, without any other indication whatever; but the rights derived from the same cannot be available, unless it is filled with all the requisites of an ordinary indorsement.

ART. 480. Bills of exchange may be indorsed before and after their presentation, and before and after their maturity.

Defaced bills cannot be indorsed.

ART. 481. In no case may the exactness of the dates be altered. Those making the alteration shall be responsible in a civil action for the damages sustained thereby. The proof of the alteration of the dates shall be made by the person who presents the objection.

ART. 482. All who indorse a bill of exchange, as well as those who have signed or accepted it, are jointly responsible to the holders as guarantors of such bill.

ART. 483. A defect or alteration in any of the requisites necessary for an ordinary indorsement, shall cause the indorsement to produce merely the rights and obligations that are derived from the contract which may have been executed.

CHAPTER IV.—OF PRESENTATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

ART. 484. In bills of exchange payable within Mexican territory, and drawn payable at sight or at a stated period, which has to be computed from sight, previous presentation thereof is necessary.

In those drawn payable at a stated day, or at a period to be computed from such time, previous presentation of the bill is optional.

ART. 485. In bills of exchange payable within Mexican territory

and whose previous presentation is necessary, such presentation must be made within the following periods, all being computed from the date of such bills:—

I. Within two months in bills drawn from any place situated within the Mexican Republic.

II. Within three months in bills drawn from any place of the United States of America or Europe.

III. Within four months in bills drawn from any other place.

ART. 486. When a bill is presented for its acceptance, the drawee should accept it, or clearly refuse his acceptance on the same day as the holder shall present it for that purpose, the drawee being permitted to state the reason why he refuses to accept the bill.

ART. 487. The following are requisites for the acceptance of bills of exchange:—

I. The words “I accept,” “We accept,” or other equivalent words that clearly indicate the acceptance;

II. The place and date of the acceptance; and,

III. The signature of the acceptor, or of the person who has sufficient power to represent him.

ART. 488. If the bill presented for its acceptance has to be paid in a place different from the residence of the acceptor, the domicile where the payment is to be made should be stated in the acceptance.

ART. 489. If bills of exchange contain a statement as to other persons from whom the acceptance must be demanded in default of the drawee, the holder, after protesting with regard to those who refuse to accept, must demand acceptance from the other persons mentioned in the bill.

ART. 490. Bills of exchange cannot be accepted conditionally, but the acceptance may be limited to a smaller amount than the one stated in them. In that case they may be protested for the remainder of the amount mentioned.

ART. 491. The acceptance of a bill of exchange obliges the acceptor to pay it, and no defense can be set up to defeat payment, excepting the falsity of the acceptance or of the bill itself.

ART. 492. If the holder of a bill does not present it for its acceptance in the cases when presentation thereof is obligatory, does not collect it at maturity, or, in default of acceptance or payment, does not have it protested on the succeeding business day, he

shall lose all his rights as against the indorsers, and he will lose them also as against the drawer, provided the latter proves that he provided sufficient funds for its payment at the opportune moment.

ART. 493. Bills of exchange not presented within the legal periods of time for their acceptance or payment, or not protested at the proper time, shall be considered as past due.

ART. 494. The periods prescribed for the presentation, acceptance, payment, or protests of bills of exchange, cannot run as against any person under legal disability therefor, but the burden of proof as to such disability shall be on the person alleging it.

ART. 495. Whoever, through their fault or neglect, permit bills of exchange to become past due on any account, shall be responsible for the consequences which may arise thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF GUARANTEE.

ART. 496. Guarantee as to a bill of exchange is understood to be the mercantile security with which someone that has to do with such bill guarantees its payment.

ART. 497. Such guarantee may be made to appear on the bill itself or in a separate document.

ART. 498. The person who executes a guarantee with regard to a bill of exchange, is bound thereby with the limitations therein stated, but if none are so stated, he shall have all the obligations of an indorser.

CHAPTER VI.—OF PAYMENT.

ART. 499. Bills of exchange must be collected and paid on the day of their maturity.

ART. 500. By common consent the amount of a bill of exchange may be paid and received before its maturity.

ART. 501. Any person paying a bill of exchange before its maturity, shall be responsible of the validity of the payment.

ART. 502. A person who pays a bill of exchange when it becomes due and without opposition from any other person, supported by a judicial writ, is presumed to have become legally relieved of his obligation.

ART. 503. The holder of a bill of exchange cannot refuse to receive a partial payment, though it may have been accepted for all its value, and in such a case he must protest as to the amount unpaid.

When a bill of exchange is not wholly paid, the holder must note thereon the amount collected, give a separate receipt therefor, and keep it in his possession until it be entirely paid.

ART. 504. Accepted bills of exchange shall be paid necessarily on the copy which may contain the acceptance.

ART. 505. Bills of exchange not accepted may be paid after their maturity on duplicates or other copies, whenever it is stated on the latter that the payment on one of them nullifies the effect of the original and of the other copies.

ART. 506. None of the persons who have had anything to do with a bill of exchange may refuse, when it is lost, to lend their name and their services in order that a new copy be issued, provided the owner of the bill will pay the costs that may accrue in obtaining such copy.

ART. 507. When a bill of exchange, whether accepted or not, is lost, and of which bill there are no duplicates or other copies, beside the right that the last holder thereof has to have it replaced by those who should do so, he may:—

I. Under his responsibility demand from the payor of the bill to deposit the value of the bill on the day of its maturity in a public establishment of credit, or in a business house in which there is mutual confidence, or in any other designated by the judge in case of disagreement;

II. To have the bill protested, if the payor refuses to deposit the amount thereof, under the same rules as for the protest in case of nonpayment;

III. To demand payment by virtue of a writ issued by the judicial authority before whom the ownership of the letter may be proven.

ART. 508. The payor of a bill of exchange may require from the holder thereof to be identified by someone residing in the place.

If the holder of a bill should refuse, or should not be able to have himself identified, the payor thereof may deposit the amount of such bill on the day when it becomes due, in a business house which he can trust, if in the place there should be no public establishment of credit:

ART. 509. Bills of exchange must be paid in the place and in the legal current money therein mentioned.

If the money mentioned in the bill should not be legal currency in the Republic, it shall be paid in its equivalent in national money, in conformity with the quotations had on the day when the bill becomes due.

CHAPTER VII.—OF PROTESTS.

ART. 510. Bills of exchange must be protested for nonacceptance and for nonpayment.

ART. 511. A protest should be successively made:—

I. At the place mentioned in the bill for its acceptance or payment;

II. At the domicile of the person who should accept or pay it;

III. At the domicile of the persons mentioned in the bill for acceptance or payment when necessary;

IV. At the domicile of the acceptor for honor.

In the absence of the drawee, of the persons to whom acceptance is recommended, or of the acceptor for honor, the steps to be taken for protesting a bill shall be effected with reference to their clerks, family servants, or some neighbor whose house is open at the place where such steps are to be taken.

ART. 512. Bills of exchange must be protested before a notary public, and if there is none at the place, before the first political authority thereof, in the presence of two witnesses.

ART. 513. The protest in writing must contain the following requisites:—

I. A literal reproduction of the bill of exchange, its acceptance, indorsements, requests, and everything else therein contained;

II. The presentation of the bill of exchange for acceptance or payment, stating whether the person that ought to accept it or pay it was present;

III. The reasons given for nonacceptance or nonpayment, if any such were given;

IV. The signature of the person on whom the presentation was made, and a statement as to his impossibility or resistance to sign, if there were any;

V. A statement of the place, date, and hour when the protest was made; and,

VI. The signature of the person who authorizes the protest.

ART. 514. A protest for nonacceptance shall be made on the day following the presentation of the bill, and a protest for nonpayment on the day following the date of its maturity.

If the days following the date of presentation, or when the bill becomes due, are not business days, the protest shall be made on the nearest business day.

ART. 515. If the person on whom the bill is drawn should become insolvent, the bill may be protested for nonpayment, even before its maturity, as soon as such insolvency is declared.

ART. 516. A certified copy of the protest, if authorized by a notary, shall be given to the holder of a bill of exchange; the original protest, if authorized by the first political authority; and in either case the bill itself shall be returned to him with an entry thereon as to its having been protested for nonacceptance or nonpayment, such entry being dated and signed by the person who may have authorized the protest.

ART. 517. The notary, or the political authority that should have made the protest in his place, shall keep the bill in his possession, without delivering it or the protest to the holder, until the sunset of the day when it was made. Meanwhile the payor has the right to present himself to pay the amount of the bill and the expenses of the protest.

ART. 518. The legal effects of a protest are:—

I. To impose on the person who gave rise to it the responsibility for expenses and damages;

II. To preserve the causes of action existing in favor of the holder against the persons who may be responsible, owing to the drawing of the bill.

ART. 519. A renouncement or any other clause which may do away with the obligation to protest a bill must be considered as of no force or effect.

CHAPTER VII.—OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOR.

ART. 520. After a bill is protested for nonacceptance or nonpayment, the acceptance or payment of another person for honor shall be allowed.

ART. 521. The acceptance or payment for honor shall be stated immediately after the protest, mentioning the person who may so

have honored the bill, and it must be subscribed by the person honoring it with the notary, or first political authority and two witnesses who must witness the act of presentation of the bill.

ART. 522. If several persons should present themselves to honor a bill, the person through whose honoring the bill would relieve a greater number of the persons liable under the bill shall be accepted.

ART. 523. Any person who, after not having accepted a bill, for which the same shall have been protested, shall present himself to pay it when due, shall be permitted to make such payment in preference to a person who merely wishes to pay it for honor.

ART. 524. A person accepting a bill of exchange to honor the parties thereto is obliged:—

I. To pay the bill, the same as if it had been drawn against him;

II. To give notice of his acceptance, by the next mail, to the person for whose honor he may have accepted the bill.

ART. 525. An acceptance for honor, while the bill remains unpaid, does not deprive the holder thereof of the rights that he may have against the other persons liable under the bill.

ART. 526. A person paying a bill to honor the parties to it becomes subrogated to the rights of the holder, with the following limitations:—

I. If he pays it on account of the drawer, the latter shall only be liable for the amounts disbursed;

II. If he pays it on account of the taker or any of the indorsers, he shall have the right to collect from the person for whose honor he made the payment, and all the others liable under the bill prior to such person;

III. A person paying for honor bills past due, cannot be subrogated greater rights than those which may be derived from bills past due.

CHAPTER IX.—RIGHTS OF THE HOLDER OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

ART. 527. All those who execute a bill of exchange are jointly liable to the holder thereof for its amount, interest, costs of protest, and other legitimate expenses.

Interest must be computed from the first business day when it may be protested for nonpayment.

ART. 528. The holder of a bill of exchange protested in due time and form, may have a right of action against all persons who executed it or against each one of them.

The indorser who pays a bill has the same right as against the prior indorsers, and as against the drawer of the bill.

When an action arising from a bill of exchange has been instituted against some of the persons liable thereon, it cannot be commenced against the rest, excepting in case of the partial or total insolvency of the defendant, and until the complete reimbursement of the bill is obtained.

ART. 529. When a bill of exchange has been protested for non-acceptance, the rights of action arising therefor may be exercised, in order that the value thereof may be secured or deposited before it becomes due.

ART. 530. Excepting those to whom the bill may have been presented for protest, all the other persons who may have had something to do with the bill shall be notified when protested, either for nonacceptance or for nonpayment, by notices which shall be forwarded by the notaries public or first public authority who may have legalized such protest.

Parties concerned in bills of exchange, who may reside in the same place where the protest is made, shall be notified thereof in the form stated and on the day following the date of such protest.

To those residing outside of the place, the notice shall be forwarded them by the next mail, as registered letter, and with the directions given by the holder of the bill.

The officer legalizing the protest shall below it state that he has notified the same, in the form and terms prescribed by this article.

ART. 531. The drawer, as well as any of the indorsers of a protested bill, may require, as soon as they shall receive notice of the protest, that the holder may receive the amount thereof, with legitimate expenses, and may deliver the bill and account of expenses.

If the drawer and indorsers shall come at the same time to make the reimbursement, the drawer shall be preferred; and when the indorsers merely come, the one who is of a prior date.

ART. 532. When the bill is not presented, protested, or notice thereof is given, in the form and terms respectively prescribed by this Code, excepting cases of superior force, there shall be lost:—

I. By the holder of the bill, all his rights against the indorsers thereof;

II. By the indorsers, each one in what concerns him his right of action against his respective transferor;

III. The holders and indorsers shall lose their rights against the drawer, whenever the latter proves that, at the maturity of the bill, he had provided the funds necessary for its payment. In this case the holder shall merely have a cause of action against the drawee.

ART. 533. Even when the bill of exchange is past due, the holder thereof shall have a right of action against any of those liable on the bill, who unduly retains in his power the funds necessary for its payment.

ART. 534. The rights of action which arise from bills of exchange to require in their respective cases the payment or security of their value, shall permit the issuance of an attachment, provided first judicial proof be had of the defendant's signature.

The proof of the signature shall not be necessary to allow the issuance of attachments against the acceptor.

ART. 535. As against the issuance of attachments under bills of exchange no other exceptions can be permitted but those of forgery, nullity, payment, compensation of a liquidated or summary judicial credit, limitation or lapse of the bill, delay or acquittance given by the plaintiff, which is to be proved by recorded deed or private document proven in court. Any other exception shall be reserved, to be heard in the ordinary proceedings, which shall take place when the summary proceedings may be declared not to be applicable to the case.

ART. 536. The amount that a creditor may deduct, or for which he may give acquittance to the debtor of a bill of exchange, shall be understood as deducted also from the other persons liable under the bill.

CHAPTER X.—OF RE-EXCHANGE AND RETURN BILL.

ART. 537. The holder of a bill of exchange which is not paid at its maturity and duly protested may reimburse himself of the amount that may be owing to him, by means of a bill drawn at sight against the drawer, or against any of the indorsers. This operation is called "re-exchange" and the new bill "return bill."

The person who pays a return bill may reimburse himself in the same manner as the prior persons liable under the original bill.

ART. 538. The return bill must be accompanied by the original bill of exchange, by the certificate of its protest, and by the account of the return bill.

ART. 539. The account of the return bill must indicate:—

I. The total amount of the original bill of exchange with the interest from the date of its maturity;

II. The expenses of protest, commission, brokerage, revenue stamps, and letter postage;

III. The person against whom the return bill is drawn; and

IV. The price of re-exchange.

ART. 540. The price of re-exchange is determined as regards the drawer by the current exchange quoted, as between the place where the bill is payable and the place on which it is drawn; and with regard to the indorsers, by the current exchange quoted between the place where the bill was delivered; or negotiated by the indorsers, and that on which the return bill is drawn.

ART. 541. The price of re-exchange shall be certified by a broker, and in the places where there is none, by two merchants.

ART. 542. Several accounts for the return bill cannot be made on the same bill. Said accounts of the return bill shall be paid in turn by each one of the indorsers, and lastly by the drawer.

ART. 543. Re-exchanges may not be accumulated on the same bill. Each one of the indorsers shall bear what corresponds to him, and thus successively up to the drawer.

ART. 544. Interest on the expenses of protest and other legitimate expenses comprised in the return bill account, do not begin to be due until the day when the judicial proceedings are instituted.

TITLE IX.—OF DRAFTS, DUEBILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, CHECKS, AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.

CHAPTER I.—OF DRAFTS, DUEBILLS, AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

ART. 545. A draft contains a contract, not of exchange, whereby some person is ordered to pay or deliver a certain sum to the order of another person.

A duebill contains the obligation of a merchant to deliver to the order of another merchant a certain amount of money or goods.

ART. 546. Drafts, duebills, and promissory notes drawn to order must contain:—

- I. The date and place of their execution;
- II. The name and signature of the person liable thereunder;
- III. The amount of money or goods that are to be delivered;
- IV. The date and place where the delivery is to be made;
- V. The person to whose order the document is drawn;
- VI. The mercantile operation, out of which they arise, if they are not executed by one merchant in favor of another merchant;
- VII. If their value has been received, agreed upon, on account, or proceeds from some other operation.

ART. 547. Promissory notes not drawn to the order of someone are not mercantile documents; wherefore they do not give rise to any other causes of action, but the ordinary one which the holder thereof may have against the person executing such documents, because the latter may owe him a certain amount in money or goods, independently of the right of action which the promissory note may have given rise to, if said promissory note had been drawn to the order of anyone.

ART. 548. Promissory notes not drawn to order may not be indorsed, and any indorsement made thereon is null and does not give rise to any right of action.

ART. 549. All the provisions referring to bills of exchange about maturity, indorsement, payment, protest, and others appropriate, are applicable to drafts, duebills, promissory notes, and orders in writing.

ART. 550. An omission to protest a promissory note frees the indorsers, but not the person drawing and signing it, who has all the obligations of the drawer and drawee.

ART. 551. Duebills and promissory notes cannot be drawn at sight and to bearer, excepting subject to and in conformity with the law concerning "Institutions of Credit."

CHAPTER II.—OF CHECKS.

ART. 552. Any person who has any sum of money at his disposal in possession of a merchant or of an establishment of credit, may dispose of it in his own favor or in favor of a third person, by means of an order of payment called "check."

ART. 553. A check must contain:—

- I. The designation of the place and date of its execution;
- II. The name of the merchant, company, or bank on whom it is drawn;
- III. The name of the person in whose favor it is drawn, or a statement to the effect that it is payable to bearer;
- IV. The sum drawn, stated in words and figures;
- V. The name and signature of the drawer.

ART. 554. In order that a check may be valid, it is furthermore necessary:—

I. That the drawer may have funds of his own at his disposal in the possession of the merchant, company, or bank, at least equal to the amount stated in the check, at the date when it was drawn;

II. That he should be authorized to dispose of his funds in that manner.

ART. 555. Checks shall be separated from stub books that the merchants, companies, or banks may deliver to their creditors in account current or by deposit, for the purpose of authorizing them to draw in that form.

ART. 556. Checks drawn in favor of a specific person cannot be indorsed. Those drawn payable to bearer may be transferred by simple delivery thereof.

ART. 557. Checks are not susceptible of being accepted or protested, nor may their payment be suspended or refused merely from a failure of notice from the drawer, if he has funds in hands of the drawee. In case that they do not fill the legal requisites, the drawee may refuse to pay the checks, stating on their back the reasons for such refusal.

ART. 558. The holder of a check should present it for payment within the eight days immediately following its date, if it is drawn in the same city. To that period of time a day may be added for each 100 kilometers of distance between the place where the check was drawn and where it is to be paid, if they are different.

ART. 559. The holder or owner of a check not presented within the legal period, shall lose all his rights of action against the drawer, if, through insolvency or suspension of payments of the drawee, occurring after said period, said document should not be paid.

ART. 560. The payment of checks in favor of a stated person

shall be evidenced by the receipt thereof placed on the back by said person. The latter, if unknown, must prove his identity, as is prescribed with reference to bills of exchange. The payment of checks to bearer may be evidenced by the mere fact of the drawee having them in his possession, and the same of those that may be drawn simultaneously in favor of a stated person or bearer.

ART. 561. A drawee is not responsible for the abuses committed with the checks given to his creditors to draw on him, provided it is shown that the check paid is of those that he gave; nor may he detain, without a judicial order, the payment of a check drawn to order, on the ground of its having been lost or stolen.

ART. 562. By the mere fact of the drawee having refused to pay a check drawn against him, the holder or owner thereof may avail himself of his rights of action to require by summary proceedings from the drawer the return of the amount of the check and the corresponding indemnity or damages.

ART. 563. The same causes of action, and in the same form, belong to the drawer of the check against the drawee who refused payment, whenever the fault of the latter does not consist in the omission of any of the requisites specified in the foregoing articles.

CHAPTER III.—LETTERS OF CREDIT.

ART. 564. A letter of credit is a document given by a merchant in favor of another person and against another merchant, requesting him to deliver to such person the money that he may ask up to a certain specified amount, and within a specifically stated period.

ART. 565. A letter of credit may not be executed to bearer nor to the order of anyone, but in favor of a specified person. The latter is obliged to prove his identity, if the payor should require it.

ART. 566. When the maximum of the sum stated in the letter of credit has been delivered to the holder, or when the period therein mentioned has expired, the letter is no longer valid.

ART. 567. Letters of credit should not be accepted, nor may they be protested in whole or in part. The holders of such letters have no rights to enforce against the persons to whom they are addressed, if they should not comply therewith in their entirety or partially.

ART. 568. Neither may the holder of a letter of credit have any right to enforce against the merchant who gave him the letter, un-

less he has left the amount thereof in his possession, has given him security therefor, or is his creditor up to said amount, because in those cases such merchant will be responsible to him for the amount specified in said letter and the damages accruing, excepting in case of the insolvency of the merchant to whom the letter is addressed, provided that the one signing it should not know of such insolvency, at the date when the letter was delivered.

ART. 569. If the letter of credit is only partly complied with, the preceding provisions shall be applicable in a relative manner.

ART. 570. A person who gives a letter of credit is under the obligation to repay the payor the sum that he may have delivered by virtue thereof, provided the amount paid does not exceed the sum stated in the letter, and the payment has not been effected after the period stated therein.

ART. 571. If the holder of a letter of credit has not deposited the amount mentioned therein, given security therefor, or is a creditor to that amount of the person giving such letter, the latter may at any time revoke his order given to the payor.

ART. 572. The holder of a letter of credit is under the obligation to repay to the person signing the letter of credit the sum that he may have collected, the exchange of money, if there should be any, and the interest agreed upon or that of six per cent, if no agreement exists as to interest.

ART. 573. The holder of a letter of credit who receives its total or partial amount must deliver it to the payor with the corresponding receipt.

ART. 574. If the holder has not made use of the letter of credit within the time stated therein, he must return it to the person who gave it, or in default thereof a receipt from the person to whom it was addressed; and while this is not done, he is obliged to give security for or deposit the amount of such letter.

ART. 575. Letters of credit may be given for the delivery to the holder of merchandise or other things of value; in such cases, the respective obligation shall be computed by the price of these things or merchandise.

TITLE XIII.—OF MONEY.

ART. 635. The basis of mercantile money is the Mexican dollar, and upon that basis shall all the operations of business and all exchanges be effected.

ART. 636. This same basis shall serve for all contracts made abroad and that are to be fulfilled in the Mexican Republic, as well as for the money drawn from other countries.

ART. 637. Foreign money, either in metal or currency, shall not have any other value in the Republic than its market value.

ART. 638. No one may be obliged to receive foreign money.

ART. 639. Paper money, bank notes, and titles of foreign debt, may not be the object of mercantile acts in the Republic, unless they are merely considered as simple merchandise; but they may be the object of purely civil contracts.

TITLE XIV.—OF INSTITUTIONS OF CREDIT.

ART. 640. Institutions of credit shall be regulated by a special law, and while said law is issued, none of such institutions may be established in the Republic, without obtaining previous authorization therefor from the Treasury Department, and without having a contract relative thereto approved, in every such case, by the Congress of the Union.

CIVIL CODE OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

The Civil Code of the Federal District now in force was approved on the 31st of March, 1884, and took effect on June 1 of the same year. It repealed the Civil Code approved December 13, 1870, and all former civil laws. The Civil Code is only applicable in the Federal District and the Territories of Lower California and Tepic. The States have their separate legislation, but most of them have adopted the Civil Code of the Federal District, with slight modifications and amendments.

The following general principles laid down in said Civil Code are to be found in the Civil Codes of nearly all the States, and may be useful for reference:—

PRELIMINARY TITLE.—OF THE LAW AND ITS EFFECTS, WITH THE GENERAL RULES FOR ITS APPLICATION.

ART. 1. Civil law is equal for all, without distinction of persons or sexes, excepting in the cases specifically prescribed.

ART. 2. All laws, regulations, circulars, or any other general legal provisions, for general observance, issued by the authorities, shall be binding and take effect on the day of their promulgation, in the places wherein it should be made.

ART. 3. If the law, regulation, circular, or other general legal provision, fixes the day when it must begin to be observed, it shall be binding from that day, even if published before.

ART. 4. In order that a law, regulation, circular, or general legal provision, shall be considered as promulgated and binding at the places where the authority who makes the promulgation does not reside, the time shall be computed at the rate of one day for each twenty kilometers of distance; if there should be a fraction that exceeds one-half the distance already stated, one more day shall be computed.

ART. 5. No law nor prescription of the government shall have a retroactive effect.

ART. 6. The renouncement of laws in general is of no avail, nor is the special renouncement of prohibitive laws or of public interest.

ART. 7. Acts executed against the tenor of prohibitive laws shall be null and void, if said laws do not provide otherwise.

ART. 8. A law is not abrogated or repealed, except by another succeeding or posterior law.

ART. 9. Lack of use, custom, or a contrary practice cannot be alleged as against the observance of a law.

ART. 10. Laws that establish exceptions to general rules are not applicable to any case that is not expressly specified in the laws themselves.

ART. 11. Judicial capacity is acquired by a person from his birth; but from the moment that an individual is procreated he is considered under the protection of the law, and he is held as born for the purposes specified in this Code.

ART. 12. Laws regarding the condition and capacity of persons are obligatory on Mexicans of the Federal District and Territory of Lower California, even when residing abroad, with regards to the acts that are to be executed wholly, or in part, within the District and Territory already mentioned.

ART. 13. With regard to real estate situated in the Federal District and in Lower California, Mexican laws shall be applicable thereto, even if owned by foreigners.

ART. 14. With regard to the form or external formalities of contracts, wills, and every recorded document, the laws of the country where they were executed shall be applicable thereto. Nevertheless, Mexicans or foreigners, residing outside of the Federal District or of California, shall be free to bind themselves according to the forms and formalities prescribed by Mexican law, in those cases where the act has to be executed within said District or Territory.

ART. 15. Laws which affect public policy and good customs cannot be altered or avoided, as far as their effects are concerned, by any agreement entered into between private parties.

ART. 16. The obligations and rights arising from contracts or wills executed abroad, by Mexicans of the District and California, shall be regulated by the provisions of this Code, whenever said acts have to be performed within said District and Territory.

ART. 17. If the contracts or wills referred to in the foregoing

article should be executed by a foreigner and should have to be executed within the District or California, the persons executing them shall be free to select the law to which the internal solemnity of the act must be subject, if the property in question is of a personal nature. As far as real property is concerned, the provisions of article 13 must be complied with.

ART. 18. The presentation of bills and the adoption of laws are regulated by the prescriptions of the political Constitution of the Republic.

ART. 19. A person relying for his rights on foreign laws must prove their existence and their application to the case under consideration.

ART. 20. Whenever a judicial controversy cannot be decided, either by a literal construction or by its spirit or a liberal construction thereof, it must be decided according to the general principles of law, as applied to the circumstances of the case.

ART. 21. In case of a conflict of judicial principles, and when there is no express law for a special case, the controversy shall be decided in favor of the person who tries to avoid sustaining damage, and not in favor of the person who wishes to obtain gain. If the conflict is between two equal legal principles, or of the same class, the decision shall be rendered so as to give the greatest equity possible between the parties concerned.

ART. 22. Ignorance of laws duly promulgated cannot serve as an excuse, and may not benefit anyone.

FIRST BOOK.—OF PERSONS.

TITLE FIRST.—OF MEXICANS AND FOREIGNERS.

ART. 23. Mexicans are those persons specified in article 30; foreigners are those specified in article 33; and citizens, those specified in article 34 of the political Constitution of the Mexican United States.

ART. 24. Change of nationality does not produce retroactive effects.

ART. 25. All Mexicans, as well as all foreigners, residing in the District or in California, may be sued before the courts of this country, on account of any obligations which they may have contracted with Mexicans or foreigners, within or outside of the Republic.

ART. 26. They may also be sued before said courts, even if they do not reside in the places already mentioned, if they have therein any property affected by the obligations contracted, or if the same have to be executed in said places.

TITLE SECOND.—OF DOMICILE.

ART. 27. The domicile of a person is the place where he customarily resides; in default thereof, it is the place where he has the principal office for his business. In default of one or the other, the domicile of a person is considered to be the place where he may be found.

ART. 28. Public employes have their domicile at the place where they perform their duties. Those who accidentally find themselves in a town performing some commission, do not thereby acquire a domicile there, but they keep the one corresponding to them in conformity with the first portion of article 27, if they have no fixed place for the performance of their duties.

ART. 29. Persons in active military service have their domicile in the place wherein they may serve.

ART. 30. The domicile of a minor not declared of age is the domicile of the person under whose charge he is by virtue of the law.

ART. 31. The domicile of a minor not under the control of his parents, and of a person of age but under disability, is the domicile of the guardian.

ART. 32. The domicile of a married woman, if not legally separated from her husband, is the domicile of the latter; if she is separated, it is subject to the rules established in the preceding articles.

ART. 33. Individuals serving a person and residing at his or her house, whether they are minors or of age, have the domicile of the persons whom they serve; but if they are minors, and have property in charge of a guardian, their domicile, as far as that property is concerned, is that of their guardian.

ART. 34. The domicile of persons sentenced to suffer punishment in some specified place, is the town where they may endure their sentence, as far as the judicial relations after the sentence are concerned; as far as the former ones are concerned, they shall preserve the last which they may have had.

ART. 35. The wife and children of one under sentence of impris-

onment, who do not accompany him to the place where he may be confined, cannot have as domicile the one of the husband and father, but their own in conformity with the regulations established in the foregoing articles.

ART. 36. The domicile of corporations, companies, and establishments constituted under the law, is the place where their management or direction is situated; excepting when their by-laws or special laws should provide otherwise, provided that the domicile therein mentioned may be within the territorial district subject to this Code.

ART. 37. The regulations about domicile established in the preceding articles, do not deprive parties of the right which they have to fix the place where the obligation has to be performed, or in which they may be considered as domiciled, provided that such designation is not prohibited by law.

TITLE THIRD.—OF MORAL PERSONS.

ART. 38. The following are moral persons and as such have a judicial standing:—

I. The Nation, the States, and the Municipalities.

II. Temporary or perpetual companies or corporations established for some purpose or for some object of public utility, or of public and private utility jointly.

III. Civil or mercantile companies organized in conformity with the law.

ART. 39. No company or corporation has any standing before the law, if not legally authorized or permitted.

ART. 40. Companies or corporations that have a standing before the law, may exercise all civil rights relative to the legitimate interests of their organization.

ART. 41. No moral person may enjoy the privileges which the law grant to those under some disability.

ART. 42. Companies of private interest are subject to the prescriptions applicable to partnership.

THE SANITARY CODE.

The Sanitary Code was approved on the 15th day of July, 1891. Some of its provisions took effect on the 1st of August, 1891, others on the 14th of November, 1891, and the remainder on the 1st of January, 1892. It is now in force and is applicable throughout the whole Republic.

The following provisions of said Code may prove useful for reference:—

TITLE I.

CHAPTER I.—OF PORTS.

ART. 14. Mexican Consuls abroad, when issuing the documents referred to in article 61 and those on the same subject in the General Ordinance for Custom Houses at present in force, must likewise issue for any ship destined to one or more ports of the Republic, a bill of health in the terms specified in the special regulations and circulars relative thereto, with the understanding that the declaration as to health must be made by the appropriate Board, if there should be one in the locality, and that the duties of the Consul in that regard consist merely in certifying to the legal existence of the Board of Health and authenticity of the declaration thereof, or that there is no such Board at the port from which the vessel may sail. For each patent that the Consul may issue in that regard they shall charge two dollars.

ART. 15. All vessels arriving at the ports shall be visited and examined, without which requisite no communication shall be held with them, nor will any person nor any portion of the cargo be permitted to be landed, in conformity with article 70, subdivision 1, of the Custom House Ordinance.

The visit shall immediately be made to every vessel, including men-of-war, from sunrise to sunset, and even at night, whenever the case is urgent, as upon the arrival of mails, shipwrecks, and forced arrival.

The Executive may exempt from the visit and examination any vessels that are not required to carry a bill of health, whenever no danger to the public health may accrue thereby.

This exemption shall not be absolute and shall cease completely whenever some sickness exist which might be propagated in the coast or places in the nearest vicinity.

ART. 19. Maritime quarantines are proper with regard to Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, or other disease that the Executive may consider as causing alarm, after having received a report thereon from the Board; and they are divided according to the urgency of the danger into rigorous quarantine or of simple observation; the first, that shall be observed at the port where a lazaretto may be established, shall consist in the transfer of the passengers and crew to such lazaretto, in the discharge of the ship at the same point or at an appropriate place, in its disinfection and that of the merchandise and baggage; the second class shall consist merely in preventing free communication with the vessel for a period of time, which depends on the duration of the disease prevailing, and in the disinfection of the clothing and articles susceptible of transmitting the infection whenever it may be deemed proper.

ART. 20. The reasons which shall determine whether one or another class of quarantine shall be adopted shall be, for rigorous quarantine: the existence of sick person on board during the voyage or upon the arrival of the vessel, the mere coming from a place infested or suspected of having the disease, or the fact of having touched at some port in which either of these circumstances exist.

ART. 21. Quarantines of observation may be reduced even to three days when the duration of the voyage has been equal or greater than the initiatory stage of the disease whose spreading it is intended to prevent, provided that the condition of the vessel may be good and that it may bring a physician on board.

ART. 22. Quarantines for yellow fever from foreign ports must be instituted at all places of the Mexican Coast, even where the black vomit may be epidemic, during those periods when no cases of that disease may exist at the port of arrival.

ART. 23. The conditions under which quarantine for yellow fever may be established are the following: That the restrictions must principally be made with reference to the merchandise, baggage, and

vessel, and that all of these things must be thoroughly disinfected. With regard to the passengers, they shall merely be obliged to remain on board during a quarantine of observation, and, rather than keep those in good health at the lazaretto, in case of rigorous quarantine, it shall be preferable to oblige them, after having had their clothing and baggage disinfected, to be transferred immediately to a place which, owing to its elevation above the level of the sea, may be free from epidemics of that disease.

ART. 24. In cases of yellow fever the quarantines of observation must last from seven to ten days, and in cases of rigorous quarantines, from ten to fifteen full days.

ART. 25. Quarantines for cholera shall take effect with regard to persons and to things; the cases of choleric diarrhea must be carefully inquired into and those subject to it must be classed as suffering cholera.

ART. 26. Quarantines of observation in cases of cholera may last up to seven days, and rigorous quarantines from seven to ten full days, and the disinfection referred to in article 19 must be carried into effect.

ART. 27. As regards other infecto-contagious diseases, the provisions of prophylaxy shall consist in sanitary inspection, keeping the sick apart until they have entirely recovered, at the lazarettos if there should be any, or in separate dwellings apart from the locality, and in the disinfection of the articles and merchandise that may require such disinfection.

ART. 28. All things very dangerous for contagious diseases and whose disinfection does not offer any security, shall be destroyed by fire.

ART. 29. The disinfection of other things or substances susceptible of being contaminated, shall be made under the conditions determined by special regulations.

ART. 30. Whenever any vessel shall leave a Mexican port, the proper Board, or one of the persons constituting it whom such Board may designate, shall make the visit prior to the sailing of the vessel and shall issue the bill of health in conformity with articles 15, 16, and 17.

CHAPTER II.—OF LAZARETTOS.

ART. 31. At the ports designated by the Executive, lazarettos shall be established, the same to be subject in their construction, conditions, and management to the provisions of special regulations.

TITLE II.—SANITARY SERVICE IN FRONTIER TOWNS.

ART. 32. Land quarantines shall only be proper in regard to Asiatic cholera or to any other epidemic which may be considered by the Executive as causing alarm, after a report thereon by the Board, and shall consist in sanitary cordons.

ART. 33. These cordons shall be situated at points that may overlook traffic, the persons composing them to be located at a distance of four kilometers from an inhabited place, and when the situation of the locality does not permit such an arrangement, then at the greatest possible distance.

SEC. 34. The duration of a quarantine, however it may be applied, shall be seven days, and shall be spent by the passengers in appropriate places, situated at some distance from the cordon and from the nearest town, and therein shall be carried out the disinfection of the merchandise and articles that may require it.

ART. 35. Whenever it should not be possible to establish a quarantine for the period mentioned, it shall be substituted by a rigorous medical inspection and the appropriate disinfection of the passengers, animals, merchandise, and other articles susceptible of being contaminated.

ART. 36. Foreign cattle, or their parts, that enter into Mexico shall come provided with a certificate to the effect that they do not bring any infecto-contagious disease, issued by a veterinary legally authorized thereto; this document shall be certified to by the Mexican Consul residing in the State whence the cattle are to be sent.

ART. 37. The health certificates to which reference is had in the foregoing article do not free the cattle from being examined regarding their health by Mexican veterinary surgeons, such examination to be made at places situated in such a manner as to prevent the propagation of diseases that may be transmissible.

ART. 38. If upon examination it shall be determined that the animals are liable to have contagious diseases, they may all be subject to quarantine, until it is proved conclusively that they are healthy.

ART. 39. It is not permitted that any animals shall enter this country, whenever it is ascertained that they have any infectious disease that is contagious.

ART. 40. In order to carry into effect the provisions already stated, a section of Veterinary Medicine shall be established in the places of the frontier and at the ports wherever there is a greater importation and exportation of cattle.

ART. 41. After competent international treaties shall have been entered into, an endeavor shall be made to establish appropriate places for the examination of animals. Said places shall be divided into three departments: one for healthy animals, another for those that are suspected to be diseased, and the third for diseased animals.

ART. 42. In order to prevent the crossing of the Mexican frontier from abroad by cattle, or parts of the same, that might carry the contagion contracted in this country, the parties concerned are hereby instructed to have them examined by veterinary surgeons.

ART. 43. The veterinary surgeon making the examination shall issue a certificate as to their condition of health, which document may be legalized by the proper foreign consul.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES BY THE RAILROADS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY, }
 . AND COMMERCE OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. }
 BUREAU THIRD.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:—

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the Mexican United States, to its inhabitants—

KNOW YE: That in pursuance with the constitutional power given to the Executive and in conformity with the law of December 16, of 1881, I have deemed it proper to issue the following:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF HUMAN DEAD BODIES BY THE RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

CHAPTER I.—CONDITIONS THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH BY PERSONS WHO PETITION TO SEND CORPSES BY RAIL.

ART. 1. The dead body that it is the intention to send by a railway train, in conformity with the provisions of these regulations, shall be placed within box of zinc, lead, or galvanized iron, whose sides shall have at least three millimeters in thickness; such box shall be completely filled with a mixture in equal parts of wooden sawdust and sulphate of zinc, or, if these substances are not to be found, it shall be filled with a mixture of coal dust and tanning bark called cascalote. The box shall be hermetically sealed, and shall be placed within another wooden one, whose sides, top, and bottom may be at least three millimeters in thickness, and shall be held together by means of screws or nails. The interstices remaining between both boxes shall also be filled with the absorbent and disinfectant powder which has already been mentioned.

CHAPTER II.—RULES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS BY THE AUTHORITIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

ART. 2. In conformity with what is prescribed in articles 4 and 9, the appropriate Mexican consul, in case that the dead body comes from abroad, and otherwise, the political authority nearest to the station where the dead body is to be put on board the cars, shall issue a permit for its transportation, subject, however, to these regulations and under the following conditions. These permits must necessarily state:—

I. The Christian name and surname of the deceased.

II. The age at which he died.

III. The date of his death.

IV. The disease which caused his death, as stated in the certificate issued by some physician, or, in default thereof, by a competent person.

V. The name of the place or station for shipment, and the place for the destination of the dead body, stating the station where the body is to be taken out of the cars.

VI. The name of the person who shall have asked for the transportation, whose petition, that must necessarily be made in writing, shall remain among the records of the office that may issue the permit.

VII. The name of the person who should accompany the dead body.

ART. 3. Under no pretext whatever shall a permit be issued for the transportation by rail of persons who may have died from typhus, typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or Asiatic cholera. The transportation of dead bodies of persons who may have died of black vomit, shall merely be permitted to places that, owing to their elevation above sea level and other climatic circumstances, may be beyond the reach of that disease.

No permit shall be issued in case that the dead body is in an advanced state of putrefaction.

CHAPTER III.—RULES THAT RAILWAY COMPANIES MUST OBSERVE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

ART. 4. Dead bodies of persons shall only be taken in a special car, provided that they shall be in coffins perfectly sealed and packed in conformity with the provisions of article 1 of these Regulations, it being a prerequisite for their admission to have the proper permit, as provided in article 2. Some adult person must accompany each dead body, and said person shall present the permit to the station agent, before making the transportation of the dead body to the station, so that it may not remain there in case that said station agent should have any difficulty to admit it.

When the dead body has been shipped, the person accompanying it may take passage in the wagon conveying it, provided he shall pay his fare beforehand.

ART. 5. If through some circumstance there should be no special car for the transportation of the body, it shall be effected by carrying the body and the person who accompanies it in a freight train, provided the freight does not consist of alimentary substance, but never in a passenger train. In all cases the car occupied by the coffin shall go at the end of the train, and as far as possible from the passenger car that usually goes with the freight train.

ART. 6. If the permit issued by the authority is not in conform-

ity with what is provided in article 2, the station agent shall refuse to take it on board, and shall enter on the permit the reason why he will not allow that the dead body be put on board.

ART. 7. Under no circumstance will it be allowed, either upon the departure or at the arrival of the train, that the dead body shall remain in the station longer than the time strictly necessary for its shipment or debarkation.

ART. 8. The cars used for the funeral service shall be disinfected at the expense of the parties concerned, after the transportation shall have been effected, by sprinkling over its interior a solution of fenic acid or of chloride of labarraque. The solution of fenic acid shall contain five per cent of the acid.

ART. 9. When the body comes from abroad, its transportation through the Republic cannot be permitted, if presentation is not made of a certificate from the Mexican consul residing at the place whence it comes, as it is provided in article 2 of these Regulations, without which formalities such transportation will not be permitted, it being the duty of the local authorities of the frontier or Mexican ports through which the dead body is to be entered, to prevent in such case its introduction into the Republic.

Given at the Palace of the Executive Power of the Union at Mexico on the 10th of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To citizen Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce.

And I communicate it to you for your knowledge and other purposes.

Liberty and Constitution: Mexico, March 10, 1887.

PACHECO.

PORT CHARGES.

PORT OF VERA CRUZ.

This port is situated in latitude 19° 12' 38.30" north and 96° 6' 30" longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich, in the State of Veracruz and on the Gulf of Mexico.

The loading and unloading of ships is effected at this port by means of barges and boats, and the charge is \$1.00 per ton of 1,000 kilograms placed on the wharf; and to bring the freight to the square in front, six and a quarter cents for each package that does not exceed twelve arrobas (300 pounds), and if they are larger they are estimated as two, three, or more packages. From the square to the warehouse or railway station 75 cents is charged for each wagon load, including the men who load, each wagon load being a ton. If the barge or boat has a piece of machinery that, owing to its volume, prevents making a full load, the charge will be for a full boat, and in this case the price varies according to the size of the boat.

The workmen in the port get \$2.00 in sailing vessels and \$2.50 in steamers, working from 6 A. M. till 6 P. M., and on extraordinary occasions 50 cents per hour.

In this port ships up to 25 English draught may enter.

The Mautla bar has from 4½ to 5 feet, and the Tecolutla bar has from 5 to 6 feet, so that the traffic through those points is only effected by small vessels of 4 feet draught.

Ships on entering and leaving this port need not to be towed, and, although the railway company has three steam tugs, they are exclusively used for the service of their own freight vessels, so as to load and unload more rapidly.

Sailing and steam vessels that have no buoys in the bay may use those belonging to other persons, provided they are unoccupied, upon paying \$8.00 per day, according to arrangement stipulated with the consignees of the various lines who may have said buoys.

For change of anchorage the sum of \$4.00 is charged, the operation being made with a pilot on board, provided the change shall be considered as improving the safety of the ship, and the captain may so demand it; but if the vessel is in a bad place owing to the mistake of the pilot, then it is his duty to do the work without any compensation.

Owing to the works that are being erected in this port to give great security to the ships, the old northern channel is being closed up with a dyke, and ships cannot enter excepting through the southern channel.

The Mexican Railway charges one dollar to load a ton from their iron pier to the side of the ship that may be receiving freight, and *vice versa* for unloading or importation.

If boats not belonging to the company are employed, then only 50 cents are paid to said company for each ton loaded or unloaded through their pier, using the gearing, etc., that it owns.

When the imported merchandise is not cleared at the proper time through the maritime custom house,* and it has to be deposited in the warehouses, instead of being loaded directly in the cars of the railway, then it pays 50 cents more per ton when taken into the cars. All the loading and unloading from the wharf and custom house to the stores or warehouses of the owners and consignees is done by *cargadores*, or carriers, at the following rates:

12½ cents for a package weighing up to 151 pounds, or 68½ kilograms.

25 cents for a package from 152 to 253 pounds, or 69 to 114½ kilograms.

50 cents from 254 to 379 pounds, or 115 to 172 kilograms.

\$1.00 from 380 to 505½ pounds, or 172½ to 227½ kilograms.

And so on successively until \$10 is charged for packages from 1,281 to 2,534½ pounds, or 1,035 to 1,150 kilograms.

PORT OF TUXPAN.

This port is situated in the State of Veracruz, at latitude 20° 58' north and longitude 97° 18' 30" west of the meridian of Greenwich.

In this port the loading of ships is generally effected with large boats of from 12 to 25 tons burden and rafts of 40 tons. Vessels of little draught that can pass the bar, unload from the side of the fiscal wharf within the river.

Generally the cost of loading or unloading is from two dollars and a half per ton of freight, when it comprises articles such as corn, dyewoods, etc.

For other articles the cost varies. Ships loading cut wood receive it in the form of rafts, which are made up in the river and are towed to the side of the ship. The towing is done either by boats with oars or sometimes by a steam tug.

The cost of towing and getting to the side of the vessel is at the rate of one dollar per large log; and these are usually a ton in weight.

The workmen around the port get two dollars per day and their board, if they work on a ship loading wood. The stevedore who directs the work generally gets three dollars per day.

In the days when, owing to bad weather, no work can be done, and the workmen remain on board without returning to land, they get one dollar per day. The workmen who labor on board of the mail steamers, as their work has to be done more expeditiously, receive two dollars and fifty cents per day, and the fractions of a day in the same proportion, their salary never being less than one dollar and fifty cents for each fraction of a day.

Workmen who work on land get from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day, according to the kind of work that they do, their work on wood being what is most paid.

In order to enter into the river, the vessels for unloading ships generally get towed in, although in many cases when there is favorable winds that is not needed.

The cost of towing varies according to the arrangements made in each case, and depends on the state of the bar and time, the draught of the ship and its size. The price generally charged for towing is from fifty to seventy-five cents per registered ton, without it exceeding one dollar per ton. In such cases the ship is towed from the entrance of the bay to the town of Tuxpan, which is a distance approximately of ten miles. Ships that load in the Casones and Tecolutla bars, that are also of the jurisdiction of the port of Tuxpan, generally take up mahogany, cedar, and dyewoods. In these places the operations are effected in the same manner and under the same conditions as in Tuxpan.

Vessels entering the river have to pass the bar, which is movable

and changes every time that the time varies, wherefore its depth is very irregular. The bar has from 5 to 7 feet in depth, and the bottom is made up of hard sand. From the bar to the mouth of the river the depth varies from 8 and 10 feet, according to the wind that blows. The bottom continues to increase, progressively, from the mouth of the river up to the fiscal wharf, where it has some 37 feet.

In this river there is no expense for wharfage, buoys, nor change of anchorage, excepting pilot fees, according to regulation.

Whenever a boat goes out of the river and cannot leave the bar, owing to bad weather, or because the ship that it is to unload is not ready to do so, twenty per cent of the amount chargeable for unloading will be collected.

When the boat for unloading leaves the bar, or, owing to bad weather, or for any other reason beyond the control of the crew, cannot leave all or a portion of the freight, there must be paid the cost of all that it carries to the ship, and half for what it returns to the port.

PORT OF ALVARADO.

This port is situated in the State of Veracruz; near the mouth of the Papaloapam River is the town of Alvarado, which is situated at latitude $18^{\circ} 46' 30''$ north and longitude $95^{\circ} 41'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading are done at this port by means of vessels that have no more than 9 feet of draught, so as to reach the wharf; when their draught is larger, they are loaded and unloaded by means of small canoes, or small boats without keels, and built expressly to navigate in rivers. It is a custom among the sailors, or people who man the boats, to divide in equal portions the amount paid them for their work, and a similar sum is collected for the boat that they use in unloading. This payment, so made, never exceeds one dollar and fifty cents per day for each person working in the port and on board of the vessel.

Work on land is paid at the rate of 4 cents per package of 8 arrobas (200 lbs.), although sometimes as high as 9 cents are charged, this being the maximum, according to the distance that they may have to go on land. Vessels having freight on board for the interior places along the river, that generally have three men,

charge from 19 to 75 cents per package of 200 lbs., and take and deliver their load on the side of the vessels, but always the loading and unloading is paid by the one doing that work, as well as the fee to be paid for the merchandise that they may bring; and the freight is divided into five portions, as follows: One and a half for the boat, one and a half for the head man, and the rest is divided among the boatmen in equal parts.

Ordinary freight up to Tlacotalpam (which is a town of importance at a distance of eighteen maritime leagues from Alvarado, up the river) is as follows: In vessels, like canoes, boats, and rafts, 19 cents per package of 8 arrabas (200 lbs.), and in the steamers, 25 cents.

The wharfage fees in this place are $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each two packages of 200 lbs. These are fees that the municipality charges and the only ones that are borne by the merchandise in transit through the railway, except tobacco in its natural state and ready for the market; all merchandise for town consumption that goes through the river, pays two kinds of duties, wherein are included those belonging to the Federal government.

The bar of Alvarado has 12 English feet of water in low tide, and sometimes has had up to 18 feet in some places at high tide. Generally, ships with 12 feet draught go out without any risk. If the vessels are towed to go up the river, it costs them \$20 or \$30, according to the size of the vessels. They are towed in and out in summer, when the currents have great velocity, as sometimes they run up to five miles per hour. In order to enter a port, they never require to be towed to it, and the services of a pilot are the only ones required.

Ships shall furthermore pay, beside the duties payable at the harbor master's office, the municipal fees, that are never more than \$2.50.

There are no extraordinary charges on vessels at this port excepting those stipulated in the regulations, which are the following:—

Office fee or roll for vessels of more than 30 tons burden.....	\$3 50
From 20 to 30 tons.....	1 00
From 12 to 20 tons.....	50
Not over 10 tons.....	25

The pilot's fee for a national vessel is	\$4 00
For a foreign vessel, for each foot of draught	2 50
In any of those cases the fees of the boat that brings the pilot must be paid; these are	6 00

When a national vessel enters this port, without asking for a pilot, and anchors in a place not secure, and which is dangerous for it and for the other vessels, the harbor master may require that a pilot shall go on board and place the ship in a secure place, and then it must pay just the same as if it had taken the pilot outside of the bar.

In the river the pilot's fees up to the port of Tlaco- talpam, on national vessels	\$ 6 00
On foreign vessels	12 00

Finally, there are fees payable on bills of health, as follows:—

On foreign and national vessels going to a foreign port	\$4 00
On national vessels going to ports of the Republic	2 00
And if they are going to a port in the same State	1 00

PORT OF COATZACOALCOS.

This port is situated in the State of Veracruz, near the mouth of the river bearing the same name, and whose bar is found at latitude $18^{\circ} 7' 54''$ north and at longitude $94^{\circ} 27' 07''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

There is no wharf in this port, and that is why the vessels anchor in the middle of the river, and the boats approach them on their sides and unload and land the cargo, and *vice versa*. In the port of Minatitlan there are no wharves; that is why the ships anchor off the shore, and unload by means of rafts.

In this port there are no large rafts, and the small boats, that are used to load and unload, charge at the rate of five to ten cents per package, according to their weight and size, and the cargo is taken into the interior of the town by means of wagons, at the rate of 37 cents per trip, or with a party of day laborers according to a price that may be fixed upon. At Minatitlan the freight is received on the banks of the river, and only day laborers and wagons are used on the conditions above stated.

Workmen in this port get \$1.00 per day on shore, and from \$1.50 to \$3.00 on board.

The largest number of feet of draught in vessels that a ship can have in order to enter the bar is thirteen English feet.

In order to cross the bar and enter the river, it is not indispensable for ships to be towed in; but if that is done, it is at a conventional price, which on going is obligatory, as it is so stipulated in all charter parties. The charge made is at the rate of fifty cents per registered ton.

There is no fee for wharfage.

When the ships cross the bar, they are cleared by the harbor master's office, for Minatitlan, which is the port where wood is loaded; but in order to do this they must take a pilot to go up the river, and whose fees are of a conventional nature. The municipalities of both ports charge as "anchorage" fees \$5.00 to national ships and \$7.50 to foreign vessels. The sum of \$4.00 is charged to come clear of anchorage; this must be done with a pilot on board.

PORT OF FRONTERA.

This port is situated in the State of Tabasco, in latitude 18° 33' north and longitude 92° 37' west of the meridian of Greenwich. The town is situated about six miles from the mouth of the Grijalva River.

The traffic of this port is generally coast trade, that is effected by national steamers and canoes, that load and unload at the wharf of this port by means of persons employed for the purpose, who charge specific prices.

The Campeche brigs load and unload with their own crews and have merely to pay the municipal fee of wharfage, that amounts up to \$10, according to the tonnage measurement of the vessel, and the State fees on merchandise, which is 11½ per cent of the duties and expenses that may have been had at the place where they started from.

Ships that load precious woods, outside of the bar of this port, pay for stevedoring and taking the barge out of the river at the rate of \$2.50 per ton, and when the barge is towed in, at the rate of \$1.00 per ton.

At this port there are workmen who charge according to their

special tariff; and as a general rule the wages are agreed upon by the parties and the kind of work done, the maximum being \$3.00 per day and minimum \$1.00, either on land or on board, inside or outside of the bar, the latter being the place where higher wages are paid.

The bar of this port has sometimes been 11 Spanish feet deep, and in low tide 5 feet, but usually in its normal conditions it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in high tide and 7 feet in low tide.

Ships are usually not towed in or out, and when they are they pay a conventional price from \$60 to \$100, the latter price being when the ship goes out or enters with a cargo.

Excepting the duties payable to get close to the wharf to load or unload, ships do not pay any other, save, of course, the laborers to load and unload the cargo.

Foreign ships when they are in the port and need to change anchorage, pay \$4.00 pilot's fees. The same fees are payable when they take a pilot to go from the bar to the port or *vice versa*, a distance of about six miles. National vessels going up to San Juan Bautista towed in by steamer pay \$1.00 per ton measurement.

PORT OF CARMEN ISLAND.

This port, called also Lake Terminos Port, is situated in the State of Campeche, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at latitude $18^{\circ} 38' 24''$ north and longitude $91^{\circ} 50' 42''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The unloading of vessels is done by having them come alongside of the fiscal and private wharves in this port, and the loading is sometimes done in the bay, transferring the dyewoods (which is the principal article of exportation from this place) to the canoes that take them to the rivers, and the cedar and mahogany in barges up to the sides of the ships; but they load regularly from the wharves near the warehouses where the shipper has deposited his wood.

But the dyewoods that are taken along by the canoes of the rivers and of the farms of that jurisdiction, pay freight in conformity with the distance, the same being from twelve to thirty-one cents per hundred pounds.

The bringing of the barges with wood from "Boca Chica" to this

port, a distance of three miles, is regularly done on account of the owners themselves, but when brought as freight by steamers that tow them, one dollar and fifty cents is charged per log, and the canoes charge fifty cents for each piece.

Laborers who work in the unloading of wood in the ships anchored near the wharf, are paid at the rate of two dollars for each hundred quintals, and those employed in taking off the ballast receive one dollar per day.

Workmen employed in stevedoring at the ships get two dollars per day, and two dollars and fifty cents the head man of the stevedores.

The principal bar of this port has twelve Spanish feet draught in low tide and thirteen in high tide; the bar of Puerto Real (Royal Port) has six feet in low tide and seven in high tide. Vessels enter and go out of this port with sail outstretched, and rarely are towed in or out; the latter work is paid at a conventional rate from seventy to one hundred dollars.

The freight that is unloaded on the wharves, as well by national as by foreign vessels, has no other expense to incur than that of thirty dollars that the municipality charges as hospital tax, and seven dollars and fifty cents for Federal tax.

Foreign vessels each time that they move about in the port in order to change place of anchorage, which change must be effected under the direction of a pilot, pay four dollars.

National vessels may make that operation without a pilot, but when they shall ask the services must pay the same sum.

PORT OF CAMPECHE.

This port is situated in the State of the same name, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at latitude $19^{\circ} 50' 10''$ north and longitude $90^{\circ} 33'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of the vessels are effected by large canoes of 18 to 25 tons burden, that carry from 400 to 600 quintals.

The charges are made in accordance with the size of the vessels and the distance, be it from the port or out of it. In the port the price of freight is from six to eight dollars, according to the size of the canoe; outside of it, from ten to twelve dollars, and in the anchorage the sum of from twenty to twenty-five dollars is charged to

the American mail steamers; the freight of the dyewoods is from four to five cents per quintal, taking into consideration the distance whence it comes and the place where the ship may be anchored.

Laborers get one dollar as wages in port, and their board is furnished in the vessel where they work, and, according to the distance at which the ship may be anchored, the wages go on increasing from \$1.25 to \$1.50; on land they vary, they get 75 cents or \$1.00 and board themselves.

The ships can only enter this port where they have 9 feet draught, but of course they must take a pilot or captain who knows the port well.

Vessels entering the port need not be towed in.

The loading of vessels does not require the payment of any wharfage fees, only the vessels that do the unloading pay the following as fees for the hospital fund:—

From five to twenty tons	\$ 75
From twenty-one to fifty	1 50
From fifty to one hundred	2 50
From one hundred and one to one hundred and fifty	4 00
From one hundred and fifty to two hundred	5 00
From two hundred to five hundred	8 00
From five hundred upwards	10 00

Foreign vessels pay double the fees paid by national ships.

Foreign ships pay for their bill of health the sum of four dollars.

The boats or vessels that do the loading or unloading from the ships pay either $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 25, or 50 cents per day, according to their size and burden.

PORT OF PROGRESO.

This port is situated in the State of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude $21^{\circ} 16'$ north and longitude $89^{\circ} 35' 21''$ west of their meridian of Greenwich.

The unloading of ships is effected by means of large boats; these serve to carry the merchandise to and from the ships of more than eleven feet draught that cannot get near the wharf; their capacity is from ten to thirty-two tons; the charge is of \$1.00 per ton of merchandise.

The ships are loaded in the same way, and boats and canoes charge as follows for taking freight from the wharf to the ships: For packages of heniquen, hides, etc., 20 cents per package, and \$1.00 per ton of burden of the vessels.

Vessels employed in unloading have a master and two or more sailors, according to their size, and an overseer that serves to take charge of the merchandise from on board to land and *vice versa*, and he receipts for them. The crew is paid as follows: For each load in vessels of less than 20 tons burden, the master, \$1.50; the overseer, \$1.00, and the sailors \$1.00 each; in those of from 20 to 25 tons, the master, \$1.75, the overseer, \$1.25, and sailors, \$1.25; of 25 tons and more the master, \$2.00, the overseer, \$1.50, and sailors, \$1.25.

The owners of these vessels have persons who aid them at the wharf, and these charge one-half cent per package of four hundred pounds; for unloading smaller packages, 15 cents per ton, and those of greater weight, a conventional price arranged with the owner.

Workmen in ships, when these are not moored to the wharf, get \$1.75 for unloading, \$2.00 for loading and stevedoring, and if the work is extended into the night, they charge conventional prices. When the ships are moored to the wharf, day laborers get \$1.75 per load of heniquen; those who load, 1 cent per package, and the stevedores, two cents per package.

The men who carry the freight in hand cars from the wharf to the warehouses at the custom house and commission houses, get 3 cents per trip, and if the load is more than a ton in weight, the price is conventional. The charge for the carrying of heniquen, sacks, and hides is 3 cents per package.

When the ships have more than eleven feet draught, they load and unload without mooring to the wharf, and anchor at a distance of from two to five miles from the coast, according to their draught; when their draught is eleven or less feet, they moor to the metallic wharf, where they effect the loading and unloading. This wharf has on an average a depth of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The wharfage fees charged for exportation and importation are 75 cents per ton of 2,200 pounds.

In the exportation of heniquen for the Havre the steamers charge 57 francs per 1,000 kilograms; to Liverpool, $\frac{3}{18}$ pence per pound; to ports of Spain, \$11 per 1,000 kilograms. For heniquen the charge

made on steamers to New York in large quantities is $\frac{3}{16}$ cents per pound, and in small quantities, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound. Sailing vessels charge 75 cents per package to New Orleans, and in steamers $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound in small quantities, and $\frac{3}{16}$ cents in large quantities. Dyewoods may be taken to any port in Europe in sailing vessels at the rate of \$7.50 per ton.

The charge made in Mexican steamers on national products to Vera Cruz and other ports of the same State and Tampico is \$8.00 per ton; and to Campeche and Tabasco, \$5.00 per ton.

The freight of salt taken out of the salt beds in this State and taken to any port in the Gulf is 50 cents per "fanega" of from 250 to 275 pounds.

As this port is entirely open, it has no pilots, towing vessels, nor buoys to moor ships.

PORT OF TAMPICO.

This port is situated in the State of Tamaulipas, about six miles from the sea, and on the banks of the river Panuco. It is in latitude $22^{\circ} 51' 30''$ north and in longitude $98^{\circ} 2'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of ships effected are by large boats or barges, when the ship is of great draught and cannot pass the bar, in which case it is effected according to the class of freight that it may have, be it for barges, boats, rafts, etc., and the usual price charged, as well for exportation as for importation, is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton, according to the class of merchandise.

Workmen who work outside of the bar get \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 per day, according to the kind of work that may be given to them; if the work is on board and inside of the river they get \$1.00 or \$1.50.

The depth of the bar may be of 9 English feet, and during high tide it increases its depth, but this does not last long.

Sailing vessels enter with sails outstretched, and some, to be more secure, are towed in; the ship that tows charges usually 60 cents per ton of register in leaving and entering, to ships of not more than 100 tons burden; 50 cents to ships not more than 200 tons burden; 40 cents to those that do not exceed 300 tons, and 30 cents to those of more than 300 tons and do not exceed 500.

No wharfage dues are exacted at this port, as the Government has not levied that class of duties.

There are no buoys nor places to moor to, hence no charges of that kind are made at Tampico.

The bar is dangerous at its entrance because it has many breakers at all times, and it is subject to continuous variations as well in its direction as in its depth, wherefore a pilot should always be taken, but only in case that the ship has not more than 9 feet draught when it may enter.

Ships of great draught anchor outside of the bar in six fathoms of water, and the anchors catch well at the bottom, although in winter it is not safe to do so. In case that, on account of some strong wind from the north, the ship should have to heave anchor, it can find a good shelter about 60 miles distant from there, or say at Lobos Island.

In the bar at the northern bank of the river there is a watchman, who from his small tower makes signals with regard to the condition of the bar.

Lately the Mexican Government has entered into a contract with the Mexican Central Railroad to open the bar and make it 24 feet deep, which will give an entrance to any ship by the river up to the city of Tampico. This work is being prosecuted with great activity.

The depth of the river is sufficient for ships of the largest draught.

PORT OF MATAMOROS.

This port is situated in the State of Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande, in latitude $25^{\circ} 52' 33''$ north and longitude $97^{\circ} 24' 57''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The unloading of merchandise in this port is effected by means of lighters; the charge is $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel, or say five cubic feet.

There is no distinction as to different merchandise landed; all are subject to the above price.

The wages paid workmen in the bay are as follows: The sailors of said lighters are paid \$2.50 per trip, and the workmen whom they may employ on board of the ships to assist in loading or unloading, at the rate of \$3.00 for each individual.

The largest depth of the bar is 6 English feet. Ships are not towed in, because there are no vessels to carry on this work. When the

ship is a large one, it remains outside, where the unloading is effected; ships of less draught enter without any difficulty and unload in any portion of the banks of the river.

As there is no wharf in this port, no wharfage is charged nor any dues for buoys, anchorage, etc.

The expenses made by sailing and steam vessels, when they enter and leave, such as those of pilot, lighthouse, and bill of health, are much the same as in other ports.

PORT OF MAZATLAN.

This port is situated in the State of Sinaloa, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude $23^{\circ} 10' 37''$ north and in longitude $106^{\circ} 24' 35''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading are made in flatboats, sometimes towed by steamers and others with oars. The cost is \$1.00 per ton for loading or unloading, excepting coal, that costs \$1.50, and explosive substances, \$2.50. Loading does not require any other expense of wharfage due but those of loading and unloading from the boats to shore, which is \$2.50 per ton.

In the bay there is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 fathoms of depth, increasing progressively on the open coast.

There is in the interior of the port a bar that opens to the "Astillero Port," where generally the ships of the coast trade are repaired, and has an average 9 feet, but sometimes reaches up to 13; once inside it is up to 3 fathoms deep. Ships for foreign trade need not be towed in, excepting those that go to the navy yard, and this costs only \$10 if they are small vessels, and \$20 if they are of greater burden.

The entrance to the port is easy and without risk, as, although there is a rock, it has a buoy near it.

During the months from June to October there are very strong winds, but as the Meteorological Observatory of the port announces them with sufficient precision, ships have time to put out to sea in order to avoid them.

PORT OF SAN BLAS.

This port is situated in the Territory of Tepic, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude $21^{\circ} 32' 24''$ north and in longitude $105^{\circ} 15' 27''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The anchorage is in the open coast, but there is a narrows towards the west called the "Arsenal," which gives 12 feet depth at the bar in low tide, and from 16 to 17 feet in full tide. The ships are loaded and unloaded in this port by means of large boats manned by oars.

\$1.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet, or 2,000 pounds, is paid for foreign freight according to the class of merchandise; 18 cts. per package of 6 cubic feet or 175 pounds in weight, is paid for coastwise trade, the same as national articles shipped to foreign countries.

Workmen get \$1.50 per day at this port, whether they work on land or on board of the ships.

No ship is loaded under contract, excepting that of cedar wood, and those contracts are made abroad.

The entrance to the bar of this port has an average depth of 12 feet, from October to April, and in the other months from 9 to 10.

In order to enter the port or the point called "El Pozo," ships generally require to be towed in, and have to pay \$5.00 for a boat with its crew.

There is no wharfage to be paid for freight, as there is no wharf at this port. The only expense is that for landing the merchandise; that is 4 and 6 cts. for package, of 175 to 200 pounds, which is charged by the porters to unload the boats.

There are no special expenses to be made at this port for buoys, mooring, change of anchorage, etc.

PORT OF MANZANILLO.

This port is situated in the State of Colima, on the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 19° 3' 13" north and in longitude 104° 17' 41" west of the meridian of Greenwich.

Ships may anchor in 9 or 10 fathoms of water. The bay is sheltered from all winds, excepting those coming from the west and southwest, which blow from June to October.

The loading and unloading of the vessels in this port are managed by means of lighters, that receive the merchandise on the shore and take it to the side of the vessel, or *vice versa*.

Commission merchants charge for loading articles for coastwise trade 20 cts. per package of from 150 to 200 pounds in national ships, and 30 cts. in foreign vessels; and the loading of ships for foreign ports is subject to the same rates.

The charge made for the receipt, debarkation, clearance, etc., of foreign articles is from 80 cts. to \$1.00 for each package of like weight, excepting medicinal drugs, as the latter cost \$1.65 per package.

The workmen in the port get, usually, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, according to the kind of work that they may do, excepting the porters, that charge $9\frac{3}{8}$ cts. to take to the ship a package of from 150 to 200 pounds, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. to bring it to the shore.

Freight does not pay any wharfage, as there is no wharf at this port.

No other expenses of buoys or mooring have to be made in this port. Only anchorage fees are paid when a change is effected, and that amounts to \$4.00 paid to the pilot for that service.

PORT OF GUAYMAS.

This port is situated in the State of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, in latitude $27^{\circ} 50' 30''$ north and in longitude $110^{\circ} 57' 40''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The bay is sheltered and safe and it is easy of access.

The greatest depth to be found at the entrance of the port, that is between Pajaros Island and Punta Baja, is of 7 fathoms, or 42 feet, where ships of large burden generally anchor; when they bring freight it is between the hills called "La Ardilla" and "Almagre," and the anchorage during average water mark is 21 feet deep.

The unloading of ships with foreign freight is effected from their sides by means of large flatboats, towed by a small steamer. The only person that has been doing that kind of service in the port has entered into a contract with the merchants to charge them a certain specified price for his services. He receives the freight, has it carried and delivered to the merchants, and is, furthermore, responsible for losses occurring while he is at work, and charges 25 cents per package of 150 pounds, excepting wood, for which he charges \$3.00 per thousand feet, and powder, 7 cents for a little barrel weighing 25 lbs.; that is the usual way in which it is brought.

The unloading of vessels in the coastwise trade that moor to the wharf is effected by a head porter, with several Yaqui Indians, and this person has entered into a contract with merchants, whereby he charges them, in order to receive the freight, carry it, and place it

in the warehouse, being responsible for losses sustained on the way, 9 cents per package of 150 pounds.

The loading of freight in the ships of foreign commerce is made in the same conditions as the unloading, and merchants only pay for carrying to the ship and loading, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per package of 150 lbs., excepting flour, which pays $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per package, and this difference in the charge is due to the fact that it is a home article.

The loading of freight in ships of coastwise trade is done in the same manner as the unloading, excepting that only $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per package of flour is paid.

The workmen who labor on board of the ships or on land are paid \$1.50 per day.

The especial expenses to be borne are those of lighthouse and pilotage, and these are only made by ships of foreign commerce.

The lighthouse dues are \$100 for steam and \$25 for sailing vessels. Pilot fees are \$1.75 for each foot of draught and \$3.00 for the boat that carries the pilot. These fees and dues are paid as well on entering the port, as on leaving it.

Foreign and national war ships, as well as merchant and national vessels, are exempt from the payment of lighthouse and pilot fees; they merely pay those of the pilot, when they ask the services of one of these persons.

PORT OF LA PAZ.

This port is situated in the Gulf of California, in latitude $24^{\circ} 9' 30''$ north and in longitude $110^{\circ} 18' 15''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading in this port are effected through the wharf, with vessels of small draught. The ships of larger draught make those operations with large flatboats that come near the sides of the vessels, in order to land the freight.

50 cents per ton is paid for loading and unloading, nevertheless, when the freight is such that it cannot be weighed or measured, it is subject to special agreement.

Workmen when they labor on board or on land get \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

The largest draught of a vessel that can enter with safety in the port is 20 feet.

Vessels do not need to be towed in order to enter the port, because they enter with favorable winds, and these are constant.

No wharfage duties are paid, because the vessels may use the wharf without any restriction, save and excepting asking permission for its use. The loading and unloading do not bring any other expenses than the amount paid the boats, when those operations are not effected at the wharf.

PORT OF CAPE SAN LUCAS.

This port is situated towards the southern extremity of Lower California, in latitude $22^{\circ} 52'$ north and longitude $109^{\circ} 53'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading are effected in this port by means of boats. The unloading costs at the rate of 37 cents per load of 12 @ (300 lbs.) placed on the seashore, and 50 cents placed at the custom's gate; loading is charged at the same rate.

There are no unoccupied workmen in the port; generally, the servants of the boat owners effect the loading and unloading; but when they are busy with other things, then the ships' crews help.

No matter what may be the burden of ships, they all can enter the port, as the anchorage is very deep, and vessels of the largest draught can approach within 150 meters of the shore.

There is no necessity of towing ships into port.

The freight only pays custom house duties, as there is no wharf nor any other especial dues to pay. When any captain desires to change his ship's anchorage, the sum of \$4.00 must be paid.

Foreign ships pay pilot's dues at the rate of \$1.75 for each foot draught; for harbor master's dues, \$3.50; for bill of health, \$4.00.

National ships pay pilot's dues, and that merely when they require the services of one; harbor master's dues amount from 25 cents to \$3.50, according to the draught of the ship; and the bill of health from \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to the port for which they are bound.

PORT OF ALTATA.

This port is situated in the State of Sinaloa, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, at latitude $24^{\circ} 41'$ north and longitude $107^{\circ} 52'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of freight are effected at this port by

means of flatboats. One of these boats may be hired at the rate of \$5.00 per day, provided it may carry up to 30 tons of freight.

The national steamer *Altata* does not charge anything for loading or unloading, as it moors to the wharf it has erected, which, at the same time, belongs to the company of the Sinaloa and Durango Railroad. There is no government wharf at this port.

Workmen generally get when they labor on land 75 cents, and on board, \$1.50 per day's work.

Small vessels in the coastwise trade generally pay 50 cents per day for wharfage; vessels in foreign traffic pay \$10 per day.

The charge for towing ships is ordinarily \$60.

It is not absolutely necessary for ships to be towed in order to cross the bar, because it is quite wide and does not vary. It permits ships from 500 to 600 tons burden to enter when they have winds from the south, southwest and west. Ships that load dyewoods effect an entrance in that manner.

In this port there are no especial expenses to be made for buoys, moorings, or change of anchorage.

It is considered quite a safe port.

PORT OF ACAPULCO.

This port is situated in the State of Guerrero, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, at latitude 16° 50' 59" north and longitude 99° 52' 15" west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of vessels are effected by means of long boats, which charge \$7.00 per ton from the side of the vessel up to the merchant's warehouse, whatever may be the class of freight.

Workmen while laboring on board get \$2.00 per day and \$1.50 on land.

This port is splendid in every respect. Ships of the largest burden can enter, because the depth where ships anchor is about 9.14 meters, or say about 30 English feet.

There are no tugs to tow the ships in, as that is not needed.

There are no wharfage dues, as the loading and unloading of freight is effected on the seashore, and the workmen get into the water and assist in loading.

There is no need of buoys in this port. Neither is it necessary to change anchorage. For these reasons there are no dues payable for change of anchorage, mooring, etc., at this port.

PORT OF SOCONUSCO.

This port is situated toward the southern portion of the State of Chiapas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude $14^{\circ} 49'$ north and longitude $92^{\circ} 22' 45''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of ships are effected at this port by long-boats, at a cost of 75 cents per 100 pounds weight.

The owners of the boats, or those who have charge of them, get 75 cents for each load; oarsmen, 50 cents, and when there is good weather they can make from 14 to 15 trips every 12 hours. Workmen on shore get $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, or say \$1.50 a day.

The boats have a master, 8 oarsmen, a boatswain, and from 25 to 30 men who work on land.

The port is an open roadstead.

The places where the steamers anchor are about 600 or 700 yards from the shore, according to the weather.

There is no necessity of towing vessels in or out of port.

No wharfage is charged at this port.

PORT OF TODOS SANTOS.

This port is situated in the Territory of Lower California, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude $31^{\circ} 42'$ north and longitude $117^{\circ} 42' 10''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of vessels at this port are effected by flatboats, as ships cannot moor to the wharf, owing to the shallowness of the water. The freight is taken to the wharf of the Mexican International Company, and thence carried in wagons to the custom house. The cost of this service is \$4.00 per ton.

The wages paid workmen at this port is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, whether working on board of a ship or on shore.

Ships anchor more or less near the shore, according to their draught.

There is no necessity of having ships towed in this port; sailing vessels can easily change anchorage.

No wharfage dues are levied. The only expenses that ships have are: Harbor master's dues, \$3.50; bill of health, \$4.00; pilot's fees, \$1.75 per foot of draught and tonnage dues.

PORT OF SALINA CRUZ.

This port is situated in the State of Oaxaca, on the coast of the

Pacific Ocean, at latitude $16^{\circ} 12'$ north and longitude $95^{\circ} 4'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of ships are effected by means of very strong boats, that can resist the fierceness of the waves, and that on average hold six tons. These boats are placed about a mile from the usual anchorage of ships, to which they go drawn by oars.

The payment of loading and unloading of all class of freight is generally \$6.00 per ton, of packages whose weight does not exceed 500 pounds; if of greater weight, it is subject to agreement. The workmen at this port work from 6 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., and get 50 cents per day, either on board or on shore; watchmen receive \$1.50; sailors, \$1.00, and the masters of boats, \$2.00.

The anchorage at this port is from five to eleven fathoms deep, and, therefore, ships of any burden can enter it with perfect safety. The port is an open roadstead, and has no bar or channel.

Ships that enter the port do not require to be towed in.

There is no wharf at this port.

Ships that enter this port do not have to make any especial expenses for buoys or mooring, and have constantly to remain anchored.

Although there are some buoys at this port, they are private property, and their owners never hire them, as they need them for the mooring of their boats.

PORT OF SANTA ROSALIA.

This port is situated in the Territory of Lower California, at latitude $27^{\circ} 11' 50''$ north and longitude $112^{\circ} 11' 40''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of ships are effected at the wharf of the French Company "El Boleo," or by means of small boats, at moderate prices.

The workmen get in this port, both on board as on shore, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

The anchorage and entrance to the port are very good, and ships of 2,000 tons burden have at times from 8 to 10 fathoms of water, and do not need to be towed in. The only thing required is the services of a pilot, so that good anchorage may be selected.

Ships that arrive at this port do not require to make any other

expense, excepting that of change of anchorage when necessary, which implies the payment of \$4.00 fees to the pilot.

PORT OF TONALÁ.

This port is situated in the State of Chiapas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, at latitude $15^{\circ} 48' 30''$ north and at longitude $93^{\circ} 44' 30''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

Loading and unloading at this port are effected by means of longboats; the charge made for that service is 75 cents per each one hundred pounds.

The wages of workmen is on an average from 50 to 75 cents per day.

The town of the same name that is the leading place in the district is at about 10 miles distance from the port.

MAGDALENA BAY.

The port or bay of Magdalena is situated in the peninsula of Lower California, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, at latitude $24^{\circ} 32' 18''$ north and longitude $112^{\circ} 3'$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

Loading and unloading are effected at this port with flatboats. These boats get moored to the ship, to transfer the freight and take it to the shore, and the debarkation of the freight is effected at the wharf of Messrs. Flores, Hale & Co. As the ships anchor about 250 or 300 feet from the coast, the operations of loading and unloading are executed with promptness and great ease.

At the end of the said wharf and towards its right there is a large crane to effect the operations already mentioned.

The entrance to this port is safe and does not present much difficulty, even for ships of large draught.

As the situation of this port and its natural condition are very good for the safety of all ships that anchor there, there are no buoys, and the vessels remain perfectly secure when anchored.

PORT ANGEL.

This port is situated in the State of Oaxaca, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, at latitude $15^{\circ} 48' 30''$ north and longitude $101^{\circ} 51' 30''$ west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The loading and unloading of ships at this port are effected by means of longboats. There is a company that has a large number

of these, sufficient to do all the traffic. They take off the freight from the ship's side, and carry it to the shore. They also carry the merchandise to the warehouses. There is no wharf at this port. As the freight disembarked at this port is usually for the State capital and the central districts, the same company has sufficient mules and men to effect its transportation to the interior.

The loading and unloading of freight that is weighed, as coffee, etc., costs $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, and the freight measured by volume pays 25 cents per cubic foot.

The workmen get when they labor on board of a ship \$1.00 and board, but if engaged in the boats, the masters get \$1.00 per trip, and the crew 50 cts. each. The workmen on land generally get from 6 to 8 cts. per package of 150 lbs.

The entrance to this port is 48 English feet in depth, and the center of the bay 24 feet, and well sheltered from the winds. There is no danger from the rocks to be found scattered here and there in the port, because they are all visible, and there are no hidden shoals. The difficulty encountered on entering this port is the fact of its being so narrow. Ships of 300 tons burden can enter with perfect safety, but larger vessels run considerable danger.

The rivers that flow on the coast near this port are not navigable; only fishing craft somewhat flat in form can enter them.

There is no steam tug to tow the vessels in. When towing is necessary, it is effected by large boats with 6 or 8 oars; the price of towing is \$1.00 or \$2.00 per day for each oarsman, and \$1.00 to the owner of the boat.

There are no anchorage fees to be paid at this port.

Neither are there any buoys or places to moor. Generally the ships ride and anchor safe in the bay, but, in case of necessity, anchors, chains, etc., can be procured at this place to further secure the safety of ships.

About 18 miles to the east of this port there is a small cove called "Cascaluta," wherefrom the loading of wood is effected on a large scale.

About 30 miles to the east of Port Angel another port, called Santa Cruz, is found. It is very ample, and ships of large burden may anchor there, although a pilot is required in order to enter it, because there are dangerous shoals at its entrance.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE 3D SESSION OF THE 15TH
CONGRESS, SEPT. 16, 1891.

After an introduction, in which the President states that the Republic continues along the highway of advancement, and that her international relations with all nations are of the most friendly character, he says:—

“The Mexican Government having been invited by the United States of America to take part in the discussions of the International Monetary Commission, in order to adopt a money standard among the nations of the continent, a delegate of Mexico was appointed for that convention which was held at Washington. The commission suspended its sessions on the 3d of last April, it having determined to adopt later on what would be deemed proper with regard to such an important matter. The representative of the United States in this capital communicated to the proper department certain instructions which he had received from his government, in order to enter into negotiations with Mexico, so as to execute a convention concerning the exchange of some products of both countries. Wherefore a commissioner was appointed on our behalf to enter into such negotiations.”

Mention is then made of other matters relating to foreign affairs, and to the establishment of the new Department of Communications and Public Works.

After referring to the issuance of the Sanitary Code, the regulations for the enforcement of the law of compulsory education and other matters of importance in the Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Public Instruction, the President said:—

“According to information received from twelve States of the Republic, four hundred denouncements of mines have been regis-

tered since the month of May, and twenty-eight contracts have been entered into for the exploration and working of mining zones. The total amount of these contracts, executed in conformity with the law of June 6, 1887, is three hundred and twenty-three, seventy-two whereof have been declared forfeited. The sum deposited to secure their being carried out is more than six hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the public debt, twenty-one thousand whereof, corresponding to the contracts forfeited, having remained to the credit of the public Treasury. During that same period the companies for surveying public lands have surveyed and measured off in the States of Veracruz, Guerrero, San Luis Potosi and Tabasco one million eight hundred and two thousand seven hundred hectares of public, one-third of that amount has become the private property of the companies, being granted to them as compensation for their expenses of survey and measurement."

Further on the President says: "This is the proper time to state that the Mexican Government, having been invited by that of the United States to take part in the Exposition to be held at Chicago, the invitation was accepted so as to reciprocate the cordial manner in which it was made, as well as to contribute to the great festival which is to commemorate the discovery of the New World. The Executive hopes that Congress may be pleased to vote the sums required, so that Mexico may worthily on that occasion hold her place among civilized nations."

Regarding steamship lines and telegraphs and railways the address has the following:—

"Several contracts have been entered into for the establishment of lines of navigation, which, besides other benefits, will facilitate the carrying of the mail. The first, for the establishment of steamers between England and Mexico, contains the conditions that such ships shall bear the Mexican flag, and that the company shall organize in conformity with the law of December 12, 1883. The second provides that the steamers *Mazatlan* and *Altata* shall undertake the carrying trade between the ports of Manzanillo, Guaymas, and some others of their route. The third relates to a line of steamers between Guaymas and the Medano in the Yaqui River, thereby organizing a mail service, which was needed in that territory. The fourth, in the Grijalva River, from the interior of

the State of Chiapas to that of Tabasco and the Gulf of Mexico, will open the territory of Chiapas to commerce, and to easy commerce, till now so far removed, owing to the lack of appropriate means of transportation. The fifth is between Philadelphia or Baltimore and nearly all the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. The sixth, between San Francisco, California, and the ports of Mazatlan, Guaymas, La Paz, San Jose del Cabo, Magdalena Bay and Ensenada de Todos Santos; and the last with the French Transatlantic company, which does regular service between Europe and Vera Cruz. All these lines, excepting that of the Grijalva River, do not have any subsidy and are obliged to carry mail and postal packages, this agreement being at present exceedingly valuable, especially that of the French Transatlantic Company, because it coincides with the execution of a postal treaty between France and Mexico, which is about to be promulgated. Owing to the large disbursement which the contractor for the steamers on the Grijalva has to make in order to render said river navigable between Las Palmas and Atasta, a subsidy of seventy-five dollars for round trip was granted him.

“In the matter of telegraphs, I beg to inform you that, from last April, more than five hundred and five kilometers have been built, four offices have been opened, and the repairs and consolidation of the thirty-two thousand two hundred and five kilometers, seven hundred and fifty meters, which is the length of our telegraph lines, has continued uninterruptedly, and thirteen thousand new posts have been erected. The necessary material has been purchased for the construction of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine kilometers of new lines.

“The railway system has continued to be extended, the following improvements having been effected from the last report to this date:

“The Monterey and Gulf Railway Company has finished its main line to the port of Tampico, having built its last seventy-six kilometers.

“The Puebla, Oaxaca and Tehuantepec Railroad has reached Tecómavaca. It has inaugurated that portion and completed thereby 224 kilometers, and advanced 6 more towards Oaxaca. It continues actively its work of grading and bridge, and has got ready the necessary material for the completion of the line.

“The Interoceanic, Acapulco, and Vera Cruz Railroad has fin-

ished its line to the last-mentioned port, and is at present improving its roadway from Jalapa to that port.

“The government is endeavoring to prosecute some work on the Tehuantepec Railway, so that its suspension ordered by the contractor may not occasion any great damage. Meanwhile a demand has been made on the contractor for the fulfillment of his contract.

“The mining railway from Escalon to Sierra Mojada has finished its line, and has arrived at that rich zone, which will obtain great advantages through that important road.

“All the other lines prosecute their labors without interruption, making up, with those formerly built, a railway system of more than 10,100 kilometers in operation.”

Reference is then made to other public works, including the prosecution in the improvement of Vera Cruz and Tampico harbors, and the drainage of the Valley of Mexico.

Public finance occupies a prominent place in the President's address. The following paragraphs on that subject may be of interest:—

“With the ordinary resources of the Treasury the expenses decreed in the appropriation bill have been met, as well as the interest on the interior and foreign debt. The Executive is fully assured that its resources are amply sufficient to continue attending to the services of the administration, and to place in Europe, at the opportune moment, as heretofore, the funds necessary to meet the obligations contracted abroad.

“All banking institutions established in different cities of this country continue to operate with regularity. Daily the number of their operations increase, and no crisis is to be feared, as the Executive takes care that the circulation of bills be effected within limits that prevent any danger.

“Our credit continues to hold a prominent place abroad, although Mexican securities are sometimes slightly affected by the fluctuations that, under different circumstances, affect other securities in those markets.”

After dwelling on some branches of the War and Navy Department, the address closes, briefly reiterating the assertion that the Republic continues uninterruptedly along the pathway of progress and prosperity.

MEXICAN COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

TABLE OF MEXICAN COINS.

The following table shows the coins now issued by the Mexican mints:—

Denomination.	Fineness.	Value in Mex. Dol.	Weight in Grams.	Weight in Troy oz.	Diam. in Mm.	Diameter in inches.
Gold coins:						
Doble Hidalgo.	875	\$20 00	33.841	1.0860	34	1.33858
Hidalgo	875	10 00	16.920	.5430	27	1.06299
Medio Hidalgo.	875	5 00	8.460	.2715	22	.86614
Cuarto Hidalgo	875	2 50	4.230	.13575	18	.7866
Decimo Hidalgo	875	1 00	1.692	.05430	15	.59055
Silver coins:						
Peso	901	1 00	27.073	.866	37	1.45669
50 centavos	901	50	13.536	.423	30	1.18110
25 centavos	901	25	6.768	.2165	25	.98425
10 centavos	901	10	2.707	.0866	17	.66929

There were formerly coined in gold the onza = \$16 in silver; the media onza = \$8.00; the pistola = \$4.00; the escudo de oro = \$2 00; and the escudito de oro = \$1.00. In silver, the real = \$.12½; medio real = \$.06¼, and quartilla = \$.03½.

Some years ago a metric system of coinage was adopted, and 5 and 10 cent silver pieces were coined, many of which are still in circulation. There were formerly coined also in copper the quartilla, equal to about 3½ cents; and the tlaco, $1\frac{9}{16}$ cents. Centavos, or one cent pieces, of copper, are now coined at all the mints.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is now in official use in the Republic of Mexico, having been adopted by the Government in the year 1862. It is used to compute all customs and other duties to be paid to the general Government, in the measurement of public lands, and by the railroads in all freight and other transactions, and is exclusively taught in the public schools.

The value in the metric system here assigned to each denomination of the old weights and measures is that fixed by the Mexican Government at the time of the adoption of the metric system.

LINEAR MEASURES.

	KILOMETERS.	MILES.
1 legua (league) = 5.000 varas.....	= 4.19	= 2.604375
	METERS.	FEET.
1 vara (yard) = 3 piés.....	= 0.83800	= 2.749578
1 pié (foot) = 12 pulgadas.....	= 0.27933	= 0.916526
		INCHES.
1 pulgada (inch) = 12 líneas.....	= 0.02328	= 0.916526
1 línea (line).....	= 0.00194	= 0.076377

The vara is also divided (for dry goods selling) into palmos or cuartas (palms or quarters).

	METERS.	FEET.	INCHES.
1 palmo or cuarta.....	= 0.209500	= 0.687394	= 8.248728

SUPERFICIAL OR SQUARE MEASURE.

	HECTARES.	ACRES.
1 square legua.....	= 1,755.61	= 4,339.4
	SQUARE METRES.	SQUARE FEET.
1 square vara.....	= 0.702244	= 7.559000
1 square pié.....	= 0.078027	= 0.839888
		SQUARE INCHES.
1 square palmo.....	= 0.043890	= 68.03094
1 square pulgada.....	= 0.000542	= 0.84012

LAND OR AGRARIAN MEASURES.

Spanish Names.	Nearest Eng. equivalent.	Length (varas).	Breadth (varas).	Hectares.	Acres.
Hacienda.....	Plantation.....	25,000	5,000	8,778.0500000	21,697.000
Sitio de ganado mayor	Cattle ranch....	5,000	5,000	1,755.6100000	4,339.400
Sitio de ganado menor	Sheep ranch....	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	780.2711111	1,928.133
Fundo legal para pueblo.....	Legal town site.	1,200	1,200	101.1231360	244.140
Labor.....	Field.....	1,000	1,000	70.2244000	175.532
Caballería de tierra	Section of land..	1,104	552	42.7953111	105.751
Fanega de sembradura de maíz....	Sowing ground—fanega of corn.	276	184	3.5662759	8.813
Solar para casa molino ó venta.....	Site for a house, mill, or inn....	50	50	0.1755610	0.434

HYDROMETRIC MEASURES.

These are used for measuring and distributing water for irrigation and domestic uses:—

1 buey (ox).....	=	48 surcos
1 surco (furrow).....	=	3 naranjas
1 naranja (orange).....	=	8 reales or limones
1 real (bit) or limon (lemon).....	=	2 dedos
1 dedo (finger).....	=	9 pajas (straws)

According to the old ordinances of lands and waters, established during the Spanish viceroys, the buey of water was as much as would flow through an aperture 1 vara (0.838 meter) square, no head or pressure being mentioned. By a law of the Mexican Republic, of August 2, 1863, 1 *surco* is made equal to 6½ liters per second for rural measures, and the *paja* is made equal to 0.45 liters per minute for town measurements. This distinction is intended to make the surco a unit for irrigation, while the paja is made the unit for distributing water to houses, etc., in towns.

CUBIC MEASURES.

	CUBIC METER.	CUBIC YARD.
1 cubic vara.....	= 0.588480	= 0.769734
1 cubic pié.....	= 0.021795	= 0.028508
1 cubic palmo.....	= 0.009195	= 0.001055

DRY MEASURES.

	LITERS.	BUSHELS.
1 carga = 2 fanegas.....	= 181.629775	= 5.154357
1 fanega = 12 almudes.....	= 90.814888	= 2.577178
1 almud = 4 cuartillos.....	= 7.567907	= 0.859109
1 cuartillo (quart).....	= 1.891977	= 1.718122

OIL MEASURE.

	LITER.	U. S. LIQUID QT.
1 cuartillo.....	= 0.506162	= 0.534870

WINE MEASURE.

	LITER.	U. S. LIQUID QT.
1 cuartillo.....	= 0.456264	= 0.482140

COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS.

	KILOGRAMS.	U. S. POUNDS AVOIRDUPOIS.
1 quintal = 4 arrobas.....	= 46.024634	= 101.444
1 arroba = 25 libras.....	= 11.506159	= 25.361
1 libra (pound) = 16 onzas.....	= 0.460246	= 1.01444

			OUNCES AVOIRDUPOIS.
1 onza (ounce) = 16 adarmes.....	=	0.028765	= 1.0144
1 adarme (dram) = 36 granos.....	=	0.001798	= 0.06343
			GRAINS.
1 grano (grain).....	=	0.0000499	= 0.77160

In commerce there is used the following relation between the kilogram and the pound (libra) different from the ratio as fixed by Government, viz.:—

1 kilogram = 2.1733 pounds (libras)

There is also a weight called carga, used in commerce, in freighting, and in mining:—

1 carga = 12 arrobas = 300 pounds = 138.073902 kilograms = 304.332 United States pounds avoirdupois.

PRECIOUS METAL WEIGHTS.

		KILOGRAMS.	OUNCES AVOIRDUPOIS.
1 marco = 8 onzas.....	=	0.230123	= 8.1184
1 onza = 8 ochavas.	=	0.028765	= 1.0148
1 ochava (eighth) = 6 tomines.....	=	0.003596	= 0.12685
			GRAINS.
1 tomin = 12 gramos.....	=	0.000599	= 9.25920
1 gramo.....	=	0.0000499	= 0.77160

WEIGHT OF COINS.

FINENESS.	VALUE.	WEIGHT, Grams.	WEIGHT, Grains.
GOLD. 875 gold, 125 copper to the 1,000.	\$20 00	33.841	522.234
	10 00	16.920	261.117
	5 00	8.460	130.558
	2 50	4.230	65.279
	1 00	1.692	26.112
SILVER. 9,027 to the 10,000.	1 00	27.073	417.7903
	50	13.536	208.8951
	25	6.768	104.4475
	10	2.707	41.7790

The tolerance of gold coin is two-thousandths more or less than the exact fineness, and 75 milligrams in weight on the \$20 piece, with a proportionate allowance for the lesser coins.

For silver the tolerance is three-thousandths more or less than

the exact fineness, and 1 gram in weight on the dollar piece, with proportionate allowance for the lesser coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACCORDING TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

For the sake of convenience we include hereunder the principal equivalents between weights and measures under the Metric system and the American or English standards:—

1 inch = 0.02539954 meters.

1 foot = 0.30479449 meters.

1 yard = 0.91438348 meters.

1 fathom (2 yards) = 1.82876696 meters.

1 furlong (320 yards) = 201.16437 meters.

1 mile (1,760 yards) = 1609.3149 meters.

1 millimeter = 0.03937 inches.

1 centimeter = 0.393708 inches.

1 decimeter = 3.937079 inches.

1 meter = 39.37079 inches.

1 decameter = 10.936 yards.

1 hectometer = 109.363 yards.

1 kilometer = 0.621 miles.

1 square yard = 0.836097 square meters.

1 rood (1,210 square yards) = 10.116775 acres.

1 acre (4,840 square yards) = 0.404671 hectares.

1 square mile = 2.58989 square kilometers.

1 square meter = 1.196033 square yards.

1 are = 0.098845 roods.

1 hectare = 2.471143 acres.

1 cubic inch = 16.3861 cubic centimeters.

1 cubic foot = 28.3153 cubic decimeters.

1 gallon = 4.54345 liters.

1 cubic centimeter = 0.06103 cubic inches.

1 centiliter or 10 cubic centimeters = 0.61027 cubic inches.

1 deciliter or 100 cubic centimeters = 6.10271 cubic inches.

1 liter or cubic decimeter = 6.102705 cubic inches.

- 1 pint = 0.567932 liters.
1 quart = 1.135864 liters.
1 gallon = 4.54 5794 liters.
1 peck (2 gallons) = 9.0869159 liters.
1 bushel (8 gallons) = 36.347664 liters.
1 sack (3 bushels) = 1.09043 hectoliters.
1 quarter 8 bushels) = 2.907813 hectoliters.
1 liter = 1.76077 pints.
1 decaliter = 17.60773 pints.
1 hectoliter = 176.07730 pints.
1 dracme = 1.7712 grams.
1 ounce = 28.3384 grams.
1 pound avoirdupois = 0.4534148 kilograms.
1 one hundred weight (cwt.) = 50.78246 kilograms.
1 ton = 1,015.648 kilograms.
1 gram = 0.0022046 pounds avoirdupois.
1 decagram = 0.02204627 pounds avoirdupois.
1 hectogram = 0.2204621 pounds avoirdupois.
1 kilogram = 2.2046213 pounds avoirdupois.
1 grain troy weight = 0.06477 grams.
1 pennyweight = 1.55456 grams.
1 ounce = 31.0913 grams.
1 pound = 0.37309 kilograms.
1 gram = 0.032 troy ounces.
1 decagram = 0.321 troy ounces.
1 hectogram = 3.215 troy ounces.
1 kilogram = 32.150 troy ounces.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF MEXICO.

UNITED STATES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Matias Romero.

1st Secretary, Cayetano Romero.

2d Secretary, Miguel Covarrubias.

2d Secretary (shorthand reporter), Enrique Santibañez.

3d Secretary, Edmundo J. Plaza.

3d Secretary, Antonio Leon Grajeda.

3d Secretary, Ramon G. Pacheco.

Attaché, Jose Romero.

Office of the Legation, Washington, D. C., I Street, 1413.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ignacio R. Alatorre.

1st Secretary, Carlos Américo Iera, at present Chargé d' Affaires *ad interim*.

2d Secretary, Gilberto Magaña.

Attaché, J. Garcia Granados.

Office of the Legation, Guatemala, Calle Oriente.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND BRAZIL.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Juan Sanchez Azcona.

1st Secretary, Federico Gamboa.

2d Secretary, Adolfo Mújica y Sáyago.

Office of the Legation, Buenos Ayres, Calle del Cerrito No. 1114.

JAPAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, José M. Rascón.

Secretary, Mauricio Wollheim.
Office of the Legation, Tokio.

GERMANY.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ignacio Romero Vargas.

1st Secretary, Federico Larrainzar.
Office of the Legation, Berlin, Kurfürsten Strasse, 131.

BELGIUM.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, vacant.

1st Secretary, Jesus Zenil, Chargé d' Affaires.

2d Secretary, Miguel Beistegui.

Office of the Legation, Brussels, Rue Marie de Bourgogne, 46.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vicente Riva Palacio.

1st Secretary, Luis A. Medrano.

2d Secretary, Francisco A. de Ycaza.

Attaché, Mariano Escobedo, Jr.

Office of the Legation, Madrid, Calle de Serrano No. 3.

FRANCE.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ramón Fernandez.

1st Secretary, Gustavo A. Baz.

2d Secretary, Enrique Olarte.

3d Secretary, Luis V. Galvan.

Attaché, Manuel Garcia Torres.

Office of the Legation, Paris, Avenue Kléber, No. 46.

ENGLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, vacant.

1st Secretary, Pablo Martinez del Campo, Chargé d' Affaires *ad interim*.

2d Secretary, Vicente Morales.

3d Secretary (under commission in Russia), Manuel J. de Lizardi.

3d Secretary, Fernando Prado.

Office of the Legation, London, No. 3 Ashburn Place.

ITALY.

Resident Minister, Gonzalo A. Esteva.

1st Secretary, Juan B. Hajar y Haro.

2d Secretary, Manuel Pacheco.

Attaché, Salvador Cañedo.

Office of the Legation, Rome, Via Viminale, No. 22.

RUSSIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Pedro Rincón Gallardo.

2d Secretary, Manuel P. de Lizardi.

Attaché, Pedro Rincón Gallardo y Terreros.

Office of the Legation, St. Petersburg, No. 8 Panteleimenskaia.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN MEXICO.

GERMANY.

Baron von Zedtwitz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, City of Mexico.

Paul Kosidoweki, Consul in charge of Legation during absence of Minister.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dr. Vicente G. Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hotel Gillow.

BELGIUM.

Baron Federico Daelman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 4^a del Naranjo 4.

BRAZIL.

Julio H. de Mello e Alvin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Calle de la Penitenciaría 419.

Luis Ferreira de Lorena, 1st Secretary.

Cipriano Fenelón Alcoforado, 2d Secretary.

COSTA RICA.

Manuel A. Campero, Minister resident 1^a de San Francisco 5.

REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Francisco de la Fuente Ruíz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, San Angel.

SPAIN.

Lorenzo de Castellanos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Betlemitas 12.

Pedro de Carrere y Lembeye, 1st Secretary.

UNITED STATES.

Thomas Ryan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, San Diego 2.

Algernon Dougherty, Secretary of Legation.

E. C. Butler, Assistant Secretary.

FRANCE.

Federic Mercier, Secretary, Avenida Morelos 4.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Spencer St. John, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Puente de Alvarado 15.

GUATEMALA.

Manuel Diéguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

ITALY.

David Segre, Resident Minister.

JAPAN.

Gozo Tateno, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PORTUGAL.

Thomas de Souza Roza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

RUSSIA.

Barón Roman Rosen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Iturbide Hotel.

Señor F. Hausen, 1st Secretary.

SALVADOR.

Gerónimo Pou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, absent.

Salvador Rodríguez, Secretary.

VENEZUELA.

Juan Pietri, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

LIST OF FOREIGN CONSULS IN MEXICO.

GERMANY.

- Acapulco—Hermann Stoll, Acting Vice Consul.
 Carmen Island—Heinrich Corrsen, Consul.
 Chihuahua—Emile Ketelsen, Vice Consul (absent). Otto Star-
 torios, Acting Vice Consul.
 Colima—Christian Flor, Consul.
 Durango—Emile Stahlknecht, Vice Consul.
 Guadalajara—Theodor Kuhnhardt, Consul.
 Guanajuato—Heinrich Langenscheidt, Vice Consul.
 Guaymas—Adolph Bülle, Vice Consul. John Reinhardt, Acting
 Vice Consul.
 Mazatlán—Wilhelm Sowerbutts, Consul.
 Merida—Felix Faller, Consul. Philipp Bock, Acting Consul.
 Mexico (City of)—Paul Kosidowki, Consul.
 Monterey—Carl Christian Nicholaus Holck, Vice Consul.
 Oaxaca—Gustav Stein, Consul.
 Puebla and Tlaxcala—Alexander Sauter, Vice Consul.
 San Luis Potosí—Heinrich Schröder, Consul
 Tampico—Gerhard Claussen, Consul.
 Tehuantepec and Chiapas—Albrecht Langner, Vice Consul. Carl
 Rudolf Koch, Acting Vice Consul.
 Tepic—Henry Meyer, Acting Consul.
 Vera Cruz—Hermann Julius Burandt, Consul.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Mexico (City of)—José K. Ferrer, Consul.
 Vera Cruz—Antonio Gómez de la Serva, Consul.

BELGIUM.

- Acapulco—José K. Ferrer, Consul.
 Carmen Island—Charles Renoz, Consul.
 Mazatlán—Alexandre Bertrand, Vice Consul.
 Merida—Mario Soret de Molar, Consul. Leon Lefebvre, Vice
 Consul.
 Mexico (City of)—J. Wolters, Consul General. Gustave Beau-
 rang, Consul.
 Puebla—Joseph A. Dorenberg, Consul.
 San Luis Potosí—Joseph Carregha, Consul.

Vera Cruz—Francisco J. Ituarte, Consul. Maclovio Ramos, Vice Consul.

COLOMBIA.

Mexico (City of)—José de Ansoátegui, Consul General.

Tampico—Joaquín G. Castilla, Consul.

Vera Cruz—Francisco M. de Cos, Consul.

COSTA RICA.

Guaymas—Eduardo Gaxiola, Consul.

La Paz—Horacio Hidalgo, Consul.

Vera Cruz—Jose Gonzales Pagés, Consul.

CHILE.

Mexico (City of)—Bernabé de la Barra, Consul General.

Vera Cruz—Jorge Ritter, Consul.

GUATEMALA.

Guadalajara—Justo Fernández del Valle, Consul.

Hermosillo—Pablo Fournié, Consul.

Mexico (City of)—Donato de Chapeaurouge, Consul General (absent). Roberto Fircher, Acting Consul.

Tapachula—Alejandro Saenz, Consul.

Vera Cruz—Domingo Miron, Consul.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Manzanillo—Robert Francis Barney, Consul.

Mexico (City of)—Wm. J. de Gress, Consul. Karl H. Baker, Vice Consul.

HONDURAS.

Mexico (City of)—Francisco de la Fuente Ruiz, Consul. Rivero Vidal, Vice Consul.

Vera Cruz—José Mirón y Mosquera, Consul.

ITALY.

Carmen Island—Domencio Benedetto Parodi, Consular Agent.

Mexico (City of)—Giacinto Paoletti, Vice Consul.

Mazatlan—Angelo Canobbio, Consular Agent.

Monterey—Reinaldo Beradi, Consular Agent.

Puebla—Luigi Canesi, Consular Agent.

Tampico—Enrico Tessada, Consular Agent.

Vera Cruz—Bernardo Chelemborg, Acting Vice Consul.

JAPAN

Mexico (City of)—Toshiro Fujita, Consul.

NICARAGUA.

Acapulco—Doroteo Castillo, Consul.

HOLLAND.

Mexico (City of)—C. M. G. von Düring, Consul General.

Vera Cruz—Erwin Speckter, Consul.

PARAGUAY.

Mexico (City of)—Ignacio K. Ferrer, Consul General.

PERU.

Mexico (City of)—José de Ansoátegui, Consul.

Mazatlán—David A. Urrea, Consul.

PORTUGAL.

Carmen Island—Francisco C. Cicero, Consul.

Mexico (City of)—José Philipp, Consul General.

Oaxaca—Alberto Holm, Vice Consul.

San Luis Potosí—Jorge Unna, Consul.

SALVADOR.

Acapulco—Pedro Kastan, Consul.

San Luis Potosí—Manuel Rascon, Consul.

Vera Cruz—Ignacio M. de Castillo y Cos, Consul.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Carmen Island—E. Elskamp, Vice Consul.

Frontera—Miguel Giraro, Vice Consul.

Guadalajara—Carlos Behn (absent), Vice Consul. Ernesto Plausen, Acting Vice Consul.

Guaymas—William Lund, Vice Consul.

Laguna de Términos—C. A. Stevens, Vice Consul.

Mérida—Arthur Peirce, Vice Consul.

Mexico (City of)—Emilio Mävers, Consul General.

Minatitlán—Guillermo G. Wright, Vice Consul.

Progreso—Arthur Peirce, Vice Consul.

San Juan Bautista—Mannel Jamet, Vice Consul.

Tampico—Gerhard Claussen, Vice Consul.

Vera Cruz—Carlos Guillermo Mertens, Consul. Charles Trowbridge, Vice Consul.

DENMARK.

Mexico (City of)—Heinrich L. Wiechers, Consul.
 Vera Cruz—Hermann D. Watermeyer, Consul.

ECUADOR.

Guaymas—Wenceslao Iberri, Vice Consul.
 Mexico (City of)—Francisco de la Fuente Ruíz, Consul General,
 Vera Cruz—Augusto Gentini, Consul.

SPAIN.

Campeche—Fernando J. Cano Diego, Vice Consul.
 Carmen Island—Joaquín Quintana, Vice Consul.
 Celaya—Eusebio González, Vice Consul. R. Agustín González.
 Acting Vice Consul.
 Chihuahua—Federico Sisniega, Vice Consul.
 Cuernavaca—Ramón Portillo Gómez, Vice Consul.
 Durango—Antonio Juambelz, Vice Consul.
 Guadalajara—Manuel Fernández del Valle, Vice Consul.
 Jalapa—Sebastián Cánovas y Pérez, Vice Consul.
 La Paz—Valeriano Landero, Vice Consul.
 Matamoros—Francisco Armendaiz, Vice Consul.
 Mazatlán—Francisco Echegúren, Vice Consul.
 Mérida y Progreso—Alfredo Domínguez, Vice Consul.
 Mexico (City of)—José de Perignat, Consul. Rafael de Soto
 Wilson, Vice Consul.
 Morelia—Juan Basagoiti y Uria, Vice Consul.
 Monterey—Valentín Rivero, Consul.
 Oaxaca—José Zorilla, Vice Consul.
 Puebla—Juan Pérez, Vice Consul.
 Saltillo—Bernardo Sota, Vice Consul.
 San Luis Potosí—Ramón Dosal Gutiérrez, Vice Consul.
 San Juan Bautista—Isidoro M. Diez, Vice Consul.
 Fonalá—Pedro del Custo, Consular Agent.
 Tampico—Angel S. Trapaga, Vice Consul.
 Tehuantepec—Tomás Echazarreta, Vice Consul.
 Tepic—Domingo G. de Aguirre, Vice Consul.
 Tuxpan—Manuel Morales, Vice Consul.
 Vera Cruz—Salvador Sea Bermudea, Consul.

UNITED STATES.

- Acapulco—J. McCaskey, Consul.
Altata—P. S. Rissing, Consular Agent.
Magdalena Bay—H. G. Schwesinger, Consular Agent.
Camargo—Julian Lacaze, Consular Agent.
Campeche—George J. Gaumer, Consular Agent.
Chihuahua—Luis H. Scott, Consul. William Heimké, Vice Consul.
Coatzacoalcos—Frank W. Carpenter, Consular Agent.
Durango—John S. McCaughan, Consul. Allan McCaughan Vice Consul.
Ensenada—Antony Godbe, Vice Consul.
Frontera—Michael Girard, Consular Agent.
Garita González—Thomas Gilgau, Consular Agent.
Guadalupe y Calvo—William J. Thompson, Consular Agent.
Guanajuato—Dwight Furness, Consular Agent.
Guaymas—Alexander Willard, Consul. Charles E. Hale, Vice Consul.
Guadalajara—Frederic A. Newton, Consular Agent.
Guerrero (Tamaulipas)—Henry J. Hamilton, Consular Agent.
La Paz—James Viosca, Jr., Vice Consul.
Laguna de Términos—W. H. Bell, Consular Agent.
Manzanillo—Emil Mahlo, Consul. Auguste Koch, Vice Consul.
Matamoros—John B. Richardson, Consul.
Mazatlán—Edward G. Kelton, Consul. William L. Züber, Vice Consul.
Mérida—Edward H. Thompson, Consul. John M. Gilkey, Vice Consul.
Mexico (City of)—Richard Guenther, Consul General. William Edgar, Vice Consul.
Mier—Henry Vizcayo, Consular Agent.
Manatitlán—William A. Ketchum, Consular Agent.
Monterey—Charles Storck, Consul. Charles H. Pettit, Vice Consul. Ellsworth Wiggins, Consular Agent.
Nogales—Delos H. Smith, Consul. Josiah E. Stone, Vice Consul.
Nueva Laredo—W. P. Sutton, Consul General. J. G. Cisco, Consul. Garland L. Mayes, Vice Consul. Charles Andrews, Assistant.

Paso del Norte—Archibald Sampson, Consul. W. B. McLachleu, Vice Consul.

Piedras Negras—Eugene O. Fechet, Consul. James B. Allen, Vice Consul. Samuel M. Simmons, Consular Agent and Vice Consul.

Punta de Santa Cruz—Conrad Cloetta, Consular Agent.

Progreso—Anastasio M. Azoy, Consular Agent.

Saltillo—John Woessner, Consul.

San Benito (Chiapas)—J. A. Quinby, Consular Agent.

San Blas—Richard Lambert, Consul. James W. Stephens, Vice Consul.

San José (Lower California)—Abraham Kurnitzky, Consular Agent.

San Luis Potosí—James P. Turnbull, Consular Agent. Marion E. Beall, Consular Agent.

Tampico—Adam Lisberknecht, Consul. Neill E. Pressly, Vice Consul.

Tehuantepec and Salina Cruz—James W. Jefferis, Consular Agent.

Túxpan—John Drayton, Consul.

Vera Cruz—W. W. Apperson, Consul. Paul Gumá, Vice Consul.

Zacatecas—Howard Hatch, Consular Agent.

FRANCE.

Acapulco—Domingo de Alzuyeta, Consular Agent.

Campeche—Julian E. Quintero, Consular Agent.

Guanajuato—Alfred Dugés, Consular Agent.

Guadalajara—Théophile Fortoul (absent), Consular Agent. Antoine Jouve, Acting Consular Agent.

Jicaltepec and San Rafael—Pierre Naudé, Consular Agent.

Mazatlán—Louis Reynaud (absent), Consular Agent. Henri Claisse, Acting Consular Agent.

Merida and Progreso—J. E. Chauvet, Consular Agent.

Saltillo—Edouard R. Laroche, Consular Agent.

Tampico—Fernando Dubail, Vice Consul.

Tehuantepec—Henry de Givés, Consular Agent.

Tonalá—Leopoldo Goût, Consular Agent

Túxpan—José María Moral Manso, Consular Agent.

Vera Cruz—Edouard Sempé, Consul.

GREECE.

Mexico (City of)—German Bossier, Consul General.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Campeche—Domingo Diego y Diego, Vice Consul.

Federal District (City of Mexico)—Lionel Edward Gresley Carden, Consul in the Republic, excepting the States of Veracruz, Yucatan, Campeche and Tabasco. Ensenada—Herbert Nelson Lear, Vice Consul.

Frontera—José C. Diaz, Consular Agent.

Guaymas—George Wood, Vice Consul.

Carmien Island—Alfred Latch, Vice Consul.

Minatitlán—James Wright, Vice Consul.

Mazatlan—Charles Woolrich, Vice Consul.

Progreso—Arthur Peirce, Vice Consul.

San Benito and Tonalá—George Wilson, Vice Consul.

Túxpan—H. A. Forrest, Vice Consul.

Tepic—John Allsopp y Manrique, Vice Consul.

Vera Cruz—Daniel A. Miron, Vice Consul.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Mexico (City of)—Francisco de la Fuente Ruiz, Consul General.

SWITZERLAND.

Mexico (City of)—Carlos Courvoisier, Consul General. Jorge Grieshabert, Acting Consul.

VENEZUELA.

Mexico (City of)—Luis Elizondo, Consul General. José V. del Collado, Vice Consul.

Tampico—Joaquin G. Castilla, Consul.

Vera Cruz—Luis G. Dosal, Consul.

LIST OF MEXICAN CONSULS ABROAD.

GERMANY.

Bremen—F. G. Michailis, Vice Consul.

Berlin—Julius Samelson, Consul, 33, Unter den Linden. Vice Consul, Franz Gunther Wilmanns.

Frankfort-on-Main—Siegfried A. Lowenstein, Consul, Niedenau No. 84. Juan Pietz, Vice Consul.

Hanover—Carlos Solling, Vice Consul.

Hamburg—Othon M. Vélez, Consul.

Leipzig—Ricardo Huste, Consul, Jacob Strasse, No. 5.

Mannheim—Hermann Mannelsdorff, Consul, Parade Platz D 1, No. 1.

Magence—Friedrich Feldheim, Consul.

BRAZIL.

Pará—Francisco Baptista do Silva Aguiar, Consul.

Rio de Janeiro—Felipe Simoens dos Santos, Consul.

BELGIUM.

Anvers—Wilhelm Christophersen, Consul, Rempart St. Georges No. 55. Vice Consul, Oscar Dhanis.

Brussels—Gustave Martini, Vice Consul, Rue du Marais, No. 37.

Ghent—Astère Vercruysse Bracq, Vice Consul, Ruelongue des Violettes, No. 64.

Liege—Jules Blanplain, Vice Consul.

BOLIVIA.

La Paz—Apolinar Aramayo, Consul.

CHILE.

Valparaiso—David Williamson, Consul.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Santo Domingo—Julián de la Rocha, Consul General.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen—Marx Koppel, Consul.

Saint Thomas—Eduardo H. Moron, Vice Consul. Chancellor, Ignacio H. Moron.

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—Martin Reimberg, Acting Consul.

SPAIN.

Alicante—Ramón Guillen, Vice Consul.

Barcelona—Manuel Payno, Consul General. José Augustín Gutiérrez, Vice Consul. Ernesto Elorduy, Chancellor.

Bilbao—Valentín Barra, Consul. José Barra, Vice Consul.

Cádiz—Augustin Sánchez y de Antuñano, Consul, Calle de San Francisco, No. 31. Luis Chorro, Vice Consul.

- Córdoba—Eduardo Alvarez, Consul.
- Coruña—Cosme Payno, Consul, Calle de la Alameda, No. 9.
- R. Fernández Troncoso, Vice Consul and Acting Consul.
- Ferrol—Demetrio Plá, Vice Consul.
- Gijón—Buenaventura Barbachano, Vice Consul and Acting Consul.
- Granada—José Serrano y Gavarre Trebuesto, Consul, Carrera de Darro, No. 15. Manuel de la Chica, Vice Consul.
- Havana—Andrés Clemente Vázquez, Consul General, Calle de Tejadillo, No. 43. Arturo Palomino, Chancellor.
- Huelva—Antonio García Ramos, Vice Consul.
- Jerez de la Frontera—Julián Gutiérrez, Vice Consul.
- Irun—Francisco Iglesias, Vice Consul.
- Las Palmas (Canary Islands)—José Martín Velasco, Consul.
- Madrid—Manuel Gómez Velasco, Consul.
- Málaga—Manuel Gil, Consul, Beatas, No. 25. Francisco Maldonado Carrión, Vice Consul.
- Manila (Philippine Islands)—Evaristo Battle Hernández (absent), Consul. Calle Real, No. 37. Intramuros. Tomás García Ruiz, Acting Consul.
- Palma de Mallorca (Balearic Islands)—Juan Camps y Alcover, Vice Consul, Calle de la Merced, No. 48.
- Porto Rico—José T. Silva, Vice Consul, Calle de Tetuan, no. 35
- Sta. Cruz de Tenerife (Canary Islands)—Angel Crosa, Private Consul and Agent.
- Santa María—Luis de Castro Palomino y de Grajales, Consul.
- Santander—Manuel Sánchez y de Antuñano, Consul.
- San Sebastián—Manuel Gorostidi, Consul.
- Santiago de Cuba—Pablo Bory de la Cruz, Vice Consul.
- Sevilla—Manuel Fernández y Pasalagua, Consul, Calle de la Laguna, No. 18.
- Valencia—Eduardo Salinas, Consul, S. Fernando, Nos. 35 y 37.
- Eduardo Salinas Romero, Chancellor.
- Vigo—Eudoro Pardo Laborte, Vice Consul.

UNITED STATES.

- Boston—Arturo P. Cushing, Consul. Edward A. Adams, Vice Consul. F. Macin, Chancellor.

- Brownsville—Manuel Treviño, Consul, Elizabethstreet. L. Longoria, Chancellor.
- Chicago—Felipe Berriozábal (hijo), Consul.
- Deming—Carlos F. Pasalagua, Consul.
- Eagle Pass—Salvador F. Maillefert, Consul, Commercial St.
- El Paso—Jesús Escobar y Armendariz, Consul. Manuel N. Velarde, Chancellor.
- Philadelphia—Rafael G. Acosta, Consul.
- Galveston—Francisco de P. Villasana, Consul.
- Kansas City—Hiram S. Thompson, Acting Consul.
- Laredo—Lisandro Lameda Diaz, Consul, Jarvis Square. Rafael Varios y Daguerre, Chancellor.
- Los Angeles—Joaquín Díaz Prieto, Consul, Main St., 107.
- Mobile—A. Le-Baron, Vice Consul.
- Nogales—Felipe A. Labadie, Consul. Alberto Altamirano, Acting Chancellor.
- New Orleans—Manuel Gutiérrez Zamora, Consul, Commercial Place, 13. A. de Witt, Chancellor.
- New York—Juan N. Navarro, Consul General, 35 Broadway. Ramón V. Williams, Acting Chancellor.
- Phoenix—Martín Arce, Consul.
- Pensacola—Jaime N. Moreno, Acting Vice Consul.
- Rio Grande City—José Zayas Guarneros, Consul.
- Rome—José M. Quiñones, Consul.
- San Antonio—Plutarco Ornelas, Consul, Acequia Street between Salinas and Obraje.
- San Francisco—Alejandro K. Coney, Consul General, 604 Clay St. José F. Godoy, Vice Consul. José F. Dosal, Chancellor.
- San Diego—Antonio V. Lomelí, Consul, 5th St., First National Bank Block.
- St. Louis—Juan F. Cahill, Consul, 216 North 8th St.
- Tucson—Rufino Vélez, Vice Consul.

COLOMBIA.

- Bogotá—Ricardo Núñez, Consul. J. M. Vargas Heredia, Acting Consul.
- Colón—José A. Céspedes, Vice Consul.
- Panamá—Tomás Arias, Consul.

VENEZUELA.

Carácas—José Antonio Sánchez, Vice Consul and Acting Consul.

Carúpano—Jerónimo Cerisola, Vice Consul.

La Guayra—Evaristo Diaz Rojas, Vice Consul, Calle del Comercio, No. 44.

Maracaibo—Alejandro Lübert, Consul.

FRANCE.

Bayonne—J. M. García de Isla, Consul, Cours de Tourny, No. 53.

Bordeaux—Joaquín García Conde, Consul. Rafael Peñaflores, Chancellor.

Fort de France (Martinique)—Eugenio Dupré, Vice Consul, Grande Rue, no. 11.

Havre—Luis Maneyro, Consul. Federico Borrell, Chancellor.

Marseilles—Eugenio Lacroix, Consul.

Nice—Emile Usquin, Consul.

Paris—Ignacio M. Altamirano, Consul General. Francisco de P. Pasalagua, Vice Consul and Chancellor.

St. Jeau de Luce—Manuel Hilario Pastor, Vice Consul, Villa Trinidad.

Saint Nazaire, Platon Roa, Consul, Maison Monjalón, Rue Villes Martin. Eduardo Caraballo, Chancellor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Barrow-in-Furness—John Fisher, Vice Consul.

Bridgetown (Barbadoes)—Waldemar Hanchell, Consul.

Cardiff—Felipe de Jugo y Urcullo, Private Commercial Agent, 4 Mount Stuart Square.

Dover—Francis William Prescott, Vice Consul.

Dublin—Joseph Manly, Consul.

Falmouth—Guillermo Naylor Carne, Vice Consul.

Gibraltar—Joaquim da Costa Freire, Consul.

Glasgow—G. Templeton, Consul.

Great Grimsby—Peter Haagensen, Consul. John F. Frolik, Commercial Agent.

Hongkong—Augusto José Rosario, Vice Consul.

Inverness—Duncan Shaw, Vice Consul.

Liverpool—Fernando Prado, Consul, Manchester Buildings, Tithelbarne, 7. A. Rondan, Chancellor.

London—Aurelio Melgarejo, Consul General, Gt. Winchester St.,
2, E. C. Carlos Rodé, Chancellor.

Manchester—Carlos Behrens, Acting Consul.

Montreal (Canada)—D. A. Ansell, Consul General.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—G. Jenkins, Vice Consul.

Newport—William Esau Heard, Consul, 69 Dock Street.

Southampton—José M. Pastor y Landero, Consul, 79 High St.,
High Chambers.

Swansea—John Richardson Francis, Private Commercial Agent.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—G. Magaña, Acting Consul.

Quezaltenango—José Parra y Alvarez, Consul.

Retalhuleu—Teófilo Palacios. Vice Consul.

HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince—Cheri Cöen, Consul.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu—H. Renjes, Consul.

ITALY.

Florence—Genaro Placci, Vice Consul.

Genoa—Dr. Carlos Wesch, Consul General. Tito Basso, Vice
Consul.

Messina—Juan Sofio, Vice Consul.

Naples—Giuseppe Tramontano, Consul.

Palermo—Antonio Ottavio Diciara, Vice Consul.

Rome—Enrique Angelini, Consul.

Venice—Emilio Sicher, Consul.

JAPAN.

Yokohama—Pierre Marie Saltarel, Consul.

MONACCO.

Monacco—Emile Usquin, Consul General.

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—E. W. F. Ipeij, Consul, 215 Weerengracht.

Rotterdam—Charles de Bruyn, Consul.

PARAGUAY.

Asunción—José Mernes, Consul.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon—Luis Breton y Vedra, Consul General, Caes de Sodre, No. 4. Cândido Figueiredo, Vice Consul. Federico Doarte Coello, Chancellor.

Oporto—Constantino Rodríguez Batalha, Vice Consul, Roa de Bellomonte, No. 92.

RUSSIA.

Odessa—Alejandro Gowrovitch, Vice Consul.

St. Petersburg—Emil Heilborn, Consul.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Christiania—P. O. Hansen Balling, Consul.

Gotenburg—Roberto Bersen, Consul.

Stockholm—Otto Heilborn, Consul.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva—Hércules Saviotti—Consul General.

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—Pedro Farini, Consul. Carlos Farini, Chancellor.

THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE EXECUTIVE.

President of the Republic, General Porfirio Diaz. Chief of Staff, General Martin Gonzalez. Private Secretary, Rafael Chonsal. Governor of the National Palace, General Agustin Pradillo.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Secretary, Ignacio Mariscal. Subsecretary, Manuel Azpiroz.

BUREAU OF AMERICA AND ASIA.

Chief, Luis G. Bossero. 1st Officer, Pedro A. Magaña. 2d Officer, Demetrio V. Guzman. 3d Officer, Carlos F. de la Regata. 1st Clerk, Felipe Landgrave. 2d Clerk, Wenceslao de la Maza. 3d Clerk, Juan M. Escalante. Assistant Clerk, Alfonso Calderon.

BUREAU OF EUROPE AND AFRICA.

Chief, Felix Galindo. 1st Officer, José F. Rus. 2d Officer, Juan M. O. de Montellano. 1st Clerk, Calixto Magaña. 2d Clerk, J. M. Gaona. Assistant Clerk, Alfredo Sarrazin.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Chief, Manuel Zapata Vera. 1st Officer, Joaquin Velarde. 2d Officer, Joaquin Zarco. 3d Officer, Mariano Perez Gallardo. 1st Clerk, Antonio Lozano. 2d Clerk, Alvaro Alas. 3d Clerk, Ernesto Subikurski. Assistant Clerk, Isidoro Pastor.

REGISTRATION BUREAU.

Chief, Francisco J. Osorno. 1st Officer, Gabriel Zárate. Officer of Statistics, Carlos Fernandez. Engrossing Officer, Agustin J. Campos. English Translator, Luis Ricoy. German Translator, Alberto Cagiga. Registry Officer, Bernardo Zetina. 1st Clerk, Manuel Landgrave. 2d Clerk, Antonio Peña. Assistant Clerk, Miguel Sagasetta.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY.

Chief, Francisco Garcia Conde. Librarian, Francisco Diez de Bonilla. 1st Clerk, Fernando Serrano. 2d Clerk, Manuel Escobar. Assistant Clerk, Manuel H. Mateos.

GENERAL NATIONAL RECORDS OFFICE.

Chief, Justino Rubio. Clerk, Francisco Saviñon. Draughtsman, Antonio E. de los Monteros. 1st Clerk, Crisóforo Magaña. 2d Clerk, Tomas Alarcon. 3d Clerk, Alfredo de la Portilla. 4th Clerk, Teodoro Landgrave. Assistant Clerk, Carlos Gonzalez.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

Secretary, Benito Gomez Farias. Private Clerks, Lazaro Aguilar, Alberto Michel. 1st Subsecretary, José Antonio Gamboa. 2d Subsecretary, Emiliano Busto. Clerk, Carlos Barberena.

FIRST BUREAU—CUSTOM HOUSES.

Chief, Ignacio Castillo y Cos. 1st Officers, Adrian Troncoso, José de T. Ortega, Manuel M. Cabrera. 2d Officers, Miguel M. Yrigoyen, Emilio Longoria. 3d Officers, Luis G. Rodriguez, Eugenio Barreiro, Francisco D. Macin. 4th Officers, Rafael Castillo, Antonio Romero. 5th Officer, Salvador Zapata Torres. Appraisers, Manuel Llano, Ricardo B. Suarez. Clerks, Manuel Quintanar, Jesus Garibay, David Gonzalez, Valentin Portal, Alfredo Casarin, Angel Silva Montellano, Ignacio Navarette. Assistant Clerk, Enrique Rodriguez. Recording Officer, Arturo del Frago. Corresponding Officer, Joaquin G. Castilla. 1st Inspector, Gregorio Galvan. 1st Watchman, Ismael Guzman.

SECOND BUREAU—PUBLIC AND FORFEITED PROPERTY.

Chief, Marcos Ross. 1st Officer, Felix Cid del Prado. 2d Officers, Agustin Gil, Francisco Quintero, Ramon Alcalde. 3d Officer, Luis Rojas. 4th Officer, Manuel Sagaseta. Clerks, Francisco Salazar, Francisco Herrera, Enrique Vincourt, Manuel Rincon, Emilio Arrijoja, Leopoldo Ortega. Assistant Clerks, Guillermo Colina, Francisco Lejarazu. Registry Officer, Tomas Vazquez.

THIRD BUREAU—INTERIOR TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Chief, Manuel Necoechea. 1st Officer, Federico Aubry. 2d Officer, José S. Ruiz. 3d Officer, Cristobal Y. Crespo. 4th Officer,

Ignacio Bernaldez. Clerks, Angel Corral, Manuel G. Vega, Enrique Morales, Juan B. Gallardo.

FOURTH BUREAU—TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Chief, Julio Jimenez. Paymaster, Salvador Zapata. Engineer, Ignacio Cevallos. Bookkeeper, Matias Lozano. Assistants, Diodoro Ramirez, José M. Madariaga. Recording Officer, Adolfo de la Portilla. Clerks, Mariano Ruiz Sardo, Juan Berruero Ocampo, Amado Banuet, Enrique Zereceró.

FIFTH BUREAU—CIVIL AND MILITARY PAYMENTS.

Chief, José Miguel Enriquez. 1st Officer, Francisco Campos. 2d Officers, Eraclio Silva, Arturo A. Mercado. 3d Officers, Carlos Mayorga, Pedro Cortazar, Luis Banuet. Clerks, Francisco Valenzuela, Enrique L. Acevedo, Manuel Salcedo, Antonio Guizar, Jacoba Romero. Assistant Clerks, Joaquin Esteves, Eduardo Arosamena, Carlos Diaz. Recording Officer, Ignacio Bribiesca.

SIXTH BUREAU—PUBLIC CREDIT AND MINTS.

Chief, José Teofilo Fonscea. 1st Officers, José Manuel Muñoz, Enrique Pomier. 2d Officers, Francisco Ramirez Castañeda, Joaquin G. Belendez. Clerks, Tomás Cisneros, Antonio Merves, Luis Perez Valiente, Guillermo Serrano. Bookkeeper, Joaquin Gomez Vergara. Recording Officer, Eduardo Fernandez.

SEVENTH BUREAU—FISCAL STATISTICS.

Chief, Javier Stávoli. 1st Officer, Epilio Aleman. 2d Officers, Juan N. Ceballos, Guillermo Thompson. 3d Officers, Anselmo de la Portilla, Carlos Arango. 4th Officers, Joaquin Yinas, Juan E. Ramirez. Clerks, Antonio Lejarazu, Alfredo Miranda, José Salcedo, Pedro Murillo, Serafin Salcido, Roman Chiapa, Enrique Gomez Gallardo.

EIGHTH BUREAU—COMMERCE AND INSTITUTIONS OF CREDIT.

Chief, (Vacant). 1st Officer, Juan C. Barquera. 2d Officer, Ricardo M. Campos. 3d Officer, Carlos Herrera. Clerks, Javier Stavoli, Juan Escamilla, Constantino L. Mondragon, Manuel Blasio. Assistant Clerks, Arturo Silva, Aurelio Lopez.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Keeper of Archives, Eduardo Guerrero. Officer, Ricardo Molina. Clerks, Rudolfo Lopez Matroso, Constancio Valdivia. Assistant Clerk, Cæsar Kampfner.

BUREAU OF REGISTRATION.

Chief, Demetrio Mejia de Leon. Officer, Federico Hevia. Clerks, Angel Vivanco Esteve, Luis Gonzales.

LIBRARY.

Chief, Felipe Buenrostro. Officers, Francisco Alegre, Emilio Lynch Zaldivar. Clerks, Abel Slivo, Agustin Cervantes. Fiscal Prosecutor, Enrique Vallejo. Clerk, Pedro V. Velasco.

TREASURY OF THE FEDERATION.

Treasurer General, Francisco Espinosa. Registry Officer, Luis G. Valdespino. Clerk, Federico Gonzalez.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Controller, Evaristo Asnar. 1st Bookkeeper, José X. Cortes. 2d Bookkeeper; Celso Vera. Clerks, Juan M. Calderon, Cecilio Bringas.

CASHIER'S OFFICE.

Cashier, Francisco Garcia González. Assistant Cashier, Ignacio Parres. Collectors, Juan Escobar, Manuel M. Parra. Clerk, Miguel Gallegos.

FIRST BUREAU—TAXATION.

Chief Recandacion, Jesus G. Gaviño. 1st Officer, Antonio Perez de Leon. 2d Officers, Antonio Gayosso, Regino Tovar. 3d Officers, Manuel Artisti, Rafael de J. Nieto. 4th Officers, José Maria Rizo, Manuel Yberri. Bookkeeper, Manuel Castañeda. Assistant Bookkeeper, Pedro A. Navarette. Clerks, Ignacio Silva, Salvador Fernandez Guerra, Daniel Romero, Miguel Montes de Oca, Francisco Guerrero, Arnulfo Almazán, Rodolfo Marin, Alejandro M. Quirinday.

BUREAU SECOND—PAYMENTS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES.

Chief, Vicente Girón. 1st Officers, Germán Carrasco, Manuel de las Casas. 2d Officers, Antonio Pérez, Teofilo Navarrete, Alberto Núñez, Tomás Madariaga, Mariano Flores Alatorre. 3d Officers, Enrique Sánchez Noriega, Ezequiel Aprais, Pedro A. Robin, Luis G. Esquerro, Francisco Morlet, José G. Moreno, Enrique Barberi, Alberto Ordáz. 4th Officers, Felipe Ramos Gutierrez, Rafael González, Wenceslao Reyes, Jesús Arismendi, Jesús Padilla, Felipe de

los Cobos, José Maria del Valle, Manuel Diaz. Bookkeeper, T. Antonio Calvo. Assistant Bookkeeper, Miguel Echarte. Clerks, José Aguila, Guadalupe Maldonado, Eufemio Escamilla, Mariano Arteaga, Rafael Fonseca, Enrique Guerra Manzanares, Ignacio Velasco Vara, Gustavo López, José R. Ahedo, Luis Molina, Fernando Barbero, Manuel López Guaro, Vicente Romírez, Felipe Zepeda, Manuel Espinosa, Manuel M. Panes, Antonio Ruiz, Frederico Navarro, Mariano S. Fébar, Eduardo Coto, Sabino Santillan, Manuel Zaldivar.

BUREAU THIRD—PAYMENT TO MILITARY EMPLOYEES.

Chief, Luis Ordoñez. 1st Officers, José G. Malda, José G. Barragán. 2d Officers, Rómulo Bustamante, Agustín Ybarzábal, Pedro Peniche, Enrique Mendes, Pablo Vargas, Benigno Rico. 3d Officers, Rómulo Dueñas, Antonio Zamarripa, Jesus Coto, Manuel Arana, Luis G. Rangel, Jesús del Rivero, Moisés Santoyo, Jesús M. Margain. 4th Officers, Manuel Garcia Sedano, Pedro Toscano, Félix Carrasco, Austacio Villapadierna. Clerks, Jesús Argumosa, José T. Lombardini, Gonzalo Barreiro, Rafael Rico, Fiburcio Vargas, Eugenio Paredes, Miguel Lopez y Piña, Federico Villegas, Francisco Hidalgo, Vicente López, Antonio Chavelas, Enrique Calderón, Genaro Paredes, Manuel M. Salas, Joaquin Navarette, Alberto Léger, Pedro G. Plata, José L. Morales, Manuel Y. Dominguez, Juan Rueda y Anza, Pastor Perez. Bookkeeper, Enrique Zaldivar. Assistant Bookkeepers, Angel M. Salgado, Gabriel Gracida.

WAREHOUSES.

Warehouse Keeper, Macario Llamás. Officer, Felipe Rangel Arango. Clerk, Luis Pousel.

BUREAU FOURTH—EXAMINATION OF OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

Chief, Luis N. Marquez. 1st Officer, Angel Quiroz. 2d Officers, Ignacio Sotomayor, Joaquin Zerecero, Adolfo Jiménez, Agustín Mirón, Pedro Garcia de León, Eugenio Gutierrez, Enrique G. Adalid, Arturo Suarez Torrens, Manuel Payno. 3d Officers, Octaviano Gonzalez, Manuel Avelleyra, Ignacio Ocádiz, Leonardo Pietra Santa, Miguel Natera, Luis G. Arenas, Ignacio Ceballos, Vicente Hernández. 4th Officers, Saturnino Carrasco, José M. Piña, Juan G. Rosas, Luis U. Cañedo, José Malabehar, Enrique J. Paredes.

Clerks, Mariano Avendaño, Gilberto Martínez, Luis Zerecero, Francisco Soni, Fernando Espinosa, Francisco Gómez, Manuel M. Lombardini, Arturo Payno, Francisco T. Fonseca, Alberto Jaime, Manuel Iglesias, Rafael Rosales, Francisco Camacho, Adolfo Ruiz Sánchez, Julio Villar, Vicente Avelayra, José Diaz, Luis A. Rivera, Carlos Villegas, Javier Ezeiza.

BUREAU FIFTH—PUBLIC CREDIT.

Chief, Luis G. Abogado. 1st Officers, Antonio Vidal, Guatimoc Hijar. 2d Officers, Joaquin Moreno, Juan J. Merino, Gonzalo Manero. 3d Officer, José M. Almaráz. 4th Officers, Javier Bustinzar, Estéban Ocampo. Bookkeeper, Angel M. Gavidia. Assistant Bookkeeper, Antonio Casteñeda. Clerks, Manuel Cuadros, Felipe Martel, Agustín Alcocer, Juan del Villar, Alberto Garay, Francisco Rodea, Jesús Suarez, Ignacio Lugo, Vicente Urbina.

BUREAU SIXTH—LIQUIDATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Chief, José de la Vega. Auditors, Felipe N. Alcalde, Francisco J. Melina, Tomás E. Ramos. Officers, Fernando Marquez, Fernando Orozco y Berra, Victor M. Vargas, Vicente Gonzalez, Manuel Villanueva y Serrano, Ernesto Peza. Clerks, Alberto Robles, Juan Cataño, Cutberto Gallegos, Jesus Pereyra, Ignacio Rincon, José Lozano y Obregón. Bookkeeper, Rafael Morelos. Assistant Bookkeeper, Apolinar Carranza.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Chief, Victoriano Alcérreca. Officer, Miguel Abogado. Clerks, José G. Cardena, Gabriel Gavidia.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Secretary, Joaquin Baranda. Subsecretary, Juan N. García. Registry Officer, Joaquin Casasús. Paymaster, Pedro N. Barrera.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

Chief, Antonio N. de Medina y Ormaechea. 1st Officer, Ramón Cárdenas. 2d Officer, Jesús P. Barrera. 1st Clerk, Gabriel E. de los Rios. 2d Clerk, José R. Pedroza. 3d Clerk, F. Javier Flores.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Chief, Jesús E. Acevedo. 1st Officer, Pedro Gil y Rivas. 2d Officer, Miguel I. Portillo. 1st Clerk, Manuel F. de los Rios. 2d Clerk, Lázaro Gonzalez. 3d Clerk, Roberto Inclán.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Chief, Rafael F. de la Peña. Officer, Antonio Revilla. Clerk, Enrique F. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary, Manuel Gonzalez Cosio. Subsecretary, Leandro Fernández. Private Secretary, Miguel M. Acosta.

Postmaster General, Francisco de P. Gochicoa.

Director General of Federal Telegraph Lines, Saturnino Islas.

BUREAU FIRST—POST OFFICES, STEAMSHIP LINES, POSTAL UNION, TELE-
GRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Chief, José Jacinto Jimenez. 1st Officer, Rafael Riveróll. 2d Officer, Gerónimo Aguilar. Assistant Officer, Alberto Diaz Ruggama. Clerks, Marcos M. Márquez, José del Moral. Assistant Clerks, Guillermo Parra, José Ulíbarri.

BUREAU SECOND—RAILROADS, ROADS, CAUSEWAYS, PORTS, RIVERS,
BRIDGES, LAKES, CANALS AND WORKS FOR THE
PROTECTION OF PORTS.

Chief, Estanislao Velasco. 1st Officer, Manuel Velazquez de Leon. 2d Officer, José Peña. 3d Officers, Rafael L. Velasco. 4th Officers, Francisco Lozano Castro, Serapio Echeverria. 5th Officer, Everardo O. de Montellano. Clerks, Antonio F. Garcia, Primitivo H. Carpio, Alejandro Flores Heras, Cándido F. Aguayo, Francisco Gonzalez Calderón. Assistant Clerks, Estéban Diaz, Silviano L. Gómez, Miguel Velazquez de Leon, Eugenio Becerra, Miguel Grüb.

BUREAU THIRD—LIGHTHOUSES, PUBLIC MONUMENTS, WORKS OF UTILITY
AND ORNAMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS IN NATIONAL AND CHAPUL-
TEPEC PALACES, AND DRAINAGE OF VALLEY.

Chief, Luis Salazar. 1st Officer, Gilberto Montiel Estrada. 2d Officer, Antonio Gaviño Iglesias. Clerk, Luis G. Ita. Assistant Clerk, Joaquin Rivera y Ricoé.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Chief, José R. Cuenca. Clerks, Arturo Iazo, Ignacio Garcia.
Assistant Clerks, Luis Montes de Oca, Manuel Valdés.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary, Manuel Fernández Leal. Subsecretary, Gilberto Crespo y Martinez.

BUREAU FIRST—GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COLONIZATION, AND
PUBLIC LANDS.

Chief, Adolfo Díaz Rugama. 2nd Officer, José Andapia. 3d Officer, Ambrosio Espinosa. 4th Officer, Miguel Camacho. 5th Officer, Manuel Huidobro de Azua. Auxiliary Officers, Francisco Portillo, Romulo Zamora. Clerks, Luis Barrios, Pedro Vallejo. Registry Officer, Francisco Carrillo. Clerks, Miguel Muñoz, Mariano Rios. Assistant Clerks, Francisco Gaetan, José Maria Rodriguez, Joaquin de Mier y Teran.

PUBLIC LANDS SECTION BELONGING TO BUREAU FIRST.

1st Officer (Acting Chief), Francisco Masa. 4th Officer, Gabriel Masa. Consulting Engineer, José Maria Alva. Assistant Clerks, Manuel F. Luna, Julio Contreras.

BUREAU SECOND—INDUSTRY, INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY, AGRICULTURE,
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Chief, Miguel Iglesias. 1st Officer, José Maria Iglesias. 2d Officers, Joaquin Besné, Andrés Basurto. 3d Officers, Manuel Tolsa, Albino Nuncio. Clerks, Emigdio Priego, Arturo Diaz Covarrubias, Maximiliano Chabert, Enrique Diaz Covarrubias, Gabriel Pajáres. Assistants to this Bureau, Enrique F. Miranda, Manuel Garcia Torres, Mariano Silva. Assistant Clerks, Guillermo Efrén Carmona, Luis Muro.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES.

Chief, Francisco Sosa. Officer, Acting Paymaster, Francisco de P. Montes de Oca. Registry Officer, Roberto Santa Maria. Clerk, Modesto Incháurregui. Assistant Clerk, Gabriel Vargas. Assistant Registry Clerk, Juan Becerra.

BUREAU THIRD—MINING.

Chief, Eduardo Martinez Baca. 1st Officer, Alberto Best. 2d Officer, Isidoro Aldasoro. 3d Officers, Miguel Zires, Cayetano Garza Cortina. 4th Officers, Agustín Alfredo Nuñez, Angel Diaz Hernández. Clerks, Alberto I. Muñóz, Juan Martinez Baca, Manuel de la Vega. Assistant Clerks, Francisco P. Hoyos, Pedro Muñóz.

CHART AND MAP DRAWING.

Director, Ignacio Molina. 1st Draughtsmen, Mauricio C. Castro, Ricardo Tangassi, Apolonio Tellez Giron. 2d Officers, José Ortega Espinosa, Alberto Gomez Llata. Assistants, José Salazar, Agustín Larrea y Cordero.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Director, Antonio Peñafiel. 1st Officer, Guillermo Herrera. 2d Officers, Lamberto Asiain, José C. Segura, Eduardo Ferrer, Emigdio Garcia de Leon. Registry Officer, Pedro Carbajal. Clerks, Alberto Castro, Manuel del Castillo, Constancio Castellanos, Luis del Rio, Eduardo Carreto, Emilio Garza, Enrique Garibay, Luis Rocha. Assistant Clerks, Enrique Consalvi, Jesus D. del Castillo, Vicente Bringas.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING OFFICE.

Director, Julio Peñafiel. Photographer, Porfirio Peñafiel. Assistant Photographers, Porfirio Salamanca, Ismael Cárdenas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary, Manuel Romero Rubio. Subsecretary, Manuel A. Mercado. Private Secretary, Rosendo Pineda.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

First Bureau, Ramon Manterola; Second, José Sotuyo; Third, General Francisco M. Ramirez; Fourth, Juan de Dios Peza. Archives, Joaquin B. Romero.

GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Governor of the District, General José Ceballos. Secretary, Nicolas Islas. Chief Clerk, Ignacio Bejarano. Inspector-General of Police, General Luis Carballeda. Secretary of Inspector, Antonio Z. Rojas.

COMMON COUNCIL OF CITY OF MEXICO—YEAR 1892.

1st, Alderman and President of Council, Manuel M. Contreras; 2d, Eduardo Rincon Gallardo; 3d, José M. Carballeda; 4th, M. Sanchez Navarro; 5th, Luis Lavie; 6th, Nicolas Ramirez Arellano; 7th, Alejandro Escandon; 8th, Romualdo Zamora y Duque; 9th, Luis Salazar; 10th, Nicolas de Teresa (hijo); 11th, Antonio Alvarez Rul; 12th, Julio Limantour; 13, Rafael Arrillaga; 14th, Alberto Arellano y Millán; 15th, Rafael M. de Arozarena; 16th, Adolfo Diaz Rugama; 17th, Javier Algara; 18th, Pedro Ordoñez; 19th, Tomas Moran; 20th, Ignacio C. Toro.

Counselors, Joaquin Salazar y Murphy, Fernando Vega.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance, Manuel M. Contreras, Eduardo Rincon Gallardo, José M. Carballeda, Luis Lavie, Joaquin Salazar y Murphy. Water Supply, Luis Salazar. Public Lighting and Elections, Julio Limantour. Jails, Fernando Vega. Wagons and Carts, Antonio Alvarez Rul. Hacks, Tomas Moran. Public Amusements, Alejandro Escandor. Festivities, M. Sanchez Navarro. Weights and Measures, Javier Algara. Encouragement to Artisans, Pedro Ordoñez. Public Instruction, Nicolas Ramirez de Arellano. Street Sweeping and Clocks, Ignacio Toro. Markets, Rafael M. de Arozarena. Public Works, Adolfo Diaz Rugama. Cemeteries, Romualdo Zamora y Duque. Drives and Public Squares, Nicolas de Teresa. Police and Publications, Alberto Arellano. Slaughter Houses, Rafael Arrillaga.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, General Pedro Hinojosa. Subsecretary, General Ignacio Maria Escudero.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

First, Colonel Rafael Echenique; second, Col. Juan Arellano Zenteno; third, Col. T. Ramon Villavecencio. Library, Major Faustino Reynoso. Archives, Lieut.-Col. Jesus Monterde.

CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Special Staff, Col. Rodrigo Valdes. Engineers, General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa. Artillery, General Alejandro Pezo. Navy, Captain Jose Maria de la Vega. Military Corps, Epifanio Cacho. Infantry, General Antonio Gayon. Cavalry, Col. Miguel Badillo.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY ZONES.

Denomi- nation.	States which they comprise.	Names.	Headquarters.
1.—Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California.....		Gen. Abraham Bandala.....	Torin (Sonora)
2.—Durango and Chihuahua..		Gen. José Maria Rangel.....	Chihuahua
3.—Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.		Col. José del Valle.....	Monterey
4.—Tamaulipas.....		Gen. Emiliano Lojero.....	Matamoros
5.—Jalisco and Colima.....		Gen. Guadalupe Lopez.....	Guadalajara
6.—San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes.....		Gen. Joaquin Rivero.....	S. Luis Potosi
7.—Lueretaro and Guanajuato.		Gen. Manuel O. Nogueras....	Leon
8.—Mexico, Hidalgo, Morelos, and Guerrero.....		Gen. Jesus Altamirano.....	Tlanepantla
9.—Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Vera- cruz.....		Gen. Mucio P. Martinez.....	Puebla
10.—Oaxaca and Chiapas		Gen. Julio M. Cervantes ...	Oaxaca
11.—Yucatan, Campeche, and Tabasco.....		Gen. Luis C. Curiel.....	Campeche

THE LEGISLATIVE.

THE SENATE.

Alcántara, T. Melesio; Arellano, Felipe; Arguinzóniz, Antonio; Arriaga, Benigno; Aspe, Francisco de R.

Baz, Enrique.

Calderon, Estéban; Cañedo, Anastasio T.; Cañedo, Francisco; Carrillo, Hermenegildo; Castañeda, Jesus; Castellanos, Sánchez M.; Castillo, Apolinar; Couttolene, José Maria; Cuellar, Rómulo; Canseco, Agustin; Chávez, Ignacio T.

Dávila, Narciso; Diez Gutierrez, Pedro.

Enriquez, Gumesindo.

Ferrer, José Trinidad.

Garcia, Jesus Alberto; Gonzalez, Agustin R.

Herrera, Julian; Hornedo, Francisco G.

Ibarra Ramos, Francisco; Islas, Gabriel M.

Lancaster Jones, Alfonso; Landa y Escandon, Guillermo de; Leyva, Francisco; Loera, Jesús; Lopez Portillo, Ignacio.

Maceyra, Felix Francisco; Martinez de Castro, Ricardo; Meijuiero, Francisco; Mendizabal, Fernando G.; Montalvo, Juan; Montesinos, José; Mora, Antonio.

Ortega Reyes, Manuel.
 Peón y Contreras, José.
 Quaglia, Carlos.
 Raigosa, Genaro; Río, Agustín del; Rivas, Carlos; Rojas, J. Luis;
 Rubio, Enrique M.
 Sanchez Castro, Pedro.
 Tellez, José C.; Teresa Miranda, José de.
 Urueta, Eduardo; Utrilla, Miguel.
 Velasco, Emilio; Viesca, Andrés S.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Acevedo, Jesús; Acuña, Pedro; Alatríste, Uriel; Alvarez, José Ignacio; Andrade, Manuel; Arancivia, Julio; Arce, José María; Argaiz, Carlos; Arriaga, Camilo; Arroyo de Anda, Agustín; Ayala, Carlos F; Ayala, Jesús; Azcué, Pedro.

Balandrano, Darío; Barra, Francisco L. de la; Barreda, Joaquín de la; Barreiro, Eugenio (padre); Barroso, Francisco D.; Barroso, Telésforo D.; Baz, Emilio; Bejarano, Ignacio; Berea, Diego de A.; Bolaños, Benjamín; Bribiesca, Juan; Bueno, Manuel; Bulnes, Francisco; Bustamante, Francisco.

Cantón, Waldemaro G.; Carpio, Angel; Carsi, Manuel; Casasús, Joaquín D.; Casco, Rafael; Castellanos, José María; Castellanos, Juan N.; Castelló, Juan B.; Ceballos, Lorenzo; Cerda, Jesús M.; Cerdán, Agustín; Cervantes, Eutimio; Cisneros Cámara, Antonio; Corona, Ramón; Coronado, Mariano; Cosmes, Francisco G.; Cravioto, Simón; Crespo, Gilberto; Cuesta y Lagos, José María; Curiel, Luis C.

Chavero, Alfredo; Cházari, Esteban; Cházaro Soler, Juan; Chousal, Luís; Chousal, Rafael.

Domingues, Ricaros; Darqui, Manuel; Domínguez, Ángel M.; Dondé, Salvador; Doria, Manuel Z; Dublán, Eduardo; Dublán, Juan; Dublán, Manuel.

Egea y Galindo, Ricardo; Elguézabal, Alejandro; Escamilla, Vital; Escoto, Joaquín M.; España, Nicolás; Esperón, Antonino G.; Esteva, Adalberto A.

Fenochio, Pascual A.; Fernández, Justino; Fernández, Serapión; Flores, Florencio; Flores, Luís; Flores, Manuel; Fortuño, Leonardo F.; Fuentes y Muñiz, Jesús.

García, Francico; Gamboa, José Antonio (hijo); Gamboa, José María; García, Arnulfo; García, Daniel; García, Emilio E.; García, Jesús; García, Trinidad; García Heras, Ignacio; García López, Francisco; García Luna, Luís; García Ramírez, Manuel; Garfias, Luís G.; Gochicoa, Francisco de P.; Gómez, Antonio; Gómez, José F.; Gómez, Macedonio; Gómez Parada, Manuel; Gómez y Villavicencio, Ramón; González, Martín; González Porras, José; Guillén, Manuel; Güinchar, Miguel; Gutiérrez, Cirilo J.; Gutiérrez, Juan; Gutiérrez Nájera, Manuel.

Herrera, Mauro S.; Herrera, Rafael; Hornedo, Rícardo.

Ita, Carmen de; Izabal, Rafael.

Juárez, Benito.

Labastida, Luís G.; Laclau, Pedro; Landa, Enrique; Landázuri, Pedro; Lara, Donaciano; Lascuraín, Román S. de; Lebrija, Miguel; Limantour, José Y.; León, Manuel de; León, Marcelo; Leví, Manuel; Lombardo, Alberto; López de Lara, Domingo; Lozano, Agustín. Llaven, Magín; Llorente y Rocha, Enrique.

Mackintosh, Enrique G.; Malo, Alberto; Mancera, Gabriel; Mariscal, Alonso; Márquez, Galindo Manuel; Martel, Jesús; Martínez, Modesto R.; Mateos, Juan Antonio; Medina, Manuel; Mejía, Francisco; Méndez, Víctor; Méndez Rivas, Federico; Menocal, Francisco de S.; Mercado, Aristeo; Michel, Faustino; Mirus, Manuel; Mont, Enrique; Montiel, Julián; Moreno, Vicente; Muro, Manuel.

Nicoli, José P.; Núñez, Eulalio; Núñez, Roberto.

Olivo, Luís; Omaña, Enrique; Ortiz Monasterio, Ángel; Ortiz de Montellano, Mariano.

Padilla, Ángel; Palacios, Alberto L.; Palencia, Francico C.; Pardo, Emilio (Jr.); Paz, Irene; Peniche, Manuel; Peña, Diego de la; Pérez Gallardo, Rafael; Pérez Ortigoza, Diego; Pérez Verdía, Luís; Peza, Juan de Dios; Pimentel, Emilio; Pineda, Rosendo; Pino, Román; Pliego y Pérez, Antonio; Poceros, Francisco; Pombo, Luís; Pradillo, Agustín; Preciado, Manuel V.; Prieto, Guillermo; Prieto y Garza, José María.

Rábago, Jesús M.; Ramírez Varela, Manuel; Ramos, Onofre; Reyes Retana, Tomás; Reyes Spíndola, Rafael; Riba y Echeverría, Antonio; Rincón, Leopoldo; Rincón, Manuel E.; Rincón Gallardo, Francisco; Rincón y Pérez, Francisco; Ritter, Ernesto; Rivas Gómez,

Francisco; Rivas Mercado, Antonio; Rivera, Teodoro; Riveroll y Cinta, Ramón; Rodríguez, Ismael; Rodríguez, Pedro L.; Rodríguez Talavera, Rafael; Rojas, Augusto; Romero, Francisco; Romero, José María; Rubio, Fernando M.; Rubio, Wenceslao; Ruiz, Emilio.

Saenz Merás, Francisco; Sagaseta, Miguel; Salas, Ismael; Salazar, Demetrio; Salcido, Rafael; Santa Fé, Alberto; Santibáñez, Mannel; Seoane, Manuel M.; Sepúlveda, Francisco; Serrano, Manuel; Serrano, Miguel; Sierra, Justo; Silva, Agapito; Sort, Enrique.

Thomas Terán, Manuel; Ticó, Manuel; Torre, Juan de la; Torre y Mier, Ignacio de la; Tovar, Antonio.

Uriarte, Jesús F.; Utrilla, Miguel.

Valenzuela, Jesús E.; Vázquez, Francisco; Vázquez, Ignacio; Velázquez, Eduardo; Vélez, Francisco (hijo); Vila, Manuel S.

Zárate, Julio; Zetina, Fernando.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Presiding Justice, Francisco Martinez de Arredondo.

DEPARTMENT I.—Presiding Justice, Francisco Martinez de Arredondo. Associate Justices, Felix Romero, Eligio Ancona, Federico Sandoval, José Maria Vega Limon.

DEPARTMENT II.—Presiding Justice, Francisco Vaca. Associate Justices, Eustaquio Buelna, Manuel Castilla Portugal.

DEPARTMENT III.—Presiding Justice, José Maria Aguirre de la Barrera. Associate Justices, Manuel Saavedra, Prudenciano Dorantes.

STATE ADMINISTRATIONS.

STATE.	NAME OF GOVERNOR.
Aguascalientes.....	Alejandro V. del Mercado
Campeche.....	Joaquin Z. Kerlegand
Chiapas.....	Emilio Rabasa
Chihuahua.....	Lauro Carrillo
Coahuila.....	José Maria Garza Galan
Colima.....	Gildardo Gomez
Durango.....	Juan Manuel Flores
Guanajuato.....	Manuel Gonzales
Guerrero.....	Francisco O. Arce
Hidalgo.....	Rafael Cravioto
Jalisco.....	Pedro A. Galvan
Mexico.....	José Vicente Villada
Michoacan.....	Mariano Jimenez
Morelos.....	Jesus H. Preciado
Nuevo Leon.....	Bernardo Reyes
Oaxaca.....	Gregorio Chavez
Puebla.....	Rosendo Marquez
Querétaro.....	Francisco G. Cosio
San Luis Potosí.....	Carlos Diez Gutierrez
Sinaloa.....	Mariano Martinez de Castro
Sonora.....	Luis E. Torres
Tlaxcala.....	Prospero Cahuantzi
Tabasco.....	Simon Sarlat
Tamaulipas.....	Alejandro Prieto
Veracruz.....	Juan de la Luz Enriquez

Yucatan.....	Daniel Traconis
Zacatecas.....	Jesus Aréchiga
Federal District.....	José Ceballos
Territory of Tepic.....	Leopoldo Romano*
Northern District of the Territory of Lower California.....	}Luis E. Torres*
Central District of the Territory of Lower California.....		} .....Benjamin Topete*

*In the Territories the chief authority is called "Jefe Politico" and is appointed by the Federal Executive; in the States, the chief authority is the Governor, elected by the people.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1890.

	Inhabitants.
State of Aguascalientes.....	121,926
“ Campeche.....	91,180
“ Coahuila.....	183,327
“ Colima.....	69,547
“ Chiapas.....	266,496
“ Chihuahua.....	298,073
“ Durango.....	265,931
“ Guanajuato.....	1,007,116
“ Guerrero.....	332,887
“ Hidalgo.....	494,212
“ Jalisco.....	1,161,709
“ México.....	778,969
“ Michoacan.....	830,923
“ Morelos.....	151,540
“ Nuevo Leon.....	270,852
“ Oaxaca.....	806,845
“ Puebla.....	839,468
“ Querétaro.....	213,523
“ San Luis Potosí.....	546,447
“ Sinaloa.....	223,684
“ Sonora.....	150,391
“ Tabasco.....	114,028
“ Tamaulipas.....	189,139
“ Tlaxcala.....	155,151
“ Veracruz.....	644,157
“ Yucatan.....	282,502
“ Zacatecas.....	526,966
Territory of Tepic.....	130,019
“ “ Lower California.....	34,668
Federal District.....	451,246

Total number of inhabitants.....11,632,924

POPULATION OF LEADING CITIES OF THE REPUBLIC
IN 1890.

(Of 10,000 inhabitants and over.)

Cities.	States.	Inhabitants.
México.....	Federal District.....	329,535
Guadalajara.....	Jalisco.....	95,000
Puebla.....	Puebla.....	78,530
San Luis Potosí.....	San Luis Potosí.....	62,573
Guanajuato.....	Guanajuato.....	52,112
Leon.....	Guanajuato.....	47,739
Monterey.....	Nuevo Leon.....	41,700
Aguascalientes.....	Aguascalientes.....	32,355
Mérida.....	Yucatan.....	32,000
Oaxaca.....	Oaxaca.....	28,827
Colima.....	Colima.....	25,124
Pachuca.....	Hidalgo.....	25,000
Durango.....	Durango.....	24,800
Celaya.....	Guanajuato.....	24,670
Morelia.....	Michoacan.....	23,835
Querétaro.....	Querétaro.....	23,520
Ciudad Guzman.....	Jalisco.....	23,205
Saltillo.....	Coahuila.....	22,801
Allende.....	Guanajuato.....	21,748
Vera Cruz.....	Veracruz.....	20,800
Zacatecas.....	Zacatecas.....	20,722
Orizaba.....	Veracruz.....	16,225
Campeche.....	Campeche.....	19,775
Tinúm.....	Yucatan.....	18,730
Guadalupe.....	Zacatecas.....	18,370
Silao.....	Guanajuato.....	15,739
Montezuma.....	San Luis Potosí.....	15,666
Irapuato.....	Guanajuato.....	14,778
San Bartolomé.....	Chiapas.....	14,669
Xochimilco (Municipality).....	Federal District.....	14,373
Salvatierra.....	Guanajuato.....	14,322
Lagos.....	Jalisco.....	14,297
Ciudad García.....	Zacatecas.....	14,000
Tepic.....	Tepic (Territory of).....	13,510
Chihuahua.....	Chihuahua.....	13,128
Fresnillo.....	Zacatecas.....	13,021
Mazatlan.....	Sinaloa.....	12,852
Tacubaya (Municipality).....	Federal District.....	12,027
Uruapan.....	Michoacan.....	12,000
Ameca.....	Jalisco.....	12,000
Autlan.....	Jalisco.....	12,000
Jalapa.....	Veracruz.....	11,705
Toluca.....	México.....	11,585
Teocuitatlán.....	Jalisco.....	11,286
San Cristóbal los Casas.....	Chiapas.....	11,248
Piedad Cabadas.....	Michoacan.....	11,142
Sayula.....	Jalisco.....	10,655
San Angel (Municipality).....	Federal District.....	10,580
Angangueo.....	Michoacan.....	10,473
Monclova.....	Coahuila.....	10,000
San Juan del Río.....	Querétaro.....	10,000

ASSESSABLE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE REPUBLIC IN 1890.

States.	City Property.	Country Property.	Total.
Aguascalientes	\$ 1,768,435	3,351,258	5,119,693
Campeche.....	552,509	691,286	1,243,795
Colima.....	1,660,905	1,674,561	3,335,466
Coahuila.....	2,682,496	7,037,300	9,719,796
Chihuahua.....	1,846,730	3,507,000	5,353,730
Chiapas.....	500,000	2,930,212	3,430,212
Durango.....	2,653,331	4,404,548	7,057,879
Guanajuato.....	9,665,977	20,405,659	30,071,636
Guerrero.....	1,993,712	11,503,400	13,497,112
Hidalgo.....	2,559,311	11,825,426	14,384,737
Jalisco.....	21,404,529	33,052,342	54,456,871
México.....	4,444,651	18,946,445	23,391,096
Michoacan.....	8,381,994	15,733,201	24,115,195
Morelos.....	1,064,059	4,193,315	5,257,374
Nuevo Leon.....	5,029,463	4,555,327	9,584,790
Oaxaca.....	6,178,534	5,562,766	11,741,300
Puebla.....	15,411,678	14,609,866	30,021,544
Querétaro.....	5,686,547	5,760,000	11,446,547
San Luis Potosí.....	5,625,608	7,928,048	13,553,656
Sinaloa.....	3,530,226	2,478,656	6,008,882
Sonora.....	2,350,600	4,872,900	7,223,500
Tabasco.....	1,622,490	2,968,785	4,591,275
Tamaulipas.....	4,264,665	1,950,270	6,214,935
Tlaxcala.....	1,957,026	5,088,690	7,045,716
Veracruz.....	32,561,926	15,276,652	47,838,578
Yucatan.....	2,500,000	2,874,508	5,374,508
Zacatecas.....	5,774,416	9,841,235	15,615,651
Federal District.....	101,917,241	7,931,737	109,848,978
Territory of Lower California.....	459,326	3,896,200	4,355,526
" " Tepic.....	2,354,800	2,817,580	5,172,380
Totals.....	\$258,403,185	\$237,669,173	\$496,072,358

The above values are taken from official sources, but greatly underestimate the property of the Republic, and, furthermore, do not include public and government buildings, and all other property exempt from the payment of taxes.

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF MEXICO OF OCTOBER, 1890.

Number of inhabitants, 329,535, of whom 149,739 were males and 182,796 females. As to religious beliefs there were 326,180 Catholics, 1,934 Protestants, 18 of the Greek religion, 400 of other denominations, and 1,003 belonging to no sect whatever.

The occupations of the inhabitants were distributed as follows: Attorneys-at-law, 505; agriculturists, 500; brokers, 66; tanners,

200; dentists, 34; apothecaries, 121; photographers, 82; engineers, 370; physicians, 320; contractors, 45; clergymen, 220; notaries, 48; midwives, 75; telegraph operators, 130; veterinary surgeons, 34; artisans, 46,594; merchants, 15,040; clerks, 13,291; servants, 50,004; mechanics, 1,011; public employes, 7,480; public school children, 48,003; soldiers, 8,005; sailors, 76; capitalists, 1,000; occupations not stated, 18,536; without occupation (mostly women and children), 117,676.

The nationalities of the inhabitants were as follows: Born in the Federal District, 202,154; in the various States of the Republic, 120,509; United States of America, 790; Central and South America, 153; Spain, 3,391; France, 1,266; Germany, 363; England, 227; Italy, 441; Russia, 9; Austria, 45; Portugal, 6; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 26; China and Japan, 6; countries not specified, 151.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MEXICO.

The following statement shows the production of the precious metals in Mexico for fourteen fiscal years.

YEAR.	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
1877-1878.....	\$ 747 000	\$24,837,000	\$25,584,000
1878-1879.....	881,000	25,125,000	26,006,000
1879-1880.....	642,000	26,802,000	27,442,000
1880-1881.....	1,013,000	29,234,000	30,247,000
1881-1882.....	937,000	29,323,000	30,266,000
1882-1883.....	956,000	29,569,000	30,525,000
1883-1884.....	1,055,000	31,695,000	32,750,000
1884-1885.....	914,000	33,220,000	34,140,000
1885-1886.....	1 026,000	34,112,000	35,138,000
1886-1887.....	1,047,000	34,600,000	35,647,000
1887-1888.....	1,031,000	34,912,000	35,943,000
1888-1889.....	1,040,000	40,706,000	41,746,000
1889-1890.....	1,100 000	41,500,000	42,600,000
1890-1891.....	1,150 000	43 000 000	44,150,000
Total.....	\$13,839,000	\$453,645,000	\$472,484,000

STATISTICS AS TO COINAGE.

Table showing the Coinage effected in the Republic of Mexico from the establishment of the Mints during the Spanish dominion until the 30th of June, 1890.

SPANISH RULE.		GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	NICKEL.	TOTALS.	YEARLY AVERAGE.
Coin called "Macquinga" — from 1537 to 1731		\$ 8,497,950 00	\$752,067,456 54	\$200,000 00	.....	\$760,765,406 54	
" " " Columbaria " — from 1732 to 1771		19,889,014 00	441,059,211 45	.....	.....	461,518,225 45	
" " " Busto " — from 1772 to 1821		40,391,447 00	888,563,989 45	342,893 37	.....	929,298,329 82	
		\$68,778,411 00	\$,082,260,657 44	\$542,893 37	.....	\$2,151,581,961 81	\$7,549,410 39
FROM THE INDEPENDENCE.							
Imperial bust of Iturbide — from 1822 to 1823		\$ 557,392 00	\$ 18,575,569 60	.....	.....	\$19,132,961 60	
Republic, eagle coin — from 1824 to June 30, 1880.		50,147,172 00	887,614,414 00	\$5,384,244 64	.....	943,145,830 73	16,309 810 04
		\$50,704,564 00	\$906,189 983 78	\$5,384,244 64	.....	\$962,278,792 42	
Republic, eagle coin — July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1890		\$3,705,431 00	\$255,124,045 75	\$603,503 63	\$4,000,000 00	\$263,492,983 98	26 349,298 09

AGGREGATE AMOUNTS.

Spanish dominion.....	\$68,778,411 00	\$2,082 260,657 44	\$ 542,893 37	.....	\$2,151,581,961 81
Independence.....	50,704,564 00	906,189 983 78	5,384,244 64	.....	962,278,792 42
Last decade.....	3,705,431 00	255,124,045 75	603,503 63	\$4,000,000 00	263,492,980 98
Total coinage.....	\$123,248,406 00	\$3,243,574,686 97	\$6,530,641 64	\$4,000,000 00	\$3,377,353,735 21

PROPORTION OF THE VALUE OF THE COINAGE OF EACH METAL AS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL COINAGE
FROM 1537 TO JUNE 30, 1890.

GOLD. — 3.65 per cent.	SILVER. — 96.04 per cent.	COPPER. — 0.19 per cent.	NICKEL. — 0.12 per cent.
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STATISTICS AS TO COINAGE—Continued.

Coinage of the Mints of the Republic during the fiscal year of 1889-90.

MINTS.	SILVER.	GOLD.	COPPER.	TOTAL VALUE.
Alamos	\$ 435,300 00	\$ 45,580 00	.....	\$ 488,880 00
Culiacán	1,018,790 00	33,555 00	.....	1,052,345 00
Chihuahua	2,563,677 00	13,380 00	.....	2,577,057 00
Durango	1,033,069 75	.....	.....	1,033,069 75
Guadalajara	1,688,004 70	.....	.....	1,688,004 70
Guanajuato	3,545,750 00	13,436 00	.....	3,559,186 00
Hermosillo	495,900 00	.....	.....	495,900 00
México	7,386,300 00	109,690 00	\$134,632 47	7,630,622 47
Oaxaca	120,900 00	.....	.....	120,900 00
San Luis Potosí	1,881,335 00	.....	.....	1,881,335 00
Zacatecas	4,159,300 00	27,657 00	.....	4,186,957 00
Total coinage	\$24,328,326 45	\$243,298 00	\$134,632 47	\$24,706,256 92

Value of the Gold, Silver, Copper and Nickel Coinage of the Mints of the Republic from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1890.

MINTS.

FISCAL YEARS.	Alamos.	Culiacán.	Chihuahua.	Durango.	Guadalajara.	Guanajuato.
1880-1881	\$ 930,153 20	\$1,269 404 34	\$1,178,534 00	\$1,008,214 00	\$1 374,256 30	\$4,281,430 00
1881-1882	1,096,151 90	958,793 00	1,354,467 00	1,026,362 00	1,329,756 95	4,404,300 00
1882-1883	990,885 45	802,143 00	1,635,201 50	889,778 00	1,111,514 00	4,285,500 00
1883-1884	1,331,530 00	601,982 00	1,936,436 00	1,094,345 00	1,130,003 85	4,228,300 00
1884-1885	1,066,360 00	710,081 00	2,020 675 50	1,164,822 20	871,199 00	5,029,860 00
1885-1886	826,471 15	597,125 00	2,519,712 50	1,032,175 75	976,460 30	4,614,200 00
1886-1887	846,250 35	746,907 00	2,653,162 00	983,330 60	994,113 05	4,129,700 00
1887-1888	627,880 00	787,632 00	2,652,226 00	1,038,687 50	1,008,695 00	4,154,890 00
1888-1889	490,470 00	966,920 00	2,459,005 00	931,128 40	1,354,431 20	3,984,380 00
1889-1890	480,880 00	1,052,345 00	2,577,057 09	1,033,069 72	1,688,004 70	3,559,186 00
Total coinage during decade.	8,687,032 05	8,493,332 34	20,986,476 50	10,251,913 20	11,848,434 35	43,271,746 00

FISCAL YEARS.	Hermosillo.	México.	Oaxaca.	San Luis Potosí.	Zacatecas.	TOTALS.
1880-1881	\$718,730 00	\$5,922,950 00	\$148,510 00	\$2,315,750 00	\$6,003,790 00	\$25,151,721 84
1881-1882	492,992 00	6,444,000 00	127,015 00	2,345,215 00	6,931,770 00	25,610,822 85
1882-1883	449,460 00	7,091,000 00	99,650 00	3,182,040 00	5,210,350 00	25,747,521 95
1883-1884	539,400 00	9,015,000 00	131,120 00	3,227,030 00	5,014,030 00	28,450,076 85
1884-1885	286,000 00	6,677,500 00	158,840 00	3,330,740 00	4,953,900 00	26,263,977 70
1885-1886	257,610 00	7,779,000 00	144,800 00	3,484,280 00	5,125,960 00	27,307,794 70
1886-1887	195,300 00	8,331,696 18	123,500 00	3,181,725 00	5,248,290 00	27,433,974 18
1887-1888	178,300 00	7,398,240 00	114,800 00	3,744,065 00	5,159,380 00	26,264,795 50
1888-1889	595,660 00	7,989 993 89	184,550 00	2,380,900 00	5,110,700 00	26,496,038 49
1889-1890	495,900 00	7,630,622 47	120,900 00	1,881,335 00	4,186,957 00	24,706,256 92
Total coinage during decade.	4,201,352 00	74,280,002 54	1,353,685 00	28,072,980 00	52,046,027 00	263,492,980 98

STATISTICS AS TO IMPORTATIONS.

FISCAL YEAR OF 1888-89—IMPORTATIONS BY COUNTRIES.

	Value.	Duties.
Arabia	\$ 52 00	\$ 24 00
Algiers	13,649 70	15,907 07
Argentine Republic	30 00	32 25
Australia	485 00	216 27
Austria	96,436 65	74,814 11
Belgium	242,083 89	232,287 68
Bolivia	600 00	277 94
Brazil	309 45	230 82
Chile	108 00	72 60
China	39,351 10	26,346 99
Columbia	78,178 75	32,635 35
Costa Rica	22,425 00	6,580 29
Denmark	1,112 00	729 75
Ecuador	89,451 62	38,429 46
England	6,337,980 30	5,083,870 75
France	4,956,568 41	3,846,252 66
Germany	2,842,932 35	2,310,015 60
Greece	1,089 00	462 66
Guatemala	11,548 22	3,636 93
Holland	72,009 25	53,010 82
India	69,629 40	123,362 39
Italy	269,826 70	121,818 78
Japan	95 00	64 34
Norway	31,176 20	33,358 84
Persia	102 00	73 89
Peru	772 00	347 04
Portugal	9,132 00	2,656 46
Russia	833 40	386 65
Salvador	11,315 00	4,664 38
San Domingo	80 00	60 12
Spain	1,920,942 72	1,177,177 30
Sweden	1,607 00	2,295 55
Switzerland	157,444 25	89,830 54
Turkey	2,327 00	761 29
Uruguay	2 00	10 00
United States	22,669,420 71	9,169,787 87
Venezuela	73,738 25	25,435 75
Zanzibar	20 00	37 76
Totals	\$40,024,894 32	\$22,477,962 95

IMPORTATIONS BY CUSTOM HOUSES IN FISCAL
YEAR 1888-89.

Custom Houses.	Values.	Duties.
Acapulco.....	\$ 231,070 22	\$ 108,690 40
Altata.....		
Ascension.....	4,123 73	2,174 91
Bay of Magdalena.....	10,051 00	4,974 89
Cape San Lucas.....	504 75	180 93
Camargo.....	49,071 50	30,978 21
Campeche.....	186,441 89	140,576 90
Ciudad Juarez (Paso del Norte).....	5,793,960 86	1,896,773 40
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (Piedras Negras).....	2,732,867 00	1,313,539 97
Coatzacoalcos.....	818 02	38 70
Frontera.....	188,738 20	151,628 26
Guaymas.....	533,841 77	310,219 75
Guerrero.....	84,703 62	47,414 10
Isla del Carmen (Carmen Island).....	112,264 20	60,148 61
La Paz.....	151,666 66	67,712 59
Laredo.....	5,728,029 06	1,599,056 10
Las Palomas.....	28,045 33	9,993 07
Manzanillo.....	156,531 37	73,416 80
Matamoros.....	801,412 31	761,026 12
Mazatlan.....	1,592,012 83	1,046,740 00
Mier.....	142,400 12	124,388 75
Nogales.....	739,424 40	427,606 88
Palominas.....	55,388 74	17,284 02
Progreso.....	2,430,248 40	1,467,803 90
Puerto Angel.....	9,958 82	4,879 35
Salina Cruz.....	55,385 34	35,864 99
San Blas.....	330,794 42	183,494 15
San José del Cabo.....	10,710 50	3,990 57
Santa Rosalia.....	255,080 63	63,162 85
Sasabé.....	8,517 00	5,296 27
Soconusco.....	108,219 90	78,899 24
Tampico.....	513,927 15	408,385 93
Tijuana.....	126,688 85	39,171 31
Todos Santos.....	148,502 11	79,341 14
Tonalá.....	92,110 68	58,666 82
Tuxpam.....	164,200 39	86,967 28
Vera Cruz.....	16,445,569 00	11,766,620 60
Zapaluta.....	2,113 55	855 11
Totals.....	\$40,024,894 32	\$22,477,962 95

The Altata Custom House did not send its report in time to be included in the above statement. The Ascension and Cape San Lucas Custom Houses were closed August 31, 1888, and in lieu thereof those of Las Palomas and San José de Cabo were opened on the succeeding day.

STATISTICS AS TO EXPORTATIONS.

EXPORTATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN FIVE FISCAL YEARS.

COUNTRIES.	1885-1886.	1886-1887.	1887-1888.	1888-1889.	1889-1890.	TOTALS.	YEARLY AVERAGE.
Germany	\$1,571,399 20	\$2,175,770 11	\$2,177,106 09	\$2,061,503 09	\$1,693,773 15	\$9,079,611 64	\$1,835,922 33
Austria	25 00	67,326 42	25,583 16	50,544 00	.....	25 00	5 00
Belgium	74,688 00	94,247 66	109,959 86	99,997 55	.....	218,141 58	43,628 31
Colombia	90,962 00	2,242 00	2,107 80	3,000 00	.....	472,679 42	94,835 88
Costa Rica	14,130 00	625,293 84	457,542 02	659,330 96	.....	21,479 80	4,295 96
Spain	913,523 78	27,728,714 70	34,059,626 66	40,853,302 74	.....	3,190,047 87	638,009 58
United States	25,429,504 56	511,2521 14	4,474,723 31	3,496,038 33	.....	168,093,739 42	33,618,747 88
France	3,936,276 78	5,066 90	34,827 25	255,383 07	.....	20,178,819 06	4,035,763 82
Guatemala	4,025 00	.....	100 00	134,947 35	.....	14,973 47	82,994 69
Holland .....	.....	870 00	.....	.....	.....	205,627 43	57,125 49
Honduras .....	.....	13,362,186 57	.....	.....	.....	4,570 00	914 00
England	11,606,667 74	570 00	10,540,905 23	12,535,534 99	.....	61,760,877 05	12,352,175 41
Italy	10 00	8,220 62	2,500 00	50 00	.....	5,237 00	1,047 40
Nicaragua .....	.....	.....	2,500 00	6,815 34	.....	26,105 16	5,221 03
Peru	600 00	.....	25 00	.....	.....	625 00	125 00
Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	.....	520 00	.....	520 00	104 00
Russia .....	.....	3,545 00	.....	.....	.....	3,545 00	709 00
.....	.....	280 00	.....	1,135 00	.....	9,416 63	1,883 32
Salvador	4,709 33	5,075 00	490 00	.....	.....	17,327 00	3,465 40
Venezuela	9,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$43,647,717 39	\$49,191,930 05	\$48,885,908 38	\$60,158,423 02	\$62,499,388 69	\$264,383,307 53	\$52,876,673 50

**EXPORTATION THROUGH THE CUSTOM HOUSES OF
THE REPUBLIC DURING THE FISCAL YEAR OF
1890-91.**

CUSTOM HOUSES.	PRECIOUS METALS.	OTHER ARTICLES.		TOTAL EXPORTATION
		WEIGHT.	VALUE.	
		Kilograms.		
Acapulco	\$ 47,438 50	2,000,764 000	\$ 107,476 08	\$ 154,914 58
Altata	40,770 36	681,029 000	21,062 00	61,832 36
Ascension	78,345 00	3,163 000	15,036 00	93,381 00
Bahia de la Magdalena		936 000	263 90	263 90
Camargo	3,150 00	122,562 000	26,899 61	30,049 61
Campeche	5,349 00	5,146,947 000	173,009 00	178,358 00
Ciudad Juarez	11,902,615 90	3,618,416 500	2,399,239 97	14,301,855 87
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	1,076,568 96	49,015,729 000	1,621,649 75	2,698,218 71
Coatzacoalcos		12,158,375 000	102,403 79	102,403 79
Frontera	230 00	7,722,274 000	185,145 54	185,375 54
Guaymas	521,223 01	158,913 500	22,738 50	543,961 51
Guerrero		2,150 000	1,045 00	1,045 00
Isla del Carmen		43,654,679 000	956,732 66	956,732 66
La Paz	753,683 36	1,981,086 000	55,119 06	808,802 42
Laredo de Tamaulipas	2,172,607 46	6,565,476 000	1,159,636 11	3,332,243 57
Manzanillo	88,055 00	1,729,137 000	67,907 77	155,962 77
Matamoros	245,945 65	1,910,947 000	125,257 72	371,203 37
Mazatlan	4,954,365 00	2,045,462 485	78,948 00	5,033,313 00
Mier	32,666 00	145,566 000	39,840 50	72,506 50
Nogales	808,821 65	1,800,877 000	86,515 00	895,336 65
Palominas	198,726 18	5,156 000	30,036 00	228,762 18
Progreso	287,680 20	57,670,064 000	7,159,868 04	7,447,548 24
Puerto Angel	1,100 00	363,018 000	176,684 35	177,784 35
Salina Cruz	46,500 00	1,278,135 000	37,764 25	84,264 25
San Blas	221,874 00	1,178,098 000	53,567 85	275,441 85
San Jose del Cabo		660,828 000	15,798 50	15,798 50
Santa Rosalia		6,247,149 000	94,640 50	94,640 50
Sásabe	3,600 00	24,399 000	2,464 00	6,064 00
Soconusco	52,800 00	414,352 000	226,983 35	279,783 35
Tampico	252,792 20	7,892,222 000	822, 28 93	1,075,121 12
Tijuana	1,970 00	38,913 000	26,535 00	28,605 00
Todos Santos	197,496 87	77,641 000	5,791 00	203,415 87
Tonalá	322,972 80	122,853 000	92,336 00	415,308 80
Tuxpam	5,000 00	7,788 441 000	1,574,635 78	1,579,635 78
Veracruz	11,932,025 06	28,676,221 000	8,601,435 67	20,533,470 73
Total	\$36,250,372 16	252,901,979 485	\$27,020,023 18	\$63,276,395 34

**EXPORTATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR 1890-91.**

COUNTRIES.	PRECIOUS METALS.	OTHER ARTICLES.		TOTAL EXPORTATION
		WEIGHT.	VALUE.	
		Kilograms.		
Germany	\$ 1,764,446 75	7,900,217 485	\$ 1,021,428 11	\$ 2,785,874 86
Colombia	53,813 40	57,571 000	3,602 88	57,416 28
Costa Rica		94 000	212 00	212 00
China		1,430 000	845 00	845 00
Spain	52,104 10	4,133,642 000	463,089 64	515,193 74
United States	23,400,832 94	172,553,394 000	21,582,253 43	44,983,086 37
France	2,763,395 33	7,274,994 000	890,156 00	3,653,551 33
Guatemala	168,691 15	465,436 000	25,020 32	193,711 47
Holland		1,039,904 000	187,931 65	187,931 65
England	8,045,962 89	59,218,510 000	2,836,765 44	10,882,728 33
Italy		9,438 000	920 00	920 00
Nicaragua	4,992 60	1,018 000	1,296 71	6,289 31
Russia		243,000 000	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salvador	2,133 00	3,331 000	2,502 00	4,635 00
Total	\$36,256,372 16	252,901,979 485	\$27,020,023 18	\$63,276,395 34

RAILWAYS IN THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

The railways which up to February 1, 1892, were in operation in the Republic, were as follows:—

THE MEXICAN RAILWAY.

Mexico to Vera Cruz and branches, to Puebla and Pachuca.....	613 kilometers.
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THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Mexico to El Paso.....	1,971	“
Aguascalientes to San Luis Potosi.....	225	“
Tampico to San Luis Potosi.....	444	“
Irapuato to Guadalajara.....	260	“
Silao to Guanajuato....	23	“
	<hr/>	
	2,923	“

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD.

Mexico to Laredo.....	1,353	“
Mexico to San Miguel Allende.....	409	“
Acambaro to Patzcuaro.....	155	“
Laredo de Corpus.....	161	“
Matamoros to Reinos and San Miguel.....	120	“
Mexico to Salto.....	68	“
	<hr/>	
	2,266	“

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

Mexico to Vera Cruz.....	547	“
Vireyes to San Juan de los Llanos.....	11	“
Puebla to Izucar.....	84	“
Mexico to Jojutla.....	194	“
San Marcos to Huitzililapam.....	66	“
Concepcion to San Juan de los Llanos.....	11	“
	<hr/>	
	825	“

THE MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY.

Monterey to Tampico.....	517	“
“ “ Venadito.....	106	“
	<hr/>	
	623	“

YUCATAN RAILWAYS.

Merida to Progreso.....	37	“
“ “ Ticul.....	65	“
“ “ Tecanto.....	64	“
“ “ Trinidad.....	54	“
Conkal “ Tekax.....	28	“
“ “ Montul.....	31	“
	<hr/>	
	278	“

THE MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

Torreon to Piedras Negras 517 kilometers.

THE SONORA RAILWAY.

From Guaymas to Nogales..... 567 "

HIDALGO AND NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY.

Mexico to Pachuca 110 "

Tulancingo line... .. 32 "

Pachuca to Irolo... .. 70 "

Tizayuca to Teoloyucan..... 26 "

228 "

THE MEXICAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Puebla to Tecomavaca..... 225 "

THE MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Escalon to Sierra Mojada..... 125 "

THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Colima to Manzanillo..... 95 "

THE SINALOA AND DURANGO RAILWAY.

Altata to Culiacan 61 "

THE MICHOACAN AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Maravatío to Trojes..... 52 "

THE TEHUACAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

Esperanza to Tehuacan..... 50 "

THE VANEGAS TO THE RIO VERDE RAILWAY.

Vanegas to Matehuala..... 47 "

THE AGRICULTURAL RAILWAY FROM CORDOBA TO MOTZORONGO AND RIO TONTO.

Cordoba to Motzerongo..... 42 kilometers.

THE SALAMANACA TO THE VALLEY OF SANTIAGO RAILWAY.

Salamanca to Jaral..... 36 "

THE TONALA TO FRONERA RAILWAY.

Tonalá to Puerta..... 15 "

THE TOLUCA TO SAN JUAN DE LAS HUERTAS RAILWAY.

Toluca to San Juan..... 16 "

THE SAN JUAN BAUTISTA TO TUMULTE AND CARRIZAL.

San Juana Bautista to Carrizal..... 6 "

Making, with other short lines, a total of 10,190 kilometers or about 6,330 miles in actual operation.

LEGAL DIRECTORY OF THE LEADING CITIES OF MEXICO.

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Heredia, Rosendo.

AGUASCALIENTES (State of Aguascalientes)—Avila, Cipriano;
Avila, José Maria; Correa, Salvador E.; Cruz, Fernando; Castillo,
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Ventura; Garibay, Heraclio Z.; Gonzalez, Cesareo; Gonzalez, José
Maria; Gonzalez, Manuel; Juarez, Arcadio H.; Nara, Alejandro L.;
Ramos, Mariano; Reséndez, Valentin; Rios Ibarrola, Ignacio; Vala-
dez, Onofre; Valdepeña, Hermion; Villalobos, Francisco M.

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perio, Manuel; Urdapilleta, Agustin.

CELAYA (State of Guanajuato)—Borja, Vicente M.; Concha,
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tinez, Vicente; Mendez, Vicente; Molina, Francisco; Muñoz, Hilario;
Pardo, Juan; Solano, Francisco; Zendejas, M.

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Pimentel, R.; Prieto, Manuel; Prieto, P. R.; Rojas, J. J.; Rojas Vertiz, Carlos; Seijas, A.

CHILPANCINGO OR CIUDAD BRAVOS (State of Guerrero)—Arrieta, Bernardo; Castro, Miguel; Diez de Bonilla, Agustin; Hurtado, Filomeno; Meza, Nicolas; Nieto, Jesus; Saavedra, Silvanio; Vasconcelos, Dario.

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CIUDAD JUAREZ, OR PASO DEL NORTE (State of Chihuahua)—Iñigo, Nicolas G.; Nájera, Jesus O.; Seijas, Felipe.

COLIMA (State of Colima)—Amador, José Maria; Campero, Severo; Castro, Miguel G.; Madrid, Enrique O.; Mendoza, José L.; Orosco, José J.; Padilla, Trinidad; Pineda, Francisco S.; Riestra, Emiliano G.; Riestra, Mariano; Rivera, Manuel.

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CULIACAN (State of Sinaloa)—Bonilla, Jesus; Castelum, Ignacio; Gaxiola, Celso; Gaxiola, José Maria; Inzunza, Manuel; Malcampo, Francisco; Monson, Manuel; Murua, Antonio; Paredes, Evaristo; Portillo, Carlos; Ramos Urrea, Guillermo; Rivas Garcia, Luis; Sais Ignacio A.; Tapia, Francisco; Uriarte, Domingo; Velazquez, Francisco; Zazneta, Heriberto.

DURANGO (State of Durango)—Acosta, Felipe; Bermudez, Julian; Bermudez, Manuel; Briones, Ignacio; Cadaval, Eduardo G.; Cor-

dero, Rosendo; Cincuneguí, Alberto; Duran, Rodrigo; Enriquez, Dario; Escobar y Cano, Pedro; Fernandez, Luis; Fernandez, Salvador; Fernandez, Tomas; Hernandez, Gerónimo; Hernandez y Marin, Juan; Garza, Ramiro de la; Gomez, Jacinto; Lopez Negrete, Ladislao; Muguiro, Antonio; Muñiz, Saturnino; Palacio, Domingo; Palacio, Luis; Palacio, Martin G.; Perea, Jesus; Pescador, Rafael; Quesada, Herculano; Reyes, Ruperto; Rios y Valle, Jesus; Santo Marina, Juan; Saravia, Emiliano G.; Saravia, Enrique G.; Torre, Bernardo de la; Torres Ugarte, Raul.

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GUADALAJARA (State of Jalisco)—Alfaro, José Maria; Anaya, Trinidad; Anaya, Matias; Acero, Julio; Anaya y Aranda, Ventura; Arroyo de Anda, Andres; Alatorre, Esteban; Arreola, Enrique; Angulo, Macario; Aviles, Aristeo Rosalio; Arce, Rafael; Apodaca, Pablo; Bonilla, Antonio; Brihuega, Salvador; Brambila, Felipe N.; Camarena, Amado; Camarena, Francisco; Camarena, José de Jesus; Camarena, Juan; Cañedo, Genaro; Cañedo, Jesus Odilon; Cañedo, Salvador; Casillas, Canuto; Castañeda, Juan de; Castaños, Fernando; Castro, Norberto; Castillo y Castillo, Faustino; Ceballos, Celso G.; Coronado, Mariano; Degollado, Emiliano; Diaz Velez, Magdaleno; Echauri, Bernardino; Enciso, Cenobio; Espinosa, Monroy, Pedro; Flores Castillon, Antonio; Figueroa, Ignacio; Garcia, Gabriel; Garcia, Marcial; Garcia, Sancho Francisco; Garciadiego, Heraclio; Garibay, José Maria; Goyon, Primitivo; Gomez, Cruz Alberto; Gomez Luna, Luis; Gomez Nuño, Cipriano; Gomez, Tomas V.; Gonzalez Hermosillo, Aurelio; Gonzalez, E. Ignacio; Gonzalez Palomar, Francisco; Gonzalez Olivares, José Maria; Gonzalez Rubio, Rosendo; Gutierrez, Cipriano; Gutierrez Hermosillo, Aurelio; Gutierrez Hermosillo, Roque; Hernandez, H. Faustino; Hita, B. Rafael; Lopez, Manuel; Lopez, Pedro; Lopez, Rafael; Lopez Portillo, Jesus; Lopez Portillo y Rojas, José; Loreto, Pablo J.; Larreategui,

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GUANAJUATO (State of Guanajuato)—Albarran, Ignacio; Alcozer, Antonio; Anaya, Manuel; Anchondo, Juan; Arizmendi, Manuel; Cárcoba, Luis; Chico, Joaquin; Chico, Pablo; Chico González, Joaquin; Diaz Infante, Carlos; Garcia, Carlos; Garcia, Julio; Guerrero, Zenon; Hernandez, Joaquin; Hernandez, Pedro Félix; Lazo, Agustin M.; Leal, Manuel; Liceaga, Luis; Lizardi, Manuel; Luna, Manuel G.; Macias, Natividad; Obregon, Agustin, Obregon Gonzalez, Joaquin; Ramirez, Manuel; Rincon Alas, Antonio Carlos; Robles Rocha, Luis; Rodriguez, Miguel; Tovar, Andres; Zermeño Narciso.

GUAYMAS (State of Sonora)—Arteazarán, Fernanda M.; Bernal, Eduardo; Campillo, M.; Gaxiola, Jesus M.; Marquez, José A.; Monteverde, José; Orozco, Ricardo; Parada, Luis G.; Parada, Manuel R.; Pelaez, Ernesto; Robinson, Guillermo H.

HERMOSILLO (State of Sonora)—Castañeda, Luis; Escobosa, David; Monteverde, Pedro; Parada, Manuel R.; Peralta, Gabriel M.; Rendon y Trava, Nicanor; Robles, Seráfico J.; Rodriguez, Luis; Ulloa, José Enciso; Velasco, Florencio.

HIDALGO DEL PARRAL (State of Chihuahua)—Anchondo, Juan; Cortazar, Joaquin; Gomez Luna, Manuel; Prieto, Justo; Quebrado, José Maria; Quevedo, José Maria; Rodriguez, Miguel; Valdes, Luis.

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JALAPA (State of Veracruz)—Aguilar, Joaquin G.; Bermudez, Ildefonso; Calderon, Luis G.; Caraza, Manuel M.; Casas Souza, José Maria; Castro, Manuel Fernandez de; Cesar, José Joaquin; Gorospe, José Maria; Hernandez, Tranquilino; Huidobro de Azua, Miguel; Mantilla Ortiz, Ramon; Medina, Angel; Morales y Suarez, Miguel; Nogueira, Benigno D.; Olmos, Pedro de V.; Rivadeneyra, José Maria; Rivadeneyra, Luis; Rivadeneyra, Manuel M.; Velazquez Dominguez, Pedro.

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LAGOS, SAN JUAN DE LOS (State of Jalisco)—Alba y Alba, Miguel; Campo, Manuel M.; Muñoz, Mariano; Romo Gallardo, J.; Perez, Ruperto; Zermeño, Miguel.

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LINARES (State of Nuevo Leon)—Benitez Leal, Pedro; Buentello, Francisco; Gonzalez, Juan B.; Suarez, Santiago A.

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MEXICO, CITY OF (Federal District)—Aguilar, Jesus Maria; Alamán, Juan B.; Alamán, Sebastian; Alfaro, Francisco; Algara, José; Alva, Ramon L.; Alvarado, Aniceto; Alvarez de la Cuadra, D.; Alvarez, Francisco; Anda y Siliceo, Manuel; Araoz, Joaquin de J.; Arellano, Alberto; Arroyo de Anda, Agustin; Artigas, Francisco; Balandrano, Antonio Z.; Barra, F. de la; Barra, Lauro; Barreda, Antonio; Barrena, Francisco; Barrena, José J.; Batis, José Maria; Bejarano, Pedro; Bermejo, Manuel; Blasco, Ramon; Borja, Manuel; Bribiesca, Juan; Buenostro, Manuel; Bulman, José Francisco; Burgoa, Ignacio; Bustamante, Pedro; Cancino, Salvador; Cantón, Emilio G.; Cañas y Rodriguez, Antonio; Cárdenas, Ramón; Careaga, Alberto; Casasús, Joaquin D.; Caso, Enrique; Castañeda y Nájera, Vidal; Castellanos, José Maria; Castillo, José Mariano; Castillo Velasco, J. M.; Castillo, Victor Manuel; Castro, J. Agustin de; Castro, Francisco de P.; Cervantes Milanés, J. M.; Chavarria, J. J.; Chavero, Alfredo; Cicero, Ricardo; Cicero, Belisario; Collantes, Pedro; Contreras, Samuel; Corchado, José D.; Cortazar, Francisco; Cortazar, Miguel; Cosio, Francisco de P.; Cuevas, José de Jesus;

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MORELIA (State of Michoacan)—Aldayturriaga, José M.; Arroyo, António M.; Barrera, Joaquin; Bravo, José M.; Breña, Francisco; Caballero, Luis G.; Campuzano, José M.; Cano, Francisco; Carranza, Antonio; Carredo, Mariano; Castro, José M.; Dominguez, Vicente; Elguero, Francisco; Estrada, Antonio de; Estrada, Francisco de; Garcia Seiva, Vicente; Garmendia, Angel; Gonzalez, Francisco W.; Gonzalez Gutierrez, Luis; Güido, José Trinidad; Gutierrez Antonio; Herrejon, Francisco B.; Huarte, Isidro; Ibarrola, Antonio; Infante, Juan M.; Laris Contreras, Mariano; Laris, Mariano G.; Lemus Olañeta, Felix; Leon Cortez, Fernando; López, Nestor; Maciel, Vicente; Martinez, Fernando; Mendez, Esteban; Monge, Francisco; Montaña, Ramiro Francisco; Moral y Peredo, Antonio del; Ojeda, José M.; Ortega, Fermin; Ortiz Domingo; Ortiz, Pascual; Oviedo Alzua, Manuel; Padilla, Angel; Padilla, Matias; Páramo, Zeferino; Perez Gil, Francisco; Perez Morelos, Francisco; Pino, Francisco de P.; Ramirez Gonzalez, Antonio; Ramos, Manuel; Reynoso, Gregorio; Rodriguez Gil, José M.; Rubio, Juan B.; Santoyo, Francisco; Torres, Mariano de J.; Treviño, Macario; Valdés, Luis B.; Valdés, Luis R.; Zavala, Francisco de P.; Zavala, Luis G.

NUEVO LAREDO (State of Tamaulipas)—Cárdenas, Rafael; Gonzalez, Amado; Guerrero, Rafael; Morales Elisondo, Pedro; Salazar, Dionisio; Silva, Hilario C.; Treviño, Vicente B.; Valdez, Rosendo.

OAXACA (State of Oaxaca)—Artristain, J.; Belmar, Francisco; Castro, Carlos; Iturribarria, José; Mendez, G.; Perez, Luis; Sandoval, Federico; Torres, G.; Unda, José S.

ORIZABA (State of Veracruz)—Aguilar, Agustin; Azcoytia, Ciro; Corona, Fructuoso; Hernandez y Carrasco, Francisco; Lara, Francisco V.; Landero y Pasquil, José; Moreno, Aniceto; Moreno, Daniel; Moreno Cora, Silvestre; Rioseco, Ignacio A.; Vallejo, Vicente; Villegas, Antonio R.; Villegas, Manuel.

PACHUCA (State of Hidalgo)—Arciniega, Ignacio; Arciniega, Francisco de P. Anduaga, Simon; Andrade, Adalberto G.; Armiño, Adolfo; Barredo, Enrique; Blancas, Ignacio; Bravo, Manuel; Flores, Miguel; Gomez, Buenaventura; Hernandez, Francisco; Mancera, Tomas; Ortega, Manuel; Sanchez Mejorada, Carlos.

PÁTZCUARO (State of Michoacan)—Alcazar, Eduardo; Cortes, Octaviano; Medrano, Martin; Mier, Rafael; Pacheco, Juan N.; Meredo, Manuel; Páramo, José Maria; Peredo, Manuel.

PROGRESO (State of Yucatan)—Espinosa, Antonio; Irigoyen, Santiago.

PUEBLA (State of Puebla)—Aguilar, Rafael; Aldave, Manuel; Alvarez, Emilio; Armora, Luis G.; Azcué, Serafin; Baez, Carlos; Barrales, Manuel; Barrueta, Fernando; Barroso, Samuel; Beistegui, Felix; Beistegui, Francisco; Beristain, Jesus; Brito, Luis; Carrasco, Juan B.; Carreto, Manuel; Diaz, José Maria; Daza, Luis G.; Espíndola, Carmen; Escobar, Eligio; Fernandez, Agustin; Grajales, Joaquin; Herrera, Juan; Lozano, Tomas; Lopez, José de J.; Limon, Miguel; Martinez, A.; Martinez, Modesto R.; Mercado, Ignacio; Morales, Emilio; Palacios, Juan; Pérez Marin, Antonio; Ponton, Mariano; Quintana, Juan N.; Quintana, Ignacio; Quintero, Angel; Rangel, Esteban; Rivadeneyra, Mariano; Rodriguez, Joaquin Julio; Sandoval, Miguel; Seoane, Primitivo; Tello, Antonio; Toledo, Ricardo; Vital, Manuel.

QUERÉTARO (State of Querétaro)—Aguilar, Antonio; Altamirano, Rodrigo; Arcaute, Norberto F.; Arteaga, José Maria; Arteaga, Luis G.; Balvanera, Juan; Barbosa, Jesus; Barrera, Florentino; Balsa-dúa, Filemon; Burgos, Adalberto; Burgos, Carlos; Camacho, Enrique; Camacho, Julian; Cobo, M. Francisco; Diaz, Aurelio; Frias, Juan N.; Garcia, Encarnacion; Garcia, Juan; Gonzalez, German; Guerra, Juven-

tino; Guevara, Ramon; Hernandez, Antonio; Hernandez, Francisco; Hernandez, Guadalupe; Hernandez, Mariano; Yañes, Juan; Islas, Antonio; Jauregui, Ignacio; Larrondo, Sebastian; Lopez, Eduardo; Lague, Antonio; Llata, Antonio; Maldonado, Luis E.; Martinez, Juan; Medina, Jesus; Monsalve, Jesus E.; Muñecas, José; Muñoz, Manuel; Olivera, Fausto; Olivera, Francisco; Ortiz, Monasterio José; Pozo, Agapito; Pozo, Jesus; Pimentel, Mariano; Reynoso, Benito; Reynoso, Manuel; Rodriguez, Juan B.; Ruiz, Alfonso; Septien, Alfonso; Suirob, Carlos; Suirob, Emiliano; Tejada, Manuel Velasco; Trejo, Eugenio; Trejo, Rafael; Vázquez, Manuel Legorreta; Vázquez, José Marroguin; Vega, Juan; Vega, Próspero C.; Venegas, Juan; Vera, Eugenio; Vera, Manuel; Veraza, Francisco H.; Villalpando, Francisco; Zenteno, Gustavo.

ROSARIO (State of Sinaloa)—Choya, Manuel L.; Perez Arce, Daniel; Rodriguez, Salido; Rodriguez, Dionisio.

SALAMANCA (State of Guanajuato)—Espinosa, Jesus; Ojeda, Indalecio; Ortega, Márcos; Vallejo, Luis G.

SALTILLO (State of Coahuila)—Aguirre, Ingenio M.; Figueroa, Hermenegildo; Flores, Manuel; Flores, Ramon; Fuente, Antonio de la; Garcia, Arnulfo; Gomez Cárdenas, Miguel; Hermosillo, Francisco G.; López, Manuel; Muñoz, Mauro; Múzquiz, José Maria; Ramos, Francisco de P.; Rodriguez, Blas; Sada, Francisco; Sanchez Peña, Mariano; San Miguel, Eulalio; Valerio, Gabriel.

SALVATIERRA (State of Guanajuato)—Avaiza, Rafael; Guzman, Ricardo; Inclan, Manuel; Jimenez, José Maria; Vera, Agustin; Vital, Antonio; Yepes, Rafael; Zuriaga, Clicerio.

SAN BLAS (Territory of Tepic)—Artoniz, Francisco; Hernandez, Nestor.

SAN CRISTOBAL LAS CASAS (State of Chiapas)—Castillo, Miguel; Castillo, Pedro; Castro, Lauro; Flores, Jesus; Gutierrez, Rafael; Hernandez, Rosario; Paniagua, F.; Peña, Joaquin; Robles, Clemente; Rojas, Herminio; Ruiz, José.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA (State of Tabasco)—Alonsias, Adolfo G.; Alvarez Nieto, Ramon; Becerra Fabre, Rómulo; Burelo, José Maria Burelo, Marcelino; Brito, Rodolfo; Camacho, Higinio; Capetillo, Francisco; Carrillo, Serapio; Castellanos, Gregorio; Castro, Carlos Maria; Garcia Montero, José; Gonzalez, Aurelio; Hernandez, An-

tonio; Lacroix, Manuel; Mohens, Querido; Padron Reyes, Antonio; Pairo, José E.; Parra, Simon; Pedrero, Mariano; Pellicer, Francisco; Presenda Sanchez, Luis; Rojas, Olivio; Sánchez Mármol, Manuel; Santana, Justo Cecilio; Sanz, M. A.; Susarte, Gustave A.

SAN JUAN DE GUADALUPE (State of Durango)—Olvera, José Maria; Perea, Jesus.

LAGOS (State of Jalisco)—Cabral, Manuel; Galvan, Basilio; Gallardo, Filiberto, Marmolejo T.; Sanroman, J.M.; Zermeño, Leonardo.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO (State of Querétaro)—Ballesteros, Vicente; Basurto, Nicolas; Olivos, Lorenzo; Trejo, Anastasio.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ (State of San Luis Potosí)—Adame, Eduardo Rodriguez; Alba, Alonso de; Alba, Juan F. de; Aguirre, José Maria; Ayala, Juan F.; Borja, Antonio M.; Campos, Edmundo; Castro, Edmundo; Chavira, Santiago; Cosio, Enrique; Débora, Antonio; Fernández, Jesus M.; Gama, Francisco; Gama, Jesus; Gutierrez, Francisco L.; Hernandez, Mannel; Hoyo, Tomas del; Ibarra, Alejandro; Jimenez, J. de Jesus; Jimenez, Serapio; Margain, Adolfo; Martinez, Manuel; Medina, Manuel; Mendoza, Pedro; Melendez, Jesus; Moctezuma, José L.; Mendoza, Pedro; Moreno, Guillermo; Nava, Fortunato; Nava, José H.; Ordáz, Emilio; Palau, Mariano; Pedroza, Arnulfo; Pellegrin, Carlos A.; Portillo, Silvestre L.; Ramos, Ramon; Rangel, Santiago; Reyes, Florencio; Rodriguez, Antonio de P.; Ruelas, Juan N.; Sandoval, Manuel; Soto, Conrado D.; Soto, Jesus H.; Sónsa, Francisco; Valadez, Francisco M.; Vazquez, Lamberto; Vega, José; Velazquez, Primo F.; Villalobos, Jacobo; Villalobos, Joaquin; Zarsoza, Francisco; Zepeda, Zenon.

SOMBRERETE (State of Zacatecas)—Alvarez, Adolfo; Bonilla, Antonio; Bracho, Manuel; Cuevas, Aurelio.

TAMPICO (State of Tamaulipas)—Aleman, Ramon; Arriola, Ramon; Arce, J. Nicolas; Gomez Gil, Pantaleon; Ortiz, Modesto; Rosales, Ramon; Valle, Joaquin del.

TEHUACAN (State of Puebla)—Carrillo, F. de Jesus; Diaz, Nef-tali M.; Gomez Leon, José; Gonzalez, Daniel; Isla, Manuel; Montiel, Trinidad; Tagle, Juan; Uriarte y Tamayo, José Maria.

TEPIC (Territory of Tepic)—Alarcon, Juan; Andrade (hijo), Eduardo; Andrade, Tomas; Arias, Eustaquio; Garcia Esteves, Antonio; Gomez Monroy, Aurelio; Gomez Virgen, Manuel; Ibarra, Fernando S.; Martinez Ochoa, Ignacio; Meza, José A.; Moreno, José A.; Muñoz Ruiz, Nicolas; Narvaez, Alfredo; Pesquera, Carlos; Ponce de

Leon, Guillermo A.; Susarrey, Luis J.; Valadez, Roberto; Zaragoza, Antonio.

TLAXCALA (State of Tlaxcala)—Calva, Manuel; Cuellar, José Espejel, José Maria; Guerra, Raymundo; Maldonado, Agustin; Rojas, Trinidad; Velasquez, Basilio.

TOLUCA (State of México)—Aguado y Barron, M.; Beltrán, Lino M.; Cobos, Miguel; Estrada, Juan; Garcia, Alberto; Garcia Luna, Joaquin; Gorostidas, Melquiades; Lazcano, Agustin; Martinez, José; Miranda, Pascual; Portillo, Ruperto; Pliego y Perez, Miguel; Reyes, Manuel; Rodriguez, Vicente M.; Sierra, Feliciano B.; Sobrino, Luis; Suarez, Carlos; Uribe, Romualdo; Valdez, Luis; Vicencio, Celso; Villarelo, Felipe; Villada, Eduardo; Villavicencio, Arcadio; Zamora, Camilo; Zuñiga, Teodoro; Zubieta, José Maria.

VERA CRUZ (State of Veracruz)—Alcolea, Leandro M.; Caraza, José Miguel; Dominguez, José E.; Freysunier, Eduardo; Jimenez Unda, Enrique; Juenero, Leopoldo; Garcia Mendez, Manuel; Gomez, José; Jaurégui, J.; Lopez, Manuel; Manero, J. M.; Obregon, Guillermo; Preen, José Gil; Pizarro Suarez, Nicolas; Reyes Torres, Enrique; Requena, Luis; Rodriguez, Ricardo; Valdez, Miguel.

VILLA LERDO (State of Durango)—Arrieta, Hernandez; Alva, Miguel; Fernandez, Esteban; Sariñana, T.

ZAMORA (State of Michoacan)—Alvarez, Hilario; Alejos, V.; Cedeño, Antonio; Dueñas, José Maria; Echeverria, Gonzalo; Garcia, Francisco C.; Mendez, Demetrio; Mendez, Nicolas; Ortega, Eusebio; Padilla, Luis G.; Perez, José Maria; Rio, J. Antonio del; Trujillo, Manuel; Verduzco, Manuel; Verduzco, Mariano.

ZACATECAS (State of Zacatecas)—Aguilar, José M.; Aguilar, Luis; Aguilar, Tranquilino; Aranda, Benjamin; Arteaga, Cayetano; Arteaga, Herminio; Carrillo, Eusebio; Castelví, Rafael S.; Castro, Ignacio; Cuevas, Luciano; Echevarria, José Maria; Enriquez, Trinidad; Escobedo, Enrique; Gutierrez, Jesus; Hoyo, Ramon del; Leon, Francisco; Lopez, Macedonio; Leal, Heraclio R.; Macias, Manuel; Medina Barrón, Francisco; Moreno, Fernando; Navarrete, Pedro; Orozco, Wistano; Piedras, Rafael; Puente, Manuel; Rojas, Isidro; Rojas, Francisco; Rueda, Alberto; Ruiseco, Juan; Sanchez, Mariano; Sandoval, Bernardo R.; Sandoval, Francisco; Seniceros, Rafael; Soto, Jesus; Soto, Manuel; Torres, Julian; Tenorio, Francisco; Valdez, Jesus; Velasco, Luis; Viramontes, Luis G.; Zezati, Francisco.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF THE LEADING CITIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

ACÁMBARO (State of Guanajuato)—*Groceries and provisions*—Alvarez, Hernenegildo; Alcalá, Jesus; Alvarez Errejon, Rafael; Arreola, Hipólito; Flores, Jesus; Maya, Saturnino G.; Maya, Francisco G.; Muñoz, Eufrasio; Rivéra, Adolfo; Tinoco, Epitacio; Troncoso, Jesus M.; Uribarrien, Jesus. *Drugs*—Ochoa, German; Sámano, Francisco. *Dry goods*—Arreola Hipólito; Duran, Refugio; Hernandes, Genaro; Maya, Francisco G. *Commission merchants*—Maya, Francisco G.; Saavedra, Rafael. *Hardware*—Dueñas, Prisciliano. *Sewing machines*—Lopez, Enrique.

ACAPULCO (State of Guerrero)—*Arms and ammunition*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B. *Banks and Bankers*—Banco de Lóndres and Mexico; Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Books and stationery*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Pintos, Antonio; Rodriguez, Ignacio; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Commission merchants*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Andraca, Luis; Arozemena, J.; Bello, Hermanos; Caamaño, Eduardo M.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Kastan, Pedro; Lobato, Aristeo; Mendiola, José; Stoll, German; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Drugs*—Butron, Antonio; Link, Sucr; Posada, Roberto S. *Dry goods*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Bello Hermanos; Caamaño, Eduardo M.; Córdova, Ramon C.; Mendiola, José; Rodriguez, Ignacio; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Fancy goods*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Rodriguez, Ignacio; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Glassware*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Groceries*—Arozemena, J.; Bello Hnos.; Bustos, Antonio; Caamaño, Eduardo M.; Célis, Ernesto G.; Córdova, Ramon C.; Cuevas, Joaquin; Liquidano, Faustino; Liquidano, Herlindo O.; Maresco, José; Moreno, José Maria; Olvera, Luis; Payno, Isabel G. de; Pintos, Antonio; Rodriguez, Ignacio; (416)

Rivera, Marcial; Villamar, Francisco; Valeriano, Juan; Vizcaino, Aureliano. *Hardware*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Importers of groceries*—Alzuyeta y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Mendiola, José; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Importers and exporters*—Alzuyeta y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Uruñuela y Ca., P. *Ironware, dealers and manufacturers*—Fernandez y Ca., B.; Pacific Mail Steamship Company. *Jewelers*—Bermudez, Pablo C.; Martinez, Pánfilo; Ramirez, Gumesindo; Tellechea, Ignacio. *Manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes*—Arévalo, Enrique; Cardona, J. Encarnación. *Manufacturers, brick*—Canales, Francisco; Martinez, Francisco; Villamar, Francisco. *Manufacturers, cotton goods*—Fernandez y Ca., B. *Manufacturers, cotton, linen and woolen goods*—Bello Hnos.; Fernandez y Ca., B. *Manufacturers, soap*—Pinto, Antonio. *Sewing machines*—Mazzini, Angel. *Tailors*—Elias y Tavares; Piza, Victor. *Tobacco dealers*—Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., B.; Uruñuela y Ca., P.; Villamar, F. *Unclassified merchants*—Loughery, W. Robert; Oetling, Gericke y Ca. *Watchmakers and silversmiths*—Bermudez, Eraclio; Bermudez, Pablo C.; Garcia, G. P.; Luz, Daniel H.; Martinez, Pánfilo; Mazzini, Angel; Ramirez, Gumesindo.

AGUASCALIENTES (State of Aguascalientes)—*Agricultural implements*—Aguilar Hermanos; Barkly, A.; Berber, Vicente; Pilon, Martin I. *Banks and bankers*—Banco Nacional; Guinchard, J. Refugio. *Books and stationery*—Aguilar Hermanos; Camino, M.; Dávila, Cleto. *Boots and shoes*—Alvarez, Cruz; Cornou, Pedro; Duson, Reyes; Jimenez, Simon; Masson, Francisco; Nuñez, Marciano; Parga, Mónico; Trejo, Manuel. *Carriage manufacturers and dealers*—Chavez, Gil; Escobar, Ventura; Navarro, Antonio; Santoyo, Pedro. *China, glassware, etc.*—Bernal, Andrés; Castañeda, Margarita; Espino, Francisco; Iturbide, Bonifacio; Palacio, Demetrio; Sagredo, Carlos; Valdés, Pedro; Valera, Elizondo y Ca. *Commission merchants*—Aguilar Hermanos; Berber, Vicente; Chavez é Hijos, Viuda de; Gomez, Juana D.; Graumont, Eugenio; Guinchard, Refugio; Palacio, Demetrio. *Drugs*—Davila, Cleto M.; Gonzalez, Alubiade; Marin, Francisco; Marin, Juan; Rosa, Luis de la; Sagredo, Carlos; Sandoval, Miguel; Valera, Elizondo y Cia. *Dry goods*—Aguilar Hermanos; Cazon, Agustin; Corpu, Pedro (wholesale); Davila, Cleto Maria; Diaz, Leon; Duran, Reyes (wholesale); Gilly, Gonzalez;

Gonzalez, J.; Gonzalez, Marin; Leautaud y Barbaroux; Leautaud, Hermanos; Martinez, Manuel; Martinez, Severino; Pilon, Martin; Puga, Antonio; Puga, Guillermo; Romero, Manuel; Valera, Elizondo y Cia; Vasquez, Ignacio; Zuluaga, Manuel. *Fancy goods*—Aguilar, Edmundo; Chavez, Rafael; Chavez, Trifonio; Leal, Alberto; Sagreda, Cárlos. *Groceries and provisions*—Aguilar Hermanos (importers); Berber, Vicente; Castañeda, Margarita; Cruz, Fernando; Dávalos, Suc; Enriquez, Ciprian; Enriquez, Santiago; Espino, Francisco; Gonzalez, Espiridion; Gramont, Eugenio; Guinchard, Refugio J. (importer); Leal, Alberto; Morfin Vargas Hermanos; Ocampo, Epifanio; Ortiz y Vallejo; Pedroza, Francisco; Roman, Antonio; Torres, Florentino; Torres, Leonardo; Valdez, Pedro. *Hardware*—Berber, Vicente; Bernal, Andrés; Castañeda, Margarita; Espino, Francisco; Gonzalez, Esperidon; Guinchard, Refugio; Herrera, Florentino; Palacio, Demetrio; Perez, Esteban; Sagredo, Cárlos; Valdéz, Pedro; Ventura, Nicanor. *Hat manufacturers and dealers*—Alemán, Santos G.; Parra, Felipe; Parra, Juan. *Ironware merchants and manufacturers*—Berber, Vicente; Guinchard, Refugio. *Jewelry, watches and silver*—Iturbide, J.; Robles, Victor; Romo, Ricardo; Sagredo, Cárlos; Saucedo, Juan; Von Faber, Ricardo. *Lithographers*—Dávalos, Nestor; Pedrosa, Trinidad. *Manufacturers of brass and iron bedsteads*—Arteaga, Juan; Hernandez, Valentin. *Paints, colors and varnishes*—Carrasco J.; Irigoyen, Adalberto; Vargas, Anastasio; Vargas, José. *Pianos and organs*—Inostrosa, Gregorio; Perchez, José. *Saddlery and harness*—Diaz, Juan; Sandoval, Miguel; Sandoval, Pascual. *Sewing machines*—Adler, M.; Ketelsen y Degetau; Normann, Alberto; Norwald, Enrique. *Unclassified merchants*—Aguilar, Edmundo; Aguilar, Luis; Bernal, Francisco M.; Chavez, F. Ruiz; Dávalos, Enrique; Gonzalez, Martin; Leal, Arturo N.; Lopez, Fernando; Morfin, Antonio y Ca; Ocampo, Tomas; Guinchard y Vallejo; Romero, Miguel; Vargas, Hermanos; Zuloaga, José Maria.

ALAMOS (State of Sonora)—*Commission merchants*—Bours é Hijo T. Robinson; Ocharanza y Ca., Oscar; Ortiz y Hno., José Maria; Robinson, Tomas; Salazar, Pedro L.; Almada y Cia., Angel; Lebrun, José S.

ATLIXCO (State of Puebla)—*Arms and ammunition*—Leichtlein, Felipe. *Carriage manufacturers and dealers*—Fernandez, Felix;

Rojas, Javier; Salazar, José Maria. *China and glassware*—Leichtlein, Felipe. *Dry goods*—Avalos, Ignacio; Cabrera, Antonio; Morales, Tomás; Ramirez, * Lorenzo. *Fancy goods*—Leichtlein, Felipe. *Groceries and provisions*—Carbajal, Antonio; Carbajal, Manuel; Cardoso, Febronio; Hernandez, Luis; Mendieta, Agustin; Otero, Pedro; Rivera, Ignacio; Rocha, Bernardo; Rosales, Pedro; Ruiz, Manuel; Soto, Angel. *Hardware*—Leichtlein, Felipe. *Paints and oils*—Bárcena, Gabriel; Leichtlein, Felipe.

CAMARGO (State of Tamaulipas)—*Exporters of hides and skins*—Garcia, Donaciano G.; Peña, Juan Garcia. *Commission merchants*—Garcia, Donaciano G. (general merchandise); Gutierrez, y Hno., José Angel; Laffarge y Lacaze; Madrigal, Santos Valle; Ortega, Eduvigés; Peña, Juan Garcia; Tames y Hno., Donaciano.

CAMPECHE (State of Campeche)—*Agricultural implements*—Berron, Fernando; Castellot, Hermanos. *Bankers*—Cano Diego, Fernando J.; Castellot, Hermanos. *Boots and shoes*—Leon, Gualter; Medina, José J.; Ortiz, Antonio; Ortiz, Carlos; Quijano, Felipe. *Carriage manufacturers and dealers*—Mendoza, Pilar; Perez, Lorenzo; Rodriguez, Ignacio. *China and glassware*—Estrada, A. Mendez. *Commission merchants*—Garcia, Juan Garcia; Oliver y Ca., A. *Drugs*—Del Rio, Joaquin; Espinola, Manuel; Gala, Joaquin R.; Lauz, Manuel A.; Lavalle, Eduardo; Leon, Agustin; Oliver Manuel Lopez. *Dry goods*—Castellot, Hermanos; Castillo, José M.; Lopez, José T.; MacGregor, José F. Estra; Oliver y Ca., A. *Fancy goods*—Araoz, Pablo J.; Baeza, Julio; Estrada, A. Mendez. *Furniture dealers*—Campos, Juan de la Cabada. *Groceries and provisions*—Berron, Fernando; Boldo, Narciso (importers); Cano y Cano, Francisco; Cano y Diego, Fernando J.; Castellot, Hermanos; Diego, Ignacio Cano; Llovera, Antonio; Mena, Ricardo; Oliver y Ca., A. *Hardware*—Berron, Fernando; Berron Hermanos; Zuloaga, José. *Hats*—Rodriguez, José. *Paper*—Araos, Pablo J. *Sewing machines*—Oliver y Ca., A.; Ramirez, Antonio I.

CARMEN ISLAND (State of Campeche)—*Dry goods*—Goytia, Garcia y Ca.; Pallas, Francisco. *Drugs*—Arcúe, Venancio S.; Ibarra, A.; Lagunera, Manuel. *General merchants*—Aniza, Benito; Burgos, Hermanos; Colarelo y Ca., B. F.; Domingo, Perez y Field; Escribano, José Poveda; Ferrer, Felipe; Ferrer, José Otero; Guliani,

Numa (books); Hernandez, Quirino; Martinez, Antonio; Manjarrez, Hermanos; Nieves y Ca.; Pallas, Francisco (dry goods); Paulada, Esteban; Quintana, Joaquin (commission merchant); Ropeto, Juan Luis (groceries and provisions); Saeno, Policarpo; Slovero, Juan; Williams y Ca. (importers); Zaldivar, Antonio.

CHALCHICOMULA (State of Puebla)—*Drugs*—Altamirano, J. M.; Amador, M.; Castillo, Francisco; Morales, S. L. *Dry goods merchants*—Otaola, Ulrich y Sobs.; Reynaud, Camilo; Rivera, G. *Fancy goods*—Bocanegra, J. Maria; Maldonado y Rousset. *General merchandise*—Campos, M.; Couttolene, Cristobal; Cordero, Viuda de R.; Delgado, F.; Gomez, Juan N.; Martinez, E. L.; Rodriguez, A. J. M.; Rodriguez, José de J. *Hats*—Martinez, Guadalupe. *Hardware*—Meza, Alejo. *Stationery*—Mellado, José M.

CHIHUAHUA (State of Chihuahua)—*Agricultural implements and hardware*—Armendariz, Ramon; Balderran, Narciso; Brittinghaus, J. M.; Fandoe Sucs., Luis; Fraser & Chalmers; Ketelsen & Degetau; Lerma, José; Lynch y Ca; Nordwald, H.; Reinhardt, H. O.; Rembez & Bezaury; Serrago, Juan; Taseira, Felix F. *Banks and Bankers*—Sucursal del “Banco Nacional;” “Banco Minero Chihuahense;” Banco de Santa Eulalia; Banco Mexicano; Banco de Chihuahua; Ketelsen y Degetau; Maceyra, Felix F.; Macmanus é hijos, F.; Solas, Miguel. *Booksellers and stationers*—Maceyra, Félix; Miramontes, Donato; Villar, Antonio. *Boots and shoes*—Coriche, Dario; Larrang, J. A.; Martinez, José; Molina, J. J.; Ortegon, Policarpo; Perchoz, José; Vidal, Matias; Williams, J.; Zaldivar, Mariano. *Carriages*—Carroceria de Lamm; Carroceria de Lerma; Lerma, Juan; Lynch y Ca. *China and glassware*—Armendariz, R.; Creel, Enrique; Rutiaga, Eduardo; Vidal, Matias. *Commission merchants*—Arguelles, Canuto; Armendariz, R.; Castro, Trinidad; Cuevas, Santiago; Ketelsen y Degetau; Madrid, J.; Navarro, E.; Reinhardt, H. O.; Ruiz, Francisco; Sanchez; Terrazas, Juan; Vega, Anastasio; Villa, Antonio. *Drugs*—Ordaz, Evaristo; Dávila, Cleto M.; Elizondo, Valera; Gonzalez, Alcibiades; Lafon, Emilio; Marin, Juan; Rosa, Luis de la; Sagredo, Carlos; Sandoval, Miguel. *Dry goods*—Corpu, Pedro; Duron, Reyes; Ketelsen & Degetau; La Fábrica de Francia; La Francia Maritima; La Sorpresa; Maceyra, J. F.; Macmanus é hijos, F.; Nordwald, H.; Rubin y Ca., J.; Sanchez, José Maria. *Fancy goods*—Ketelsen y Degetau; Nord-

wald, H.; Rembez y Bezaury. *Furniture dealers*—Anthony, George H.; Armendariz, Ramon; Ketelsen y Degetau; Lamm, C. C.; Lynch y Ca.; Nordwald, Enrique; Rembez y Bezaury; West, Ch. *Groceries and provisions*—Aldana y Hnos; Armendariz, Ramon; Dale Bros.; Ketelsen & Degetau; Maceyra, Felix F.; Molinar y Sánchez; Nordwald, H.; Padilla y Ca., Albino. *Hat stores*—El Sombrero Rojo; Sombrerer a Mexicana. *Ironware dealers and manufacturers*—Ketelsen & Degetau; Nordwald, H.; Reinhardt, H. O. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Alguin, Antonio; Arellano y Ca., Severiano; Chacon Hermanos; Hogland, Enrique; Gautier, N.; Zavalza y Pina; Zavalza, C.; Zavalza, Felipe. *Musical instruments*—Inostrosa, Gregorio; Miramontes, D.; Perchez, José. *Merchants, general*—Aldana, R. S.; Altamirano, Manuel M.; Armendariz Ramon; Azunzulo, Antonio; Azunzolo, Juan M.; Bessauri, Felix; Chavez, Genaro J.; Creel, Enrique C.; Fandoa, Luis; Hooper y Ca.; Ketelsen y Degetau; Lequinázaval, Domingo; Lorenzo, M.; Loya, Cárlos; Maceyra, Felix F.; Macmanus y Hijos, F.; Maye, Gustavo; Miñagoren, Pedro; Muñoz, Silvino; Navarro, Benigno; Navarro, Hermanos; Norwald y Ca.; Partida, Hermanos; Puig y Domingo; Ruiz, Francisco; Salas, Miguel; Sanchez, José Maria; Schusster, B.; Stalfordt, J.; Tejada, Refugio; Terraza, Juan; Gonzalez, Treviño Hermanos; Venmehren, Guillermo. *Paints, oils and varnishes*—Carrasco, J.; Irigoyen, Adalberto; Newton & Andrew; Vargas Anastasio; Vargas, José. *Sewing machines*—Adler, M.; Ketelsen y Degetau; Macmanus, Franco; Norwald, Enrique; Reinhardt, H. O.

CHILPANCINGO (State of Guerrero)—*Bankers*—Fuente, Egidio de la; de Celis, Gabriel F. *Drugs*—Manjarrez, Juan Cruz; Parra, Miguel; Rodriguez, Alberto. *Merchants*—Andraca, Ramon; Cabañas, José M.; Calvo, Ignacio; Campos, Rafael A.; de Celis, Gabriel F.; Enriques, Lucas; Ferreyro, Francisco I.; Gavito, Juan; Godinez, Sabás y Vicente; Guevara, Donaciano; Morlet, A.; Patino, Manuel; Reyes y Hermano, A.; Rodriguez, Agustin; Rodriguez, Alberto; Rodriguez, Tomas.

CIUDAD GUERRERO (State of Tamaulipas)—*Drugs*—Fernandez, Antonio M.; Gonzalez, Martin. *Dry goods*—Ruiloba, José; Sanchez, Francisco; Volpe, M. Y. Hermano. *General merchandise*—Canales, G.; Flores, Juan Manuel; Gutierrez, Cadena; Salazar,

Victor; Saldaña, I.; Vela, Manuel Ramirez. *Hardware and house furnishing goods*—Gutierrez, Juan de D.; Saldaña, I.

CIUDAD JEREZ (State of Zacatecas)—*Bankers*—Castellanos y Ca., Antonio R. *Carriage dealers*—Castellanos y Ca., Antonio R. *Drugs*—Escobedo, J. Villalobos; Ortiz y Ca., José Maria; Roman y Ca., Tomasa C. de. *Dry goods*—Berumen, J. Antonio; Brilanti, Rafael; Escobedo, Higinio; Escobedo, Juan P.; Hoyo, Eugenio del; Sanchez, Francisco de B.; Silva, Francisco Escobedo. *Fancy goods*—Arellano, Luis. *Furniture*—Castellanos y Ca., Antonio R. *General goods*—Carrillo, Castellanos y Damas. *Hardware*—Arellano y Ca., Luis; Cabrera, José Felix; Escobedo, Juan de D.—*Sewing machines*—Gutierrez, Manuel María.

CIUDAD JUAREZ (State of Chihuahua)—*Arms and ammunition*—Ketelsen y Degetau. *Banks and bankers*—Banco Chihuahuense; Banco Minero; Sucursal del Banco Nacional del Paso, Texas; Bronson, E. B.; Ochoa, Inocente. *China and glassware*—Loeb Hermanos. *Commission merchants*—Alvarez, Joaquin A.; Arguelles, Camilo; Barroso, Cliserio; Del Paso, Luis; Ketelsen y Degetau; Raphael, J. J.; Wells, Fargo y Cia. *Drugs*—Cuadra, José Garcia; Hernandez, H. *Dry goods*—Blumenthal, I.; Flores, José Maria; Goodman, José; Kahn & Bros., Felix; Ochoa, Inocente. *Groceries and provisions*—Alarcon, Gildardo; Barroso, Cliserio; Del Paso, Luis; Dieter y Sauer; Echeverria, José; Garcia, Andres; Gomez y Cia., José; Ketelsen y Degetau; Sánchez, Hermanos; Trueba, H. I.; Trueba, D. *Hardware*—Ketelsen y Degetau; Krakauer, Zork Moye. *Jewelers*—Goodman, José; Kahn Hermanos; Ketelsen y Degetau. *Music store*—Walz, W. G. *Sewing machines*—Ketelsen y Degetau; Walz, W. G.

COLIMA (State of Colima)—*Agricultural implements, arms, and ammunition*—Oldenbourg, Jorge; *Bankers*—Alcaraz, José M.; Barreto, Gregorio; Flor, Christian; Flor y Kofani; Guizar y Ca.; Medina, Agustin; Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc; Vargas, Agustin. *Banks*—Banco de Londres, y México; Banco Nacional (agents; Arnoldo Vogel y Ca.). *Books and stationery*—Campero, Severo; Schmidt, J. F. A.; Urzua, Juana; Urzua, Silvestre D. *Boots and shoes*—Chanona, Antera; Ruiz, José. *Cardboard manufacturer*—Guerrero, Luis. *Carriage dealers*—Cosio, Tiburcio; Dorantes, Eduardo. *Commission merchants*—Flor, Christian; Ibarra, Aurelio;

Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.; Ruiz, Ponciano; Vega, Ramon J. de la. *Drugs*—Cuera, Francisco C.; Fuentes, Ignacio; Mendoza, José L.; Moni, Agustin; Morril hijo, Augusto; Orozco, Crescencio; Suarez, Cosmes. *Dry goods*—Bazan, Ramon; Diaz, Epifanio; Langagorta, Hermanos; Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.; Rodriguez y Ca., Guzman; Rosas, Luisa García; Silva, Roberto; Silva, Porfirio; Urzua, Juana (silks). *Fancy goods*—Oldenbourg, Jorge M.; Rendon, José Maria. *Furniture dealers and manufacturers*—Benitez, Justo; Bustos, Othou; Quiñones Marcelino. *Groceries and provisions*—Alvarez, Gregorio; Barreto, Isidoro; Bazan, Ramon; Calleja, Antonio de la; Diaz, Epifanio; Flor, Christian; Flor y Kofani; Garcia, Esteban; Gomez, S.; Guizar y Ca., Dolores; Gutierrez, Ignacio D.; Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.; Oetling Hermanos y Ca.; Oldenbourg, Jorge; Plaza, Alberto de la; Plaza, Francisco de la; Rodriguez y Ca., Guzman; Rodriguez, Manuel; Rosas, Luis Garcia; Vargas, Francisco; Vega, Ramon J. de la; Vogel y Ca., Arnoldo. *Hardware*—Ceja, José Maria; Oldenbourg, Jorge; Rendon, José Maria; Rodriguez, Manuel; Schacht, Agustin; Smith y Madrid. *Hat stores and manufacturers*—Gudiño, Roque; Parra, Aurelio; Perez, José Maria. *Importers and exporters*—Flor, Christian; Guisar, Dolores; Madrid, Zenobio; Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.; Oldenbourg, Jorge; Plaza, Enrique de la; Rodriguez, Manuel; Ruiz, Ponciano; Vanderlinden, Vogel y Ca. *Iron-ware dealers and manufacturers*—Barreto, Isidoro; Barreto, Miguel; Flor, Christian. *Jewelers*—Oldenbourg, Jorge; Rodriguez y Ca., Guzman. *Lithographers*—Rivera, Rosendo R. *Sewing machines*—Gutierrez, Ignacio D.; Ibarra, Eleazar M.; Morril é hijo, Augusto; Oldenbourg, Jorge.

CÓRDOBA (State of Veracruz)—*Bankers*—Diaz, José Fernandez; Valdez, Mariano R (agent Banco de Londres y México). *Booksellers*—Baturoni, Ana Ant. Roy de; Leal, Alvino A; Ortega, Antonio. *Commission merchants*—Carbajal, Luis M.; Diaz, José Fernandez; Gomez, José Diaz; Gonzalez, Luis F; Hernandez y Hernandez; Izquierdo, Victor; Leal, Alvino A.; Lopez, Luis; Martinez, Antonio Loreto; Mateos, Manuel; Mingo, Cirilo. *Drugs*—Arenas Francisco de P.; Limon, Daniel; Ruiz, Carlos; Vazquez y Ca., Severo; Villegas, Mariano. *Dry goods*—Aragon, Rafael Benito; Bonilla, Lauro; Carretero, Raymundo; Izaola, Basilio; Izaola,

y Hno, Silvestre; Jimenez, Francisco; Lopez, Camilo; Leal, Antonio; Marquez y Ca., Torcuato; Victorero, Francisco Sanchez. *General merchandise*—Aspray, Noriega; Bauper y Ca.; Bringas, Diego; Calima, Tranquilino; Cordova, Lucas; Costafreda, Pedro; Diaz, Pedro; Fernandez, José Camacho; Fernandez, José Diaz; Galan, Enrique; Garay, Ramon; Hernandez, Rafael; Herrera y Ca.; Jimenez, Francisco; Junque, Isidoro; Lopez, Anselmo; Lopez, Gregorio; Louistalot, Victor; Meneses, Manuel; Moral y Portilla; Natali, Francisco; Quevedo, Francisco Cordova; Rodriguez, Antonio; Rodriguez, Ramon; Tapia, Moises; Tavares, Ramon; Valdez, Mariano R. *Groceries and provisions*—Andrade, Santiago; Camacho, J. Fernandez; Candaudop, Pedro; Diaz Pedro; Espinosa, J. de J.; Galan, Enrique; García, Ramon; Hernandez, Ricardo; Huerta, Ricardo; Izquierdo, Victor; Lanza, Enrique de la; Leal, Albino A.; Martinez, Antonio Loreto; Natoli, Francisco; Posada, Hermanos; Quevedo, Francisco; Roman, Eulalio; Sains, Juan; Torre, Rufino de la; Valdez, Mariano R.; Vique, Angel Hernandez. *Hardware and house furnishing*—Abascal, Manuel; Calleja y Ca.; Cortez, Hermanos; Hernandez Guadalupe; Salamanca, José Maria; Tregallo, José; Vargas, Rafael. *Hats*—Lopez y Ca., Camilo; Muñoz, Alberto; Ruiz, Francisco.

COSALÁ (State of Sinaloa)—*Merchants*—Aragon, Manuel; Beltran José M.; Cota, Francisco; Franco, Emeterio; Hernandez, Juan; Padilla, Cesareo; Rodriguez, Facundo; Symansky, Bruno.

CUERNAVACA (State of Morelos)—*Agricultural implements, hardware, and ironware*—Diez, Miguel M; Pagaza, Juan; Pino, Luis; Rico, Leandro; Rios, Francisco. *Bankers*—Portillo y Gomez, Ramon. *Booksellers and stationers*—Elias, Bernabé L. de; Flores, Rosendo; Jimenez, Hesiquio; Pagaza, Juan; Reyes, Francisco de P. *Boots and shoes*—Diaz, Manuel; Diaz, Santiago; Rodriguez, José M.; Sanchez, Lorenzo. *China and glassware*—Rico, Leandro; Rios, Francisco. *Commission merchants*—Elias, Francisco de; Pagaza, Juan; Rico, Leandro; Ruiz, Rafael A. *Drugs*—Argandar, Ricardo; Escalante, José M.; Florez, Felipe García; Gutierrez, Miguel. *Dry goods and clothing*—Fiz, Manuel; Gonzales, Tomás; Hernandez, Ramon; Martinez, Alejo; Marsan, Hermanos; Naudin, S.; Rico, Leandro; Tallabas, Francisco. *Fancy goods*—Mejía, Romualdo; Rico, Leandro; Sanchez, Romualdo; Tinoco, Camilo.

Furniture—Manjarrez, Ignacio; Pino, Luis. *Groceries and provisions*—Azcarate, Francisco; Azcarate, Viuda de; Elguera, José; Flores, Rosendo; Orihuela, Agustin; Pagaza, Juan; Rios, Lino; Rios, Francisco; Robles, Ignacio; Rodriguez, José M. *Jewelers*—Ramirez, Delfino; Rosales, Manuel. *Lithographer*—Gobierno, Litograffia. *Merchants, general merchandise*—Azcarate, Viuda de F.; Barquin, José; Bustamente, Luis Rios; Muñoz, Agustin; Pagaza, Juan; Sol, Felipe del. *Sewing machines*—Castañeda, Dionisio; Diaz, Miguel M.; Ruiz, Rafael A. *Sugar planters*—Amor, Escandon Ignacio; Araoz, Joaquin; Arena, Alejandro; Barron, Guillermo; Bautista, Alaman Juan; Carmona, Jorge; de Célis Viuda é hijos; de la Torre, Isidoro; Escandon Hermanos; Flores, José; Garcia, Icazbalzeta Joaquin; Goribar, Faustino; Guerra, José T.; Monterde & Adalid, Agustin; Reina, Crescencio; Romero y Vargas, Ignacio; Rovalo, Agustin; Villegas de Peña, Guadalupe.

CULIACAN (State of Sinaloa)—*Agricultural implements*—Almada y Cia. P.; Martinez, Juan; Salmon y Hermano; Tamayo, Severiano; Urrea, Angel. *Bankers*—Martinez de Castro Hermanos; Salmon y Hermano; Haas, Agustin. *Booksellers and stationers*—Paredes, Miguel R; Ramos, José; Retes y Diaz; Tamayo, Severiano. *Boots and shoes*—Almada y Cia., P.; Quong Sam Lung; Wing Chong y Cia. *Carriage dealer*—Robles, Antonio. *Commission merchants*—Haas, Agustin; Martinez de Castro Hermanos; Salmon y Hermano; Sinaloa & Durango R. R. Co. *Drugs*—Arce y Ponce de Leon; Batez, Eduardo; Villareal, Ignacio. *Dry goods*—Almada, J. Marcelino; Almada y Cia., P.; Amador, Trinidad; Astorga, Hermanos; Clouthier, Manuel; Diez, Martinez Hermanos; Escudero y Cia, Manuel; Ituarte, Lucio de; Ezurieta y Cia, Manuel; Martinez, Juan; Murillo, José Maria; Salmon, José Maria; Salmon y Hermano, L.; Tellaeche, Jorge; Vega, José de la; Vega, Lucano de la; Urrea, Angel. *Fancy goods*—Diaz y Moreno; Lung Sam Lung; Martinez, Juan; Ramos, José; Tamayo, Severiano; Wing Chong y Cia. *Furniture*—Almada y Cia, P.; Salmon y Hermano, L.; Tamayo, Severiano. *Groceries and provisions*—Almada y Cia, P.; Amador, Rafael; Amador, Trinidad; Amezcua, Luis; Escudero y Cia, M.; Martinez, Juan; Salmon y Hermano, L.; Tellaeche, Jorge; Vega, José de la; Zazueta, Hermanos. *Jewelry*—Garcia, Santos; Merino,

Wenceslao. *Hats*—Almada y Cia., P.; Salmon y Hermano, L. *Sewing machines*—Almada y Cia., P.; Salmon y Hermano, L.; Tamayo, Severiano. *Printing*—Retes y Diaz; Victales, Julian.

DURANGO (State of Durango)—*Agricultural implements*—Andrade, Jesus; Boker y Ca., R.; Borquez, Luis; Herrera, Juan; Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.; Stahlknecht y Ca. *Banks and bankers*—Banco Nacional de México (agents, Hildebrand, Suc. Julio); Damm, Maximiliano; Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.; Juambelz, Hnos.; Stahlknecht y Ca. *Booksellers and stationers*—Barrera, Rafael; de la Torre, Ignacio; Herrera, Juan; Herrera, Luis; Somellera y Cia. *Boots and shoes*—Candia, Tomás Hernandez; Gomez, Arturo; Olagaray, Juan B.; Perez, Tomás; Romo, Manuel; Torre, Ignacio de la. *Carriage dealers*—Castro, Jacinto; Cohl, Juan; Flores, Epifanio; Moneda, José; Robles, Antonino. *China and glassware*—Böse, Luis; Somellera y Cia.; Williams, Francisco. *Commission merchants*—Alvarez, Ramon; Avalos, J. de D.; Damm, Maximiliano; Dohrman y Ca., Julio; Garza Hermanos y Ca.; Herrera, Juan; Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.; Juambelz, Hermanos; Loera, Hermanos, Sucs.; Rio y Ca., Pedro del; Prendis, Santiago; Reinaldo, Viuda é Hijos; Rodriguez, Cristobal; Ugarte, Simon. *Drugs*—Avila, Manuel; Cobos, F.; Ostolozza, Eusebio de; de la Peña, Carlos Leon; Herrera, Justino; Pineda, Rafael; Sepulveda, Julian; Tavizon, Arcadio; Torres, Viuda de. *Dry goods*—Borrelly y Crez; Damm, Maximiliano; Garza Hnos. y Ca.; Herrera y Ca.; Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.; Jaquez, J.; Juambelz Hnos.; Regenstein, Juan; Tessier y Bourillon; Uranga, Antonio. *Groceries and provisions*—Alvarez, Juan; Bastera, Andrés; Bose y Schmidt; Bracho, Toribio; Castillo, J.; Clark, C.; Dohrman y Ca.; Hengeler y Deras; Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.; Juambelz Hnos.; Loera, Hmos., Sucs.; Olagaray, Juan B.; Rodriguez, C.; Stahlknecht y Ca. *Fancy goods*—Loera, Hermanos Sucs.; Somellera y Cia.; Regenstein, Juan. *Furniture*—Hildebrand, Julio, Sucs.; Moneda, José; Regenstein, Juan; Rios, Fernando; Valdez, Luis; Vasquez, José M. *Hardware*—Barrea, Rafael; Böse, Luis; Schwartz, Carlos E.; Stierlin y Ca.; Williams, Francisco. *Hatters*—Cervantes, Donaciano; Merino y Cia.; Simbeck, Ramon; *Jewelers*—Ibargüengoitia, Desiderio; Iburgüen, Luciano; Irbaren, Isidro; Rodriguez, Martin. *Joint stock companies*—Compañía limitada de Tranvias de Durango; Compañía manufacturera del Tunal; Com-

pañía manufacturera de la Montaña de fierro. *Sewing machines*—Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.; Somellera y Cia.; Swain, Carlos.

ENSENADA DE TODOS SANTOS (Territory of Lower California)—*Bankers*—Godbee, Antonio; Irnison y Ca. *Carriage dealers*—Beamer, P. W.; Lidy, S. B. *Furniture*—Clark, J. *Groceries and provisions*—Andonaegui y Ormart; Carrillo y Hnos., M.; Ibs y Ca., Jorge; Merkens y Compañía, James; Rivera, G., Suc. *Sewing machines*—Bello, José Lugo.

FRESNILLO (State of Zacatecas)—*Merchants*—Aguilar, Alejandro; Berrouet, Juan B.; Campuzano, Antonio; “Compañía Restauradora de Proaño;” del Real, Ignacio; “El Portal;” “El Ferrocarril;” “El Fenix;” Esnaurrizar, Ricardo; Flores y Ca., Pedro; Laredo, Teodoro; Ortega é hijo, M.; Ortega, Esteban; Ramirez, Florencio; Ramos, José; Vargas y Ca., Suc., J.; Zamora, Refugio.

GUADALAJARA (State of Jalisco)—*Arms and ammunition*—Arington, W. B.; Lacroix, Hermanos; Ruiz, Donaciano. *Banks*—“Sucursal del Banco Nacional;” “Banco de Londres y México;” Sucursal, Manager Luis Rosas. *Bankers*—Collignon y Ca., Ed.; Corcuera é Hijos, Viuda; Fernandez del Valle Hermanos; Fernandez, Somellera Hermanos; Kunhardt, Teodoro; Martinez Negrete, Francisco; Remus, Hijas de; Somellera, Hermanos. *Booksellers*—Ancira y Hermano; Moya, Carlos; Pais, Pedro; Romero, Carlos Z.; Sanchez, y Ca., Eusebio; Vila y Escobedo. *Boots and shoes*—Arias, José María; Arrieta, Espiridion; Castro, Silvestre; Castellanos, Silvestre; Córdova é Hijo, Ramon; Dávalos, Benigno; García, Roman; Gomez, J.; Guardado, Modesto; Gutierrez, Clemente C.; Gutierrez y Compañía, Mateos B.; Hernandez, Félix; Hermosilló, Arnulfo; Martinez, Fermin; Mercado, Eliodoro Z.; Murillo, José María; Murillo, Julian; Nava, Alberto; Nuñez, Sabas; Orozco, Luis; Ortega, Pablo; Otero, Ricardo; Pedroza, Evaristo; Ramos, J.; Rodriguez, Sucesores; Saldaña, Esteban; Villavicencio, Pedro; Zepeda, Antonio. *Carriage dealers*—Alvarez, Leonardo; Cano, José María; Chavez, Victor; Lauro de Anda; García, Genaro A.; Gomez, Arcadio; Haro, Sebastian; Perez, Gabriel; Suarez, Iino. *Chemicals and acids*—Agraz, Félix; Escamilla, Librado. *China and glassware*—Amberg y Velad; Bartholly, Agustin, Sucr. (Guillermo Brandt); Behn, Carlos; Castillo y Zúñiga; Garibay, Ramón; Gonzalez, Palomar y Ca.; Romero, Antonio;

Vallarta, Francisco; Zavala y Ca., Juan. *Commission merchants*—Aguilar y Ortiz; Agraz, Salvador J.; Agraz, Bazan y Ca.; Arce y Arias; Ascher, Emilio; Barroso, Benito; Basave, Carlos; Benares, C.; Blume y Ca.; Camarena, Julian; Castañeda Palomar, Ramon; Castillo, J. Alvarez; Campo, Loreto Martinez del; Chavez y Guido; Cluana & Ca.; Córdova é Hijo, Ramon; Cortina, José; Fernandez, Somellera Hnos.; Flores, Pascual L.; Galindez, Daniel; Galvan, Juan; García Sancho, Carlos; García, Paulino; Gonzalez, Olivares y Hermano; Gravenhorts, Gustavo; Guerrero, Placido; Heymann Sucs., Alfonso; Infante, Francisco; Infante, José M.; Infante, Luis; Iniquez, Evaristo; Iturbide, Eduardo; Lopez, Rafael; Macouzet, Salvador; Martinez, Pablo; Mead, Dionisio; Mier, Atanasio; Montaña Manuel; Mora é Hijos, Ramon de la; Moreno y Palomar; Navarro y Ca., T. I.; Navarrete, Pablo; Negrete, Francisco; Ornelas, Manuel S.; Oseguera, Epifanio; Oseguera, Gabino; Otero y Aguiar; Peña, Enrique de la; Peña y Hermano, Fernando de la; Quevedo, Luis de García; Ramirez, Ramon; Retana, José J.; Romero de Parra y Ca., E.; Romero, Carlos Z.; Salcedo, Joaquin; Sancho, Carlos; Silva y Michel, Francisco; Solórzano, Ignacio; Stampa, Manuel; Torres, Pablo; Ugarte, Francisco; Vallejo, Hermanos Vallejo, Juan; Vazquez, Francisco; Villalobos, Emilio; Villareal, Ramon; Audriffred Hermanos. *Cordage*—Alvino, Martin del C.; Camacho, Juan; Cremieur, Merced; Fuentes, J.; Garcia, Tomasa Monico, Atilano; Padilla, Luciano; Padilla, Soledad; Rubio, J.; Rubio, Alejandro; Verber, Rosario. *Druggists*—Acosta, Pedro; Ayala, Ramon; Asencio, J.; Bernal, Francisco; García Conde, Alejo; Gonzalez, Tomas; Gutierrez Estevez, Antonio; Jaacks, Juan; Mancilla, Manuel; Montaña, Jacinto; Ocampo, Cortes; Ornelas, Antonio; Ornelas, Lorenzo; Padilla, Valazquez Mariano; Perez, Lázaro; Perez, Carlos; Puga, Nicolas; Romo, José María; Servin, Camilo; Torres, Vidal; Ulloa, Aurelio; Villa Gordo y Guzman; Zuloaga, Carlos. *Dry goods imported and domestic*—Alvarez Tostado, Eusebio; Arias Trinidad, Merced; Audiffred y Garcia; Brihuega y Ca., Manuel; Caire y Tirán; Fortoul y Chapuy; Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.; Franco, Celso; Gas y Cogordan; Gómez, Prisciliano; Gómez y Hno., Matías; Garibi, José; Gonzalez, Andrés; Gonzalez, Amado; Gonzalez, Romero Vicente; Kunhardt y Rose; Lebre, Barréire y Ca.; Navarro, Nestor; Romero, Eduardo; Tangassi,

Guillermo; Toro, Angel; Zuloaga, J. *Dry goods, silks, laces, and millinery (imported)*—Audiffred y Gacin; Caire y Tiran; Fortoul, Chapuy; Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.; Franck y Ca., M., sucursal de México; Gas y Gogordan; Kunhardt y Rose; Lebre, Barriere y Ca. *Flour dealers*—Basave y Ca., Cárlos; Cañedo y Valdivieso; Cortina, José; Galindez, Daniel; García, Apolonio; García, Paulino; García Sancho, Cárlos; Gomez, Matias; Gonzalez, José; Llano, F. Simon del; Martinez, Pablo; Mora é Hijos, Ramon de la; Navarro y Compá, T. I.; Peña y Hno., Fernando de la; Torres Morfin; José María; Valdovinos, Maximiano; Vazquez, Francisco. *Furniture, imported and domestic*—Amberg y Velad; Arrington, W. B.; Behn, Carlos; Gonzalez y Echeverria; Hernandez, Arcadio; Jimenez, Trinidad; Navarro y Ca., T. I.; Orozco Gonzalez, Antonio; Ruiz, Donaciano; Vallarta, Francisco. *Glass and glassware*—Alvarez y Gutierrez; Bartholly, Sucesor, Agustin; Behn, Cárlos; Castillo y Zúñiga; Escamilla Librado; Romero, Antonio; Romero, Felipe. *Groceries and provisions (imported)*—Alvarez y Gutierrez; Alvarez, Santiago; Badial, Florentino; Badial, Juan; Barron, Lucas; Bosque, Manuel; Cardenas é hijo, José; Castillo, y Zúñiga; Cedeño, Apolonio; Corona, José María, y Hermano; Cortes, Avelino; Covarrubias, Antonio; Chavez, J. T.; Davila y Matute; De Anda, Anastasio; Díaz, Ambrosio; Dominguez, Ignacio; Fernandez, José G.; Flores, Esquez y Compañía; García, Margarito; Garibay, Ramon; Garibay, Francisco; Gomez, José María; Gonzalez Arias, Miguel; Haro, Bárbaro; Hernandez, H.; Hernandez, Prisciliano; Izquierdo, Albino; Martinez, Pedro; Martinez Cuberio, Salvador; Mora, Hilario de la; Muñoz, Ignacio; Navarro, Ignacio; Navarro, Eulogio; Navarro, Rafael T.; Nuñez, Valeriano; Nuñez, Ignacio; Nuño, Manuel; Ocegüera, Abraham; Ocegüera, Rosendo y Hno.; Ornelas, Mariano; País, Pedro; Pérez, Dominga G. de; Rico, Adolfo; Rios, Rafael; Rodriguez, Encarnacion; Rodriguez, Mauro; Rodriguez, Baltazar; Romero, Antonio; Romero, Felipe; Romero, Francisco; Romero, José María E.; Ruiz, Ponciano; Ruiz, Rosalio D.; Ruiz, Natalio; Saucedo, Abundio; Servin, Camilo; Silva y Ca., Hilario; Velasco, Luis G.; Salazar, Manuel; Zavala y Ca., Juan. *Groceries and provisions, imported and domestic*—Alvarez y Gutierrez; Castillo y Zúñiga; Garibay, Ramon; Gomez, José María; Romero, Antonio; Zavala y Compañía, Juan. *Hardware and machinery*—Amberg y

Velad; Bartholly, Agustin, Suc.; Behn, Cárlos. *Hardware, general*—Amberg y Velad; Arce, J.; Bartholly, Sucesor, Agustin; Behn, Cárlos; Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito; Vallarta, Francisco; Zuloaga, Juan M. *Hardware (iron and copper)*—Alvarez del Castillo, Sucesores; Behn, Cárlos; Camarena, Julian; Corcuera, Viuda é Hijos; Gonzalez, Olivares y Hno.; Martinez, Pablo. *Hatters*—Alvarez, Maximino; Anaya, Francisco J.; Chavez, Florencio; Gutierrez, Celerino; Hernandez, Praxedes; Ibarra, Vicente; Navarro, Francisco; Norwald, Luis; Perez, Petra; Placencia, Lino; Placencia, Anastasio; Quirarte, Leonides; Ramirez, Pedro; Reyes, Herlindo; Rufino, Juan; Ruiz, Andrés; Torres, Longinos; Zölly, Hermanos. *Importers (direct)*—Collignon y Ca., Ed.; Navarro y Compañía, T. J.; Somellera, Hermanos Fernandez. *Jewelers*—Aguilar, Sabino; Diaz, Cárlos; Salmeron, Daniel; Torres, Heliodoro; Ulloa, Eustacio. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Arrington, W. B.; Castañeda, José A.; Castro, Antonio; Martinez, Ramon; Ruiz, Donaciano; Torres, Juan B.; Torres, Jacinto; Vallarta, Francisco; Winterhalder, Antonio. *Lime and brick*—Avila, Trinidad; Camarena, Fermin; Casillas, Albino; Hernandez, Trinidad; Luna, Sebastian; Piedra, Trinidad; Placencia, Ireneo. *Lithographers*—Ancira y Hermano; Dieguez, Trinidad; Iguinez, José María; Izaguirre, José A.; Rodriguez, Alberto. *Lumber dealers*—Camarena, Fermin; Casilla, José; Cortés, Ramon; Gonzalez, Ambrosia; Iguinez, Evaristo; Orozco, Gonzalez Antonio; Ramirez, José; Romero, Bonifacio; Solis, Viuda de; Vargas, Francisco; Villegas, Nicolás; Villaseñor, Enrique. *Machinery and agricultural implements*—Behn, Cárlos; Castañeda, Palomar; Collignon y Ca.; Kipp, Juan H.; Stettner, Mauricio. *Mineral waters*—Ascencio, J.; Branca, Albino; Ocampo, Manuel y Hermano; Ornelas, Antonio J.; Perez, Lázaro; Perez, Cárlos. *Musical instruments*—Arce, J.; Castro, Silvestre; Collignon y Ca. Eduardo; Corvera, Miguel; Durán, José María; Gomez, Luis; Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito; Heymann, Sucesor, Alfonso; Navarro y Ca., T. I.; Navarrete, Pablo; Rojas Vertiz, José María; Ruiz, Donaciano; Sanchez y Compañía, Eusebio; Sausa, Martin; Torres, Juan B.; Valenzuela, Alejandro; Vila y Escobedo. *Notions*—Aguilar, Zenona; Andrade, Margarita; Carrillo, Ignacia; Corona de Arévalo, Feliciano; Estrada, Petra; Estrada, María; Flores, J.; Flores, Felipa; Jimenez, Refugio; Landa, Francisco; Larios, Crescencia;

Macías, Ricarda; Parra, Eusebia; Parra, Juana; Ramirez, Refugio; Valle, Antonio; Villalobos Ruiz, Amado. *Paints and oils*—Agraz, Félix; Betancourt, Roque; Elizalde, Familia de; Escamilla, Librado; Hidalgo, Rafael; Lupercio, José María; Navarro, Ignacio. *Paper*—*Blank books*—Ancira, Hermanos; Cabrera, José; Guevara, Ricardo; Iguinez, José María; Martínez Suarez, Margarito; Pérez Lete, Sucesores; Robles, José María; Sanchez, Eusebio. *Cardboard*—Vazquez, Pedro; Villavicencio, Santos. *Printing paper*—Ancira y Hno., Modesto; Castillo y Zúñiga; Collignon y Ca., Eduardo; Corcuera é Hijos, Viuda; Castañeda, Palomar; Zavala y Ca., Juan. *Wall paper*—Gonzalez, Palomar y Ca., Benito; Sanchez y Ca.; Eusebio. *Perfumery*—Ascencio, J.; Corona de Arévalo, Feliciano; Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.; Gonzalez, Palomar y Ca., Benito; Jaacks, Juan; La Croix Hermanos; Pérez, Lázaro é Hijo. *Petroleum depots*—Alvarez y Gutierrez; Castillo y Zúñiga; Guerrero, Cirilo; Oltzen, J.; Sanchez, Rafael; Valencio, Francisco. *Porcelain*—Gonzalez, Francisco; Saavedra, Gregorio (general). *Pottery*—Cobian, Juana; Corona, María; Lopez, J.; Lopez, Petra; Lozano, Refugio; Lowerre, Manuel; Navarro de Rasura, Anatasia; Quirarde, Merced; Quirarde, Trinidad; Rodriguez, Esteban; Ruiz Velasco, Salvador; Ruiz, Dolores; Sanchez, Inocencio; Verrea, Luisa. *Printers' supplies*—Guevara, L. Ciro; Kipp, Juan H.; Ocampo y Cortés y Hnos., Manuel; Puga, Nicolas. *Salt pork importers*—Diaz, Guadalupe; Espinosa, Perfecto; Nuñez, Valeriano; Ocegüera, Abraham; Perez, J. Merced; Reynoso, Martin; Reynoso, Pablo; Sanchez, Ignacia; Silva, German; Valadez, Ignacio. *Sewing machines*—Amberg y Velad (White); Arrington, W. B. (Naumann); Behn Carlos (New Home); Espinosa, José María (Wheeler & Wilson); Hermosillo, Arnulfo (Singer). *Silk goods*—Corona, Antonia; Corona de Arevalo, Feliciano; Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.; Gaudinot y Banoni; Muro, Rafaela del; Paez, Luz M. de; Rendon, Guadalupe. *Sporting goods*—Agraz, Félix; Castillo y Zúñiga; Chavez, Plutarco; Escamilla, Librado; Lacroix Hnos.; Luna, Secundino; Navarro, Ignacio; Rodriguez, Feliciano B.; Ruiz, Donaciano. *Stationery*—Ancira y Hermano; Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito; Iguinez, José María; Moya, Carlos; Paez, Pedro; Romero, Carlos Z.; Sanchez y Ca., Eusebio; Vila y Escobedo. *Sugar merchants*—Blume y Compañía; Castañeda, Palomar; Corcuera, Viuda

é Hijos; Gonzalez, Olivarez y Hno.; Mora é Hijos, Ramon de la; Peña y Hno., Fernando de la; Remus, Hijas de; Ugarte, Francisco. *Tinware and brassware*—Alatorre (viuda de); Alvarado, Encarnacion; Arzate, Francisco; Bárcena, J.; Camacho é Hijo, Celso; Camacho, Canuto; Camacho, Florencio; Gallegos, Lucio; Gallegos, Severiano; Gonzalez, Modesto; Gutierrez, Hermanos; Mendoza, Máximo; Olea, Lauro; Perez, Anacleto; Perez, Quirino; Suarez, Plácido. *Toys*—Arce, J.; Armeria, Refugio; Ahumada, Petra Bartholly, Sucr, Agustin; Bautista, Agapita; Behn, Cárlos; Carranda, Pomposa; Corona de Arevalo, Feliciano; Enciso, Soledad; Espinosa, Dolores; Fortoul, Bellon y Agoreca, T.; Franck y Ca., M.; Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito; Luna, Secundino; Manriquez, María L.; Mondragon, Longinos; Paez, Luz; Ramirez, J. R.; Ramirez, Francisco; Reveles, Josefa; Salazar, Cleofas; Valdivia, Lucas; Vallarta, Francisco; Villaseñor, Espiridion; Zuloaga, Juan. *Varnish and axle grease*—Agraz, Félix; Escamilla, Librado. *Wines, imported*—Castillo y Zúñiga; Collignon y Compañía, Eduardo; Fortoul, Belon y Agorreca; Garibay, Ramon; Galindez, Daniel; Huber, Victor; Lions, Remigio; Martinez, Negrete, Francisco; Pais, Pedro; Quevedo, Luis G.; Rolleri y Compañía, José; Romero, Antonio; Romero, Carlos Z; Sanchez y Compañía, Eusebio; Tiran, Julio; Vila y Escobedo; Zavala y Compañía, Juan. *Wood and coal*—Casilla, Albino; García, Isabel; Gómez, Sóstenes; Hernandez Cortés, Teresa; Huerta, Zenon; Lara, Francisco; Luevalo, Magdalena; Lares, Trinidad; Padilla, J.; Pérez, Félix; Prieto, Gerónimo; Pulido, Gregorio; Reynoso, Juan; Rios, Juan; Reyes Calixto, D.; Tavares, José María. *Wool merchants*—Agraz, Félix; Escamilla, Librado; Gonzalez, Olivarez y Hno.; Morfin, Marcelino

GUANAJUATO (State of Guanajuato)—*Agricultural implements*—Castañeda, Francisco de P; Ederra, Francisco X.; Palassou, Enrique; Stallforth, Alcázar y Ca. *Arms and ammunition*—Manriquez, Francisco; Moya, Mauro; Nuñes, Narciso; Palassou, Enrique; Villegas, Cástulo. *Bankers*—Alcázar, Ramon; Arce, Genaro; Castañeda, Francisco de P; Ederra, Francisco; Jimenez, Gregorio; Markassousa, Cárlos; Stallforth, Alcázar y Ca. *Banks*—Sucursal del “Banco Agrícola;” Sucursal del “Banco de Lóndres y México;” Sucursal del Banco Nacional Mexicano. *Booksellers and stationers*—Alvarez, Alejandro; Bouret, Cárlos; Castan y Camps,

Celestino; Fuente, Pedro de la; Gallardo, Abraham; Obregon, Claudio; Pallassou, Enrique; Vaol, Emilio Lopez; Verdayes y Ca., F. *Boots and shoes*—Alvarado, J.; Arias, Margarito; Bernard, Enrique; Duarte, Demetrio; Heredia, Francisco; Machuca, J. M.; Madrid, Felipe; Pedroza, Ceferino; Rodriguez, Francisco; Rodriguez, Catarino; Soria, Concepción; Soria, José E.; Soria, N.; Villanueva, Francisco. *Carriages*—Valtierra, Nabor. *China and glass-ware*—Abascal, Diego; Acosta, Santos; Caloca y Ca.; Cuadra, Luis; Fuentes, J.; Gomez, Felipe; Obregon Hermanos; Obregon, Claudio; Ortega, Mónico; Palassou, Enrique; Pedrosa, Francisco de P. *Commission merchants*—Baca Hno., J. B.; Castorena, Gaudel; Dominguez, Magdaleno; Fuentes y Romero; Gutierrez, Antonio; Guzman, Feliciano; Hernandez Hnos.; Langenscheidt, Enrique; Manrique, Florentino; Martinez, Antonio; Meyerberg, Enrique; Nuñez, Narciso; Osante Hnos; Reinoso, Manuel; Rodriguez y Ca., C.; Stallforth, Alcazar y Ca. *Copper goods*—Alvarez, Ramon; Bonifacio, Antonio. *Drugs*—Aragon, Felipe; Arreguin, B.; Casillas, Tomás; Fonseca, Tomás; Gazca, J.; Gasca y Ca.; Leal y Ca.; Lopez, Francisco; Maicote, Sirio; Marquez y Ca.; Obregon y Marquez; Rueda, José; Salcedo, Vicente; Soto, Emilio; Sotura, Cárlos; Vazquez, Suc.; Vazquez, Ignacio; Villafuerte, Elias; Villanueva y Ca. *Dry goods*—Baca Hno., J. B.; Barquin y Espinosa; Beraud Hnos.; Bolivar, y Puebla; Brun y Jame; Caguen, Máximo; Caire y Audriffed; Erquicia, Suc., P.; Garcia y Hno, Enrique; Goerne, Luis, Gonzalez y Villaseñor; Haran, Cayetano, Suc.; Hernandez Hnos.; Langenscheidt, Enrique; Lozano y Espinosa; Osacar, Hnos.; Osante, Hermanos; Romaña, Mariano; Rongecillo, Antonio. *Fancy goods*—Alferez, Florencio; David, Emilio; Esperon y Ca., Victor; Fuentes y Piña, Wenceslao; Gallardo, Abraham; Obregon, Claudio; Ortega, Mónica; Palassou, Enrique. *Furniture*—Aguirre, J.; Bonifacio, Antonio; Jouannaud, Leonardo; Obregon, Claudio; Porras, Anastasio; Segura, Adrian; Segura, Alejandro. *Groceries and provisions*—Abascal, Diego; Acosta, Santos; Arteaga, Florencio; Bolaños, Mateo; Caloca, Tomás; Castro, Margarito; Cervantes y Ca.; Cuellar, Antonio; Erquicia, Suc., P.; Estrayer y Ca., A.; Garcia, Felix; Goerne Hnos., Guillermo; Mañon, Ruperto; Obregon, Claudio; Robles, Roman; Sabino, Iza; Rojas y Hno., Eusebio; Torres, Pedro; Trueba, Mateo; Valadez, Manuel; Zárata, Francisco.

Hardware—Abascal, Diego; Alcazar y Ca.; Bonifacio, Antonio; Denné, Alfonso; Gallardo, Abraham; Goerne, Luis; Longenscheidt, Enrique; Osante Hermanos; Palassou, Enrique; Rodriguez y Ca. *Hatters*—Barriga y Ca., Francisco; Bordier, Isidoro; Solorzano y Ca., Antonio. *House furnishing goods and tinware*—Alvarez, Bruno; Damen, Alfonso; Delgado, Tiburcio; Duran, Pablo; Flores, Hilario; Flores, Narciso; Frias, Modesto; Moron, Antonio; Reina, Ricardo; Vazquez, Ignacio. *Importers and exporters*—Abascal, Diego; Acevedo, Alejo; Ajuria, M.; Alcazar y Ca.; Alferéz, Florencio; Berniga, F.; Brune & James; Buand Hermanos & Ca., Enrique; Caire, Audifred & Co.; Caloca & Co.; Castro, Margarito; Cuellar, Antonio; Delgado, Amado; Errecalde, Guillermo; Fernandez, Ignacio; Flebe, Joaquin; Gallardo, Abraham; Garcia de Leon, Domingo; Gerilant, Federico; Goerne, Luis; Gonzalez y Villaseñor; Gutierrez, Lino; Hernandez y Hijo; Hernandez, Alejandro; Herrera, J.; Infante, Anastasio; Issa, Sabino; Lara, Gregorio; Mármol, Pascual; Obregon, Claudio; Ossante, Hermanos; Palassou Hermanos; Perez, Antonio; Reynoso, Luis; Robles, Roman; Rojas, Eusebio; Soloranzo, Antonio; Trneba, Mateo; Velazquez, José. *Ironware dealers*—Denné, Alfonso; Gallardo, Abraham; Palassou, Enrique; Stallforth, Alcazar y Ca. *Jewelers*—Galacion, Gabellon; Gerilant, Federico; Hernandez, Alejandro; Hernandez é Hijo; Laux, Luis; Perez, Antonio; Villalpando, Antonio; Wieland, Federico. *Lithographers*—García, Emilio; Loreto, Faustino. *Lumber merchants*—Anda, J. M.; Alvarado, Rafael; Herrera, Suc., Benito; Lopez, Trinidad. *Paints and varnishes*—Arteaga, Florencio; David, Emilio; Hajar, Geronimo; Palassou, Fernando; Santoyo, Antonio; Valdez, Manuel; Zárate, Francisco. *Perfumery*—Obregon y Hermano. *Pianos and organs*—Langenscheidt, Enrique; Meyerburg, Enrique; Villalpando, Antonio. *Sewing machines*—Castro, Margarito; Herrera, J.; Palassou, Enrique; Portillo, Cleofas; Williams, Eduardo; Wineburgh, David. *Ship chandler's goods*—Castro, Manuel; Cepeda, Santos; Morales, Refugio; Rodriguez, Lorenzo.

GUAYMAS (State of Sonora)—*Agricultural implements*—Aguilar, F. A. Suc.; Baston, Domiciano; Cosca Garcia y Ca.; Lund y Ca., William; Seldner y von Borstel. *Bankers*—Aguayo Hnos.; Wells, Fargo y Ca; Aguilar, F. A., Sucs. *Banks*—Banco de Londres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional. *Booksellers and stationers*

—Baston, D.; Markert, F. A. *Boots and shoes*—Quichoy, Chan; Ramirez, J.; Seldner y von Borstel; Tung Chung Lung; Zenizo, Cristobal. *Carriage dealers*—Angulo, Vicente, Campillo, Eligio; Hase, Carlos; Palma, J. P.; Palma, Manuel; Preciado, Francisco. *China and glassware*—Baston, D.; Seldner y von Borstel. *Commission merchants*—Chisam, P. B.; Iberry, W.; Kiesselbach, C.; Quintana, Martin; Martinez, Luis A.; Camou, Juan Pedro; Williard, A. *Drugs*—Dávila, Luis G.; Gayou, Eugenio; Wallace, Alejandro. *Dry goods*—Basazabal, Juan; Cosca, García y Ca.; Möller y Ca., G.; Möller, J. R.; Wolf, H.; Zenizo, Juan. *Groceries and provisions*—Baston, Domiciano; Camou, Juan Pedro; Cosca García y Ca.; Escobosa y Ca., Rafael; Iberry, Wenceslao; Iberry y Huerta; Jáuregui, Luis; Lund y Ca., William; Seldner y von Borstel; Zenizo, Juan; Zuñiga, Adolfo de. *Hardware*—Baston, D.; Seldner y von Borstel. *Iron and ironware*—Aguilar, F. A., Suc.; Baston, D.; Cosca, García y Ca.; Seldner y von Borstel. *Jewelers*—Brückelneyer, C.; Dueñas, Ramon V.; Selner, J. *Lithographers*—Gaxiola y Ca., Eduardo; Viuda de Taboada. *Sewing machines*—Canal, Antonio; Cohn, Max W.; Cosca, García y Ca.; Seldner y von Borstel.

HERMOSILLO (State of Sonora)—*Agricultural implements*—Calderon, Antonio; Camou Hermanos; Castro, Juan D.; Torriella, Felix. *Bankers*—Calderon, A.; Castro, Juan de Dios; Ruiz, Rafael; Seldner y von Borstel. *Booksellers and stationers*—Ainslie, Alejandro; Calderon, Antonio; Castro, Miguel F.; Possehl y Ca., Luis. *Boots and shoes*—Assun y Ca., Wong; Chanchan, Santiago; Long, Cong José; Zenizo, Cristobal; Yepiz, José I. *Carriage dealers*—Grijalva, Manuel; Moreno, Juan; Ruiz, Librado. *China and glassware*—Castro, Juan de Dios; Horvilleur, Leon; Ruiz, R.; Seldner y von Borstel. *Commission merchants*—Calderon, Antonio; Camou Hermanos; Dauelsberg, German; Rodriguez, A. A. *Drugs*—Avila, J. M.; Davila y Ca., L. G. *Dry goods*—Calderon, Antonio; Camou Hermanos; Castro, Juan de Dios; Escalante, Diego; Horvilleur, Leon; Rodriguez, Francisco E.; Rodriguez, Rodolfo; Ruiz, Rafael; Possehl y Ca., Luis. *Fancy goods*—Calderon, Antonio; Horvilleur y Ca., Leon; Possehl y Ca., Luis; Ruiz, Rafael; Seldner y von Borstel. *Furniture*—Teran, Arturo; Seldner y von Borstel. *General agents*—Castañeda, Eduardo;

Encinas, José M.; Enciso, Leonardo; Escalante, Manuel; Rodriguez, Luis; Velasco, Florencio. *Groceries and provisions*—Arvizu y Ca., J. J.; Calderon, Antonio; Camou Hermanos; Castro, J. D.; Echevarria, Carmelo; Gonzalez, Dionisio; Horvilleur, Leon; Ruiz, Rafael; Seldner y von Borstel. *Hardware*—Ruiz, Rafael; Seldner y von Borstel. *Hatters*—Felix, Alberto; Fort, Rafael; Horvilleur y Ca., Leon. *Ironware dealers and manufacturers*—Calderon, Antonio; Castro, J. D.; Ruiz, R.; Seldner y von Borstel. *Jeweler*—Kraft, Samuel H. *Lithographer*—Ramirez, Aniceto. *Music store*—Possehl y Ca., Luis. *Sewing machines*—Maldonado, J. M.

IRAPUATO (State of Guanajuato)—*Agricultural implements*—Aguilera, José Refugio; Vargas y Hermanos, Juan. *Booksellers*—Aguirre, Franco; Hernandez, Nicolas. *Boots and shoes*—Barbosa, Genaro; Cervantes, Pablo; Juarez, Agustin. *Carriages*—Aguilera, José Refugio. *China and glassware*—Flores y Ca., Antonio. *Commission merchants*—Aguilera, Vicente; Bocanegra, Manuel; Lopez, Librado; Peredo, J. M. *Drugs*—Aguirre, Francisco; Canal, Ignacio; Cruz, Luis; Galvan, S.; Gonzalez, Aguirre; Moral, Manuel M. del.; Orozco, Miguel; Reynoso, Enrique; Rico, Ampelio F.; Rivera, Apolinar. *Dry goods*—Armand, Napoleon; Diaz, Vicente; Flores, Antonio; Hernandez, Nicolas; Vargas, Nicolas; Vallas, Angel; Vega, Gabriel; Velasco y Ca., José. *Fancy goods*—Martinez, Susano; Vega, Gabriel. *Groceries and provisions*—Vargas, Nicolas; Velasco y Ca., José. *Hardware*—Acosta, Genaro; Cerda y Ca., Roman. *Hardware and house furnishings*—Acosta, Genaro; Alvarado, Guadalupe; Rangel, Antonio; Vega, Gabriel. *Hats*—Zepeda, J. *Iron and ironware*—Acosta, Genaro; Vargas, Nicolas; Villaseñor, Trinidad. *Paints and varnishes*—Acosta, Genaro; Aguilera y Ca., Guadalupe; Cerda y Ca., Roman. *Pianos and musical instruments*—Cosio, A.; Gonzalez, Simon.

JALAPA (State of Veracruz)—*Bankers*—Cerdán, Agustin; Pasquel, F. de P. *Booksellers and stationers*—Escribano, Manuel; Luermo, Pedro M.; Rocha, Manuel M. *China and glassware*—Escribano, Manuel. *Commission merchants*—Casas, Vicente R.; Hoyos, Hermanos; Pastrana, G. *Drugs*—Cambas, José R.; Casas, Rodolfo; Crespo, Antonio; Gutierrez, Manuel Lozada; Martinez, Señoritas; Pastrana, Virginia; Pozo, Juan; Quiroz, Manuel; Redondo, Juan Perez; Trigos, Ildelfonso. *Dry goods*—Bouchez, Carlos; Cordero,

Angel; Cordero, Luis; García, Antonio; Juarez y Nieto; Manuel, Emilio (viuda de); Oncins y Ca.; Rivera, Antonio Perez; Rodriguez, J. A.; Sáyo, Mariana; Sanchez, Santos; Teruel, Carlos García. *Fancy goods*—Bouchez, Carlos; Cordero, Luis; Escribano, Manuel; Loaiza, Tomas; Luelmo, Pedro M.; Rodriguez, José A. *Furniture*—Luelmo, Pedro M. *Groceries and provisions*—Acosta, Carlos; Aparicio é Hijos, Luis; Barrientos, Emilio; Dominguez, Basilio; Escribano, Manuel; Guevara, Francisco Javier; Hernandez, Manuel; Herrera, Joaquin Gomez; Jimenez, Vicente; Ramirez, Juan; Rodriguez, Faustino; Romero, Mariano; Sanchez, Manuel Leon; Terán, Roman; Valle, Micaela del; Vela, José M.; Zárate, Francisco; Zárate, Tomas. *General stores*—Aragon y Martinez; Cordero, Angel; Escribano y Ca.; Escobar Hermanos; Franchechi, Viuda de J.; Guevara, Francisco; Juarez y Nieto; Pastorisa, J.; Romero, Mariano; Sulueta, Ramon; Teran, José María; Zubieta, Ramon. *Hardware*—Bouchez, Carlos; Cordero, Luis; Luelmo, Pedro; Loaiza, Tomas. *Hatter*—Malpica, Luis. *Jeweler*—Sänger, Emilio. *Sewing machines*—Bouchez, Carlos; García, Antonio; Martinez, Antonio; Oncins y Ca.; Romero, Albino.

LA BARCA (State of Jalisco)—*Bankers*—Acuña, Inocencio. *Boots and shoes*—Acuña, Inocencio; Mora, Miguel; Nuñez, Pomposo. *Carriages*—Santiago, Gregorio. *Commission merchants*—Aceves, Pedro; Villaseñor, J. *Drugs*—Mendoza, Luis G.; Rio, María Refugio del. *Dry goods*—Acuña, Inocencio; Castellanos, Fructuoso; Hernandez, Francisco; Jimenez, Mariano; Lara, Ruperto; Mora, Miguel; Otero, Alberto Gil; Tamayo, Marino. *Sewing machines*—Mora, Miguel.

LAGOS (State of Jalisco)—*Booksellers*—Gonzalez, Refugio; Larios, Gerónimo; Larios, Margarito. *Boots and shoes*—Galvan, F.; Gonzalez, J. B.; Jordan, I. *China and glassware*—Cabrera y Ca., R.; Rodriguez, D. *Commission merchants*—Bocanegra Succ., A.; Kegel, Augusto; Rodriguez, Félix. *Drugs*—Aguirre, David Gonzalez; Bocanegra, J.; Lanuzà, F.; Leon, F. G. *Dry goods*—Lozano, A.; Valle y Ca., F. del; Vega, Pedro. *Fancy goods*—Larios, G.; Larios, M.; Lopez, Pedro, Suc.; Rodriguez, D. *Groceries and provisions*—Cabrera y Ca., R.; Hernandez Hnos.; Larios y Ca., H.; Manriquez, F.; Zuñiga é Hijo, J. M. *Hardware, iron, and ironware*—Cabrera y Ca., R.; Gonzalez, Refugio; Rodriguez,

D. *Hatter*—Gonzalez, R. *Lithographer*—Reyna, B. *Paints, oils and varnishes*—Rodriguez, D.

LA PAZ (Territory of Lower California)—*Boots and shoes*—Ascencio, Cruz; Chacón, Carmen; Quinteros, Francisco. *Commission merchants*—Silver, William; Viosca, James. *Drugs*—Hidalgo, M.; Santana, José. *Importers*—Arriola, Agustin; Cabezud y Ca.; Cota y Pelaez; Gonzalez y Ruffo; Hidalgo y Ca.; Rivera, G., Suc.

LEON (State of Guanajuato)—*Agricultural implements*—Alvarado, Luz; Dávalos y Ca.; Fisch y Ca.; Gonzalez, M.; Heyser, Jorge; Nuñez, Nestor. *Arms and ammunition*—Beruman, Eufemio; Olmo, R. del, Suc.; Rembez y Bezaury. *Bankers*—Morales, Benigno; Pöhls y Guedea, Suc.; Rembez y Bezaury; Servin, Ramon. *Banks*—Sucursal del Banco de Londres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional. *Booksellers and stationers*—Campos, Juan N.; Izquierdo, J.; Olmo, R. del, Suc.; Portillo y Guemes; Villalobos, Rafael. *Boots and shoes*—Barbara, Valente; Jaqueres, Agustin; Maldonado, Juan; Ruiz, Teodoro; Segura, Lauro. *China and glassware*—Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Campos, Juan M.; Munguia, Serapio; Martinez y Hermano, Fernando; Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.; Perez, José; Perez, J. A.; Rico, Juan P.; Salas, Fernando Puente. *Clothing*—Barbier, Santiago; Bessonart y Apesteguy; Bustamante, Angel; Echeagaray y Ca.; Garcia, A. de Leon; Gonzalez y Ca.; Mena, Sabino; Muñatones, José; Obregon, Carlos; Thommé, Lorenzo. *Clothing, hats, etc.*—Aldana, Pablo; Avila, Sebastian; Carpio, Carlos; Chavez, José; Delgado, Amado; Flebe, Joaquin; Gonzalez, Baltasar; Hagelstein, Luis; Hernandez, C.; Lopez y Hermano; Lopez, Ildefonso; Malacara, Manuel; Munguia, Serapio; Manrique, Santiago; Muñoz, E.; Ramirez, Victoriano; Salas, Fernando, Puente; Salgado, Pascual; Segura, J.; Trueba, Norberto. *Commission merchants*—Alatorre y Araujo; Alfaro, J. de la Luz; Alvarado, Luz; Fisch y Bischoff; Fuentes y Piña; Garza, Francisco C.; Gonzalez, Juan M.; Hernandez y Alvarez; Lopez, Juan S.; Luna, Miguel; Martinez y Hernano, F.; Mena, Cleto; Munguia, S.; Pöhls y Guedea, Suc.; Segura, Miguel F.; Torres, Wenceslao; Ximenez, Salvador. *Dealers in native produce*—Echeagaray y Ca., Suc.; Fuentes y Piña; Madrazo, Manuel; Manrique, Santiago; Rembez y Bezaury; Valazquez, J. *Drugs*—Acosta, Pedro; Castro, Juan N.; España, Antonio; España, Miguel; Gonzalez, Francisco Aguirre; Gonzalez,

Luis; Leal y Ca.; Ortiz, José; Ruiz, Petronilo. *Dry goods*—Barbier, Santiago; Bessonart; Brune y James; de Nava y Ca, Lopez; Echegaray y Ca., Suc.; Fisch y Bischoff; García, Aparicio; Jamé, Mariano; Martinez y Hermanno, Fernando; Munatoes, José Maria; Obregon, Carlos; Pöhls y Guedea; Portilla y Guemes; Rico, Juan P.; Salas, Fernando Puente; Thomé, Lorenzo; Villalobos, Rafael. *Fancy goods, laces, etc.*—Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Campos, Juan N.; De Nava y Ca., Lopez; Echegaray y Ca.; Fuentes y Piña; Hermosillo, Amada; Izquierdo, Zenon; Oller, Antonio; Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.; Perez, José A.; Pöhls y Guedea, Suc.; Portillo y Hayser; Robles, Felipe. *Flour merchants*—Gonzalez, J. M.; Manrique, Santiago; Raynaud, Julio; Sierra, Manuel; Torres, Eulalio. *Furniture dealers*—Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Fuentes y Piña; Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.; Pohls y Guedea, Suc.; Rembez y Bezaury. *Groceries and provisions*—Fernandez, Manuel; Fisch y Ca.; Gaona, Luis; Hernandez, Librado; Manrique, Santiago; Torres, Wenceslao. *Hardware*—Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Campos, Juan N.; Martinez y Ca., Fernando; Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.; Perez, José A.; Rembez y Bezaury; Robles, Felipe. *Hatters*—Aldama, Pablo; Aldana, Manuel; Flebbe, Joaquin. *Iron and ironware*—Gaona, Luis; Manrique, Santiago; Rembez y Bezaury. *Lithographers*—Gomez Hermanos. *Pianos and musical instruments*—Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Cortez, Estanislao; Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.; Pöhls y Guedea; Rico, Juan P. *Sewing machines*—García, Agustin; Nuñez, Nestor. *Watches and jewelry*—Arnold, Carlos; Barroso, Pascual; Gray, Francisco; Long, Luis; Rembez y Bezaury. *Wool exporters*—Garza, Francisco Cortina; Manrique, Diego; Muñoz, E.; Muñoz, Ramon; Oller, Antonio.

LINARES (State of Nuevo Leon)—*Booksellers*—Infante, Modesto; Perez, Ramon García. *Commission merchants*—Tamez y Tomaseo. *Dry goods*—Adame, Mariano; Barrera, Prisciliano; Fuente, Francisco de la; Garza, J. García; García, Mariano; Lozano, Donaciano; Pequeño, Pantaleon; Sepúlveda, Isaac Garza; Sepúlveda, Genaro; Tamez y Tomaseo; Vivanco, Manuel. *Fancy goods*—Melendez, José María; Perez, Ramon García; Rodriguez, Ramon; Viuda de Vidales. *Groceries and provisions*—García, Mariano; Pequeño, Pantaleon; Sepúlveda, Genaro; Sepúlveda, Isaac Garza; Vivanco, Manuel. *Hardware*—Fouga, Bernardo; Tamez y Tomaseo. *Hat-*

ters—Arriaga, Joaquin; Garza, J. García; Quijano, Apolinar; Sepúlveda, Genaro. *Sewing machines*—Larrumbe, Ismael.

MATAMOROS (State of Tamaulipas)—*Arms and ammunition*—Bielenberg, Jorge. *Bankers*—Iturria y Ca., N.; Nielsen, Enrique. *Banks*—Agencia del “Banco Nacional;” Banco de Londres y México. *Booksellers and stationers*—Bennevendo, Emilio; Cardenas, J. A.; Martinez, Miguel García; Purdié, Samuel. *Carriage dealers*—Chassignet, E.; García, Andrés; Miranda, Agustin; Schultz, Federico. *China and glassware*—Muñoz, Sucs. L. *Commission merchants*—Cavazos, Antonio; Cross, Meliton; Iturria, Francisco; Muguerra, Francisco G.; Passemont, Alfredo. *Drugs*—Barragan, Miguel; Brayda, Victor; Bremer, Eduardo; Calderon, José. *Dry goods*—Arredondo, Manuel; Bernheim, J.; Boesch, J. P.; Burchard y Hermano; Cardenas, J. A.; Cross, Meliton H.; Fernandez, Francisco; Garibay, Lorenzo; Guinea y Ca., B.; Laviolette, Viuda de; Longoria, Policarpo; Miller, Rafael M.; Petitpain, Luis M.; Urtuzastegui, B. *Exporters of hides, skins, and domestic produce*—Armentariz, F.; Cross, J. S. & M. H.; Follain, G.; Neilsen, H.; Iturria, Bernardo; Iturria y Ca., F. *Fancy goods*—Bennevendo, Emilio; Boesch, J. P.; Levy, Jacques. *Furniture*—Cross, M. H.; Muñoz, Sucs., L. *Groceries and provisions*—Arredondo, Manuel; Bloomberg y Raphael; Cross, M. H.; Dávila, Francisco; Gonzalez, José R.; Iturria, Francisco; Iturria y Ca., F.; Levy, Jacques; Muñoz, Sucs., L.; Portillo, Inocencio; Rougier y Ca., Marcelino. *Hardware*—Doulet, A.; Madrazo, Miguel; Márquez, Felipe; Rougier y Ca., Marcelino; Sansat, Juan. *Importers*—Barragan, M.; Bennevendo, E.; Bielenberg, G.; Bloomberg y Raphael; Brayda, V.; Brown, W.; Cross, J. S. & M. H.; Darrouzel, J.; Guinea & Co., B.; Laviolette, Viuda; Lévy, J.; Madrazo, M.; McMillan, John; Miller, R. M.; Muñoz, L., Suc.; Petitpain, L. N.; Rougier y Ca., M.; Urtuzastegui, B. *Jewelers*—Bielenberg, Jorge; Belemberg y Quast; Hinojosa, José A. *Sewing machines*—Bielenberg, Jorge; Cardenas, Manuel.

MAZATLAN (State of Sinaloa)—*Agricultural implements*—Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.; Leon Hnos., Diaz de; Hecht, G. Enrique; Heymann, Suc. *Arms and ammunition*—Alexandre y Gaskin, J. J.; Leon Hnos., Diaz de. *Bankers*—Bartning, Hermanos y Cia.; Echeguren Hna. y Sobrinos, Francisco; Melchers, Suc.; Hernandez

Mendía y Ca.; Somellera Hnos. *Banks*—Banco de Londres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional. *Booksellers and stationers*—Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.; Leon Hnos., Diaz de; Heymann, Suc.; Retes, Miguel; Paez, Donaciano. *Boots and shoes*—Coppel, Isaac; Pantoja, Hijo y Ca., José C. *Carriage dealers*—Moneda, José; Montiel, J. *China and glassware*—Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.; Leon Hnos., Diaz de; Hernandez Mendía y Cia.; Heymann, Suc. *Commission merchants*—Acosta, Bernabé; Cruz, Joaquin Santa; Echeguren, Hermana y Sobrinos, Francisco; Guzman y Varela; Haas, Guillermo; Hecht, Enrique; Hidalgo, Careaga y Cia.; Tamés, Elorza y Cia.; Pantoja, Hijo y Ca., José C.; Retes y Ca., Pedro; Charpentier, Reynaud y Cia.; Romero, Desiderio; Schmidt, Oscar J.; Schober, Francisco; Zeiss, Rodolfo. *Drugs*—Canobio, Hnos.; Espinosa, Luis C.; Kördell, Federico; Nuño, Angel C.; Valadez, J. J.; Zúñiga Mariano. *Dry goods*—Bartning, Hermanos y Cia.; Beltran, Lucas; Escobar, Jesus; Haas Guillermo; Herreras, Marcelino; Melchers, Suc.; Hernandez Mend a y Cia.; Paez, Donaciano; Maxemin Hnos.; Somellera Hnos.; Tapia, Librado A.; Vega Hnos. *Fancy goods*—Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.; Dávalos, Abraham; Leon Hnos., Diaz de; Escobar, Jesus; Heymann, Suc.; Maxemin, Hnos.; Melchers, Suc.; Hernandez, Mendía y Cia.; Tapia, Librado Andres. *Groceries and provisions*—Bartning Hermanos y Cia.; Beltran, Suc., M.; Campos, Santiago; Cardinault, Edmundo; Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.; Diaz, de Leon Hermanos; Tamés, Elorza y Ca.; Goldschmidt y Ca.; Gutierrez, Antonio; Hecht, G. Enrique; Heymann, Suc.; Longaray, Gregorio; Magaña, Mateo; Magayaes, Gumesindo; Maxemin, Hnos.; Melchers, Suc.; Hernandez, Mendía y Ca.; Peña, Antonio de la. *Hardware, iron, and ironware*—Ayala, Catarino; Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.; Diaz de Leon, Hermanos; Heymann, Suc.; Hidalgo, Careaga y Ca.; Loubet y Ca. *Hatters*—Carrion, Francisco; Imaña, Francisco G.; Muro, Hnos.; Vega, Hermanos. *Jewelers*—Escudero, Ignacio; Marshall, Juan L. *Lithographer and printer*—Retes, Miguel. *Paints, oils, etc.*—Rea, Luis. *Sewing machines*—Haas Guillermo; Hecht, G. Enrique; Gaskin, Alejandro; Hernandez, Mendía y Ca. *Silk goods*—Hernandez, Mendía y Ca.; Yuen y Ca., Kwong Yue.

MERIDA (State of Yucatan)—*Agricultural implements, arms, etc.*—Albertos, Leopoldo; Alvarez y Ca.; Ayroa, Gregorio Diego; Cra-

semann, Suc.; Dondé y Ca., M.; Escalante, E.; Esenat, Antonio; Gutierrez y Ca.; Gutierrez, L.; Gutierrez, Ricardo; Haro y Ca., B.; Juanes, Ramon P.; Molina y Ca., O.; Nicolín, Hermanos; Ponce y Ca., José M.; Ravonburg, German. *Bankers*—Crasemann, Succ.; Dondé y Ca., M.; Escalante, E.; Haro y Ca.; Molina y Ca.; Perez y Ca., Aznar. *Banks*—Banco Mercantil de Yucatan; Banco Yucateco; Banco de Londres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional. *Booksellers and stationers*—Baqueiro Hnos., Gomez; Canto, Gil; Canton, Eraclio G.; Diaz, Gustavo; Bros, Luis; Martin y Espinosa, José; Solis y Ca., Aznar. *Boots and shoes*—Arestequi, E.; Cámara, Pedro; Carrillo y Ca., Basilio; Carvajal, Juan Gonzalez; Carrillo, Benito; Ciriaco, Espejo; Cayoe, Eulalio; Hernandez, Juan de D.; Hernandez, Mateo; Hernandez, Molina J.; Mendoza, Guadalupe; Mendoza, José G.; Pren, J. G.; Rubio, Lucas; Ruiz, Castillo; Ruiz, Domingo; Ruiz, Viuda de; Salazar, Martin; Villamil, P. *China and glassware*—Carranza, Camilo; Cervera, V.; Sosa, F. *Commission merchants*—Cervera y Ca., Venancio; Cicero Hermanos y Ca.; Canton, Rodolfo G.; Contreras y Ca., P. Peon; Diego y Ca., A. Cano; Dondé y Ca., M.; Escalante, E.; Escudero, Diego Hernandez; Escudero, Rafael Hernandez; Gonzalez y Ca., Luis G.; Haro y Ca.; Laviada, Miguel; Lisárraga y Ca., J.; Bros, Luis; Molina, Felipe; Molina, O.; Perez, B. Aznar; Regil y Vales; Torre é Hijos, G. *Drugs*—Aguilar, Santiago; Andrade, Rafael; Avila, Cruz; Casares, Eduardo; Castillo, Gerardo; Font, José; García, Francisco López; Negron, Francisco; Pacheco, Lorenzo; Perez, Pinto; Pinto, Pablo; Ponce, Abelardo; Ponce, W.; Reguera, Pedro; Rivera y Ca.; Rubis, Francisco; Troncoso, Pedro; Villamil, Miguel. *Dry goods*—Alpuche y Ca., Tomas; Alvarez y Ca.; Cano y Ca., B.; Canton, F.; Capetillo y Arce; Cásares L., Isaac; Castillo, Rivas y Ca.; Dondé y Ca., M.; García, Fajardo A.; Gonzalez, Pablo; Herrera Nemesio; Hübbe, E.; Padron, Sergio; Patron, Loza y Ca.; Pinel, Manuel; Ponce y Ca., M. y A.; Toledo y Ca., Viuda de; Vales y Ca. *Fancy goods*—Crasemann, Suc.; Laviada y Ca.; Ravensburg y Ca., German; Tenorio y Ca.; Vales y Ca., C. *Furniture*—Castillo y Ca., G. A.; Crasemann, Suc.; Leopoldo, Alberto; Perez y Ca., Delfin; Ponce y Ca., R.; Tenorio y Ca., C.; Zavala, Lorenzo. *Groceries and provisions*—Almeyda, Manuel; Alonso y Ca., E.; Aragon, Juan; Aragona, Daniel; Atocha y Ca., R.; Avila, Faustino; Bolio, Adolfo;

Bolio, Hermanos; Calp, Jaime; Cámara é Hijos, C.; Campo, Joaquin; Cano y Ca., A. Diego; Cano y Ca., B.; Canto, G.; Canton, R. Gregorio; Canton, Rogerio G.; Carrillo, José C.; Carrillo, Magdaleno; Castillo, Juan B.; Castillo, Pedro; Cervera y Ca.; Cervera, Venancio; Cicero, Hermanos y Ca.; Concha, Miguel; Contreras y Ca., Peon; Espinosa y Ca.; Ferraes y Ca., N.; Fuentes, Bartolomé; Fuentes y Ca.; Fuentes, Francisco; Gallareta, Manuel J.; Gonzalez, y Ca.; Gonzalez, Francisco; Haro y Ca.; Hidalgo, José de; Hübbe, José Millet; Lopez, E. Franco; Lujon, Gabriel; Mena, Melquiades; Mendicuto, Isidro; Milan y Ca., Ramon E.; Milan, Gregorio; Molina y Ca., O.; Mota, Tiburcio; Ortiz y Ca.; Ortiz, Viuda de; Palma Hermanos, Suc.; Ramos, Domingo P.; Rojas, Felipe R.; Vales y Ca.; Villamil y Ca.; Zapata y Ca., J. *Hardware, tools, etc.*—Alvarez y Ca.; Ayroa, Gregorio Diego; Crasemann, Suc.; Dondé, Manuel; Esenat, A.; Gutierrez y Ca., R.; Gutierrez, Suc., L.; Juanes, Ramon P.; Laviada y Ca.; Leopoldo, Alberto; Ravensberg y Ca., G.; Nicolin Hermanos; Villamil Hnos. y Ca. *Hatters*—Encalada, C.; Medina, Pedro; Sansores, E.; Serrano, L. *House furnishing goods*—Burgos, José D.; Rivas, Benito; Sanchez, José Ruiz; Valencia, Domingo. *Importers, exporters and commission merchants*—Alcina, Agustin; Alvarez y Ca.; Ancona, Nicanor; Aznar, Benito; Aznar Perez y Ca.; Bolio, Eduardo; Cámara, Camilo; Cámara y Ca., P.; Cámara, Manuel Dondé; Cano y Ca., B.; Canton, Amado; Cicero Hernandez y Ca.; Cicero, Pedro; Contreras y Ca., P. Peon; Crasemann y Ca., S.; Diego y Ca., A. Cano; Dondé y Ca., M.; Escalante, y Bates, E.; Frexas y Ca., J. Canton; Galera, Dario; Gardarillas, Marcelino; Gonzalez, Pablo; Gonzalez, Pedro; Gutierrez y Ca., L.; Gutierrez y Ca., R.; Gutierrez, Eduardo Gonzalez; Haro y Ca.; Haro y Concha; Haro y Peña; Hernandez, Rafael; Hoffinan y Dominguez; Hoyo, Celestino Ruiz del; Hoyo, Francisco Ruiz del; Ibarra y Ca.; Laviada, Miguel; Laviada y Ca.; Lizarraga y Ca., F.; Loza y Ca., Patron; Bro, Luis; Milan, Gregorio; Molina y Ca., O.; Molina, Felipe; Ortiz y Ca., Viuda; Padron, Sergio; Palma Hnos., Suc.; Peon, Agosto; Perez y Ca.; Pinelo, Manuel; Ponce y Ca., J. M.; Ravensburg y Ca., G.; Regil, Viuda é Hijo de; Rivas y Ca., Castillo; Rodger y Ca., Pedro; Rucio, Manuel; Seal, Pedro; Toledo y Ca., Viuda de; Vales y Ca.; Zapata y Ca., J. *Jewelers*—Aragon, Paulino; Barcelo y Mateo; Basurto, Joaquin; Basurto, Juan E.;

Cabrera, Eulalio; Carranza, Camilo; Carrillo, Loreto; Claudon, Luis; Dellenberg, Enrique; Domínguez, Carlos; Flores, Tiburcio; Monforte, Juan C.; Quen, Eligio; Ramírez, José D.; Rodríguez, Francisco; Rodríguez, Saturnino; Rosel, Policarpo; Sanchez, Mateo. *Lithographers*—Caballero, Ricardo B.; Cuevas, J. D.; Gamboa, José; Quijano, Santiago Bolio. *Music stores*—Cuevas, Juan de; Gasque, Ramon; Bros, Luis; Ortiz y Ca., Viuda de. *Sewing machines*—Gutiérrez, Suc., L.; Caballero y Ca., A.; Crasemann, Suc.

MEXICO CITY (Federal District)—*Acids and chemicals*—Delgado, Rafael; Droguería Universal; Eguía Lis, José María; Félix y Ca., Carlos; Garduño, Gabriel; Laigle, Ernesto; Marin, Crescencio. *Agencies for foreign goods (sale by sample)*—Alcántara, F. de P.; Alfaro, Ignacio F. de; Argüelles, Ed.; Astorquiza y Vivanco; Bannister, Juan; Benitez, Landa y Ca.; Biquard y Ca.; Borel, Luis; Bossier, y Ca., Germán; Cavaroc, L.; Carrillo, Ruiz y Rivera; Castelló, Gutiérrez y Ca.; Commageré y Peon; “Compañía Commercial Austriaca Trasatlántica;” Dahlhaus, Edmundo; Daus, Federico, O.; Dunbar, Diego S.; Düring y Ca., M.; Echeverría, Pedro; Franco y Santaella; Gastón y Ca., José M.; García, Cuervo y Menendez; Gendroy, M.; Goetschel y Ca.; Gonzalez Hnos.; Gutiérrez, Miguel N.; Ibarra, Vicente; Irigoyen, Martin de; Jacques, P. y J.; Jacques y Eyssantier; Morlet, Teófilo; Merino Hnos. y Ca.; Navarro y Ca., F.; Nieto, Juan N.; Pfeiffer, Federico; Perez y Ca., P.; Reboulet, Louis; Reppeto, Juan; Rico, Gil; Ritter y Ca., Federico; Ruiz, Ballesteros y Ca.; Ruth y Ca.; Salcido, Rafael; Scheibe, G.; Samuel, Hermanos; Seeger Guernsey y Ca.; Schriber, Carlos; Stankiewitz, G. M.; Torre, Rodolfo de la; Viadero, J.; Villarroel, Jesús U., Woodrow, Guillermo B.; Zaccarini y Ca., A. *Agricultural implements*—Adams, F., Suc.; Arce y Cia., José; Arozarena, Rafael M. de; Badoin y Ca., E.; Becerer, Carlos; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Bowes, Scott, Read, Campbell & Co.; Charreton Hnos.; Dorn y Ca., Guillermo; Garth, German; Hoffmann Hermanos; Hulvershorn y Ca.; Lohse y Ca., Guillermo; Lohse, S.; N. Y. Plow Co.; Malo y Ca., Alberto; Rio, José María del; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Ulrick y Ca., D.; Wexel y Degress; White, Juan. *Arms and ammunitions*—Aizpuru, Patricio; Alva, Ramon; Alvarado, Joaquin; Alvarez, Modesto; Andrade, Antonio; Anzoategui, José; Aranzubia, Manuel; Arena, Joaquin; Argandar, Alejandro; Boche, Alfredo; Carrion, C.; Combaluzier, A.; Mendiola

y Ca., M.; Morel, C.; Quintana Hnos.; Sanchez, D.; Urbarrena y Quintana; Wexel y De Gress. *Army contractors, for arms, ammunition, clothing, shoes, etc.*—García, Teruel L.; Llamedo, Juan; Pombo, Ignacio. *Artificial flowers*—Albert y Ca., J., Suc.; Deuchler y Kern; Hulvershorn y Ca., G.; Piani, Antonio M. *Banks and bankers*—“Banco Nacional de México;” “Banco de Lóndres y México;” “Banco Internacional é Hipotecario de México;” Barron, Forbes y Ca.; Benecke, Est., Suc.; Bermejillo Hnos.; Cardeña y Ca., Suc.; García Teruel, Luis; Gargollo, José; Ibañez, Manuel; Lavie y Ca.; Llamedo, Juan; Martin y Ca., P.; Martínez y Ca.; Mijares y Ca., A.; Ortiz de la Huerta, R.; Pelaez, Pedro; Rio, F. de P. del; Sanchez, Delfin; Scherer y Ca., H.; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Teresa, Nicolás de; Watson, Phillips y Ca. *Booksellers and stationers*—Abadiano, Viuda é hijos de; Aguilar é hijos; Aguilar y Ortiz; Andrade y Morales, Suc.; Andrade y Soriano; Arnaldo, Luis G.; Ballezá y Ca., J.; Bernard, A.; Bouret, Cárlos; Budin, N., Suc.; Buxó y Ca., J.; Cambeses, M.; Canols, Juan; Cueva, Ramon; Chavez, N.; Diaz de Leon, Francisco; Dorn, Guillermo; Dublan y Ca.; Fernandez y Ca., M.; Fuente Párres, J. de la; Gallegos Hermanos; Hamilton, H. P.; Herrera y Benavides; Herrera, J.; Hoeck, F. P.; Jens, J. F.; Kauser y Martin; Lions y Ca., H. y V.; Lüdert, Federico A.; Martin, Luis; Martínez, Vicente; Maza y Compañía; Montauriol, Cárlos; Murguía, Eduardo; Nicolau, Joaquin; Ortega, J.; Ortega y Vazquez; Parres y Compañía, F., Suc.; Portu, E.; Ramirez y Compañía, J.; Rivera y Rio, José; Rivera y Rico, Edmundo; Sainz, Ricardo; Sanchez, C.; Spaulding, D. S.; Tauborrel, Cárlos; Trueba, Hermanos; Urías, J.; Urrea, Antonio R.; Valdes y Cueva; Vaugier, Federico; Vincourt, Cárlos. *Boots and shoes*—Abarca, Ausencio; Aceves, Juan A.; Alegre, Julian; Alfaro, Juan; Almonte, Francisco; Araujo, Jorge; Arellano, Arcadio; Arevalo, Juan; Arpide y Ca., U.; Ascoitia, Catalina; Ataide, Prisciliano; Barranco, Vicente; Becherel, Josefa; Benitez, B. G.; Bermeo, Antonio; Bernal, Marcelino; Bernal, Ramos, Angel; Briseño, Juan; Briseño, Manuel; Bucardo, Trinidad; Buenrostro, José; Camacho, Jacinto; Carmona, Cárlos; Carmona, Esther; Carrillo, Pablo; Casillas, Rafael; Castillo, Fermin del; Cazadero, Angela; Celada, Teófilo; Cervantes, Enrique; Chacon y Ca., Gabriel; Dávalos, Faustino; Dávalos y Hno., F.; Davó, Francisco;

Daza, Jacinto; Delgado, Agustin; Díaz, J.; Diosdado, F. C.; Dominguez Hnos.; Espinoza, Eulogio; Espinoza, Ildefonso; Esteva, Sabino; Fernandez y Ca., B; Flores, J.; Fournier, Joseph; García, Loreto; García, Luis G.; García, Paulino; Gomez, Antonio; Gomez, L. G.; Gonzalez, Catalina; Gonzalez, Juan; Gonzalez, J.; Gonzalez, German; Gonzalez, M.; Gonzalez, Muñoz, M.; Gorostiaga, J. M.; Guadarrama, Salvador; Gutiérrez y Hnos., José D.; Guzman, Marcos; Halsey, Cristina; Hornigo, Manuel; Hurtado, Atanasio; Islas, Guadalupe; Iturriaga, E.; Izunza, Ignacio; Jaramillo, Braulio; Juarez, Hilario; Lara, Daniel; Leite, J.; Leon, Diégo; Lopez, José María; López, Juan; Lopez, Juan C.; Lopez, Gregorio; Martinez, Adolfo; Martinez, Concepción; Martinez, Evaristo; Martinez, Jacinto; Mayorga, Justo; Mejia, Luis; Mena, Rosa; Mendez, Antonio; Mendoza, J. M.; Migoni, Luis; Molina, Hilario; Monroy, G.; Monroy, Guadalupe; Montañó, Angel; Montes de Oca, Antonio; Montes de Oca, Lázaro; Morales, Angel; Morales, Lucas; Moreno, Ana María; Muñoz, Abraham; Muñoz, Juan; Muñoz, Mariano; Muriel, Pedro; Nava, Juana; Nava, Agustina; Nogueron, Apolonio; Núñez, S.; Núñez, Sabino; Ocampo, Jacobo; Ordoñez, Pedro; Ortiz, J.; Ortiz, Ramon; Ortiz, Teodoro; Pascal, M.; Peñafior, Marcos; Perea, Petra A. de; Perez, Juan; Perez, Petra; Pichardo y Ca., R. A.; Pietra Santa, A.; Pietra Santa, Eduardo; Portacarrero, Agustin; Portron, Luis; Pozo, Badillo Juan; Ramirez, Eusebio; Ramirez Santillana, A.; Reyes, Apolonio; Rivero, Paz; Robles, Porfirio; Rodríguez, E.; Rodríguez, Pedro; Rojas, Casimiro; Romano, Concepcion; Rosas, José; Rojas, Soledad; Ruiz, Manuel; Saldaña, Miguel; Saldaña hijo, T.; Salgado, Pedro María; Santa María, Feliciana; Santa María y Ca., L.; Sarmiento, Marco; Segura, G.; Segura, M.; Sevilla y Villagrán; Sigales, Canuto; Sobrino, Ramón; Solachi, Romualda; Somera, Albino; Soto, José Ma.; Soto, María; Suarez, María Refugio; Tapia, Luis G.; Tapia, Francisco; Telles, Gumesindo; Tesorero, Atanasio; Tinico, Luciano; Torres, Antonio; Torres, Maria de J.; Trejo, Francisco; Troncoso, Anselmo; Trueba, Enrique; Urosa, Angel; Valencia, Miguel; Valle, J. A. del; Vara, Mauro; Varas de Valdez, J.; Vargas, Pedro; Vega, Atanasio; Victoria, José; Zariñana y Ca., J. L.; Zetina, J.; Zetina y Ca., C. B. *Brick, lime and cement*—Aduna, Sabina; Alva, Manuel; Alvarez, Cipriano; Alvarez, J.; Alvarez, Márcos; Alvarez, Teodoro; Arizcorreta y Ca., Lauro;

Cabrera, Guadalupe; Cárdenas, A.; Cardona, Juan; Córdova, Luis F.; Castillo, Antonio; Compañía manufacturera de cal hidráulica; Fernandez, Simona; Flores, Manuel M.; Forey, Juan; Galicia, Cayetano; García, Leon; Garnica, José; Hähener, Pablo; Idrac, Carlos; Lama, Angel de la; López, Simon; Lozano, Soledad; Luengas, Luis A.; Mijares, R.; Montes de Oca L.; Negrete, Benito; Núñez, Juana; Olgúin, Silvestre; Olvera, Dolores; Omaña, Fernando; Omaña, Gregorio; Omaña, María de J.; Pacheco, C.; Perez, Cecilio; Priani, A.; Rangel, Francisco; Rangel y Uribe; Rey, José; Reyes, Teodoro; Río, M. del; Rodriguez, E.; Romo, Salvador; Rosa y Rangel Ma.; Rosas, Manuel; Rosellon, Domingo; Rubaira, Francisco; Sanchez, Isaac; Sanchez, Joaquin; Silva, Jacinto; Silva, Jesus; Talonio, Lorenzo; Tapia, Juan; Unda, Gabriel; Vargas, Benigna; Vargas, Ladislao; Vargas, Luisa; Vasquez, Albino de; Vazquez, Ambrosio; Velasquez, Antonio O.; Velazquez, Manuel; Vera, Cirilo; Violante, Juan; Zamora, Miguel; Zúñiga, Francisco. *Carriages*—Boker y Ca., Roberto; Cesar, Joaquin; Ducastaing y Ca., E.; Elcoro y Ca., Valentín; Maza, José; Moricard, J.; Nava, Felipe; Olaez, Agustin; Orozco, Victor E.; Pascal, M.; Ramirez, Juan; Risser, Adolfo; Sanchez, F. G.; Seres y Ca., Blas.; Suarez, Gabriel Martinez; Vent, Andrés; Wexel y De Gress; Wilson y Ca., T. H., Suc.; Wilson Hijos y Ca., Hugo. *Carriageware*—Boker y Ca., Roberto; Combaluzier, A.; Rio, José María del. *China and glassware*—Aguirre y Hnos, I.; Albear, Miguel; Araujo, Mariano; Avalos, Camilo; Becerril de Corneja, A.; Bravo y Blumenkron; Caisseller, Alberto; Calvet, Victor; Cornejo Hno., Aurelio; Dorn y Ca., Guillermo; Derffinger, Antonio; Dupont, Juan M.; Durruty, D.; Espejel, M.; Guerrero y Tangassi; Gutierrez, Nestor; Hildebrand y Ca., E.; Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.; Mendez, Francisco; Ocampo, Agustin; Olea, Mariano; Pino, Tomas del; Priani, Antonio M.; Rigal, Lubet y Ca.; Rio, J. M. del; Rufo y Ca.; Sarraille, J.; Septien y Serrano; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Troncoso y Cilveti; Uriarte, M. del Rio; Wilson, Tomas H., Suc. *Commission merchants*—Arce y Ca., José; Arozarena, Rafael M. de; Astorquiza y Vivanco; Benitez, Landa y Ca.; Biquard y Ca., A.; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Bischoff, Emilio; Borel, Luis; Borrell, Justiniano; Bossier y Compañía, German; Campos, Manuel S.; Castelló, Gutierrez y Compañía; Cosio, Victorio; Coussirat y Cortés; Dosal y Hno., José; Duran, Gabriel; Escurdía Hermanos; Esteinon y Roumaguère;

Eyssautier, Melchor; Figueroa, Isauro; Franco, Santaella y Ca.; García, Hnos. y Ca.; Gaston y Ca., J. M.; Gonzalez Guerra, A.; Graef, Federico; Gutierrez, Miguel N.; Haro, Agustin; Heredia, Guillermo; Jacques, P. y J.; Lohse, Santiago C.; López y Teresa; Malgor, Martin; Manuel, Clemente; Mijares y Compañía, A.; Monroy y Morales; Mora y Ca., Casto de la; Moyano y Bermudez; Muñiz, Félix; Payró, Leandro; Ortega, Paulino; Puga, Max; Reboulet, Luis; Revuelta, Valentin; Ritter y Ca., Federico; Rojas, Luis; Rovalo, Agustin; Ruiz, Ballesteros y Ca.; Rul, Manuel P.; Sainz, Justiniano; Salcido, Rafael; Samuel Hermanos; Santiago, Ag de; Sta. Marina é Hijos.; Scheibe, Gust; Schultze y Ca., Suc.; Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.; Suarez, M.; Sobrino y Barreneche; Uthink y Ca.; Watson, Phillips y Ca.; Walker y Borda. *Contractors (mines and railways)*—Adam, F., Suc.; Arce y Ca., J.; Arozarena, Rafael M. de.; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Brinckman y Turnbull; Read y Campbell; Seeger, Guernsey y Compañía. *Cordage*—Albiso, Sabino; Basurto, Manuel; Baez, Felipa; Buenrestro, F.; Campos, J.; Chavez, Albino; Enciso, M.; Galván, Ignacio; Gonzalez, B.; Hernandez, J. S.; Hernandez, J. M.; Lozada, Santos; Lozano, José Ma.; Lozano, J. G.; Oviedo, M. Dolores; Pimentel, Rafael; Pinto y Leon Miguel; Prado, Andrés del; Soto, José M.; Sotres y Carbajal M.; Vazquez, Mariano. *Coopers*—Buzon, Francisco; Camiragua, José; Campos, Eduardo; Enriquez Cirico; Flores, J.; Medina, Francisco; Osorio de Vazquez, G.; Soriano, Paulino; Villegas, Guadalupe; Villareal, Juan B. *Drugs (homeopathic)*—Gonzalez é Hijo, J. *Drugs, retail*—Aguilera y Ca., E.; Artigas y Ortega; Almaráz, Andrés; Alonso, Ed. M.; Altamirano, F.; Amelio, Blas; Arellano, Manuel; Arteaga, Ramon; Aveleyra Hnos.; Avila, Miguel; Barradas, Francisco; Bautista, Rafael; Becerril, Manuel; Beguerisse, A.; Beguerisse y Compañía; Bermejo, Rafael B.; Bermudez, Antonio; Bernal, Francisco; Bustillos, J. E.; Cañas de Iturralde, Juan; Carmona y Valle, J. M.; Cervantes, Silva A.; Chabolla, Francisco; Chavez, J.; Cienfuegos, Francisco; Coronado, Agustin; Dominguez, E.; Dominguez, Enrique; Flores, Francisco A.; Franco, Bolaños A.; Gaona, Juan B.; Garay, Adrian de; García, Colin N.; Gonzalez, Luis; Gonzalez, Ignacio; Gonzalez, J. D.; Gomez Tagle, Isidoro; Gordillo, Francisco B.; Grisi, Vda. de; Guerrero, Agustin; Guerrero, Florentino; Hernandez, Agustin; Iriarte, Manuel; Jáuregui, M. J.; Kaska,

Francisco; Kentzler, F. Emil; Larrea, F. L. de; Larrea, Lelo de; Lazo de la Vega, J. M.; Licea, Vicente; Liz, Benjamin; Lucio, Víctor; Luna y Drusina; Lozano y Hno. M.; Llamas, Francisco; Marin, C.; Marin, Hidalgo N.; Marin y Ca., N.; Márquez, Miguel M.; Martínez, Agustín; Mena, A.; Moncayo, J. A.; Montaña, Ramon; Montes de Oca, F.; Morales, Enrique; Morales, José D.; Navarrete, R. M.; Oñate, J.; Orihuela, de G.; Oropeza, Felipe S.; Oropeza, Marcial; Ortega, Lorenzo A.; Patiño, Carlos M.; Patiño, Francisco; Patiño, Guadalupe; Payró, A.; Peña, Manuel; Perez, Severiano; Portilla, Guillermo; Prado, R. N.; Ramirez, Juan; Reyes, Julio; Rio de la Loza, Francisco; Rio de la Loza, Max.; Rio de la Loza, Rafael; Salazar, Manuel A.; Sanchez, M.; Sanchez, Manuel; Schuutz, A.; Schmitz y Ca., A.; Senisson, G.; Tajonar, J.; Torres, Manuel; Tricio, Salvador; Urbina, Manuel; Uribe, Alejandro; Urueta, Bernardo; Vargas, J. H.; Vazquez, Miguel; Vera, Julio D.; Verdugo, P.; Villagran, S.; Villaseñor, Luis R.; Vidales, Nestor; Zúñiga, Miguel. *Drugs, wholesale*—Andrea y Soriano; Bennet y Ca., Suc.; Biester, Enrique; Bustillos, José E.; Carman, Henry B.; Carmona y Aparicio; Daumy, Serafina C.; Droguería Universal; Falero, J.; Farine y Sanders, Felix y Ca., Carlos; Gallardo, Ignacio; Gudiño, Justo Z.; Hinojosa, Pedro; Labadie y Ca., Suc., J.; Leiter, Miguel E.; Perez, Z. M.; Tejera, Luis; Uihlein Suc., José; Vargas y Ca. *Dry goods: Clothing wholesale (imported goods)*—Bellon y Ca., M.; Brehm y Ca., Suc.; Chauvet y Ca., Max.; Donnadiou y Ca., F.; Ebbard y Ca.; Lambert, Reynaud y Ca.; Levy y Martin, A.; Meyran Hermanos; Ollivier y Ca., J.; Reynaud y Ca., A.; Richaud, Aubert y Ca.; Robert y Ca., S.; Rovés y Ca., Suc., B.; Schmidt y Bourjau; Schultze y Ca., Suc.; Signoret, Honorat y Ca.; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Tron y Ca., J.; Weil y Ca., Simon. *Clothing, retail (imported goods)*—Alvarez, Tostado M.; Barquin y Ca., Felipe; Gomez y Ca., M.; Haure, Miranda Juan; Macías, Gaspar; Miranda, Eduardo; Migoya, Manuel; Rivera Hermanos; Santaolalla y Ca., D.; Valdes, Antonio. *Clothing, retail (domestic and imported goods)*—Alvarez y Ca., V.; Allemand, Victoriano; Andrade, Luis G.; Arroyave, Francisco V.; Blancas, Juana; Castillo Ruperto, A. del; Castro, Luz.; Cervantes, Sixto; Chavez é Hijos, Viuda de; Cuellar y Ca., C.; Gomez, Jacinto; Hurtado, Espinosa y Ca., L.; Miranda, E.; Monroy, Rafael; Muñoz, Trinidad; Mondragon, Benita A. de; Moll, Juan;

Olvera, Anastasio; Piedras, Antonio; Pérez, Petronilla; Pérez, Rosa; Pérez, Sixto; Preaut, Pablo; Rangel, Margarita; Rocha, Plácido; Rocha, Tranquilino; Rubio, José María; Sanchez, Felipe; Vazquez, Antonio; Zaldivar, Felipe. *Clothing for men and boys*—Adalid, Ceron é hijo, J.; Carmona, Ildefonso; Carmona y Velasquez, J. M.; Carmona y Vilchis, V.; Franck y Ca., M.; Garcia, Benitez y Ca.; Montes de Oca, A.; Quiroga y Ca., José; Tovar, José María. *Clothing for women and children*—Bayonne, E.; Chauvet y Ca., Max.; Coblentz, Benito; Deuchler y Kern; Fourcade y Ca., A.; Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca. *Cloths, imported*—Brehm y Ca., Suc.; Gendrop, Th.; Levy y Martin, A.; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Weil y Ca., Simon. *Millinery*—Burgaud, F.; Carballeda y Fougerat; Carriles y Ca., M.; Coblentz, Benito; Coblentz, Silvano; Flores, Gonzalez y Ca., J.; Guerin y Ca.; Hoppenstedt y Ca., T.; Lagrave, Pablo; Larrea y Cordero, J.; Levy y Ca., A.; Levy y Martin, A.; Maurel, F.; Morales y Ca., E.; Polack, Hipolito; Prado, Godoy y Ca.; Prado y Ca., M. del.; Rodrigo, L.; Rodriguez y Ca., S.; Schweitzer, Vda. é hijos de; Vega y Ca., Enrique S. *Passementerie and lace goods*—Biquard y Ca.; Deuchler y Kern; López, Demetrio; López de Bárcena, Magdalena; Martinez, Lucas; Pujol, Antonio; Valdez, Estanislao; Velasco, Melchora. *Silk goods, wholesale*—Albert y Ca., Suc., Julio; Brehm y Ca., Suc.; Horn y Ca., A. *Silk goods, wholesale and retail*—Albert y Ca., Suc., Julio; Deuchler y Kern; Hülvershorn y Ca., G.; Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca. *Silk goods, retail*—Aguirre, Soledad; Albert y Ca., Suc., Julio; Alvarez, Severa; Andrade, María de J.; Angon, Dolores; Anguiano, Simona; Azcaraté, Abraham; Baez, Isabel; Ballesteros, Serápia; Barrera, Benita; Barros, Ignacia; Basurto, Cayetano; Berthier, Carmen; Besserer, Sofia; Blanco y Huos., J.; Blanco, Ana; Blanco y Ca., Luis G.; Bonilla, Juliana; Calderon, Adelaida; Camacho, Dolores; Cañizo, Loreto; Cásares, Refugio; Cohen, F.; Contreras y Ca., Francisco; Cerisola, Adela; Cornejo, María; Crespo, Concepcion; Cruz, Efrén; Cuervo, Juan; Cueva, Ramon; Diaz, Felicitas; Echeverria, Teresa L. de; Elizaga de Huici; Escobar, Refugio; Escudero, Luz; España, Rosa; Espejel, Clementina; Espinosa, Romana; Estrada, Refugio; Fernandez, Merced; Garcia, Dolores; Godoy, Concepción; Góngora, Angel; Gonzalez, A.; Gonzalez, Juana; Gonzalez, Justa; Guadalajara y Ca., R.; Guerrero, Teresa; Gutierrez, Cecilia; Hermann, Matilde; Izaguirre

de Merino; Jayme, María de J.; Larrea, M. L. de; Lascano, Loreto Ch. de; Lavillette, A.; Lefebvre, A.; Legorreta, Josefina; Lujo, Francisco; Martel y Sauche; Mendoza, Concepcion B. de; Merino, Soledad; Migoni, Carmen; Momo y Miguel; Morquecho, Petra R.; Muñoz, Rosario; Olmos, Soledad; Omaña, Carlos; Ornelas, Elena; O'Farrel, Rómulo; Pacheco, Romero M.; Pampillon, Piedad; Pimentel, Guadalupe; Pineda, J.; Poza, Dionisia; Pruneda, Matilde; Ramirez, Angela V. de; Reyes, Luz; Ricard, A. de; Romero, Antonio; Romero, Cenobio; Romero, María; Rosales, María A.; Rosello de Feltran, I.; Salazar de Muicelo, D.; Salazar, Francisco; Sandoval, Miguel; Santiesteban, María; Sencie de Morales; Sequeyro, F.; Serrano, Dolores; Signoret, Honorat y; Solis, Loreto; Sotomayor, L.; Terroba, Manuel M.; Torres, Guadalupe; Trejo de Vega; Valle, Rafael G. del; Vargas, Guadalupe; Varela, Luis; Varela, Refugio A. de; Vilchis, Francisca; Vidaurrázuga, Mariana; Zuvizar, María Refugio. *Silk, linen, and hosiery importers*—Albert & Ca., Suc.; Bellon & Ca.; Brehm & Ca.; Burgaud, F.; Chauvet & Ca., Max; Deuchler & Kern; Donnadiou & Ca., F.; Ebrard & Ca.; Frank, M.; Fourcade & Ca., A.; Garcin, Faudon & Ca.; Guérin & C.; Horn & Ca., A.; Laborde, Wartenweiler & Ca.; Levy & Martin; Meyran Hermanos; Olliver & Ca., J.; Reynaud & Ca., A.; Richaud, Aubert & Ca.; Robert & Ca., S.; Rovés & Ca., B. Suc.; Schultz & Ca., Suc.; Schmidt & Bourjeau; Signoret, Honorat & Ca.; Struck, Gustavo; Tron & Ca.; Weil, Simon & Ca. *Tapestries, draperies and carpetings*—Albert y Ca., Julio, Suc.; Boysen y Wintermantel; Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Trasatlántica; Fontaine, Pedro; Hoffman y Urquía, A.; Kuhn, Edo. M.; Nieto, Vicente; Urrutia, Lázaro; Velasco, Carlos L. *Electrotypers*—Munguía y Bustamante; Cordoba, Pedro; Llagostera, Pedro; Mata, Filomeno. *Engravers*—Bouligny y Ca., Suc.; Dalman, F. de P.; Diener Hermanos; Galaviz, Anto. H.; Gutiérrez, Lucio; Mosser, Luis; Pagaza, V.; Pastrana, G. R.; Peña, Tomás de la. *Fancy goods (wholesale and retail)*—Billonneau, Cassou y Ca.; Bravo y Blumenkron; Delarue, Eugenio; Diehl y Ca., M.; Düring y Ca.; Elcoro, López y Ca.; Gahrtz, German; Gutiérrez, Miguel; Hulvershorn y Ca.; Lefebvre, Alfredo; Lohse y Ca., Suc., G.; Pezaña, Marcial; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Río, José María del; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Uriarte y del Río, M.; Zivy y Ca., D. *Fancy goods (retail)*—Albert y Ca., J., Suc.; Argudin, Juan S.; Ar-

naldo, Luis G.; Barrera, Josefa; Bayonne, E.; Billonneau, Cassou y Ca.; Björklund y Joransson, C. A.; Bonnerue y Ca.; Calvet, Victor; Candil, Gonzalo; Coblentz, Benito; Deuchler y Kern; Duverdun, C.; Escalante, Zeferino; García, Cuervo y Menendez; Garibay, Agustin; Gonzalez, Bonifacio; Granados, Julio; Guerrero y Tangassi; Gutiérrez, Miguel; Hillebrand y Ca., E.; Iglesias, Miguel; Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.; Lefebvre A., Refugio; Lohse y Ca., Suc., G.; Morel, Camilo; Pastor, Santos; Pivardiére, Adolfo; Quintana Hnos.; Raynaud, Eugenio; Rigal, Lubet y Ca.; Sommer Herrmann y Ca.; Spaulding, D. S.; Tellez y Ca., T.; Troncoso y Silveto. *Fireworks dealers*—Guardiola, Valentin; Mata, E.; Pereira, Máximo; Torres, Dario. *Flour and feed*—Alvarez, M.; Barron, José J.; Bracho, Alberto A.; Casso, Manuel; Castro, Vicente de P.; Ceballos, J.; Cejudo, Abel; Charreton Hermanos; Diffonty, Enrique; Galnares, G.; Llamedo, Juan; Monasterio, Bernardo; Pacheco, Miguel; Piña, Pedro. *Foundries*—Bandoín y Ca.; Brandi, J.; Bustamante, José E.; Charreton Hnos.; Dantau, Luis; Duchateau, C.; Finamore y Ca.; Fusco, Antonio; Iglesias y Valezzi; Malo y Ca., Alberto; Marshall y Ca.; Munguia é Hijos, P.; Neveu Hermanos; Pascuali, J. M. *Furniture, imported*—Benac, B.; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Boysen y Wintermantel; Bravo y Blumenkron; Combaluzier, A.; Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Transatlántica; Fortuño, Manuel; Hillebrand y Ca., E.; Hoffman y Urquia, A.; Kuhn, E. M.; Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.; Lohse y Ca., Sucs., G.; Río, José María del; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Urrutia, Lázaro; Velasco, Carlos L. *Furniture, imported and domestic*—Aldana, Victor; Arteaga, Francisco; Ayllón, Fernando; Barrera y Compañía, José; Barezynski Hnos.; Benac, B.; Boysen y Wintermantel; Calderon, Manuel; Carrillo, Cornelio; Chávarri, Juan J. de.; Chavarría, Juan B.; Fontaine, Pedro; Garnica, María L. de; Garnica, José M.; Garrido, J. M.; Gutierrez, Manuela; Herrera, Gabriel; Herrera, Juan; Hoffman y Urquia A.; Kuhn, E. M.; Lara, Adrian; Martinez, Gonzalo; Martinez, Miguel; Mondragón, Porfiria; Olvera, Antonio; Padilla, Epifanio; Palacio, Mariano; Quintana Hermanos; Rico, Lorenzo; Rodriguez, Blas C.; Ruiz de Garrido; Sanchez, Enrique; Urrutia, Lázaro; Velasco, Carlos L.; Villaverde, Inés; Zendejas, Plácido. *Gas fixtures, lamps, etc.*—Aguirre y Hnos., I.; Bennet, Juan A.;

Suc.; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Cejudo, Felipe; Compañía Commercial Austriaca-Trasatlántica; Dorn, Guillermo; Finlay y Ca.; J. J.; Fortuño, Manuel; Gahrtz, German; Hillebrand y Ca., E.; Izquierdo y Garibay; Leffiman é Hijos, Martin; Lohse y Ca., Suc., G.; Elcoro, Lopez y Ca.; Philip Max, A.; Rio, J. M. del; Roa, Eduardo; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Valdes y Rufo. *General merchandise*—Aburto, Isidoro; Aldama, Victor; Alfaro y Piña, Manuel; Altuna Hnos.; Alonso, Ramón; Alvarez y García; Alvarez, Salvador; Arenal, Luis; Ballesteros, Antonia; Bárcena, Manuel; Becerril, Angela; Becerril, Estéban A.; Berruecos, José Ma.; Bustillo, Santos; Butrón, R.; Calderón, M. Manuel; Calderón, M. Francisco; Campillo, Rafael; Contreras, Angela S. de; Cortez, Fidencio; Diaz de Thompson G.; Dozal, S.; Elzaurdia, Domingo V.; Espinosa, Vicente; Espinosa, Francisco; Fernández, Gregorio; Franco, Ricardo; García, Diégo; García, José; Garrido, Dionisio; Gonzalez y Ca., A.; Goñi, Vicente; Gutierrez, Juan; Gutierrez, Julian; Guzmán, José, Hermosa Hnos.; Irastorza Hnos.; Junco, Angel; Lopez y Ca., A.; Llamas, Porfiria; Llop, Francisco; Manilla, Vicente; Mejía, Matea; Milla, G.; Milla, Mariano; Molleda y Ca., Manuel; Ocharán, Félix; Orea, Constanzo; Ortiz, Juan R.; Pedregal, Manuel; Perez, Gomez Mannel; Perez, José; Purón, Francisco; Ramirez, Gumesindo; Rivera, Antonio; Rivera, María; Rodrigo, N.; Rodriguez y Ca.; Saenz, Rafael; Sanchez, Angel; Sastrias, Juan; Sordo, Vicente; Soto Juan Pablo; Torno, José del; Uribe, José; Urrutia, Juan; Varela, Amado; Via y Sobrado, Pedro; Villar, Alejo; Zapata, José B.; Zaldivar, Sostenes; Zaválaburo, José. *Glass plate and mirrors*—Aguirre, Ignacio; Araujo, Mariano; Arnaldo, Luis G.; Azcona, José; Castro, Bern; Derflinger y Ca., A.; Dorn y Ca., G.; Jimenez, Miguel; Hildebrand y Compañía; Martinez, Agustin; Martinez y Compañía; Maya, Flor M.; Sarraillé, Juan; Septien y Serrano; Wissel, N. *Groceries and provisions (imported)*—Abascal y Perez; Alonso, Vicente; Baranda Hnos.; Barreneche y Ca., S.; Basagoiti y Posada; Gutierrez y Ca., Quintin; Lavie y Ca.; Martinez del Cerro y Ca.; Noriega, Ignacio de; Noriega, A., Suc.; Ortiz Hnos., Antonio; Ponton Hnos.; Ponton, Ramón; Rico, Gil; Rolla y Ca., A.; Rovalo, Agustin; Sanchez, Ambrosio; Solano, Claudio; Sauto, Muñúzuri y Ca.; Toriello, Guerra José; Torre Hnos.; Trueba Hnos.; Ubink Hnos. y Zahn; Ulink y Ca.; Zepeda, Francisco. *Preserved food*

(imported)—Bazax, Justino; Coqui y Ca., F.; Genin, Viuda de A.; Gutierrez y Ca., Quintín; Mason y Fernandez; Sanchez, Ambrosio; Silvani y Ca., Enrique; Ulink Hnos. y Zahn; Zepeda, Francisco.

Groceries and provisions, stores—Aceves, José María; Aceves, Gaudalupe; Acha, Saturnino de; Aguirre, Antonio; Aja, Rosendo; Alanis, Manuel; Alexandre y Cisneros; Alfaro, Rafael; Alonso, Romano; Alonso, José Simon; Alonso y Salvador; Alvarado, Santiago; Alvarez, Antonio; Alvarez y Gonzalez; Alvarez, Santiago; Amaro, Santos C.; Amaya, Luis G.; Amezcua, Pedro; Aparicio, Enrique; Aparicio y Hermano; Arce y Ca., M.; Arce, Maximino; Areño Hermanos, F.; Arena, Venancio Z.; Arroyo, Manuel; Badillo, Eulalia; Bahena, Irene; Bárcena, Manuel; Bárcena, Víctor; Barragan, Gregorio; Barreda, Manuel; Barro, Juan; Benet, José; Benet y Ca.; Bobadilla, Arcadio; Borel, Urbano G. de; Bravo, José María; Bustamante, Robustiano; Cabrera, Maximino; Camacho, Ricardo; Campo, José; Campos, Francisco; Camus, Ramon; Cárdenas, Antonio; Carrandi, Pedro; Carrera, Lizardo; Caso, Juan; Castellanos, Cristina; Castillo y Acevedo Hno.; Castro, José María; Castro, Juan M.; Cañas, Cayetano; Cañas, Juan; Celada, Hermano; Celorio, Benito; Celorio, Rufino; Celorio y Diaz; Cobian, José; Cofino, Lucas; Crespo, Francisco; Crespo, Manuel; Crespo, Nicanor; Cué, Fernando; Cué y Compañía, Tomás; Diaz, Catarina; Diaz, Epifanio; Diaz, Manuel S.; Diego y Suarez; Donestevé, Jacinto; Espinosa y Compañía, F.; Fernandez, D.; Fernandez, Campillo; Fernandez, Santiago; Fernandez, Serafin; Flores, Leopoldo; Flores, Telesforo; Ferrer y Ca., Angel; Fuente y Gutierrez; Gainza, Romualdo; Galarza, Maximo; Galvan, Ignacio L.; Gallegos, Antonia; Gamedo, Francisco; Gamez, Hesiquio; Garces y Hno.; Garay Hermano; García, Alejandro; García, Alonso José; García, Angel; García, Antonio; García y Hno., Francisco; García, Leopoldo; García, Manuel; García y Cué; García, H.; García, Sordo M.; Garrido, Dionisio; Gavito y Ca., Victor; Giles, Francisco; Gomez, Alfredo; Gomez, Hermano; Gomez, Tomás; Gonzalez y Ca., M.; Gonzalez, Atilano; Gonzalez, Costales y Solares; Gonzalez, Felix; Gonzalez, Fernando; Gonzalez, José; Gonzalez, Lope; Gonzales, Mariano; Gonzalez, Máximo; Gonzalez, Sanchez B.; Gonzalez, Timoteo; Gonzalez, Portillo José; Gorostiaga Hnos.; Granada, Manuel; Granada, Pedro de; Gutierrez, Antonio; Gutierrez, Diego; Guti-

errez, Jacinto; Gutierrez Pelaez, Juan; Gutierrez, Severiano; Gutierrez y Sierra; Gutierrez, Severino; Helguera, José Ma.; Hermosilla, Eduardo; Hernandez, Antonio; Hernandez, Juana; Hernandez y Rodriguez; Herrera, Cristóbal; Herrera, Juan; Herrera, Rogelio; Herrero, Manuel; Hevia, Juan; Huerta, Emilio; Huerta, Rafael; Huerta y Prieto; Ibarra, Juan; Iturriaga, Enrique; Jimenez, Miguel; Junco y Sobrino; Lamadrid, Gabriel; Lechuga, Miguel; Llano, Pedro del; Loidi, Gabino; López, Arturo; López, Froilan; López, Saturnino; López, Telésforo; López y Sanchez; Lozano, Donato M.; Machin, Santiago; Madariaga y Peralez; Márquez, Francisco; Márquez, Juan; Martinez, Enrique; Martinez, Felipe; Martinez, Francisco de P.; Martinez, Isidra; Martinez, Manuel; Martinez, Ponciano; Martinez y Ca.; Mazon y Fernandez; Melgosa, Angel; Mendoza, Francisco H.; Mendoza, Sobrino, José; Mijares, Juan; Mijares, Vicente; Mondragon, Jacinto José; Montiel, Antonio; Morales, Ignacio; Morales, Lorenzo; Nareda, Antonio; Navarro, T.; Noceda y Hermano; Noriega, Joaquin; Noriega, Pablo; Noriega y Alonso; Noriega y Barrial; Novoa, Domingo; Novoa Hermanos; Olmos, Tiburcio; Oropeza, Demetrio; Oropeza y García; Orraca, José; Ortiz, Alberto; Ortiz, Faustino; Orué y Hermano, Angel; Pagaza, Angel; Palau, Ramon; Pacheco, Tomás; Pedregal, Gumersindo N.; Pedregal, Noriega M.; Pedregal, Sanchez Pedro; Perales, Juan; Perez y Hermano, Ed^o; Perez, Fernandez A.; Perez, Facundo; Perez, Fernando; Perez, José; Perez y Echenique; Perez y Martinez; Pesqueira, Ramon; Portilla, Ramon; Posada Hnos. y Ca.; Posada, Juan; Posada y Osorio; Posada y Pardo; Posada y Ca., José; Prado, Isaac; Prieto, Juan; Prieto, Ramon; Puertas, Joaquin; Puertas, Pedro; Puertas y Hermano, Pedro; Quintana, Benigno; Ramirez, Aristeo; Ramirez, Maximiano; Rendon, Eligio; Reyes, Anselmo; Reyes, Perez F.; Reyes, Simon; Riancho, Francisco; Riego y España; Riego y Sainz; Rio, Ramon y Manuel del; Rivera, Gaspar; Rivero, José María; Rivero y Perez; Robina y Ca., J.; Rodriguez, Dionisio; Rodriguez, Francisco; Rodriguez, Rafael; Rojo, Andrés; Romano y Ca., M.; Rosado, M.; Rosado, Pedro; Rosales, Javier; Rosales, Ausencio; Rosales y Ramos, A.; Rozado, Pedro; Robina y Arenas; Ruenes, Basilio; Ruiz, Hernandez; Ruiz, Ignacio; Ruiz, Luis G.; Ruiz, Romana, R. de; Ruiz, Rafael; Ruiz y Ca.; Sainz, Julian; Sainz, M.; Sainz y Hnos.; Sanchez, J.; Sanchez y Ca.; Sanchez, Julian;

Sanchez y Fernandez; Sanchez Hnos. y Ca.; Sanchez y del Villar; Sanchez y Ortega; Sanchez, Leopoldo; Sanchez, Valentín; Serrano, Antonio; Sicilia, J.; Silva, Gerardo; Silva, J. Maria; Sisniega, Fernando; Sobrino, S.; Sordo, Isidro; Sordo, José; Sordo, Juan; Sordo, Juan S.; Sordo, Noriega Isidro; Sordo, Hnos.; Sordo y Ca., H.; Sordo, Ramón H.; Sordo, Tomás; Sosa, Leonardo; Sosa, Santiago; Sotomayor, José G.; Soto, Vicente G.; Sotres y Hnos. Cosme.; Sotres, José; San Cristobal, Lucas; San Martín, Francisco; Tamés, Miguel; Tapia, Mariano; Tapia, Vicente G.; Torno, Francisco del; Torno, Guillermo del; Torres, J.; Trueba, Andrés; Trueba y Calleja; Ugalde y Ca., F. R.; Urquijo y Ruiz; Urriza y Berraonda; Valdéz, Trinidad; Valle y Ca., F.; Valle y Velar; Vazquez y Ca., M. M.; Vazquez, Urbana; Vega y Gutiérrez; Vega y Fuentes; Vega, Balvino de la; Vegas, Juan Gutierrez; Vela y Ruisanchez; Verdeja, Hnos.; Vergara, Galdo M.; Vidal y Ca., M.; Villar, Ignacio; Villeda, A.; Villar, Emilio; Yarto, Isidro; Zayas de Velasco M.; Zepeda, Francisco; Zorrilla, J. Fausto. *Sugar, wholesale*—Compañía en participación de frutos nacionales; Isidoro de la Torre Hnos. *Sugar and liquors*—Rovalo A. *Gunpowder*—Boche, Alfredo; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Düring y Ca., M.; Philip y Ca., Max A. *Hardware: Brass bedsteads*—Bernal, Angel; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Filardi, Nicolás; Fortuño, Manuel; Inestrillas, F.; Linet, Luis; Lopez Mata, Antonio; Mestas y Garro; Rio, José Ma. del; Salazar, Bernardino; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Brassware*—Boker y Ca., Roberto; Fortuño, Manuel; Lohse y Ca., Suc. G.; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Hardware, wholesale and retail*—Aguirre Hnos., Ignacio; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Castañeda, Telésforo; Combaluzier, A.; Delarue, Eugenio; Düring y Ca., M.; Elcoro, López y Ca.; Galirtz, German; Lohse y Ca., Suc., G.; Rio José M. del; Sommer, Hermann y Ca. *Hardware, retail*—Agis, Alfredo; Alvarez, José; Amador, C. J.; Angulo, Luis; Aranda, Trinidad; Bernal, Antonio; Coria de Cerezo, R.; Díaz, Gonzalez; Fernández, Birtola; Gamper, Guillermo; Garza, Manuel; García, Pedro; García, R.; Gonzalez, Eduardo; Gonzalez, Paulina; Gonzalez, Rosa L.; Granados, Rodrigo; Herrera, Catalina; Hajar, Francisco; Jimenez, Felipe; Jimenez, Sebastian; Leite, J. Guadalupe; Lopez, Manuel; Marmolejo, Ruperto; Navarro, Agustín; Olivera, J.; Ortinez, F.; Paredes, J.; Patiño, Cecilio; Pezaña, Marcial; Posadas, Luis; Ra-

mos, Luisa; Rangel, Lucio; Reyes, Nicolasa; Rodríguez, J. M.; Rojas, Lauro; Rosales, Pedro; Sandoval, Guillermo; Soriano, J. R.; Vazquez, Cármen; Vergara, Anastasio; Zamora, Enriqueta. *Iron and ironware*—Elcoro y Ca., Valentin; Charreton, Hermanos; Honey, Ricardo; Rio, José María del. *Hats, wholesale*—Albert y Compañía, Julio, Suc.; Borel, Luis; Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Transatlántica; Horn y Compañía, A.; Zölly Hermanos. *Hats, wholesale and retail*—Dallet y Compañía.; Landwehr y Medina, Suc.; Marquez, Modesto; Pelletier y Ca., Tho.; Warnholtz y Ca., Suc.; Zölly Hermanos. *Hats (for ladies)*—Anciaux, Teresa; Bayonne, E.; Chesneau, Ana; Delafontaine, Paulina; Deuchler y Kern; Fourcade y Ca., A.; Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.; Landwehr y Medina Suc.; Martel y Sanchez; Warnholtz y Ca., Suc.; Zölly Hnos. *Hats, retail*—Alanfs, Francisco; Alfaro, Ausencio; Alfaro, Pantaleon; Aparicio, Francisco S.; Beltran, Josefa; Bermúdez, J. C.; Blanco y Ca., Manuel B.; Buendía, Trinidad; Cacho, Camilo; Calo, Donaciano; Castillo, Joaquin; Castillo, Luis F.; Dávalos, J. L.; Dávalos, Agustin; Garduño, Felipe; Gómez y Ca., Antonio; Gómez, Gabriel; Gonzalez, Agapito; Gonzalez, Victor; Hernandez, Zeferino; Herrera y Ca., A.; Idrac y Ca., T. F.; Jollinez, H. Enrique; Lobato, Enrique; López, Amado; Mateos, Ignacio; Molino, Pablo; Perez, Francisco; Perez, Trinidad; Portocarrero, Agustín; Rangel, Abraham; Rangel, José Asuncion; Rodriguez, Isaac; Romero, José; Sanchez y Ca., V.; Serrano, Crispin; Talavera, Tomás; Talavera, Francisco; Torres, Anastasio; Torres, Valeriano; Trejo y Nava; Trujillo, Francisco; Urbina, Manuel; Yurén, Luis; Zaldivar, Francisco; Zúñiga, Severo. *House furnishing goods and tinware*—Aburto, H.; Aschart, N.; Ballesteros, J.; Bonilla, Gil; Escandou, Antonio; Torre, M. de la; García, J.; Martinez, Juan; Pinto, Manuel; Sánchez, V.; Vazquez, Victoriano. *Iron merchants*—Bizet, Hermanos; Bourlon, Alfredo; Charreton Hnos.; Lohse, S.; Lohse y Ca., G.; Elcoro, Lopez y Ca.; Petherie, Juan; Rio, J. M. del; Spaulding, D. S.; Togno y Ca. *Jewelry, watches and silverware. Dealers in jewelry*—Arana, Manuel; Bittrolff, Hugo; Diener Hermanos; Jacot, Alejandro; Klein, Ricardo; Lagarrigue, Luis Suc.; Lagarrigue, Luis; Lane, German; Landa, Miguel R.; Llop, J.; Muiron y Ca.; Perret, Enrique; Rodriguez, E.; Schafer, Martin; Schreiber y Ca.; Sommer, E.; Van Rooten y Debroé, Suc.; White, A.; Zivy y Hauser, Suc.

Dealers in watches and clocks—Duhart, Vicente H.; Prolongo, Federico; Vazquez, Francisco; Villareal, Bernardo. *Manufacturing jewelers*—Diener Hermanos; Klein, Ricardo; Montiel, Luis; Muiron y Ca.; Schäfer, Martin; Sommer, E.; Van Rooten y Debroé, Suc.; Zivy y Hauser, Suc. *Silversmiths*—Diener Hermanos; Muiron y Ca.; Sommer, E.; Zivy y Hauser, Suc. *Silverware*—Acosta, Félix; Alvarez, Andrés; Arteaga, Cirilo; Arteaga, Juan; Avila, Silviano; Cacho, Benigno; Camacho, Albino; Carrillo, Antonio; Carrillo, J.; Carrillo, Guadalupe; Collado, Enrique; Cosío, Alejandro; Cosío, Anselmo; Diener Hermanos; Esparza, J.; Gaitan, Juan; Gonzalez, Paulino; Guevara, Rafael; Hernandez, Felipa; Ilizaliturri, Josefa; López, José; Llop, Francisco; Marchena, José F.; Martinez, Francisco; Martinez, Vicente; Montiel, Luis; Morales, J. José; Neyra, Victor; Orduña, Baltazar; Ponton, Antonio; Rocha, Luis; Romano, Estanislao; Rodriguez, J.; Rodriguez, Estanislao; Rodriguez, Mateo; Rosellon, Nicolas; Sanchez, Juan; Soto, J. F.; Tagliabue, Pedro; Torre, Amado D. de la; Tovar, Nicanor; Vega, Severo; Velasco, José; Villavicencio, Joaquin; Zambrano, Rosalio. *Watch and clock makers*—Arredondo, Florencio; Camargo, Alberto; Cárdenas, J.; Celis, Mauricio R. de; Corchada, Luis; Dávalos, Juan M.; Delgado, Evaristo; Diaz, Agustin C.; Diener Hermanos; Duhart, Vicente H.; Esquivel, Carlos; Farrell, Enrique; Gonzalez, Patricio; Klein, Ricardo; Laue, German; López, Daniel; Marin, Vicente; Martin, Juan; Martinez, Francisco; Medina, Manuel; Montaña, Angel; Moreno, Juan; Muiron y Ca.; Pagaza, Vicente; Peña y Ca., F. de la; Plata, Pedro G.; Ramirez é Hijos, José; Ríos, Manuel; Rodriguez, Estanislao; Romero, Florencio; Romero, Francisco de P.; Sandoval, Francisco; Sandoval, José; Schäfer, Martin; Silva, Marcial; Sommer, E.; Soto, Rafael; Valverde, J.; Van Rooten y De Broé, Suc.; Vecino, Manuel; Villanueva, Juan B.; Walker, José. *Lithographers*—Fernandez, Carlos; Flores, Juan; Gómez, Merino y Ca.; Guerra y Valle, J.; Iriarte, Hesiquio; Montauriol, Carlos; Moreau y Hno., Emilio; Murguía, Eduardo; Revuelta, José L.; Sainz, Ricardo; Salazar, Hipólito. *Lumber dealers*—Baez, Anastasio; Cantero, M.; Cobo, Mannel; Cobo y Ca., C.; Espinosa y Ca., L.; Fabre, Mauricio; Franco, José; Galindez, D.; Gonzalez, Manuel; Guerrero, Gerónimo; Hidalgo, Trinidad; Huerta del Valle, Antonio; Jimenez, Adolfo J.; Meca, Nicolás de; Monterde, Luis; Ondarza y

de la Torre; Orozco, Toribio; Palacios y Ca., Ignacio; Pinal, Julio; Ponce de Leon, Gil; Romero, Francisco; Sancha, Juan de la; Sanchez, Barquera E.; Trejo, Martiniana; Velazquez, Gayol y Ca.; Villar, Mariano; Zetina y Ca., R. *Machinery: Machinery importers*—Adam, Suc., F.; Arce y Ca., J.; Arozarena, Rafael M. de; Beserer, Carlos; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Charreton Hnos.; Combaluzier, A.; Lohse, Santiago C.; Lohse y Ca. G., Suc.; Malo y Ca., Alberto; Marshall y Ca.; Phillipp y Ca., Max. A.; Read y Campbell; Rio, José María del; Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Stankiewicz, G. M.; White, Juan. *Sewing machines*—Alarcon, Francisco; Bacmeister, Julio; Boker y Ca., Roberto; Bush y Ca., C. M.; Compañía Manufacturera de "Singer;" Hulvershorn y Ca. G.; Jacot, A.; Rio, José Maria del; Lohse y Ca., G. Suc.; Patton, C. F.; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Uhink y Ca. *Sugar Machinery*—Arce y Ca. J.; Gahitz, German. *Meats, salted and smoked*—Aceves, J. A.; Aguilar, T.; Acalá, G.; Aldrete, Angel; Arceo, P.; Arcinas, J.; Arco, R.; Becerril, G.; Bobadilla, A.; Botilla, P.; Carmona, T.; Castelan, Enrique; Castelan, Ignacio; Castellanos, A.; Castellanos, D.; Castillo, C.; Castillo, J.; Castillo, N.; Coronado, R.; Escamilla, J.; Exiga, Luis; Galvan y Cárdenas, Ignacio; Gómez, R.; Gonzalez, F.; Gomar, F.; Granados, D. de Herrera; Haro, C.; Hernandez, Dolores G.; Hernandez, F.; Hernandez, J.; Hernandez y Zepeda; Higuera, A.; Jaime, Josefa; López, M.; Marmolejo, T.; Martinez, A.; Mejía, A.; Mejía, Luis; Mejía, V.; Merino, R.; Moncayo, M.; Montes de Oca J.; Navarro, M.; Ocampo, J.; Omaya, C.; Perez, J.; Perez, P.; Pineda, J.; Pineda, R.; Quintanilla, G.; Quiroz, F.; Ramirez, Procopio; Ramirez, P.; Reyes, J.; Rivero, V.; Rodriguez, A.; Robin, M.; Rojas, S.; Sanchez, S.; Serrano y Castillo; Serrano, Pedro; Torres, Enrique; Urbina, J.; Valadez, S.; Valdéz, S.; Velis, J.; Victor, R.; Villavicencio, N.; Zepeda, F.; Zepeda, J. *Merchant tailors*—Adalid, Ceron é hijos; Argumosa Hermanos; Bertezenne y Ca., E.; Best y Compañía; Carmona, Ildefonso; Carmona y Velazquez, J. M.; Carmona y Vilchis, V.; Cerezo y Ca.; Chauveau, Juan; Cuellar, Lambert; Dávalos, Ramon; Delbouis, J. P.; Drienhofer, J. F.; Dubernard, Eugenio; Dufour y Casasús; Echeverría, F.; Franck, Amando; Franck y Ca., M.; García Benitez, Félix; García Benitez, B.; García Benitez, Tiburcio; Garibay y Ca., Ignacio; Gasco, Maximiliano; Gonzalez, Enrique; Hernandez, Fernando; Hernandez,

Norberto J.; Jamin, Alberto; Jimenez, Pablo; Kips, Alexis F.; Lafage, Fernando; Macin, J. R.; Maire, E.; Mariaca, Santos; Mau-
 rel, F.; Merino y Ca.; Mivielle, E.; Montes de Oca, A.; Morales, Hi-
 ginio; Navarro, Juan de M.; Peralta, Antonio; Polack, Hipolito;
 Ramirez, C.; Salin, Rafael; Sarre, Luis; Sevilla, Ignacio; Tovar,
 José Maria; Urreiztieza, Arturo. *Mexican Curiosities*—Spaulding,
 D. S.; St. Hill, C. M.; Walz, W. G. *Mills: Corn mills*—Aguilar, For-
 tino; Aguilar, Miguel; Arroyo, Sixto; Astiz, Antonio; Bracho, Alberto
 A.; Caballero, J. M.; Clotas, Gervasio; Dettmer, Carlos; Garibay, José
 María; Martinez, Serafin; Villa de Moros y Ca. *Oil mills*—Brun,
 Desiderio; Cortez y Herigaray; Frank, Guillermo; Garibay y Gay;
 Gómez, Agustin; Gonzalez y Ca., Angel; Vazquez, Braulio; Ziehl y
 Tellitú. *Wheat mills*—Albaitero y Arrache; Castro, Francisco de
 P.; Charreton Hnos.; Echenique, José Ma. *Mineral waters*—Ba-
 zax, Justino; Bournón, Alfredo; Lastinière, B.; Gourgues, Désormes y
 Ca. *Mining articles*—Gahrtz, German; Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.;
 Philipp y Ca., Max. A. *Musical instruments*—Bush y Ca., C. M.;
 Espinosa, José Inés; Fernandez, Mariano; Hidalgo, Manuel;
 Nagel, H., Suc.; Oñate, Jesús; Sanchez, Barquera é Hijo,
 J.; Solano, Rómulo; Wagner y Levien, A. *Objects of Art*—
 Hillebrand y Ca., E.; Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.; Pellandini, Claudio;
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Zivy y Hauser, Suc. *Opticians*—Calpini,
 Suc.; White, A. *Paints, oils, etc.*—Anaya, Félix; Arévalo, Francisco;
 Barrera, Arcadio; Barroso, Francisco; Barroso, Ismael; Boufet,
 Javier; Candil, Gonzalo; Canseco, Hilario; Cruz, José; Doizelet, Leo-
 poldo; Espínola, Antonio; Estarrona, Juana; García, Gonzalo; Gomez,
 Lamadrid, J.; Guzman, Angel; Hernandez, Estéban M.; Martorano y
 Ca., Antonio; Morales, Ismael; Montes de Oca, D.; Navarro, J.;
 Pastén, Ignacio; Pezaña, Marcial; Piedra y Hnos., Marcos B.;
 Rangel, Maximino; Rio de la Loza y Miranda; Rivas, Jacinto; Ro-
 jas, R.; Rosa, Manuela de la; Rosell, Antonio; Rosell, Joaquin;
 Ruiz, Francisco E.; Ruiz, Agustin; Serna, Juana; Urrutia y Leon;
 Urrutia, Miguel; Vallejo, P.; Velez, Bibiano; Vigueras, Agustin;
 Vilchis, Francisco; Yañez, Refugio; Zetina, Rafael R. *Paper: Blank
 books*—Arquero, Ricardo; Fuente, Parres, Suc.; Lions y Ca., H. y
 V.; Lüdert, Federico; Martin, Luis; Maza y Ca.; Quintero y Ca.,
 A.; Sainz, Ricardo. *Cardboard*—Alvarez, Rul y Ca.; Valdés y
 Cueva J.; Villa é hijos, G.; Villa y Villanueva. *Importers of*

paper—Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.; Trueba, Fernando de; Trueba Hermanos. *Paper boxes*—Baez, Rafael; Barroso, Amado; Orellana y Esteva. *Paper manufacturers*—Benfield, Juan M.; Orozco, Marcelino; Ramirez y Ca., I.; Sanchez Navarro, Carlos. *Wall paper*—Arnaldo, Luis G.; Brillanti y Ca.; Delarue, E.; Droguería Universal; Huguenin, C.; Rio, José María del; Trueba Hermanos. *Perfumery and toilet articles*—Beltran y Hermano; Claverie, P.; Farine y Sanders; Labadie, J., Suc. y Ca.; Malavear, Inocencio; Saint Marc, P.; Tellez y Ca., F. *Petroleum*—Aguirre Hermanos. Ignacio; Anzures, Esteban R.; Avila, María; Brun, Desiderio; Cándas, Manuel; Cejudo, Felipe; Cervantes, Ponciano; Diaz, Guadalupe; Diaz de Parra, Guadalupe; Durán, Angela J. V. de la; Frank, Guillermo; Gomez, Agustin; Gonzalez, C.; La Compañía de Petróleo; Lopez, Manuela; Martinez, Guadalupe; Perez, Cecilio M.; Ramirez, Ricardo; Riva, Rafael; Rovelo, María; Rubaira, Pedro; Sanchez de Suarez, Inés; Solís, Loreto; Urquieta, Josefina; Waters Pierce Oil Co. *Photographers*—Alvarez, J.; Calderon y Ca., Antonio; Carriedo, J.; Cruces, Antonio; Figueroa, Agustín Campa; Gomez y Flores, J.; González, Macario; Gove y North; Guerra y Ca.; Guzmán, J.; Iglesias, Francisco; Manero, Luis; Martinez, Andrés; Maya, José M.; Mora, O.; Nieto y Ca., North Suc.; Sanchez, Concepción; Suarez, Guadalupe; Valletto y Ca.; Veraza, Luis; Wolfenstein, Suc. *Playing cards*—Munguia é Hijos, P. *Printing offices and printing materials: Printing offices*—Abadiano, Viuda é Hijos de; Aguilar é Hijos; Agüeros, Victoriano; Barbedillo, José J.; Boulogny y Ca. Suc.; Butler, Juan W.; Cabrera, Daniel; Casas y Ca.; Castillo, J. V.; Corona, M.; Correa, José; Cortina, V. M.; Cumplido, I., Suc.; Díaz de Leon, Francisco; Dublan y Ca., E.; Dufez, E.; Escalante, Ignacio; Esteva, Gonzalo A.; Fusco, Federico M.; García, Torres V.; Gonzalez Murúa, P.; Guerra y Valle, Joaquin; Gutierrez y Ca., S.; Haegeli, Emilo; Hargrove, R. K.; Hoeck, E. P.; Imprenta del Gobierno Federal; Imprenta de “El Combate;” Imprenta del “Círculo Católico;” Imprenta de “La Escuela Correccional de Artes y Oficios;” Imprenta del “Trait d’ Union;” Imprenta de “El Partido Liberal;” Jens, J. F; Lagarza, Juan; Lara, Mariano; López y Ca., A.; López y Ca., Alfonso E.; López, José; Lugo, Francisco; Mata, Filomeno; Murguía, E.; Murguía, L.; Nava, L.; Oficina tipográfica de la Secretaría de Fomento; Orozco, Epi-

fanio D.; Ortiz, Monasterio Angel; Párres y Ca., F. Suc.; Paz, Cárlos; Paz, Ireneo; Salazar, Daniel R.; Smith, David C.; Soni, F. A.; Soto, Gabriel; Steelman, A. J.; Terrazas, José J.; Trigueros, C.; Vanegas y Arroyo, Antonio; Veraza, Guillermo; Villagran, Francisco; Villanueva, Atanasio; Velasco, J.; Reyes; Zúñiga, Petra. *Printing and lithographing inks*—Díaz de Leon, Francisco; Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.; Trueba Hermanos; Zaccarini y Ca., A. *Type, presses, etc.*—Bustamente, José E.; Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.; Munguía é Hijos, P.; Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Rubber stamps*—Dael, Federico; Fouard, Juan; Galaviz, Antonio H.; Mosser, Luis; Pastrana, Guillermo R.; Robertson, F. E. *Saddlers*—Aguilar, Mariano; Alvarado, Santiago; Alvarez, Mariano; Avila, José; Ballesteros, Juan; Castro, Antonio; Dominguez, Marciano; Garay, Vicente; Gonzalez, J. T.; Gros, Emile; Guerrero, Ramon; Jimenez, Estéban; Lessance, A.; Lozano, David; Ortiz, Clemente; Ortiz, Juan R.; Perez, Casiniro; Reyes, Pedro; Ruiz, Mannel; Vasquez, Luis. *Scientific and surgical instruments*—Andrade y Soriano; Biörklund y Jorranson, A.; Bustillos, Evaristo; Calpini, Suc.; Felix, Cárlos; Henning, Jorge; Joransson, Cárlos; Leiter, C., Suc.; Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.; Philip, Max.; Taussaint y Ca. *Ship chandlers*—Enriquez, J.; Lozano, Vicente; Villagra, Teodosio. *Shoemakers' supplies*—Brehm y Ca., Suc.; "Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Transatlántica;" Horn y Ca., A. Schmidt y Bourjau; Schultze y Ca., Suc. *Tinware*—Aburto, Félix; Alvarez, J.; Anaya, Trinidad; Ayala, Juan; Badillo, D.; Barros, Lauro; Belmont, Ignacio; Bernal, Angel; Blancas, Manuel; Caballero, Manuel; Castillo, José; Chavez, Antonio; Cherlin, Luis; Clavel, Leandro; Córdoba, Margarito; Díaz, Mariano; Dominguez, N.; Espinosa, E.; Espinosa, Ponciano; Flores, Agustín, Flores, Pedro; Fuentes, Pedro; García, Abraham; García, Macario; Garduño, J. M.; Garduño, Manuel; Gomez, Pablo; Gomez, Tomás; Hidalgo, Faustino; Iglesias, Manuel; Iglesias, Miguel; Jimenez, Lúcas; Jimenez, Felipe; Legorreta, Blas; Lozano, Andrés; Magariño, Manuel; Márquez, Mariano; Morales, Sixto; Muro, Domingo; Novao, Micaela; Nuñez, Vicente; Olarte, Pedro; Ortiz, Francisco; Parra, Eduardo; Quesadas, Antonio; Quesadas, Juan; Revilla, Arcadio; Ruiz, Bartolo; Rujano, J. A.; Salgado, Silverio; Sanchez, Vidal; Santa María, Manuel; Silva; Julian; Sotelo, Trinidad; Torre,

Román de la; Torre, José R. de la; Torres, Juan; Valdéz, Francisco; Vazquez, Adalberto; Velasco, Florencio. *Tombstones*—Backus, Brisbin y Ca.; Cherubini, Angel; Marcili, C. S.; Masselin, A.; Tangassi, Francisco; Urrutia, L. *Toys*—Calvet, Victor; Córdova, Agustín; Cosío, Juan; Cotera, Merced; Cuellar, Antonia; Duverdun, C.; Enriquez, Guadalupe; Gómez, Isabel; Jurado de Acalá, Elena; Larré, Pedro; Pivardiére, Adolfo; Reynaud, E.; Rivero, Luis; Sandoval, Miguel; Velazquez de Leon, Margarita. *Travelers' outfits*—Boker y Compañía, Roberto; Combaluzier, A.; Franck y Compañía, M.; Lohse y Compañía, G., Suc.; Philipp y Compañía, Max A. *Umbrellas*—Bouras, Pablo; Gambú, Adolfo; Guerin y Ca.; Hoppenstedt y Ca., T.; Lagrave, P.; Lefévre, A.; Logero, G. *Undertakers*—Ascorbe y Ca.; Carmona y Ca., J.; Gayosso y Ca.; Moctezuma, G.; Treviño, M. *Wine merchants, importers*—Castelló, Gutierrez y Ca.; Consonno, Julio; Genin, Viuda de A.; Gutierrez y Ca., Quintín; Mancina Hnos.; Morales Manso, Alberto; Repetto, Juan; Rigal, Lubet y Ca.; Rolla y Ca., A.; Sanchez, Ambrosio; Sauto, Muñúzuri y Ca.; Uhink y Ca.; Uhink Hnos. y Zahn; Zepeda, Francisco. *Wine and liquor distillers*—Alegre, Julián; Boeuf, Francisco; Durant, Joaquin; Fonts, Martín; García, Alejo; Garduño, Miguel; Gaviño, Salvador; Gutiérrez y Ca., Prudencio; Laville J. P.; Leriche, Carlos; Rafols, Fernando; Tardos y Ca., Julio; Vidal y Ca., Pablo; Xicluna, Jorge. *Wood and coal*—Ayala, Perez, Viuda é Hijos de; Campillo, Márcos; Espinosa, Eustaquio; Guerra, Antonio; Guerra y Arechavala; Lomas, Domingo; Mora de Arroyo, Ignacia; Noriega, R.; Ortiz, Diégo; Rodriguez, José; Roldan, A. José; Silva y Ca., José. *Woods (hard woods and mahogany)*—Baez, Anastasio; Cantero, M.; Cobo, Cesáreo y Ca.; Cobos, Manuel; Fabre, M.; Franco, José; Galindez, Diégo; González, Manuel; Guerrero, Gerónimo; Hidalgo, Trinidad; Huerta, Antonio; Jimenez, Adolfo J.; Meca, Nicolás; Monterde, Luis; Ondarza y de la Torre; Orozco, Toribio; Palacios y Ca., Ignacio; Pinal, Julio; Ponce de León, Gil; Romero, Francisco; Sancha, Juan de la; Sanchez, Barquera E.; Trejo, Martiniana; Villar, Mariauo; Zetina, R. *Wood dealers*—Dehesa, Estéban; Fuentes, Guillermo; López, Isidro; Picaza, Petronilo.

MONTEREY (State of Nuevo Leon)—*Agents for imported goods*—García, David; García, Ignacio de; Palacio, Federico; Piazzini,

Cárlos. *Agricultural implements*—Dressel, Rodolfo; Langstroh Sucesores; Piazzini, Cárlos. *Arms and ammunitions*—Dressel, Rodolfo; Freese, Luis K.; Langstroh Sucesores. *Bankers*—Armendais, Francisco; Holck y Ca.; Martinez, Francisco; Milmo, Patricio; Rivero, Valentin; Wells, Fargo y Ca. *Banks*—Sucursal del Banco Nacional Mexicano; Sucursal del Banco de Londres y México. *Booksellers and stationers*—García, Leopoldo; Lagrange y Ca.; Lozano, Desiderio; Elizondo, Manuel; Martinez, Francisco A. *Boots and shoes*—Gonzalez, Juan B.; Menchuca, Tomas; Nuñez, Estanislao; Ortiz, Tomas; Ramos, Merced; Rosas, Fidel. *China and glassware*—Ancira, Hermanos; Dressel y Ca.; Langstroh Sucesores; Rico, Leandro; Rios, Franciscó. *Commission merchants*—Cantiú, Francisco L.; García, Bernardo; Garcia, Ignacio; Garza, Margarito; Guerra, David; Guzman, Juan B.; Oliver, Francisco; Palacios, Federico; Westrucht, Oscar. *Drugs*—Ancira, Hermanos; Bremer y Ca.; Garza Cantiú, Francíscó; Iglesias, Tomas; Martinez, Domingo; Martinez, Melesio; Mears, Juan H.; Pilar, Justo del; Saldaño, Ignacio; Sepúlveda, Lorenzo; Treviño, Jesus H.; Villareal, Mauro; Zambrano, Santiago. *Dry goods and notions*—Daudet y Ca., Patricio O.; Fox, Joaquin; García é Hijos, Mariauo; Hernandez, Sucesores; Martinez, Jesus María; Martinez Cardenas y Hermano; Marel y Cottier; Morales y Quiroz; Quiroz y Hermanos, Ricardo; Ricaud y Ca., C.; Velarde y Ca. *Furniture*—Caldéron, Sucs., José, Daudet y Ca., Patricio O.; Dressel, Rodolfo; Langstroh, Sucesores. *Groceries and provisions*—Armendais, Francisco; Berardi y Ca., Reynaldo; Bortoni y Ca., Graciano; Calderon, J.; Calzada, Eutimio; Cantir, Francisco L.; Elizondo, Felix; Elizondo García, Gregorio; García, Bernardino; García, Ignacio; García, Praxedis; Garzon, Margarito; Gonzalez Ramirez, Procopio; Guerra, David; Guzman, Juan G.; Holck y Ca., C.; Maiz y Ca., Pedro; Marty, Vicente; Olivier, Francisco; Parás, José Maria; Rivero, Valentin; Zambrano, Oofre. *Hat stores*—Ancira, José; Armendais, Francisco; Gonzalez, Eugenio; Hesselbart, Cárlos; Maiz, Pedro; Padilla, Anacleto. *Hardware*—Ayala, Viuda de; Dressel, Rodolfo; Lambertson, Pedro; Langstroh Sucesores; Reyes, José; Rios, David. *Jewelers*—Ayala, Viuda de; Enweiss, A. M.; Humphrey Hermanos; Macias, Apolinar; Margain, Francisco. *Lithographers*—Lagrange y Ca.; Martinez Hermanos. *Wine merchants*—Arredondo, Arcadio; Herrera, Jesus; Leal, Francisco; Rodriguez, Pedro.

MANZANILLO (State of Colima)—*Agricultural implements*—Ruiz, Ponciano. *Boots and shoes*—Ruelas, Serapio. *Commission merchants*—Ruiz, Ponciano; Seuthe, Othon. *Drugs*—Ochoa, A.; Ruiz, P. *Dry goods*—Padilla, Teodoro; Ruiz, Ponciano; Solorzano, Fernando. *Furniture*—Cárdenas, O. *Groceries and provisions*—Padilla, Teodoro; Ruiz, Ponciano; Seuthe, Othon. *Merchants*—Corona, Agustín; Gregor, Vicente; Ochoa, Adalberto; Ochoa, Luis; Ruiz, Ponciano; Solorzano, Juan.

MORELIA (State of Michoacan)—*Agricultural implements*—See-ger, Guernsey y Ca.; Wolburg, Gerardo S. *Arms and ammunition*—Aguirre y Achótegui. *Bankers*—Basagoiti y Ca., J.; Gravenhorst, Gustavo, J.; Solorzano, M. M. *Banks*—Banco de Londres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional. *Booksellers and stationers*—Aguirre y Achótegui; Guerrero, Plácido; Velazquez, J. *Boots and shoes*—Cornejo, Miguel; Huarte, Joaquin; Oseguera, Francisco. *China, crockery and glassware*—Morera, Victor J.; Oseguera, Epifanio. *Commission merchants*—Carbonel, Antonio; Elizarrarás, Rafael; Guerrero, L. Campuzano; Lozano, Manuel; Ruiz, Nemesio; Sámano, Luis G.; Secger, Guernsey y Ca.; Vega, Ramon; Velazquez, J.; Velez, José. *Drugs*—Argandar, Ricardo; Burgos, Merando Cervantes, Andres; Elizarrarás, Rafael; Franco, Ignacio; Gonzalez Antonio; Gonzalez, Ciriaco; Gutierrez, Miguel; Huacuja, Lambert; Lopez, Ezequiel; Martinez, Silviano; Mier, Atanasio; Montañó, Manuel; Muñoz, Hermanos; Montenegro, Manuel Oviedo; Ortiz, Nicanor; Ortiz y Cano, Miguel; Padilla, Genaro; Parra, Enrique; Vallejo, Juan. *Dry goods, notions, etc.*—Alba, F. G.; Audiffred Hnos.; Bose, Garcin y Hermanos; Carbonel, Antonio; Castañeda y Ca.; Cortes y Ca., T.; Infante, José M.; Infante, Pelot y Ca.; Quiroz, Pedro; Ramírez, Ramon; Ruiz, Nemesio; Sauve Hnos., Fraucart; Villagomez, M. *Fancy goods*—Burgos, Antonio; Calderon, Sacramento S.; Guerrero, P.; Vega, Nicolás; Wolburg, Gerardo S. *Furniture*—Gutierrez, Evaristo; Velez, Juan. *Groceries and provisions*—Basagoiti y Ca., J.; Flores, Juan; Gonzalez, Manuel; Izquierdo J.; Martinez, Ignacio; Oseguera, Epifanio; Ramirez, Ramon; Torres y Gil. *Hardware, cutlery and tools*—Aguirre y Achótegui; Burgo y Ca.; Guerrero, Plácido; Martinez, Loreto; Oseguera, Epifanio; Ponce de Leon, J.; Rangel, Juan; Wolburg, Gerardo S. *Hatters*—Diaz, Francisco; Monge y Rodriguez; Pelotier y Ca., T.

Hides and leathers—Breña, Ausencio; Garcia, Antonio; Ibarrola, José M.; Ortiz, Nicolas; Sanchez, Agustin; Topio, Ignacio. *Jewelry, watches and silverware*—Goyzueta, Felix; Humbert, Onésimo; Marquez, Antonio; Ramirez, Mariano; Trautz, Federico. *Lithographers*—Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes. *Paints, oils, etc*—Mier, A. *Photographers*—Bocanegra, Rodolfo; Gutierrez y Ca.; Manriquez, R.; Torres Hnos. *Pianos and organs*—Alba, Felix; Cardenas, Manuel; Espinosa, Mucio; Estrada, Joaquin; Gomez, Alberto; Lozano, Manuel; Novoa, José María; Ramirez, Ramon; Reynoso, Ignacio. *Saddlery and harness*—Navarrete, Francisco; Rivera, Apolonio. *Sewing machines*—Alzua, Manuel Oviedo. *Undertaker*—Velez, Juan.

NUEVO LAREDO (State of Tamaulipas)—*Banks and Bankers*—Belden y Hermano, F.; Holck y Ca., C.; Larralde y Hermanos; Milmo, Patricio; O'Conor, Tomás; Sucursal del Banco Nacional. *Booksellers and stationers*—Cueva y Hermano, A. *Commission merchants*—Belden y Hermano, F.; Erhard, Antonio M.; García, Agapito A.; Hernandez, Juan; Holck y Ca., C.; O'Conor, Tomás; Rodriguez Manuel; Serna, Rafael. *Drugs*—Dupoyet, Teodoro; Theriot, A. F.; Treviño, Sebastian. *Dry goods*—Diamond, Miguel; Hirsch, Mauricio; Larralde y Hermanos; Mendiñchaga, Tomás; Morris y Ca., E. *Groceries and provisions*—Ancira y Hermano, Jacobo; Lozano, Eduardo; Montegui, W.; Rigal, Pedro; Rosenthal y Hermano. *Hardware, etc.*—Montegui, W. *Hats*—Ancira y Hermano, Jacobo. *Printers*—Cueva y Hermano, A. *Sewing machines*—Cárdenas, Santiago; Cueva y Hermano, A.; Joseph Julio.

OAXACA (State of Oaxaca)—*Agricultural implements*—Philipp y Ca., Max. A.; Stein y Ca., Gustavo. *Banks and bankers*—Barrenquy, P. L.; Richards, Constantino; Sucursal del Banco Nacional; Stein y Ca., Gustavo; Zorrilla y Ca., José. *Booksellers and stationers*—Campo, L. F. del; Peralta, M.; San German, Lorenzo. *Boots and shoes*—Cuervo y Ca.; Nuñez, Manuel; Ruiz Hermanos. *Carriages*—Almovejo, A.; Rivera, M. *Commission merchants*—Barrenquy, L.; Barriga, Francisco; Bravo, Juan T.; Castro, José M.; Cruz, Santiago; Falcon, Antonio; Guerrero, José; Mateos, M.; Müller, Eduardo; Prado, Antonio; Stein y Ca., Gustavo; Zorrilla y Ca., José. *China and glassware*—Frieben Hermanos, Suc.; Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique; Philipp y Ca., Max. A. *Drugs*—Alvarez, J.

A.; Bolaños, Ramon; Bustamante, Pedro; Carbo, Sucesor de; Eresarte, M.; Peña, G.; Ruiz, Pomposo; Santaella, Amado; Telis y Renero. *Dry goods*—Contreras, M. T.; Gay, G.; Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique; Larrañaga, José; Laugier, L.; Peralta, Manuel; Quijano y Ca., F.; Reguera, L. P. *Fancy goods*—Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique; Frieben Hermanos, Suc.; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; San German, Lorenzo. *Groceries and provisions*—Allende y Sobrino, Manuel; Quijano, Francisco G.; Stein y Ca., Gustavo. *Hardware*—Esperon, M.; Frieben Hermanos, Suc.; Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; San German, Lorenzo. *Importers and exporters*—Allende y Sobrino; Barriga é Hijo; Esperon, Gabriel; Figueroa, Ignacio; Moya, Luis; Quijano y Ca.; Peña, Juan Cobo de la; Richards, C.; Stein y Ca., Gustavo; Trapaga, Juan; Uriarte, Francisco; Wiecher y Ca.; Zorilla y Ca., José. *Iron and ironware*—Barriga, Francisco; Quijano y Ca. *Jewelery*—Serivante, Luis. *Lithographer*—Santa Ana, J. *Manufacturer brass and iron bedsteads*—Mellado, Cueto J. *Music store*—Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique. *Paints and oils*—San German, Lorenzo; Zolis, Camilo. *Sewing machines*—rieben Hermanos, Suc. *Silk goods*—Gallardo, V.; Ibañez y Ca., R.

ORIZABA (State of Veracruz)—*Agricultural implements*—Carrillo, Borrego y Ca.; Vivanco, Angel. *Arms and ammunition*—Espinosa, José; Limos, Primitivo; Lopez, Justo; Rufier, Juan B. *Banks and bankers*—Mazon Hnos. (agents “Banco Nacional”); Torre y Ca., Suc (agents “Banco de Londres y México”). *Booksellers*—Aguilar, Mendoza y Ca. *Boots and shoes*—Camiro, Anastasio; Cruz, Francisco; Gaetan, Cipriano; Gaston, Francisco; Jimenez, Crescencio; Muñoz, Francisco; Ramirez, Vicente; Ramos, Guadalupe; Saldaño, José de J. *Chemicals and acids*—Trujillo, Samuel. *China and glassware*—Carrillo, Borrego y Ca.; Lignon y Ca. *Commission merchants (sale by sample)*—Bermudez, Conrado; Cuadra, J. Guadalupe; Lopez, Sebastian; Marquez, Blas; Torres, José M.; Soto, Facundo. *Commission merchants*—Berea Hermanos; Espinosa, Diego; Eulogio, V.; Gomez, Tiburcio; Laredo, José M.; Lastre, José Mena; Llera, Justino; Minvielle, Juan; Peralta y Guevara; Regoyos, Julian; Roman, Vicente; Segura, Ricardo; Soto, Facundo; Vereá, Adolfo. *Dealers in hides*—Brando, Juan; Cerilla, E.; Mercadanti, Juan; Teilhe, Francisco. *Drugs*—Anaud, Viuda de; Bustamante, A.; Bustamante, José M.; Bustillos, J. E.; Carrillo,

Cartabuena Joaquin; Diaz, Juan; Espinosa, y Ca., José; Izaguirre, J. Manuel; Mendizabal y Cabresto, Miguel; Portas, Rafael; Rincon, José; Sanchez, Lorenzo; Talavera, Ismael; Valverde, J. Manuel.

Dry goods and notions—Alonso, Felipe; Amado, Pedro; Bringas, Diego; Bustillo, S.; Cuesta, Fernandez; Cuesta, José Fernandez; Escudero, Enrique; Flores, Viuda de; Fondevila y Ca., José; Garragori, P.; Gomez, Luz; Gross, Teofilo; Islas, Rafael; Mazon Hnos.; Rogna, Ricardo; Sigori y Ca.; Soto, Gomez; Ureta, Marcos; Ureta, Rufino; Villa y Aresti, Sotero; Vivanco, Esteban; Vivanco, Dionisio.

Engravers—Morgado, Vicente; Zenon, J.

Fancy goods—Alonso, Felipe; Bello y Ca., F. J.; Carrillo Hnos.; Fernandez, Casto; Guerrero, Josefa Acosta de; Liguori y Ca., Francisco; Rojina y Ca.

Flour mills—Flores, Francisco; Guevara, Luis; Guevara, N.; Mesa, Luis; Sanz, José; Soto, Francisco; Soto, Dolores S. de; Soto, Isidoro; Soto, Severino de la; Torre y Ca., Suc.

Furniture—Grosse, Teofilo; Lienert, Eduardo.

General merchandise—Argumedo, Carlos; Baturoni, Ramon; Bravo, José; Cross y Ca., Castillo; Espinosa, Diego; Mendizabal, N.; Morillo, Agustin; Naredo, José M.; Pimentel, Ramon; Penasco, J. M., Rodriguez, Manuel; Soto, Facundo; Tejada, Ambrosio; Valverde, Ramon; Victorino, Eulogio.

Groceries and provisions—Aguerrela, José; Aguilar, Pascual; Alvarado, Tomas; Alvarez, Agustin; Andrade, José; Arreguin, Primitivo; Baldivia, Ignacio; Campos, Francisco; Castillo, Timotea; Dominguez, José; Espinola, Máximo; Garces, José M.; García, Ramon; Gomez Cortes, Ismael; Hernandez, Lucio; Hernandez, Prudencio; Hernandez, Tiburcio; Ibarra, Joaquin; Jimenez, Antonio; Lopez, Pedro; Merodio, Pedro Diaz; Peralta, A.; Porras, Julian; Riquelme, Pedro; Rivera, Basilio; Rivera, Sabino; Rojino y Ca., Arcadio; Rojino y Ca., Ricardo; Rodriguez, Plutarco; Romero, Joaquin; Saldaña, Joaquin; Tejada, Manuel; Tentones y Ca.; Toledano, Angel; Valdivia, Ignacio; Vivanco, Antonio; Tello, Francisco T.

Hardware—Avila, José M.; Bello y Ca., F. J.; Blanco, Bonifacio; Brando, Juan; Carmona, Patricio; Carrillo, Hnos.; Islas, Rafael; Liguori y Ca., Francisco; Lopez, Epitacio; Mercadanti, Juan; Merino, Rafael; Menchaca, Juan; Ojeda, Encarnacion; Perez, Felipe; Teilhe, Francisco; Vega, José Sanchez.

Hatters—Beltran, José; Camarillo, Francisco.

House furnishing goods—Buendia, Luis; Mañon, Abraham; Rosete, Amado.

Iron and ironware—Carrillo, Borrego y Ca.;

Liguori y Ca., Francisco. *Lithographer*—Gonzalez, Juan O. *Lumber dealers*—Castillo, Antonio; Cortez, Maria Guadalupe; Mármol, Fabian del. *Machinery*—Fougeras, Pedro; Grosse, Teófilo; Hernandez, Miguel; Liguori y Ca., F.; Pimentel, L.; Vivanco y Estevez. *Merchants, wholesale (general merchandise)*—Aguilar, Juan; Barranco, Gabriel; Camarillo y Tellez; Fernandez, Castro; Jaramillo, Ismael; Mazon Hermanos; Soto, Isidoro; Vitorero, E. *Music store*—Oropeza, Alfredo. *Paper*—Escandon é hijos, Guadalupe A. de. *Photographers*—Castillo, Manuel; Diaz, Lucio. *Printing offices*—Aguilar, Juan C.; Franck, Pablo; Gonzalez, Juan; Rosete, Margarita. *Saddlery and harness*—Cerrillo, Miguel; Cueto, Ignacio; Martinez, Antonio; Perez, Manuel; Solis, Anastasio. *Sewing machines*—Islas, Ruperto. *Sugar merchants*—Bringas, José María; Gargollo y Parra; Guevara, M. *Undertaker*—Grosse, Teófilo. *Watches and jewelry*—Aranjo, Andrés A.; Mayor, José María; Palacios, Felix.

PACHUCA (State of Hidalgo)—*Agricultural implements*—Alvarez, José Reyes; Guridi y Giese; Maquivar y Ca. *Bankers*—Aguirre, Trinidad; Duarte y Ca., Julian Perez; Gomez, Adalberto; Jari, Jaime; Landero y Ca., J. de; Wells, Fargo & Co. *Booksellers*—Pastrana, Evaristo; El Instituto Literario; Zuverano, José. *Boots and shoes*—Badillo, Carmona de; Castelazo, Conrado; Corchado, Gumesindo; García, Lorenzo; García, Vicente; Guzman, Gertrudis; Hermosillo, Crisanta de; Hidalgo, S. de; Maldonado, Antonio; Maldonado, Pablo; Mugés, Trinidad; Ponce, Vicente; Rodriguez, Antonio; Soto, Librado; Zendejas, Pedro; Zepeda, Sostenes. *China and glassware*—Kahn y Hermanos, Felix. *Commission merchants*—Duarte y Ca., J. Perez; Hernandez, Alejandro (sale by sample). *Drug stores*—Contreras, Angel; Corral y Navarro; Guerrero, Felipe; Lescalle, Fernando; Moreno, Norberto; Montenegro, José. *Dry goods and notions*—Alfaro, Ramon; Bloch, Maurice; Bonavit Hnos.; Escudero, Fernando; Escudero hijo y Ca., Fernando; García, Alejandro; Gutierrez, Francisco; Julian Hermanos; Lambert y Garnier; Mercheyer Hermanos; Sangier y Ca., *Dry goods (cloths and tailoring)*—Aguilar, Mariano; Castro, José Martinez; Chavarria, Valentin; Escudero, Fernando; Gonzalez, Antonio; Imbert y Mauriso; Langier, Juan; Mecheyer Hermanos. *Fancy goods*—Bonavit Hermanos; Cacho y Ca.; “El Bazar;” Guridi y Giese;

Marquivar y Ca. *Flour merchants*—Garcia, Albino; Hernandez, Albino; Leon, Refugio. *Furniture*—Guerrero, J.; Hernandez, Felix L.; Herrera, Felix; Rivera, Gregorio. *Groceries and provisions*—Alvarez, Reyes; Boule, Viuda de Antonio; Cacho y Ca., Francisco; Cravioto, Manuel; Estrada, Felipe; Gonzalez, Angel; Gonzalez y Ca., J. Suc.; Marquivar y Ca.; Tafolla, Antonio; Urquijo, Gabriel. *Hardware*—Guridi y Giese; Islas, Vicente Ignacio; Marquivar y Ca. *Hatters*—Lira, Miguel; Vargas, Juan. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Andrade, Aurelia; Bonavit Hnos.; Cervantes, Luis; Gonzalez, Fernandez; Kahn Hermanos, Felix; Peña, Francisco; Reina, Vidal; Soria, Julian. *Lithographer*—Camacho, Refugio. *Lumber merchants*—Diaz, Rodriguez; Hidalgo, Mateo; Rosales, Francisco. *Paints and oils*—Garnica, Carlos P.; Islas, Ignacio; Nava, Justo Pastor; Robles, Antonio; Seguri, Luis. *Pianos, organs, etc.*—Aguillar, I.; Montenegro, I.; Rodriguez, M. *Printing offices*—Camacho, Refugio; Imprenta del Gobierno; Imprenta Económica; Pasco, Guillermo. *Saddlery and harness*—Carpintero, Roman; Espinola, Refugio; Lopez, Luis. *Sewing machines*—Kahn Hermanos, Felix.

PARRAS—(State of Coahuila)—*Agricultural implements*—König, Guillermo (viuda de); Sieber y Ca., C. *Bankers*—Behr, Juan; Madero y Ca., Manuel; Misa, Gonzalez; Yarto, José. *Boots and shoes*—Charles y Hermano, M.; Garcia, Anastasio; Talavera, Juan; *Carriage dealers*—Olvera y Hermano. *Commission merchant*—Behr, Juan. *Drugs*—Aguirre, Pedro; Martinez, Alfonso; Maynes, Eduardo; König, Guillermo (viuda de). *Dry goods*—Adame, Porfirio; Chapman, Fernando; Martinez, Martin; Misa, José Gonzalez. *Fancy goods*—Behr, Juan; König, Guillermo (viuda de); Maynez y Ca.; Sieber y Ca., C. *Furniture*—Sieber y Ca., C. *Groceries and provisions*—Behr, Juan; Chapman, Fernando; Martinez, Martin; Misa, José Gonzalez; Rojo, Remigio; Ruiz, Ernesto. *Joint stock company*—De Velasco y Ca., Ruiz. *Hatters*—Behr, Juan; Misa, José Gonzalez; Martinez, Martin. *Hardware*—Behr, Juan; König, Guillermo (viuda de); Sieber y Ca., C. *Music stores*—Behr, Juan; Prince de Maynez, Margarita. *Sewing machines*—Behr, Juan; König, Guillermo (viuda de).

PROGRESO (State of Yucatan)—*Banker*—Haro y Ca. *Boots and shoes*—Aguilar, Donato. *Commission merchants*—Acevedo, J.; An-

cona, N.; Barrera y Sandoval; Canton, Francisco; Diego y Ca., A.; Cano, Luis, F.; Marin, Nicoli y Ca.; Mena, Daniel P.; Novelo y Ca.; Regil y Vales. *Drugs*—Capetillo, Pedro; Marin, Rafael Perez. *Groceries and provisions*—Acevedo, Justo; Barrera, Alejandro; Barrera y Sandoval; Marin, Nicoli y Ca.; Molina y Ca., O.; Novelo y Ca., Luis F.; Ramos, Leon; Rivas Hnos; Sabido, Ignacio; Sierra, Clemente. *Importer of fancy goods, furniture, etc.*—Crasemann, Suc., J. *Printing office*—Moreno, Domingo Canton.

PUEBLA (State of Puebla)—*Acids and chemicals*—Ibañez y Lamarque; Mena, Manuel. *Agricultural implements*—Acedo é Hijos; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Sumner y Comp., John M.; Valdez, Dario. *Arms and ammunition*—Centurion, Manuel; Donaciano Leon; Donaciano, Ruiz; Dorenberg y Ca., J.; Glockner y Ca.; Morroquin, Manuel; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Banks and bankers*—Sucursal del Banco Nacional; Sucursal del Banco de Lóndres y México; Bauer y Ca.; Conde, Mannel; Contollen y Ca.; Fernachon, E.; Gavito é Hijo, F.; Gutierrez Palacios, Vicente; Hernandez, A.; Hidalgo, Vicente; Pacheco, Joaquin; Perez, Felix; Teruel, Carlos. *Booksellers and stationers*—Angulo, Alberto; Aspuru, Bernardino de; Barros, Manuel Espino; Baslois, Narciso; Báur, Carlos; Beguerisse, Enrique; Izaguirre, Lorenzo; Galindo y Bezarez, Manuel; Gallegos, Antonio; Lainé, Ramon; Lara, Pantaleon; Paz y Puente, Francisco; Senties, Francisco; Tagle, Carlos; Tagle, Mateo; Villegas, José María. *Boots and shoes*—Arce, Doroteo; Arnaud y Saller; Bello, Manuel; Baes, Guadalupe; Bueno, Angel R.; Corro, Isidro; Diaz, José de J.; Domecq, Pedro; Franco, Alejandro; Gomez, Alberto; Gomez, Nicolás; Gonzaga, Luis Ramirez; Lozano, Lúcio; Manzano, Hilario; Mateos, Luis C.; Ochoa, Rafael; Perez y Ca.; Perez, José Maria. *Carriages*—Angulo, Jose de J.; Brito, J. M.; Camacho, Cecilio; Delgado, Mariano; Golzarri, Eleuterio; Gutierrez, José M.; Pastor, Manuel; Rodriguez, Antonio; Valenzuela, Reyes. *China and glassware*—Bañuelos, Miguel; Cenobria, Fernandez y Ca.; Colombres, Eduardo; Dorenberg y Ca., J.; Fernandez, Mariano; Lopez, Francisco; Oropeza, José Maria; Palacios, Antonio; Peredo, Suarez; Rojos, Manuel; Romero, Hilario; Toguera, Miguel. *Church furnishings*—Cardoso, Vicente de P.; Haller y Glawatz. *Commission agents (sale by sample)*—Peemans y Marron; Salles, Arnaud; Sumner y Ca., John M.; Vazquez, Doroteo. *Commission*

merchants—Arrijoja, Adolfo; Arrijoja, Gustavo; Baur, Cárlos; Blanco, José; Calderon, Adolfo; Calderon, M. M.; Collado, José María; Daza, Manuel G.; Fernandez y Ca., Mariano; Franco, Ceferino; García, Teruel Luis; Garrido, Miguel; Gomez, J. María; Larrasilla, Rafael; Machorro, José de J.; Maldonado, Manuel; Manzano, Eduardo; Meza, Luis Bernardo; Mier, Antonio S.; Montiel, Miguel; Morales, Bernabé; Molina, Teófilo; Olavarrieta, J. M.; Ortíz, Borbollo; Perez, Salazar; Pineda, Andrés; Quintana, Carlos; Ramirez, Enrique; Rangel, Pablo; Rojano, Rafael; Rosales, José Librado; Sanchez, José María; San Martín, Marcelo; Serrano, Francisco; Thomas, Manuel; Thomas y Teran, M.; Turnbull, Guillermo; Vasquez, Dorotéo; Von der Beck y Ca.; Zambrano, José María; Zamora, Miguel; Zuñiga, Cárlos. *Druggists*—Audifred, María de J.; Arrijoja, Delfino; Arrijoja, Joaquin; Barrios, José M.; Barros, Cárlos E.; Bautista y Ca., Paulino; Beguerisse, Pedro; Beguerisse, Santiago; Botello y Ca.; Cal, Marcos; Campos, Luis; Carrasco, Vibiano; Castillo, Rómulo; Coriche, Guadalupe; Crespo, Luis; Diaz, Plácido B.; Encinas, Gregorio; Fernandez, Antonio; Gil, Antonio; Gomez, R.; Gonzalez, Pascual; Ibañez, J.; Ibañez y Lamarque, Joaquin; Inchauregui, Luis; Inchauregui, V.; Lamarque, G.; Maldonado, Manuel M.; Mariscal y Ca.; Moreno, M.; Rangel, Angel; Reinal, José; Rodriguez, Rafael; Rojano, Aguilar; Rojano, Nicolas; San Martín, M.; Suarez, Deodora; Torquero, J. *Dry goods*—Avenidaño, P. A.; Bello y Cabrera; Benitez y Hermanos; Benito y Ca., C.; Chaix, Pedro; Charles, Cárlos; Conde, Manuel; Diehl y Ca.; Garcia, P.; Gavito é Hijo; Guthiel y Ca.; Gutierrez y Palacios; Haller y Glawatz; Lions Hnos.; Lopez, A.; Lopez, Santos L.; Matienzo, Juan; Mora, Rafael; Ortiz y Hnos., Borpillo; Peon, Manuel; Perenz y Ca., Hernando; Perez, Felix; Quijano, Alberto; Rivero, Ignacio; Rosales, Antonio; Serrano, Francisco L.; Sevilla é Hijos, J. N.; Teruel, Cárlos; Velasco Hnos.; Villaret y Duttner; Watermeyer, German. *Engravers*—Herrera, Manuel; Nevé, Tomas. *Fancy goods and notions*—Arce, M.; Arrijoja, J. de; Arrijoja y Valverde, E.; Azla, B.; Benitez, Ricardo; Cardoso Hnos.; Chaiz Hnos.; Diehl y Ca.; Dorenberg y Ca., J.; Lyons y Ca.; Moreno y Ca. *Flour and corn mills*—Amaniscar, Francisco; Avalos, Aurelio; Baez y Ca., Cárlos; Benitez, Miguel; Benitez, Emilio; Conde, Francisco; Diaz, Francisco; Furlong, Tomas; Gavito é Hijo, Florencio; Gil, Hernandez; Gonzalez,

P. M.; Haquet, Juan; Islas, Laureano; Larre, Tomas; Latorre, Tomas; Leblanc, A.; Lopez, Clemente; Mauret Hnos.; Mier, Sebastian; Montiel, A.; Pardo, S.; Perez, Juan; Rofray, José; Rosa, Francisco de la; Teruel, M. García; Tuta, José de J.; Villegas, P.; Villegas, Eduardo; Zúñiga, Berges de. *Flour merchants*—Beyes, Trinidad; Calderon, Becerra Manuel; Calderon, Manuel Macias; Charles, Mariano; Diaz, Francisco; Lara, Pascual; Toquero, Miguel; Torija, Luis. *Foundries*—Acedo, Fausto; Esparragoza, Miguel; Lopez, Francisco; Marshall, Tomas; Rivera, José Diaz; Toquero, J. *Furniture*—Aguilar Hnos., J.; Aguilar, José M.; Alvarado, Gabriel; Arana, M. de la Luz; Arriaga, Joaquin; Baces, J. de L.; Baez, José; Bueno, José; Cano, Vicente; Castillo, Juan; Costo, José; Denetro, Francisco; Domingo, Anastasio; Dorenberg y Ca., J.; Fajardo, Miguel; Fernandez, Francisco; Gomez, Andrés; Gonzalez, Andrés; Guevara, Francisco; Guevara, J.; Guevara, J. de J.; Gutierrez, Santiago; Huesca, J.; Lara, Francisco; Leroux, Juan; Lopez, Albino; Manzano, José María; Martinez, A.; Medina, Guadalupe; Mendez, José M.; Pacheco, Claro; Pavon, Miguel; Ramos, Juan; Reyes, Francisco; Rio, Juan Pablo del; Rosano, Jorge; Rosano, Luis; Rosario, Jorge; Sanchez, Francisco; Sanchez, Ignacio; Sanchez, Rafael; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Valdes, Claudio. *Gas fixtures, lamps, etc.*—Bueno, José; Castillo, Juan; Fajardo, Miguel; Fernandez, Francisco; Lopez, Albino; Martinez, A.; Medina, Guadalupe; Mendez, José M.; Ramos, Juan; Reyes, Francisco. *Glass and crockery*—Bañuelos, Miguel; Fernandez, Cenobio; Fuentes, G. de M.; Oropeza, Mariano; Palacios, Miguel; Paluisee, Javier; Rojas, Manuel; Santillana, José de J.; Toquero, Miguel; Vanden Bussche y Ca. *Groceries and provisions*—Acevedo, Bernardo; Conde y Cosfo; Diaz, Manuel Pérez; García Hnos.; Hernandez, Viuda de; Linage, Pedro; Mendoza, Guillermo; Moreno y Hno., Rafael; Paz y Puente, Joaquin; Pereda, Casto; Ponce, José de J.; Quevedo Hnos.; Quintana, E.; Rubin, Eugenio Mier; Rubin, José Diaz; Rugerio, Rafael; Sanchez y Hno., F.; Valdez, Tomás; Valverde, Eduardo. *Hardware, cutlery and tools*—Blumenkron y Bravo; Charles, Carlos; García, Paz; Glockaer y Ca.; Guthiel y Ca.; Lopez, Antonio; Lopez, Francisco; Martinez, Manuel; Paz y Puente, Francisco; Rosales, Antonio; Ruiz, Miguel; Sommer Herrmann y Ca.; Traslosheros, Francisco. *Hatters*—Carcaño, Margarito; Esmenjaud y

Couttolene; Gonzalez, José Pellon; Gonzalez, José Ma. C. *Hides, wholesale*—Acho, R.; Arrijoja, Francisco; Barriga, Leonardo; Beiran, García; Domerge, Teresa; Gomez y Ca., Nicolas; Martinez, Bernabé; Montiel, José Maria; Turnbull, Strybos y Mora. *House furnishing goods*—Careaga, José Maria; Cisneros, Agustin; Cisneros, Rafael; Cueto, Manuel; Medina, J.; Reyes, Francisco. *Importers*—Baur, Carlos; Beguerisse, Enrique; Benito y Ca., C.; Dorenberg y Ca., J.; Droguería Universal; Faure y Ca., Agustin; Haller y Glawatz; Ibañez y Lamarque; Iñigo Hermanos; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Sumner & Co., John M. *Iron and ironware*—Lopez, Francisco; Rivera, José D. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Anzures, Rafael; Blumenkron, Bravo; Carretero, Francisco; Espinosa, Manuel; Gauthier, Julio; Glackner y Ca.; Guerrero é Hijo, Felix; Guerrero, J.; Herchman, Carlos; Jacobi, Rodolfo; Liar, José M.; Marroquin, Manuel; Mendivil y Ca.; Mora, José; Ochoa, José; Ochoa, Juan; Otañes, Rafael; Palacios, Miguel; Patiño, Eduardo; Pedraza y Hno.; Perret, Federico; Ramirez, Carlos; Rangel, Nestor; Ruiz, Feliciano; Ruiz, J.; Shiverer, Andrés; Soriano, Ignacio. *Lithographers*—Campomanes y Ca.; Gonzalez, Juan; Osorio, José M. *Lumber merchants*—Berkemburchs, Jorge; Fernandez, Francisco; Ferrer, Gabriel; Freyria, Enrique; Frieria, Eduardo; García, Eduardo; Ibarra, Fernando; Leon, Justo; Palafox, Teodoro; Pastor, Manuel; Traslosheros, Francisco. *Machinery*—Alatorre, Carlos B.; Gutheil y Ca.; Rosales y Doremberk; Valdes, Domingo. *Music stores*—Bueno, Benjamin R.; Dorenberg y Ca., J.; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Paints, oils, etc.*—Bueno, Benjamin R.; García, Paz; Hernandez, Francisco J.; Huerta, José M.; Lopez, José Andrés; Lozado, Luis del Carmen; Mayorga, Mariano; Morales, Francisco; Olivares, Carlos M.; Padilla, Cástulo; Padilla, Cayetano; Pavon é Hijos, A.; Paz y Puente, Francisco; Peralta, Ignacio; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Paper*—Lara, Manuel. *Photographers*—Barreal, José; Becerril, Lorenzo; Cabrera, Abraham; Del Monte Hnos.; Garcia, Benito; Lobato, Emilio G.; Martinez, Joaquin; Pacheco, J. *Pianos and organs*—Cuevas, José; Espinosa, D.; Gracidas, Felipe; Olmedo, Felix; Polo, Agustin; Romero, José M.; Velazquez, Francisco. *Printing offices*—Aларcon, Pedro; Angulo, Alberto; Bochler, Isidoro; Boctar, M.; Campomanes y Ca.; Corona, Miguel; Franco, José de J.; Gonzalez, J.; Imprenta del Colegio; Imprenta del Gobierno;

Imprenta del Hospicio; Lara, Benjamin; Macias, Ismael; Martinez, Joaquin; Moneda, Ignacio; Neve, Tomás; Ortiz, Dario; Osorio, José M.; Pastor, Miguel; Pita, Joaquin; Romero, Isidro; Ruiz, Francisco. *Saddlery and harness*—Coeto, Manuel; Dovantes, Antonio; Franco, Herlindo; Juarez, Juan José; Lopez, Estéban; Medina, José M.; Sanchez, Ignacio; Tellez y Hermano, E.; Turnbull, Alberto M. *Sewing machines*—Anzures, Rafael; Clokner y Centurion; Corn y Ca., Guillermo; Gutheil y Ca., Agustin; Lopez, Antonio; Marroquin, Manuel; Rosales, Antonio; Sommer, Herrmann y Compañía; Voiers y Compañía, S. H. *Silk goods*—“El Hilo de Oro;” “La Parisiense;” “La Violeta;” Luna, J. M. Ramos; “Paraguería Francesca;” Reyes, Eugenio. *Silversmiths*—Antigua Platería Alvarez: Guerrero, Felix; Guerrero, J.; Patiño, A.; Patiño, Eduardo; Ruiz, Agustin. *Tailoring establishments*—“Bella Jardinera;” Cortez, Vicente; “El Surtidor;” Lara, Jose; Marquez y Hno., P.; Pinero, Manuel. *Sugar merchants*—Colosia, M.; Illescas, Rafael; Marron y Ca.; Zamora, R. *Undertaker*—Rio. Juan Pablo del. *Upholstery, carpets, etc.*—Guevara, José de J.; Pacheco, Claro.

QUERÉTARO (State of Querétaro)—*Agricultural implements*—Gonzalez y Ca.; Plagemann, Ricardo J. *Arms and ammunition*—Plagemann, Ricardo J.; Viuda é hijos de Solorio. *Banks and bankers*—Agencia del “Banco Nacional;” Arias, Andrés G.; MacGregor, L. R.; Monfort, Sinesio, Sucursal del “Banco de Lóndres y México;” Ugalde, Baltasar R. *Booksellers and stationers*—Chavez, Suc.; Gonzalez y Ca.; Gonzalez, José; Ibarra, Guadalupe; Parres, José; Plagemann, Ricardo J. *Boots and shoes*—Balandra, Ignacio; Diaz, Hilarion; Dominguez, Alberto; Galan, Cenobio; Gomez, Eulalio; Moreno, Casimiro; Muñoz, Manuel; Saldaña, Antonio. *Carriages*—Leon, Benito; Leon, Eulalio D.; Ramos, Benigno; Trejo, Alejandro. *China and glassware*—Alday, Manuel; Arias, Andrés G.; Gonzalo, Antonio; Desidero y Ca., Rosendis; Loyola, Antonio; Loyola, Ramon; Mendez, José M.; Rivera, José M. *Clothing*—Arnaud y Martel; Irdrac, Teófilo; Marcel, Dionisio; Mayrant y Richaud; Mendez é Hijos. *Commission merchants*—Arias, Andrés G.; Arnaud, Agustin; Contreras, Luis G.; Rivera, José M.; Trejo, Pablo; Ugalde, Baltasar R. *Drugs*—Aguirre, José; Arnulfo, Miguel; Carmona, Juan; Carrillo, Gabriel; Cobo,

Manuel; Diaz, Aurelio; Gonzalez y Ca.; Guerrero y Hno., Alberto; Jauregui, F. de; Makonik, Pedro; Marroquin, F.; Rodriguez, Francisco; Rodriguez, Ramon; Ruiz, Aurelio; Septien y Montañó; Velasco, José; Vera, Esteban. *Dry goods*—Arnaud, Agustin; Balboa, Francisco; Córdova y Hno., J.; Maciel, Dionisio; Martin y Ca., Arturo V.; Ruiz y Campos. *Engravers*—Balvanera, Teodoro; Espinosa, José M.; Lámbarri y Ca., M.; Lira, Silvestre. *Fancy goods*—Aguilar, Demetrio; Olvera, Fernando; Plagemann, Ricardo J.; Rivera, José M.; Rosas, Antonio; Vargas, Gregorio; Viuda é Hijos de Solorio; Viuda de Rea. *Furniture*—Arias, Andrés G.; Carmona, Santiago; Gonzalez, José; Plagemann, Ricardo J. *Groceries and provisions*—Arias, Andrés G.; Camacho, Benito; Galeana, Ignacio; Gorraes, Ventura; Loyola, Antonio; Resendez y Ca., Desiderio. *Hardware*—Aguilar, Demetrio; Gonzalez y Ca., José; Plagemann, Ricardo J. *Hatters*—Corona, Francisco; Corona, Pedro; Franco, Juan; Vasquez, Feliciano. *Iron and ironware*—Arias, Andrés G.; Plagemann, Ricardo J.; Ugalde, Baltasar R. *Jewelers*—Borja, Adolfo; Monfort, Sinesio; Sinrob, Emiliano. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Esparza, Cárlos; Manilla, Nemesio; Monfort, Sinesio; Pereira, Pedro; Richarte, Julian; Sinrob, Emiliano; Vasquez, Rafael. *Lithographers*—Lámbarri y Ca., Miguel M. *Music stores*—Gonzalez y Ca.; Rivera, José M. *Paints, oils, etc.*—Aguilar, Demetrio; Gonzalez y Ca.; Plagemann, Ricardo J.; Reyes, Sévilla. *Paper*—Bremer, Cárlos. *Perfumery*—Alday, Manuel; Arnaud y Eartel; Bastida, Vicente; Mendez, José M.; Olivera, Melchor; Rivera, José M.; Torres, Nicolas. *Photographers*—Balvanera, Teodoro; Flores, Ignacio Muñoz; Gomez, Benigno; Ruiz, Antonio. *Printing offices*—Frias y Soto, Luciano; Gonzalez y Ca.; Lámbarri y Ca., Miguel M. *Pianos and organs*—Arcos, M.; Mendoza, Trinidad; Mosquera, Manuel; Romillo, Miguel. *Saddlery and harness*—García, Felipe; Hernandez, S.; Molino, Manuel del; Perez, Antonio D. *Silk goods*—Monfort, Dolores F. de; Rea, Porfiria. *Silversmiths*—Alfaro, J.; Barbosa y Hno., Agustin; Barrera, Evaristo; Gonzalez, J.; Muñoz, Hermenegildo; Ojeda, Juan; Serrano, J.; Vega, José. *Upholstery, carpets, etc.*—Gonzalez, J.; Sarrundo, Manuel.

ROSARIO (State of Sinaloa)—*Dry goods*—Alduneda, Raymundo; Guemes Hermanos; Regenstein, Juan; Zasueta, Angel P. *Grocer-*

ies—Navarete, Angel; Patiño y Nuñez; Sotomayor, Martin; Tellina, Francisco; Valdez, Jesus O. *Drugs*—Espinosa y Ca.; Ibarra Carlos; Rivers, Carlos. *Boots and shoes*—Ley Son. *Hats*—Ymaña, Francisco.

SALAMANCA (State of Guanajuato)—*Bankers*—Calzada, Altagrafia; Martinez, Asuncion. *Boots and shoes*—Hernandez, German; Mares, Juan; Nuñez, Serapio; Ramirez, Serapio; Rivera, Atanasio. *Clothing and tailoring*—García, Marcos; Rangel, Aniceto; Santana y Medina. *Commission merchants*—Domezain, Ismael; Flores, E.; García, J.; Ochoa, S.; Portúsae, Manuel. *Dry goods*—Casillas, Valentin; Flores, Eduardo. *Flour mills*—Alvarez, J.; Garcidueñas, Apolonio. *Groceries and provisions*—Domenzain y Ca., Ismael; Zarandona, Domingo. *Hatter*—Oviedo, Valentin. *Kid glove factories*—Aboytes, Manuel; Andaluz, José M.; Campos, Miguel; Freyre, Luis; Gomez, Modesto; Vidal, Antonio. *Manufacturers brass bedsteads*—Vargas, Mauro. *Photographers*—Roa, Luciano; Villanueva, Refugio. *Printing offices*—Aboites, Manuel; Domenzain y Ca., Ismael. *Sewing machines*—Romano, J. Alva; Stecately, Francisco. *Silversmiths*—Blanco, J.; García, Julio; Olivarez, Cirilo.

SALTILLO (State of Coahuila)—*Agricultural implements*—Hayes, Juan; Sieber y Ca., Clemente. *Arms and ammunition*—Sieber y Ca., Clemente. *Banks and bankers*—Sucursal del Banco Nacional; Purcell, Guillermo; Soto, Bernardo. *Booksellers and stationers*—Bouret, C.; Farga, Antonio; Fuente, Antonio de la; Sieber y Ca., Clemente. *Boots and shoes*—Aguirre, Antonio; García, Juan; Martinez y Ca., Ramon; Molina, Ascencio; Regalado, Toribio; Salinas, Felix; Sanchez, Juan; Valdez, Florencio; Valdez, Porfirio; Valle Antonio del. *Commission merchants*—Lopez Hnos.; Martinez y Woessner; Sieber y Ca., C. *Drugs*—Barreda, Mauricio G.; Carothers, J. D.; Figueroa, José I.; Fuente, Sostenes de la; Hernandez, Hilario; Peña, F. de; Rodriguez, J.; Warremosch, M. *Dry goods*—Mazo Hnos.; Negrete, José; Signoret y Groués; Soto, Bernardo; Volpe, Donato. *Fancy goods*—Hayes, Juan; Sieber y Ca., C. *Flour merchants*—Arispe y Ramos, Francisco; Flores, Gabriel; Purcell, Guillermo; Valdez, Juan. *Flour mills*—Arispe y Ramos, Francisco; Barousse, Lezin; Flores, Gabriel; Leon y Aragon, Ramon de. *Furniture*—Blumenthal y Cordt; Sieber y Ca., C. *Groceries and provisions*—Aguirre, Carlos; Calzada, Eusebio; Desommes

y Ca., H. V.; Garza, Marcelino; Martinez, Anastasio; Negrete, José; Purcell, Guillermo; Ramos, J. M.; Rodriguez, Dámaso; Soto, Bernardo. *Hardware and tools*—Berlanga, A.; Cardenas, José; Hayes, Juan; Hernandez, Timoteo; Moya, Eusebio; Muarras, Francisco; Mújica, Manuel; Ortiz, Tranquilino; Sieber y Ca., C.; Valverde, Antonio. *Hatters*—Hesselbart, Carlos; Palafox, Angel; Signoret y Groués. *House furnishing goods*—Aguirre, J.; Alvarado, Juan; Cenicero, Gerónimo; Charles, Simon; Ortiz, Felipe; Rodriguez, Damosa; Salinas, Felix María. *Iron and ironware*—Hayes, J.; Sieber y Ca., C. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Camacho, Carlos; Castillo, Juan; Flores, Carlos; Peña, Rosa; Sieber y Ca., C.; Urbina, Ventura. *Lumber dealers*—Ancira, J. M. Martinez; Garcia, Marcelino; Lopez, Pablo A. *Paints, oils, etc.*—Martinez é Hijos, Angel; Sieber y Ca., C. *Photographers*—Vazquez Hnos.; Zertuche, Ruben. *Pianos and organs*—Medrano, Casimiro; Villanueva y Francesconi. *Printing offices*—Cardenas, Mariano; Fernandez, Severo; Fuentes, Francisco G.; Peña, Simon de la. *Sewing machines*—Blumenthal, E.; Hayes, Juan; Mazo Hnos. *Tailoring establishments*—Dávila, Juan; Lopez, Antonio; Martinez, Luciano. *Woods*—Martinez y Woessner.

SALVATIERRA (State of Guanajuato)—*Booksellers and stationers*—Fuente, Juan de la; Rivera, Francisco L.; Martinez, Zacarías. *Boots and shoes*—Barajas, J.; Gonzalez, Francisco; Hernandez, Ignacio. *Carriages*—Coria, J. *Clothing, hats, etc.*—Bolaños, J.; Carrera, Hilario H.; Escobedo, Leandro; Fabre, Adolfo; Lira, Lucas; Miranda, Máximo; Nieto, Rafael. *Commission merchants*—Arias, J.; Capetillo, Casildo; Estrada, Primitivo; Mendez, Luis G.; Ramirez, Encarnacion; Saldaña y Ca., J. *Drugs*—Anaya, Luis; Ceballos, Antonio; Espinosa, Manuel; Gomez, Alberto; Martinez, Ismael; Moreno y Ca., José Leal; Ruiz, Ramon; Sanchez, Trinidad; Teliberto, Benito S. *Dry goods*—Carrera y Hnos., Hilario; Fabre, Adolfo; Mújica, German. *Flour merchants*—Argumedo, Juan D.; Scanlan, Santiago. *Flour mills*—Argumedo, Juan D.; Llamosa, Francisco. *Groceries and provisions*—Gomez, Alberto; Guzman, Francisco; Martinez, Zacarías; Nieto, Rafael; Páramo, Francisco; Rodriguez, Francisco; Sancen, Remigio; Soto, J. *Hardware and house furnishing goods*—Avilés, José; Balandra, Eugenio; Biskamp, Ernesto; Guisa, José M.; Vargas, Bernabé. *Hatter*—Reyes, Pe-

dro. *Jewelry*—Coria, Pascual; Guisa, Pascual; Reyes, Antonio. *Lumber dealers*—Aragon, Vicente; Esparza, Juliano; Miranda, Máximo. *Manufacturer brass bedsteads*—Figueroa, J. *Mills*—Argumedo, Juan D.; Ayala, Luis; Campos, Francisco; Maldonado, Manuel; Scanlan, Santiago; Soriano, Aniceto; Soto, J. *Printing offices*—Balandra, Francisco; Ruiz, Timoteo. *Sewing machines*—Moreno y Ca., J. Leal; Rivera, G. M.; Romano, Alva.

SAN BLAS (Territory of Tepic)—*Bankers*—Barron, Forbes & Co.; Delins y Ca.; Lanzagorta Hnos. *Boots and shoes*—Casillas, Modesto; Hernandez, José García. *Commission merchants*—Delius y Ca.; Garrido, Liborio; Horsten, Otto von; Lanzagorta Hnos. *Drugs*—Flores, B. H.; Martinez, B. L.; Romo, José M. *Dry goods*—Horsten, Otto von; Lanzagorta Hnos. *Fancy goods*—Horsten, Otto von. *Groceries and provisions*—Aguirre, Manuel; Bejarano, Juan; Delius y Ca.; Fierros, B.; Lanzagorta Hnos.; Lorenzano, E.; Najjar, A.; Ortiz, P.; Uribe, F.; Velazquez, B. *Importers and exporters*—Barron, Forbes & Co.; Delius y Ca.; Menchaca Bros. *Saddlery and harness*—Rios, Felix J. *Sewing machines*—Delins y Ca.; Horsten, Otto von; Lanzagorta Hnos. *Tailor (merchant)*—García, Zacarias.

SAN CRISTOBAL LAS CASAS (State of Chiapas)—*Bank*—Banco Nacional (agent W. Paniagua). *Boots and shoes*—Kramsky, Vicente; Mendez, Tránsito; Tobilla, Secundino. *Commission merchants (sale by sample)*—Dorantes, Jimenez y Ca.; López, Donaciano. *Drugs*—Paniagua, Wenceslao; Pineda y Rodriguez; Ramos, Teófilo. *Dry goods*—Balboa, Angel; Bonifaz, Fernanda; Farrera, Vicente; Lazos, Augusto; Molinari, Angel; Paniagna, Wenceslao; Ruiz, José M.; Ruiz, Tirso; Zapata, Francisco; Zavaleta, Ezequiel. *Engraver*—Ruiz, Mariano N. *Fancy goods*—Trujillo, Celso. *Groceries and provisions*—Bolaños, Francisco Ortiz; Dominguez, Adolfo; Farrera, Vicente; Paniagua, Wenceslao. *Photographer*—Zepeda, Buenaventura. *Printing offices*—Flores, Novato; Imprenta del Gobierno; Pineda, Vicente; Salazar, Carlos. *Saddlery and harness*—Roman, J.; Ruiz, Fernando. *Silversmiths*—Molina, Celso; Ruiz, Abraham; Ruiz, Nicasio. *Tailors (merchants)*—Aguilar, Manuel; Ramos, Hermelindo; Ramos, Primitivo. *Watchmaker*—Ruiz, Mariano.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA (State of Tabasco)—*Arms and ammunition*—

Cahero, Manuel. *Bankers*—Berreteaga y Ca., M.; Bulnes Hnos.; Jamet y Sastre; Lamadrid, Tomas G.; Serralta, Salvador. *Books and stationery*—Graham, José M. *Commission merchants*—Bulnes Hnos.; Merino, José M.; Rosas, Justo; Suarez Hnos. *Drugs*—Ponz, Manuel; Serralta, Salvador. *Dry goods*—Arteach y Peral; Azuela, Manuel; Benito y Ca., G.; Berreteaga y Ca., M.; Bueno, Victor; Cué, Hermógenes; Forteza y Ca.; Heeres, José Fernandez; Lamadrid, Tomás G.; Lopez, Becerra y Ca.; Madrazo, Felipe; Pastor y Rodriguez; Ripoll y Ca., M.; Romano y Ca., Suc.; Trueba, José G.; Villaveitia, Ramon. *Engraver*—Diaz, José Sanchez. *Fancy goods*—Diaz, Isidoro M. *Furniture*—Merino, Froilán. *Groceries and provisions*—Benito y Ca., G.; Berreteaga y Ca., M.; Knapp y Ca., E.; Lopez, Becerra y Ca.; Pastor y Rodriguez; Repoll y Ca., M.; Roman y Ca., Suc. *Hardware*—Diez, Isidoro M. *Hatters*—Galindo, Antonio; Nieto, Francisco Morgado. *Music store*—Kildsen, Guillermo. *Photographs*—Flor, Manuel de la. *Printing offices*—Avalos, José M.; Castillo, Amado Hernandez; Imprenta del Gobierno; Trujillo, Juan S. *Watchmakers*—Hunter, David; Sanchez, Eulogio; Serrano, A.

SAN JUAN DE GUADALUPE (State of Durango)—*Agricultural implements*—Rodriguez, Felipe; Saldaña, Bernardo. *Boots and shoes*—Aguayo, Atilano; Martinez, Florentino. *Commission merchant*—Puga, Francisco E. *Drugs*—Aspilcueta, Guillermo; Goitia, José B. *Dry goods*—Aguayo, Atilano; Botello, Buenaventura; Delgado Hermanos; Garcia, Nicanor; Mireles, Eduardo; Ortiz, Agustin; Puga, Francisco E.; Ramirez, Gerónimo; Rodarte, Cástulo; Rodriguez, Felipe; Saldaña, Bernardo. *Fancy goods*—Rodarte, Cástulo. *Flour mills*—Rodriguez, Felipe; Saldaña, Bernardo. *Groceries and provisions*—Puga, Francisco E.; Rodriguez, Felipe; Saldaña, Bernardo. *Merchant tailors*—Agüero, Bonifacio; Esquivel, Desiderio; Gonzalez, Apolonio; Martinez, Florentino. *Sewing machines*—Puga, Francisco E. *Silversmith*—Velazquez, Severiano.

SAN JUAN DE LOS LAGOS (State of Jalisco)—*Agricultural implements*—Perez, Francisco Jiménez. *Books and stationery*—Gonzalez, Francisco de P.; Romo, Rosa. *Boots and shoes*—Alba, J. de; Perez, Pablo; Ruiz, Ascencio; Torre, C. de la. *Carriage dealers*—Jimenez, Modesto; Martin, Fidel. *Commission merchants*—Galindo, Espiridion; Gonzalez, Tirso; Martin, José; Torre, Cecilio de la.

Drugs—Gallardo, Eligio; Montero, Cosme. *Engravers*—Segoviano, Martin. *Fancy goods*—Martin, Juan N. *Furniture*—Torre, Felix de la; Torre, Ramon de la. *Groceries and provisions*—Ornelas, Domingo. *Hatters*—Sanchez, Arcadio; Segoviano, Martin. *Lithographer*—Martin, José. *Manufacturers brass bedsteads*—Anda, Ignacio de; Rodriguez, Antonio; Rodriguez, Juan. *Merchant tailors*—Alba, Rutilo de; Flores, Miguel; Gonzalez, Manuel; Martin, Melquiades; Ramos, Pragedio; Reynoso, Eliseo G. *Music stores*—Leon, Manuel de; Rodriguez, Isidoro. *Photographers*—Gonzalez, Francisco de P.; Hermosillo, Francisco. *Printing offices*—Martin, José; Tortolero, José. *Saddlery and harness*—Diaz, Eutimio; Perez, Pastor. *Sewing machines*—Martin, José. *Silversmiths*—Alba, Eduardo de; Avila, Reyes; Flores, Severo; Gonzalez, Cruz; Leon, Benjamin de.; Sanchez, Eduardo.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO (State of Querétaro)—*China and glassware*—Basurto, Pascual. *Commission merchants*—Fernandez y Gutierrez; Sanchez, Felipe; Ugalde, A.; Ugalde, Ignacio V. *Drugs*—Covarrubias, Léon; Macias, Juan.; Olloqui, Agustin R.; Ugalde, Amador E. *Dry goods*—Escobar, J. Hurtado; Hurtado, Juan; Ugalde, Alberto; Ugalde, Ignacio V. *Fancy goods*—Hernandez, Pablo; Hurtado, Juan. *Flour mills*—Cañizo, Manuel; Dorantes, Teófilo; Torre, Manuel de la. *Groceries and provisions*—Guadarrama, Guadalupe; Ruiz, Joaquin; Ugalde, Bernabé. *Hatter*—Contreras, Manuel. *Iron and ironware*—Ugalde, Bernabé. *Merchant tailor*—Garrido, Ignacio. *Paints and oils*.—Ugalde, Bernabé—*Printing office*—Ugalde, Bernabé. *Sewing machines*—Garrido, Ignacio.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ (State of San Luis Potosí)—*Agricultural implements, arms and ammunition*—Clemente, Hermosillo; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Saenger, Fernando; Silva, Nemesio; Storck y Grumbrecht; Torres, Juan. *Banks*—Sucursal del "Banco de Lóndres y México;" Sucursal del "Banco Nacional." *Bankers*—Bahsen y Ca., J. H.; Larrache y Ca., Suc.; Meade y Hnos., Federico J.; Soberon, Matías Hernandez. *Booksellers*—Cabrera, Antonio; Esquivel y Ca., M.; Kaiser, Juan; Parres, Ramon F.; Vasquez, Francisco. *Boots and shoes*—Arochi, Eduardo; Borrego, Viuda de; Coca, Luis; Córdova, Juan; Esparza, Francisco; Izquierdo, Felipe; Lopez, José G.; Reyes, Manuel; Romero, Pomposo; Santillana, A. *Carriage dealers*—Rios, Casimiro de los; Tena, Hilario. *China and glass-*

ware—Aguirre y Ca., Luis; Deliz, Santiago; Gedovius, German; Gonzalez, Felipe; Gutheil y Ca., Agustin; Manrique, H. de Lara; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Reyes, Antonio; Storek y Grumbrecht.

Commission merchants—Camacho, Francisco; Cerda, Margarito Lopez de la; Gómez, Macedonio; Lasker, Julio; Meade y Hnos., Federico J.; Pitman y Ca.; Rodriguez y Rodriguez.

Copper goods—Bueno, Domiügo; Mejía, Juan; Vazquez, Ramon.

Drugs—Alcocer, Anastasio; Baquero y Ca.; Crespo, Luis G.; Droguería Universal; Goribar, Juan I. Garcia; Hermosillo, Mariano; Limon, Francisco; Lopez, Antonio; Muñoz y Fonegra; Olmedo, Estéban; Outanon, N.; Paez, Rafaél; Rodriguez y Ca.; Valdez, José; Villaseñor, J. M.

Dry goods—Abascal y Ca., Pedro; Anda y Villalobos; Brieua, Gregorio; Caire, Michel y Ca.; Casanueva y Ca.; Diaz de Leon, José; Franck y Ca., M.; Lozano, Antonio; Muriedas y Ca., Rivero y Liaño; Sígnolet y Ca.; Valle, García y Ca.

Engravers—Cenachillo, Pedro; Hidalgo, Juan; Muñoz, Ramon.

Fancy goods—Aguirre y Ca., Luis; Amado, Molino; Gedovius y Ca.; Gonzalez, Felipe N.; Gonzalez, Nestor; Pedroza, Francisco; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Puente, Homobono; Saenger, Fernando; Salinas, Andres; Storek y Grumbrecht.

Flour merchants—Alcocer, Anastasio; Bustamante, Domingo; Davilla, Julio; Goribar, Francisco; Meade y Hermano, G.; Otahegui, José M.; Othon, Manuel; Parra, Cayetano.

Flour mills—Farias, Agustin; Goribar, Juan; Muriedas y Ca.; Villalba y Navezo.

Furniture—Aguirre y Ca., Luis; Gedovius y Ca.; Heredia, Manuel; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Schrader é Hijo, J. H.; Storek y Grumbrecht; Weber, Pedro.

Foundries—Schrader é Hijo, J. M.; Villalba y Navezo.

Groceries and provisions—Alba, Celedonio; Arrieta, Tranquilino; Cantolla y Ca.; Cerda, Margarito Lopez de la; Chavez, Juan; Delgado, Feliciano; Delius, Suc., Santiago; Felipe, Vicente; Galindo, José; Galvan, Onofre; Hermosillo, José; Herrera y Ca.; Higinio, Alonso; Lara, Suc., H. Manrique de; Lazcoz y Ca., Francisco; Llaca y Ca., Enrique; Márquez y Ca.; Mora, Juan; Nieto, Hilario; Olavarría T. Ca.; Pedroza, Valentin; Rangel, Apolonio; Reyes, Antonio J.; Reyes, L.; Salas, Joaquin B.; Socasa y Ca.

Hardware—Aguirre y Ca., Luis; Elcoro y Ca., Valentin; Gedovius y Ca.; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Sänger, Fernando; Storek y Grumbrecht.

Hatters—Campos, J. Lorenzo; Gomez, Manuel; Lózano, Antonio; Marquez, Guadalupe; Noriega y Tejo; Quintas,

Benito; Sanchez y Ca. *Importers*—Aguirre y Ca., Luis; Bahnsen y Ca., J. H.; Caire, Michel y Ca.; Droguería Universal; Facon, Constant, Suc.; Franck y Ca., M.; Muriedas y Ca.; Norwood, José; Philipp y Compañía., Max A.; Rodriguez y Compañía, Rafael; Sanchez y Compañía; Signoret y Compañía, Storck y Grumbrecht; Valle, García y Compañía. *Iron and ironware*—Aguirre y Ca., Luis; Droguería Universal; Elcoro y Ca., Valentin; Meade y Hnos., Federico J.; Saenger, Fernando; Storck y Grumbrecht; Valladolid, Francisco. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Guerrero, Demetrio; Herfter, Ernesto; Landereche, Juan; Martinez, Ramon; Philipp y Ca., Max A.; Storck y Grumbrecht; Tosgobbi, Francisco; Vildosola, Francisco. *Lithographers*—Cabrera, Antonio; Esquivel y Ca.; Kaiser, Juan; Parres, Ramon F.; Vazquez, Francisco. *Merchandise, imported and domestic*—Alcocer, Anastasio; Aristi y Ca.; Bahnsen y Ca., J. H.; Barrenechea Hnos.; Cabrera, Emigidio; Caire, Michel y Ca.; Campos, Agapito; Cerda, Margarito Lopez de la; Cervantes, Antonio E.; Dosal, Ramon; García, J.; Gonzalez, Dario; Goribar, Juan I. García; Hermosillo, Clemente; Ipiña, Encarnacion; Lavin, Emetrio; Meade y Hnos., Federico J.; Othon, Ramon; Pitman y Ca.; Soberon, Matías H.; Varona y Ca. *Merchant tailors*—Dávila, M.; Facon, Constant, Suc.; Franck y Ca., M.; García, Pascual; Guerrero, Francisco; Perez, Julian. *Music stores*—Aguirre y Ca, Luis; Kaiser, Juan; Philipp y Ca., Max A. *Opticians*—Grunstein, F. *Paints and oils*—Montante, Arilleta; Montante y Nieto. *Petroleum*—Meade y Hnos., Federico J.; "Waters Pierce Oil Co." *Photographers*—Barraza, A.; Clausnitzer, Carlos; Pedroza, Eugenio; Serratos y Ca., A. *Printing offices*—Barbosa, Ricardo; Dávalos, Carlos; Esquivel y Ca.; Faustino, Leija; Imprenta de la Escuela Industrial Militar; Imprenta de El Estandarte. *Sewing machines*—Bush y Ca., C. M.; Sanger, Fernando; Weinburg, D. *Tinware*—Alanis, Silvestre; Arzueta, Angel; Castañeda, D. *Upholstery and carpets*—Gedovius y Ca.

SAYULA (State of Jalisco)—*Agricultural implements*—Preciado, Paulino; Vizcayno y Larios. *Arms and ammunition*—Vazquez, Pablo; *Boots and shoes*—Cortez, Silvestre; Ramos, Policarpo. *Carriage dealers*—Larios, Benigno. *Drugs*—Cisneros, José; Duran, Alberto; Mourett, Juan O. *Furniture dealers and manufacturers*—Alcaraz, Epitacio; Figueroa, Pascual. *Groceries and provisions*

—Aguilar, Clemente; Aguilar, Graciano; Aguilar, José L; Cisneros y Hermano; Cisneros, José Antonio; Fuente, Francisce de la; Fuente, Miguel W. de la; Fuentes, Pablo; Gil, Manuel Robles; Juan y Torre, A; Preciado, Paulino; Torres y Ca., Rafael; Vazquez, Vicente N; Vizcayno y Larios. *Ironware dealers and manufacturers*—Preciado, Paulino; Vizcayno y Larios.

TAMPICO (State of Tamaulipas)—*Banks and bankers*—Banco de Lóndres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional; Schutz, Federico; F. *Carriage dealers*—Aretia, Antonio; Morales, Manuel. *Commission merchants*—Basadre, Gregorio Cortina; Cruz y Amorevieta; Dominguez y Ca.; Jolly y Ca., Eduardo L.; Lastra y Ca., Diego de la; Madraza, Juan; Prom, Juan; Schutz, Federico F.; Stussy, F.; Trópaza Hnos.; Ugarte Hnos. *Drugs*—Gonzalez, Felipe; Omar, Herederos de P. G.; Solórzano, Juan B. *Dry goods*—Caloca y Ca., S.; Cruz y Amorevieta; Lastra y Ca., D. de la; Lopez y Rodriguez; Reynaud Hermanos; Ugarte Hermanos. *Fancy goods*—Borde Hermanos; Borde, J. F.; Dauban, Eugenio; Peredo, Francisco. *Groceries and provisions*—Barrios, Pantaleon; Castillo, Macario; Dominguez y Ca., A.; Grillo, Simon Torres; Madraza, Juan; Rodriguez y Ca., Bartolo; Saunders, Santiago; Stussy, Federico; Tessada, Enrique; Trueba, Domingo; Velez, Miguel. *Hardware*—Borde Hermanos; Borde, J. F.; Dauban, Eugenio; Peredo, Francisco. *Hatters*—Cruzado, Eduardo; Nájera, Luis G. *Printing offices*—García, Francisco G.; Garza, J. de la; Segura, Cárlos B. *Silversmiths*—Gauban, Cárlos; Gauban, N. B.; Rojas, Cliserio; Vargas, Miguel. *Watchmakers*—Cabieres, Ismael; Rojas, Cliserio. *Woods*—Campo, Nicolas del; Saunders, Santiago.

TEHUACAN (State of Puebla)—*Carriage dealers*—Castañon, Juven-
tino; Rosete, Joaquin. *China and glassware*—Cacho, Samuel; Maillé y Ca., Emilio. *Commission merchants*—Aldama, Leandro; Gamez, Severiano; Loyo, Gerónimo Arandia; Puente, Ignacio de la. *Drugs*—Amezcuca y Orduña; Ariza, Vicente; Lince, Antonio E.; Montañón Juan B. *Dry goods*—García, Vicente P.; Gaymard y Spitatur; Martinez, J. de J.; Pastor, José; Puente, Ramon de la. *Engraver*—Gonzalez, Miguel. *Fancy goods*—Cacho, Samuel; Garcia Heras, Cárlos; Maillé y Ca., Emilio. *Flour mills*—Cacho, Agustin; Ceballos, Juan Diaz; Gonzalez, Daniel; Rocamoro, Viuda de. *Groceries and provisions*—Espinosa Hnos., L. M.; Martinez y Ca., R.;

Macedo Hnos., R.; Puente, Fernando de la; Rocamoro, Viuda de. *Hardware*—Bermudez é Hijo, José; Garcia Heras, Carlos. *Hatter*—Martinez, José de J. *Photographer*—Vidal, Manuel. *Printing office*—Nolasco, Agustin. *Silversmiths*—Olivier, Próspero; Solis, José de J.

TEPIC (Territory of Tepic)—*Bankers*—Aguirre y Ca., Juan A. de; Barron, Forbes y Ca.; Delius y Meyer; Menchaca Hnos. *Booksellers and stationers*—Bouret, Suc.; Ocegueda, J. Emilio; Retes, J. M. *Commission merchants*—Andrade, J.; Delius y Meyer; Herrera, José Luis; Menchaca Hnos.; Sierra, Manuel. *Drugs*—Fenelon y Ca., Carlos; Gonzalez, Gerónimo, Suc.; Guzman, Francisco; Retes, Benjamin D.; Virgen, Fernando Gomez. *Dry goods*—Anaya, Francisco; Andrade, J.; Anguiano, Daniel M.; Beyer Hnos.; Chaurand y Ca., Jacques; Mardueño, Juan; Menchaca Hnos.; Retes, José M.; Retes, N. y V.; Sierra, Manuel. *Fancy goods*—Geebers, Viuda de; Maldonado, Manuel. *Groceries and provisions*—Altamirano, Miguel; Borboa, J.; Brambila, Manuel Perez; Castillo, Vicente; Corona, J. Cruz; Delius y Meyer; Flores, Máximo G.; Hernandez, Trinidad; Leal, Viuda de; Ocegueda, Ireneo; Perez, Nicolás; Rodriguez, Nicolás; Somellera, Rivas y Ca. *Hardware*—Geebers, Viuda de; Maldonado, Manuel. *Hatter*—Landwehr, Guillermo. *Iron and iron-ware*—Aguirre y Ca., Juan A. de; Retes, José M.; Zuazo, J. Antonio de. *Jeweler*—Castañeda, José E. *Oil mills*—Corona, José C.; Hernandez, Trinidad. *Photographers*—Guerra, José M.; Rivero, Mariano; Trejo, Cruz; Muñoz, José M. *Printing offices*—Herrera, Hermanos; Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes; Imprenta del Gobierno; Legaspi, Viuda de; Ocegueda y Ca., J. Ireneo; Ocegueda, J. Emilio; Retes, José M. *Saddlery and harness*—Gongora, Crisóforo F. *Sewing machines*—Beyer Hnos.; Leal, Viuda de. *Silversmiths*—Gonzalez, Marcial; Lopez, Pedro; Quintero, Roberto; Soto, Filomeno. *Watchmakers*—Castañeda, José; Gonzalez, Pedro.

TACOTALPAM (State of Veracruz)—*Agricultural implements*—Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco; Cházaro, Suc., J. A.; Perez, José L.; Schleske, Mauricio. *Bankers*—Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco; Cházaro, Suc., J. A. *Books and stationery*—Hernandez, José J. *Commission merchants*—Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco; Cházaro, Suc., J. A.; Perez, José L.; Schleske, Mauricio. *Drugs*—Murillo, M.; Reyes Miguel Marquez. *Dry goods*—Crespo, Ignacio; García y

Ca., Benito; Martinez, José Albino; Pons, Francisco. *Furniture*—Fontan, Manuel; Lipp, Jacob; Reyes, Luis Felipe. *Fancy goods*—Morteo, Encarnacion; Perez, Cesareo; Villar Hermanos. *Groceries and provisions*—Carlin Hnos.; Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco; Cházaro, J. A., Suc.; Fernandez, Francisco; Lopez, Ramon A.; Perez, José L.; Roca, Ramon; Schleske, Mauricio; Villar Hnos. *Hardware*—Morteo, Encarnacion; Schleske, Mauricio. *Hatters*—Beirana, Juan; Claudio, Angel; Herrera, Antonio; Ortiz, Antonio. *Silversmiths*—Beirana, Luis; Peralta, Juan.

TLAXCALA (State of Tlaxcala)—*Banker*—Viñas, J. de J. *Carriage dealer*—Santillana, Cayetano. *Drugs*—Amad, José; Atamoros, Francisco; Escudero, J. *Engravers*—Chumacero, Manuel; Raso, Tiburcio del. *Fancy goods*—Barrera, Ignacio. *Flour mills*—Águiles de Pain; Gavito, Francisco G.; Hernandez, Carlos L.; Rivera Hnos., Feliciano. *Groceries and provisions*—Gavito, Francisco Gonzalez; Manriquez, Donaciano; Mendoza, Manuel; Ramos, J.; Vazquez, Juan. *Iron and ironware*—Picazo Hnos. *Oil mill*—Rivera, Rafael. *Photographer*—Heredia, Miguel. *Printing office*—Calderon, Joaquin Díaz. *Saddlery and harness*—Carrasco, José M.; Carvajal, Pedro; Prieto, Cecilio. *Sewing machines*—Corona, Agustín G.; Rio, Joaquin del. *Silversmiths*—Alvarez, Nicolás; Garibay, Manuel; Olivares, Bartolo; Robles, José M.; Trujillo, Filomeno.

TOLUCA (State of México)—*Banker*—Cortina, Tomás. *Booksellers*—Gordillo, Pascual Gonzalez; Librería de la Juventud; Velazquez, José. *Boots and shoes*—Barbabosa y Gomez, J.; Hernandez, Ausencio; Legorreta, Vicente; Quiroz, Teófilo. *Carriage dealer*—Betancourt, Abundio. *Commission merchants*—Gonzalez y Benavides; Medina Garduño, Manuel. *Commission merchants (sale by sample)*—Barenque, Demetrio; Gomez, Antonio Vilches; Medina y Cruz, Manuel. *Drugs*—Araujo, Rafael; Fernandez, Fernando; Gutiérrez, Felix; Hernandez, Mariano; Rodriguez, Juan. *Dry goods*—Ballina, Ramon; Prichardo, Francisco; Rojas, Juan Gonzalez; Valdez, Angel. *Engraver*—Sanchez, José M. *Flour mills*—Henkel é Hijos, Viuda de; Hinojosa, Carlota. *Groceries and provisions*—Barrera, J.; Cortina y Hnos., Joaquin; Lopez, José; Valdez, Darío. *Hardware*—Gallegos, José; Gonzalez y Benavides; Lopez, José; Vazquez, Lorenzo J. *Hatters*—Alcocer, Manuel; Lopez, J.; Torres, Luz; Zölly Hermanos. *Lithographers*—Martinez

Pedro; Rentería, Felipe. *Merchant tailors*—Flores, Ismael; Quintana, Ildefonso; Vaez, J. *Notions*—Gallegos, José; Gonzalez y Benavides; Lopez, José; Vazquez, Lorenzo J. *Paints and oils*—Solalindo, J. *Photographers*—Alba, Daniel; Torres Hermanos. *Printing offices*—Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios; Manon Hermanos; Quijano, Atanasio. *Sewing machines*—Lopez, José. *Silk goods*—Alconeda, Josefa Valdez de; Santillan, Nicolas. *Silver-smiths*—Almazan, J.; Quiróz, Mariano. *Upholstery and carpets*—Arellano, J. *Watchmakers*—Avila, Enrique; Olmedo, Juan.

VERA CRUZ (State of Veracruz)—*Agricultural implements*—Bello y Ca., F. J.; Düring y Ca., M.; Prado, Pepín y Ca., A. S. del; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Varela y Ca., R. *Bankers*—Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.; Martinez Hnos.; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Villa Hnos., Suc.; Zaldo Hnos. y Ca. *Banks*—Sucursal del Banco de Lóndres y México; Sucursal del Banco Nacional de México. *Booksellers and stationers*—Cabrera, Manuel; Carredano, Viuda de; Jimenez, R. Rodriguez; Paso y Troncoso, J. del. *Boots and shoes*—Agüero, Serapio; Carbonell, Paulino; Cuneo, Juan; Diaz, Julian; Font, Francisco; Gonzalez, José D.; Horro, Bernardo; Lopez, Juan; Mantecon, Pedro D.; Moll, J. M.; Ramos, Blas; Roque, Basilio; Sanchez, Alejandro; Valdes, Guadalupe. *China, glassware, lamps, etc.*—Izazola, José I; Palomo, J.; Ribera, Francisco; Riter y Ca., R. C.; Segundo, Alonso. *Commission merchants*—Aladro y Ca.; Ascorve y Ca., P. J.; Benito y Ca., C.; Büsing y Ca., Guillermo., Suc.; D'Oleire y Ca., Suc.; Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.; García, Rafael; Hoyos, Braulio; Iburgüen, Bernabé; Ituarte, Parres y Ca.; Lama y Ca., García de la; Loustan y Ca., D.; Markoe y Ca., M. C. de; Mendez y Ca., P. G.; Muñoz y Ca., F. J.; Olózaga, Suc., José de; Pagés, José Gonzalez; Pardo, Juan M.; Tejada y Ca., S.; Temprana, C., Suc.; Torres, Vicente Reyes; Torre, Antonio H. de la; Valdez, Manuel Pastor; Varela, R.; Villa Hnos., Suc.; Zaldo Hnos. y Ca. *Drugs*—Barrillo, A.; Carrillo y Ca.; Lomonaco, A.; Luis, H. y Hoyos; Mariscal, Carlos; Müller, G., Suc.; Rio, Arturo del; Rodriguez, Antonio S.; Seralta y Ca., S. *Dry goods*—Aparicio y Ca.; Aragon y Hno., Julian; Benito y Ca., C.; Büsing y Compañía, Guillermo; Ollivier y Compañía, J.; Ramos y Ca., R.; Sanchez y Fernandez; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Stürcke, García, Suc.; Ulibarrí, S.; Zaldo Hnos. y Ca. *Exporters*

—Aragon y Hno., Julian; Büsing y Ca., Guillermo., Suc.; Düring y Ca., M.; Franchi, Ochoa y Ca.; Galainena y Ca., J.; Ituarte y Ca., F. J.; Markoe y Ca., M. C. de; Martinez Hnos.; Rivas y Meyenn; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Valdéz, Mariano R.; Valdéz, Manuel Castro; Zaldo Hnos. y Ca. *Furniture*—Arrieta, Teófilo; Izazola, José I.; Zárate, J. de J. *Groceries and provisions*—Calleja Hnos. y Ca.; Franchi, Ochoa y Ca.; Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.; Gomez y Ca.; Guillaron y Ca.; Ituarte y Ca., F. J.; Landero, Pasquel y Ca.; Leycequi y Ca., L. C.; Markoe y Ca., M. C. de; Martin, García y Ca.; Martinez Hnos.; Martinez, Rivera y Ca.; Oliver, Manuel; Rasines, Perez y Ca.; Rivas y Meyenn; Rolla, Gentini y Ca.; Sierra y Hno., R.; Tejeda y Ca., S.; Villa Hnos., Suc.; Wittenez, Vila y Ca. *Hardware*—Bello y Ca., F. J.; Düring y Ca., M.; Escandon, Alberto; Gonzalez, Cipriano; Nicolas, Eulogio de; Prado, Pepin y Ca., A. S. del; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Varela y Ca., R. *Hatters*—Avila, José de J.; Barros y Murillo; Valdés y Ca.; M. *Importers*—Aragon y Hno., Julian; Bello y Ca., F. J.; Benito y Ca., C.; Busing y Ca., Guillermo, Suc.; Cuesta, Cornejo y Ca.; Düring y Ca., M.; Franchi, Ochoa y Ca.; Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.; Izazola, José I.; Müller, G. Suc.; Olivier y Ca., J.; Prado, A. S. del; Ramon y Ca., R.; Rivas y Meyenn; Sierra y Hno., R.; Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Struck y Ca., Gustavo; Stürcke, García, Suc.; Ulibarri, S.; Varela y Ca., R.; Wittenez, Vila y Ca.; Zaldo Hnos. y Ca. *Iron and ironware*—Sommer, Hermann y Ca.; Varela, R. *Jewelers*—Luengo, L.; Melendez, Luis. *Music stores*—Bello y Ca., F. J.; Carredano, Viuda de. *Notions*—Bello y Ca., F. J.; Düring y Ca., M.; Escandon, Alberto; Gonzalez, Cipriano; Nicolas, Eulogio de; Prado, Pepin y Ca., A. F. del; Rivera, Francisco; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.; Varela y Ca., R. *Paints and oils*—Torres, Vicente Reyes. *Photographers*—Hijos de Ritcher; Ibañez é Hijo. *Printing offices*—Ledesma, J.; Menvielle, Miguel; Rossel é Hijo, J. *Saddlery and harness*—Avila, José de J. *Sewing machines*—Cuesta, Cornejo y Compañía; Mantecon y Compañía, G.; Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. *Silk goods*—Aragon y Hermano, Julian; Benito y Ca., C.; Stürcke, García, Suc.; Zaldo Hnos. y Ca. *Watchmakers*—Huguenin, C.; Naspleda, José. *Woods*—Tejeda y Ca., S.

VILLA LERDO (State of Durango)—*Commission merchants*—Alvarez, Francisco G.; Fuchs, Ernesto; Francke, Hugo; Garcia, Ani-

ceto; Ritter, Federico. *Dry goods*—Calderon, Alberto; Calderon, Pedro; Hernandez Hermanos, Sucs.; Leal, Pedro; Ritter, Federico. *Groceries and provisions*—Balsiger & Co., W.; Hernandez Hermanos, Sucs.; Ritter, Federico. *Hardware*—Fuentes y Piña; Schugt & Mengdehl, Tajan, Sucs.

ZACATECAS (State of Zacatecas)—*Agricultural implements*—Camacho, Francisco; Ibagüengoytia, J. & M.; Karber Fernando; Ortiz, Ramon C.; Portilla, Ildefonso; Samper, José. *Booksellers and stationers*—Bouret, Carlos; Medina, A. *Boots and shoes*—Acevedo, Andrés; Carbajal Hnos.; Dominguez, José M.; Luna, Guadalupe R.; Oyharcabal, O. *Commission merchants*—Arbaiza, José; Camacho, Francisco; Dorigo, Arturo L.; Gallardo, Manuel Ortiz; Gonzalez y Hno., F. Gomez; Gordoia, Benjamin G.; Ibagüengoytia, J. & M.; Leon y Ca., Cruz Diaz de.; Ortiz, Ramon C.; Pacheco, Manuel; Palmer Hnos.; Petit, Juan A.; Solorzano, José E.; Velasco, Juan; Yermo, Hnos. *Drugs*—Alvarez, Agustin; Calderon, Antonio; Delgado, J. Correa; Duran, R. J.; Gonzalez, Luis G.; Hubert y Ca., C.; Moreno, Basilio; Ponce, Juan P.; Rodriguez, Margarito; Torres, José; Valadez, Gumesindo; Valle, Gerónimo del. *Dry goods*—Aubert, Enrique; Bellon y Ca., M.; Caire y Garnier; Cazon y Ca., Antonio; Dokhelar, Juan; Franck y Ca., M.; Haramboure y Ca., J.; Olavarria, Luis; Pellat y Jean; Perez, Francisco; Rougón Hnos.; Teillery y Ca., Suc.; Viadero y Ca. *Engraver*—Villegas, Vicente F. *Flour mills*—Escobedo, Anacleto; Tumoine, Victor. *Groceries and provisions*—Corvera, Pascual; Etchart y Segura; Gonzalez y Hno., F. Gomez; Hatchandy y Ferran; Ledesma, Atanasio; Macías, Luis; Martinez, Mónico. *Hardware*—Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Karbe, Fernando, Suc.; Neubert, Gustavo; Rodriguez Hnos.; Schroeder, Gustavo; Schwartz, Carlos. *Hatters*—Doering, Federico; Flebbe, Joaquin; Langmack, Suc., Guillermo; Zölly, Hnos. *Iron and iron-ware*—Camacho, Francisco; Gordoia, Benjamin Gomez; Ibagüengoytia, J. y M.; Petit, Juan A. *Jewelers and watchmakers*—Brüchner, Guillermo; Dorian, Carlos; Gonzalez, Tomás M. *Lithographer*—Espinosa, Nazario. *Merchant tailors*—Franck y Ca., M.; Lopez, Simon; Rios, J. F.; Rios, Leonardo; Ruiz, Alberto; Trujillo, Tranquilino; Valdez, Marcos. *Notions*—Baurraud, Guillermo; Bittrolff y Niemeyer; Heheren, Edmundo; Ferran, Roman; Ferran, Tomás; Karbe, Fernando, Suc.; Neubert, Gustavo; Rodríguez Hnos.;

Senisson, Amado; Schroeder, Gustavo; Schwartz, Carlos. *Photographers*—Barraza, Agustin; Hierro y Bonilla; Orozco, Manuel. *Printing offices*—Alvarez, Manuel Rodriguez; Ceniceros y Villarreal, Manuel; Esparza, Mariano R.; Espinoza, Nazario; Hospicio de Niños, Guadalupe; Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios; Lorck, Tomás. *Saddlery and harness*—Martinez, Juan Pablo; Rodriguez, Pablo. *Sewing machines*—Swain, Carlos W.; Velazquez, S. J. *Silk goods*—Caraza, Viuda de. *Silversmiths*—Arteaga, Tirso; Ortega, Lino; Salazar, Exiquio. *Watchmakers*—Brüchner, Guillermo; Dorian, C.; Lebre, D.; Romo, Pedro.

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Zacatecas, Zac., C. R. Felix.

LOCAL TARIFF FROM CITY OF MEXICO.

[Rates in Mexican money. For value less than \$1,000 inquire at Agencies. For weights less than 100 lbs. the rate is proportionate to the weight, in conformity with the graduated tariff in offices.]

TO	Value for \$1,000.		Freight per 100 lbs.		TO	Value for \$1,000.		Freight per 100 lbs.	
	Ord.	Esp.	Ord.	Esp.		Ord.	Esp.	Ord.	Esp.
Aguascalientes, Ags.	\$4 75	\$4 75	\$3 75		Esperanza, Pbla...	\$2 75	\$2 75	\$2 75	
Ahorcado, Qto.....	1 75	1 75	1 25		Espiritu Santo, S.L.P.	5 50	5 50	4 50	
Ahualulco, S. L. P.	6 00	6 00	5 00		Escandon, Tam.....	9 50	10 50	.....
Allende, Coah.....	9 00	9 00	.....		Felipe, Coah.....	9 00	10 00	.....
Apam, Hdgo.....	1 00	1 00	75		Fortin, V. C.....	3 25	3 25	2 50	
Apaseo, Gto.....	2 50	2 50	2 00		Francisco, Gto.....	3 50	3 50	2 75	
Apizaco, Tlax.....	1 50	1 50	1 10		Fresnillo, Zac.....	5 75	5 75	4 75	
Altamira, Tam.....	13 25	14 25	.....		Gallego, Chih.....	9 00	10 00	.....
Baroterán, Coah....	9 00	10 00	.....		García, N. L.....	9 75	10 75	.....
Berriozabal, Zac....	5 25	5 25	4 25		Gral Gonzalez, Tam.	9 00	10 00	.....
Cadereyta, N. L....	10 25	11 25	.....		Guadalajara, Jal...	5 00	5 00	4 00	
Calera, Zac.....	5 75	5 75	4 75		Guadalupe, Zac....	5 50	5 50	4 50	
Camacho, Zac.....	7 00	7 00	6 00		Guaje, Gto.....	2 50	2 50	2 00	
Cañitas, Zac.....	6 25	6 25	5 25		Guanajuato, Gto....	3 50	3 50	2 75	
Cárdenas, S. L. P...	7 25	7 25	6 00		Hercules, Qto.....	2 00	2 00	1 50	
Celaya, Gto.....	2 50	2 50	2 00		Hornos, Coah.....	8 50	8 50	.....
Cerritos, S. L. P...	6 75	6 75	5 75		Huamantla, Tlax...	1 75	1 75	1 25	
Ciudad Juarez, Chih.	9 00	10 00	6 00		Huehuetoca, Méx...	75	75	60	
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coah.....	9 00	10 00	6 00		Jalapa, V. C.....	5 00	5 00	4 00	
Chico, Gto.....	2 75	2 75	2 25		Jaral, Coah.....	9 00	9 50	.....
Chihuahua, Chih...	9 00	10 00	6 00		Jimenez, Chih.....	9 00	9 75	.....
Córdoba, V. C....	3 25	3 25	2 50		Jimulco, Coah.....	7 75	7 75	.....
Cuautitlan, Méx....	75	75	60		La Barca, Jal.....	4 25	4 25	3 50	
Dañú, Hdgo.....	1 50	1 50	1 10		La Cruz, Chih.....	9 00	10 00	.....
Eagle Pass, Tex....	9 00	10 00	6 00		La Cruz, Tmps....	11 75	12 75	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	9 00	10 00	6 00		Lagos, Jal.....	4 00	4 00	3 25	
El Salto, Hdgo.....	75	75	60		Laguna, Chih.....	9 00	10 00	.....
Encarnacion, Jal....	4 50	4 50	3 75		La Honda, Zac.....	5 25	5 25	4 25	
Escalon, Chih.....	9 00	9 25	.....		La Piedad, Mich....	3 75	3 75	3 00	
					Las Canoas, S. L. P.	7 50	7 50	.....

LOCAL TARIFF FROM CITY OF MEXICO—CONTINUED.

TO	Value for \$1,000.	Freight per 100 lbs.		TO	Value for \$1,000.	Freight per 100 lbs.	
		Ord.	Esp.			Ord.	Esp.
Las Palmas, S. L. P.	\$8 25	8 25	....	Salamanca, Gto....	\$2 75	\$2 75	\$2 25
Las Tablas, S. L. P.	7 00	\$7 00	\$6 00	Salinas, S. L. P....	5 50	5 50	4 50
Lecheria, Mex.....	75	50	50	Samalayuca, Chih....	9 00	10 00	....
Leon, Gto.....	3 50	3 50	2 75	San Andrés, Pbla...	2 50	2 50	2 00
Lerdo, Dgo.....	8 25	8 25	....	San Antonio, Hdgo.	1 00	1 00	75
Linares, N. L.....	11 00	12 00	....	San Bartolo, S. L. P.	7 00	7 00	6 00
Mamimí, Dgo.....	8 50	8 50	....	San Gil, Ags.....	5 00	5 00	4 00
Marfil, Gto.....	3 50	3 50	2 75	San José, Chih....	9 00	10 00	....
Marquez, Hdgo....	1 25	1 25	1 00	San Juan del Rio, Qto.	1 75	1 75	1 25
Matamoros, Coah...	8 25	8 25	....	San Luis Potosí, S. L. P.	5 25	6 00	5 00
Mexico (City of), D. F.	....	....	....	San Marcos, Pbla...	2 00	2 00	1 50
Monclova, Coah....	9 00	10 00	....	Santa Ana, Tlax....	1 75	1 75	1 25
Montemorelos, N. L.	10 75	11 75	....	Santa Bárbara, Jal...	4 25	4 25	3 50
Monterey, N. L....	6 50	5 50	4 50	Santa María, Jal....	4 25	4 25	3 50
Negrete, Mich....	4 25	4 25	3 50	Santa Rosalia, Chih	9 00	10 00	....
Nogales, V. C.....	3 00	3 00	2 50	Sauz, Chih.....	9 00	10 00	....
Nopala, Hdgo....	1 50	1 50	1 10	Silao, Gto.....	3 25	3 25	2 50
Ocotlán, Jal.....	4 50	4 50	3 75	Soledad, Ags.....	5 00	5 00	4 00
Ojo Caliente, Chih.	9 00	10 00	....	Symon, Coah.....	7 25	7 25	6 00
Omestusco, Mex....	1 00	1 00	75	San Pedro, Coah....	8 75	8 75	....
Orizaba, V. C.....	3 25	3 25	2 50	Sierra Mojada, Coah.	9 75	10 75	....
Ortiz, Chih.....	9 00	10 00	....	Tlalnepantla, Mex...	75	75	50
Pachuca, Hdgo....	1 50	1 50	1 10	Tampico, Tmps....	9 00	9 00	....
Paila, Coah.....	9 00	9 00	....	Teoloyucan, Mex...	75	75	60
Paso del Macho, V. C.	3 50	3 50	2 75	Torreón, Coah.....	8 00	8 00	6 00
Pedrito, Jal.....	3 75	3 75	3 00	Tula, Hdgo.....	1 00	1 00	75
Pénjamo, Gto.....	3 50	3 50	2 75	Valles, S. L. P.....	8 00	8 00	....
Peñuelas, Ags....	4 50	4 50	3 75	Venadito, Coah....	9 00	9 75	6 00
Picardias, Dgo....	8 00	8 00	....	Veracruz, V. C.....	4 00	4 00	3 25
Polotitlán, Hdgo...	1 50	1 50	1 10	Victoria, Tmps....	10 25	11 25	....
Puebla, Pbla.....	2 00	2 00	1 50	Villagran, Tmps....	10 75	11 75	....
Querétaro, Qto....	2 00	2 00	1 50	Villolobos, Gto....	3 25	3 25	2 50
Rascon, S. L. P....	7 75	7 75	....	Yrapuato, Gto....	3 00	3 00	2 50
Rinconde Romos, Ags	5 00	5 00	4 00	Yrolo, Hdgo.....	1 00	1 00	75
Rinconada, Pbla....	2 25	2 25	1 75	Yurécuaro, Mich....	4 00	4 00	3 25
Sabinas, Coah....	9 00	10 00	....	Zacatecas, Zac.....	5 50	5 50	4 50

The *ordinary* tariff rate is applicable to all ordinary classes of merchandise and other articles not classified in any other manner.

The *special* tariff rate is applicable to any shipment of sugar cane, fresh meats, game, beer, fresh fruits, ice, eggs, milk, vegetables, butter, oysters, fresh fish, pulque, and cheese.

No package shall be received for any distance, if the charge is less than 25 cts.

JOHN J. VALENTINE, General Manager, San Francisco, Cal.
E. M. COOPER, Superintendent General, P. D., San Francisco, Cal.
DANIEL TURNER, Superintendent, City of Mexico.

POSTAL RATES.

Postal rates in Mexico are as follows:—

SERVICE TO THE INTERIOR.

The mail rates for the interior service of the Republic are as follows:—

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.—Letters or communications.

Up to 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....					10 cts.
More than 15 and less than 30 (1 ounce).....					20 “
“ 30 “ “ 45 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ “).....					30 “
“ 45 “ “ 60 (2 “).....					40 “
“ 60 “ “ 75 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ “).....					50 “
“ 75 “ “ 90 (3 “).....					60 “
“ 90 “ “ 105 ($3\frac{1}{2}$ “).....					70 “
“ 105 “ “ 120 (4 “).....					80 “

And so on successively, adding 10 cents for each 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) or fraction of that weight, up to 2 kilograms, the highest weight admissible in the mails.

Letter card, each one.....	10 cts.
Postal card, each one.....	5 “
Postal card, with answer prepaid.....	10 “

SECOND CLASS.—Periodical publications.

Those registered according to Postal Regulations, sent by editors or their agents, for each 480 grams (one pound) or fraction thereof, 4 cents.

Prospectuses or first numbers of said publications are sent free.

THIRD CLASS.—Books, circulars (not official), business documents, publications not periodicals, copy for printers, proofs, corrected or not, the original copy and printed matter, not included in the second class, and second-class matter not sent by editors or their agents.

Up to 60 grams.....	1 ct.
More than 60 and less than 120.....	2 cts.
“ 120 “ “ 180.....	3 “
“ 180 “ “ 240.....	4 “
“ 240 “ “ 300.....	5 “

And so on successively, adding 1 cent for each 60 grams (2 ounces) or fraction thereof, up to 2 kilograms.

FOURTH CLASS.—Samples without mercantile value, and articles not comprised in the first, second, and third class, and that owing to the volume, weight, and shape, may be admitted in the mail.

Up to 30 grams (1 ounce).....	2 cts.
More than 30 and less than 60 (2 ounces).....	4 “
“ 60 “ “ 90 (3 “).....	6
“ 90 “ “ 120 (4 “).....	8 “
“ 120 “ “ 150 (5 “).....	10 “

And so on successively, adding 2 cents for each 30 grams or portion thereof, up to 2 kilograms.

SERVICE IN CITIES.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.—

Up to 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	4 cts.
More than 15 and less than 30 (1 ounce).....	8 “
“ 30 “ “ 45 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ “).....	12 “
“ 45 “ “ 60 (2 “).....	16 “

And so on successively, adding 4 cents for each 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) or fraction thereof up to 2 kilograms.

Letter card, each.....	4 cts.
Postal “ “.....	2 “
Postal “ with answer prepaid.....	4 “

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.—The same as for interior service.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The fee for registration is 25 cents for interior and city service, which must be paid in postage stamps, to be adhered to the mail matter by the sender, together with the corresponding postage thereon.

SERVICE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE UNIVERSAL
POSTAL UNION (EXCEPTING THE UNITED STATES).

If sent by steamers receiving subsidy:—

Letters up to 15 grams.....	5 cts.
And same amount for each 15 grams additional.	
Printed matter up to 50 grams.....	1 ct.
And same amount for each 50 grams additional up to 2 kilograms, limit allowed.	
Postal cards, each.....	2 cts.
Postal cards with answer prepaid.....	4 “

If sent by steamers not receiving subsidy:—

Letters up to 15 grams.....	10 “
And same amount for each 15 grams additional.	
Printed matter up to 50 grams.....	2 “
And same amount for each 50 grams additional up to 2 kilograms, limit allowed.	
Postal cards, each.....	3 “
Postal cards each with answer prepaid.....	6 “

Mail matter for countries in the Postal Union may be registered upon the payment of a registration fee of 10 cents.

Persons desiring to receive acknowledgment of receipt of registered mail, may do so by paying an additional fee of 5 cents.

The regulations as to registration are applicable to postal packages of merchandise.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Letters up to 15 grams.....	5 cts.
More than 15 and less than 30.....	10 “
“ 30 “ “ 45.....	15 “
“ 45 “ “ 60.....	20 “
“ 60 “ “ 75.....	25 “
“ 75 “ “ 90.....	30 “
“ 90 “ “ 105.....	35 “
“ 105 “ “ 120.....	40 “

And so on successively, adding 5 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof.

Postal cards, each.....	2 cts.
Postal cards with answer prepaid.....	4 “

SECOND CLASS.—Periodical publications registered by the editors, and sent by them or their agents, for each 480 grams, or fraction thereof, 4 cents.

THIRD CLASS.—Books, circulars, business documents, publications not periodicals, printers' proofs, etc., for each 60 grams or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

FOURTH CLASS.—Samples of merchandise and other articles not comprised in first, second, and third classes up to 100 grams, 2 cents; exceeding 100 grams and not 150, 3 cents; and so on successively, adding one cent for each 50 grams or fraction thereof up to 2 kilograms, maximum allowed.

Postal Packages with Merchandise.

Up to 460 grams.....	12 cts.
More than 460 and less than 920.....	24 "
" 920 " " 1,380.....	36 "

For further information, see Postal Convention and Parcel Post Convention with United States, from page 227 to page 238.

SERVICE TO COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED WITHIN THE POSTAL UNION.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.—

Postal card or postal letter.....	20 cts.
Letter up to 15 grams.....	20 "
More than 15 and less than 30.....	40 "
" 30 " " 60.....	60 "

And so on successively, adding 20 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.—Periodical publications registered and mailed by editors or their agents, pay at the rate of 8 cents for each 480 grams or fraction thereof.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.—Books, circulars, business documents, publications not periodicals, proof sheets, etc., pay at the rate of 2 cents for each 30 grams or fraction thereof.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.—Articles comprised in this class pay at the rate of 4 cents for each 30 grams and portion thereof.

On mail and articles coming from said countries parties receiving them must pay in postage stamps the same amount stated as above, otherwise delivery will not be made.

The system of registered mail has not been adopted for such countries.

POSTAGE FROM UNITED STATES TO MEXICO.

By virtue of the Postal Convention already included here, the postage from the United States to Mexico is the same as in the former country, except that merchandise not *bona-fide* trade samples is required to be sent by parcels post. Sealed packages other than letters are unmailable.

Therefore, postage on letters addressed in the United States to Mexico is 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; postal cards, 1 cent; newspapers and magazines, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction; printed matter, "circulars, books, etc.," one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction; merchandise, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction, and registry fee is 10 cents, in addition to regular postage.

Packages may be sent by parcel post to Mexico, as already stated. The package for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight is 12 cents; for every additional pound or fraction thereof, 12 cents, the limits of dimensions of parcels being 2 feet by 4 feet. Such packages can be mailed only at the post office, where full instructions are given as to manner of wrapping, addressing, etc.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL INFORMATION, CONDENSED TIME TABLES, ETC., ETC.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

This railway was constructed by virtue of a concession granted by the Mexican Government in April, 1880, which has been amended and modified at various times, thus permitting the company (incorporated in the State of Massachusetts, February 25, 1880) to build branch lines to Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, Tampico, and other towns of importance. Though nominally work was commenced in May, 1880, but little was done that year. Construction was carried simultaneously at its northern and southern extremities, and thereby the company was enabled to terminate the main line sooner than was anticipated by the general public. In September, 1882, the road was finished from Paso del Norte to Chihuahua, and in November of the same year the locomotive reached Silao from the City of Mexico. Great progress was made in 1884, the northern end being at Jimenez in June and at Lerdo in September; and the southern extremity being carried to Lagos in the early part of the year, to Encarnacion in June, to Aguas Calientes in September, and to Zacatecas three days before Christmas. The month of March, 1884, saw the said main line completed, and on the 8th of that month the government inspector informed the Department of Public Works at the City of Mexico that the last spike had been driven at kilometer 764, near Fresnillo, thus connecting the northern and southern sections of the railway.

The first through train left the capital of the Republic on the 22d of March, 1884, but the road was not opened to regular passenger traffic till the 10th of the succeeding April. The Guadalajara

division was opened May 21, 1888. During the year ending May 1, 1890, about 200 miles of new road were built, including the completion of the Tampico division, which was finished March 30, 1890, and which now brings the line to the Gulf of Mexico at Tampico. The Tampico Harbor Company (practically owned by this company) has been organized for the purpose of canalizing, by jetties, the harbor of Tampico, for the aid of which purpose a concession has been granted by the Mexican Government. Work was commenced March 13, 1890, and it is expected to have the entire undertaking completed this year.

The officers of the company are: S. W. Reynolds, President, Boston, Massachusetts; R. R. Symon, Vice President, London, England; E. W. Jackson, Second Vice President and General Manager, Mexico, Mexico; J. T. Harmer, Clerk and Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts; W. A. Frost, Auditor, Mexico, Mexico; J. F. Harmer, General Auditor, Boston, Massachusetts; Assistant Manager, E. H. Whorf, Mexico, Mexico; and General Passenger and Freight Agent, A. C. Michaelis, Mexico, Mexico.

Principal office and address in the United States, 70 Kilby Street, Boston. Offices at City of Mexico at Buena Vista station.

The main line and branches of the railway are as follows:—

	MILES.
Main line, City of Mexico to El Paso, Texas.....	1,224.16
Guanajuato branch, Silao to Guanajuato.....	11.34
Branch to stone quarry.....	6.50
San Luis division, Chicalote to San Luis Potosi.....	130.70
Tampico division, San Luis Potosi to Tampico.....	275.82
Bar extension, Tampico to La Barra.....	5.90
San Blas division.....	16.60
Guadalajara division.....	160.91
Total mileage.....	1,832.00

The road is broad gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

Through train from City of Mexico for Ciudad Juarez (Paso del Norte) daily at 8:15 P. M., arriving third day, 7 A. M. From Ciudad Juarez 6:30 P. M., arriving at the City of Mexico 7 A. M. third day.

Accommodation train from City of Mexico for Leon daily at 7:30 A. M., arriving 7:30 P. M. same day. From Leon 6:30 A. M., arriving same day 6:30 P. M.

From Silao to Guanajuato (Guanajuato branch) daily upon arrival of through and accommodation trains either way.

From Iraparato to Guadalajara daily at 8:45 A. M., arriving same day at 4:45 P. M. From Guadalajara at 9:15 A. M., arriving at 5:15 P. M.

From Aguascalientes to San Luis Potosi daily at 1:45 P. M., arriving at 7 P. M. From San Luis Potosi at 7:30 A. M., arriving at 12:45 P. M.

Trains for Tampico leave San Luis Potosi on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12:15 A. M., and for San Luis Potosi from Tampico on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9:30 A. M.

THE MEXICAN RAILWAY.

This is the first railway constructed in the Republic, having been begun in 1857, and portions of the line were opened at different times. The Puebla branch was inaugurated in 1869, the main line was opened for its entire length in 1873, and the extension from Ometusco to Pachuca in December, 1890. The line is well built, the gauge is 4 feet, 8½ inches, and its cost amounted to \$30,000,000.

Its officers are: Thomas C. Sanders, President, London, England; Secretary, John T. Dennison, London, England. General office, 45 New Broad Street, London, E. C. Offices at City of Mexico, Buena Vista Station. Resident Director, Thomas Braniff, City of Mexico. General Manager, George Foot, City of Mexico.

	MILES.
Main line of road, City of Mexico to Vera Cruz.....	264
Pachuca branch, Ometusca to Pachuca.....	28
Puebla branch, Apizaco to Puebla	29
	—
Total	321

The company also operates the Jalapa branch from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, 70.75 miles, of which 9.5 miles are operated as part of the company's main line, and included in its length (264 miles), as given above.

Trains from City of Mexico for Vera Cruz leave daily at 7 A. M., arriving on the same day at 6:30 P. M. From Vera Cruz trains leave at 6 A. M., arriving at 6:40 P. M. Close connections are made with such trains at Apizaco for Puebla and at Ometusco for Pachuca.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD.

The company operating this road is a reorganization of the Mexican National Railway Company, whose property was sold under foreclosure in May, 1887. The through line was completed September 28, 1888, and opened for traffic November 1, 1888.

The officers of the company are: W. G. Raoul, President, New York City, N. Y.; J. A. Horsey, Vice President, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, Gabriel Morton, New York, N. Y.; Secretary, A. Anderson, Jr., New York City; Theo. D. Kline, General Manager, City of Mexico; B. W. Thatcher, General Freight and Passenger Agent, City of Mexico.

Principal office and address, No. 6 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. City of Mexico address, No. 28 Calle de Ortega.

	MILES.
Main line of road, City of Mexico to Nuevo Laredo	838.63
El Salto branch, City of Mexico to El Salto	42.41
Patzcuaro branch, Acámbaro to Patzcuaro	95.85
Belt Line Railroad, Santiago to San Lazaro customs gate in City of Mexico	3.17
Matamoros Division, Matamoros to San Miguel	75.50
Texas Mexican Railway, Corpus Christi, Texas, to Laredo and branch	162.03
Brownsville and Gulf, Rio Grande River through Brownsville, Texas	1.00
Total	1,218.59
Besides other lines used as side tracks and tramway	13.65
Total length of lines	1,232.24

The road is narrow gauge.

Through train from City of Mexico to Laredo, Texas, leaves daily at 2:30 P. M., arriving at Laredo 7 A. M. third day. From Laredo at 25 P. M. daily, arriving at City of Mexico 1:15 P. M. third day.

Accommodation train leaves daily City of Mexico 6:15 A. M., arriving at San Miguel Allende at 8:30 P. M. same day. Leaves San Miguel at 5:45 A. M., and arrives at City of Mexico at 8:05 P. M.

Accommodation train leaves daily Laredo, Texas, at 6:35 A. M., arriving at Monterey at 7 P. M. Leaves Monterey at 7:15 A. M., and arrives at Laredo, Texas, at 7:25 P. M.

There are trains running between Acambaro and Morelia, leaving 4:25 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) and 7:45 A. M. daily. The latter goes as far as Patzcuaro.

MEXICAN INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

The main line of this company is to extend from Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast, passing through the City of Mexico. The road from the capital to Jalapa is open to traffic, and the portion from Jalapa to Vera Cruz is already constructed. It has a branch from Matamorcs Izucar on the main line to Puebla, and a portion of the line to Acapulco as far as Jojutla is built. It is a narrow-gauge line.

Trains leave City of Mexico daily at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Jalapa at 7:10 P. M. of the same day. Leave Jalapa at 5:50 A. M. and arrive at City of Mexico at 6:04 P. M. Besides there are accommodation trains from Puebla to Jalapa and the City of Mexico.

Trains leave City of Mexico daily at 8 A. M., arriving at Jojutla at 5:30 P. M. Leave Jojutla at 6:30 A. M., arriving at City of Mexico at 5:22 P. M.

Offices of company at San Lazaro Station, City of Mexico.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

This railway is an extension of the Southern Pacific Company's system of railroads. It was opened to traffic in the year 1884. Its line extends 517 miles, from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (Piedras Negras) to Torreon, where it connects with the Mexican Central Railway.

	MILES.
Main line of road, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz to Torreon.	283.11
Lampazos branch, completed from near Sabinas Station to Hondo.	12.31
San Pedro branch, Hornos to San Pedro.	14.35
	<hr/>
Total mileage in operation.	409.77

It is a broad-gauge line. Construction is now going on from Torreon towards the City of Durango.

About 70 miles, extending from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz to Sabinas, and including the part within Mexican territory of the International Bridge over the Rio Grande, were completed in 1883. In 1884

89.37 miles of the main line were completed, and also 10.84 of the Lampazos branch, the latter thus reaching the coal fields of San Felipe. The track of the main line was completed January 12, 1888, to Torreon, and operation on the road was commenced March 1, 1888. The San Pedro branch was built in 1890.

Officers: C. P. Huntington, President, New York City, N. Y.; E. St. John, Vice President, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, F. H. Davis, New York City; Secretary, Jas. Stewart Mackie, New York City, N. Y.; General Manager, L. M. Johnson, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

General offices: 23 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.; Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD.

The first portion of this road was opened on May 5, 1889; to Montemorelos, 68 miles, June 30, 1889; from Venadito to Villagran, 188 miles, on April 1, 1890; to La Cruz, 216 miles, August, 1890; to Victoria, 242 miles, October, 1890; and to Tampico July 20, 1891. The line extends from General Treviño (formerly Venadito), on the International Railway, southeast through Monterey, Linares, and Victoria, to Tampico, on the Gulf, 387 miles.

Annual meeting of the company, first Tuesday in September, at 40 and 42 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

Officers: Geronimo Treviño, President, Monterey, Mexico; T. S. Bullock, First Vice President, New York City, N. Y.; J. J. Fisher, Second Vice President, St. Louis, Missouri; Emeterio de la Garza, Third Vice President and General Attorney, City of Mexico, Mex.; V. A. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, New York, N. Y.; J. A. Robertson, General Manager, Monterey, Mex.; William H. Wentworth, Chief Engineer, Monterey, Mex.; Samuel Bengamon, Comptroller, New York, N. Y.; W. H. Lingard, Auditor, Monterey, Mex.

Principal office and address, 40 and 42 Wall Street, New York, City, N. Y. Executive office, Monterey, Mex.

Trains leave Monterey at 7 A. M., arriving at General Treviño at 10 A. M. Leave General Treviño at 1:45 P. M., arriving at Monterey at 4:45 P. M.

Leave Monterey daily at 8 A. M. for Ciudad Victoria, arriving at

5 P. M., and leave Ciudad Victoria at 8 A. M. and arrive at Monterey at 5 P. M.

From Ciudad Victoria trains leave daily for Tampico at 7 A. M., arriving at 6:30 P. M.; and leave Tampico at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Ciudad Victoria at 6:50 P. M.

MEXICAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The company that operates this road was chartered May 9, 1890. It is completed and in operation to Tecomavaca, a distance of 140 miles, and will soon be terminated to Oaxaca, making a total of 228 miles.

It is a narrow-gauge road.

Officers: A. J. Mundella, M. P. President; A. C. Chamier, Secretary; General Manager, W. A. Eckersley; Traffic Manager, Walter Morcom.

Offices: Broad Street Avenue, London E. C.; Manager's office, Puebla.

Trains leave Puebla daily at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Tecomavaca at 5:40 P. M. on the same day. Leave Tecomavaca at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Puebla at 5:30 A. M.

SONORA RAILWAY.

The Sonora Railway Company, Limited, opened its road from Guaymas to Hermosillo, Mexico, 90 miles, November, 1881, and to Nogales on October 25, 1882. This line is owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and with the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad forms the Sonora Division of the Atchison Company's system of roads.

It is broad gauge and extends from Guaymas to Nogales, a distance of 262.41 miles.

Officers: Allen Manuel, President, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Reinhart, Vice President and Auditor, Boston, Mass.; Robert R. Symon, Second Vice President, London, England; Secretary, L. C. Deming, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Geo. L. Goodwin, Boston, Mass.; Jas. Naugle, General Manager, Guaymas.

Principal office in United States, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; in Mexico, Guaymas.

Trains leave Nogales daily for Guaymas at 4 P. M., and leave Guaymas for Nogales at 1:40 P. M.

MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The company operating this road was chartered June 26, 1890. Road was opened to Rincon in February, 1891, and the entire line was in operation by the fall of the same year. It is a broad-gauge road, and runs from Escalon, a station on the Mexican Central Railway, to Sierra Mojada, a distance of 81.25 miles.

The officers of this company are Robert S. Towne, President, city of Mexico; August R. Meyer, Vice President, Kansas City, Missouri; Nathaniel Witherell, second Vice President, New York City; C. J. Nourse, Jr., Secretary, New York City; W. F. Drummer, Treasurer, Chicago, Illinois; Vinton P. Safford, Superintendent and Chief Engineer, Escalon, Mexico.

Principal offices and addresses, No. 20 Nassau Street, New York City, and Calle de Cadena, No. 10, City of Mexico.

HIDALGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was the pioneer line connecting the Mexican Railway with the city of Pachuca; thereafter and within the last two years it has been extended to the City of Mexico.

	MILES.
Main line from City of Mexico to Pachuca.....	68.31
Tulancingo Branch.....	19.87
Pachuca to Irolo.....	43.47
Tezayuca to Teoluyacan.....	16.15
Total.....	147.80

Trains leave City of Mexico daily at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., arriving at Pachuca at 11:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Leave Pachuca at 7:40 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and arrive at City of Mexico 9:25 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.

The train connecting with the Mexican Railway at Irolo leaves Pachuca daily, 8:45 A. M., arriving at Irolo at 11:20; returning leaves Irolo at 1:25 P. M. and arrives at Pachuca at 4:15.

Offices at Cordobanes, No. 5, City of Mexico, Gabriel Mancera General Manager.

SINALOA AND DURANGO RAILROAD.

The line of road constructed is from Altata, a seaport on the Gulf of California, to Culiacan, capital of the state of Sinaloa, a dis-

tance of 38.5 miles. It is a broad-gauge road. The company was chartered under the laws of the State of Massachusetts in 1881, and the road was opened February 12, 1883. The company's charter was amended in 1888, authorizing the construction of a road from Mazatlan to Guaymas.

Officers: R. R. Symon, Vice President and General Manager, London, England and New York City; I. W. Richardson, Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts; George R. Douglass, General Superintendent, Cubacan, Mexico; F. E. James, clerk, Boston, Massachusetts. Principal office and address, 40 Water Street, Boston Massachusetts.

For extension of other railways see page 403.

PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES.

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (WARD LINE).

James E. Ward & Co., General Agents; office 113 Wall Street, New York City.

Steamers leave from piers 16 and 17, East River, New York. Weekly service between New York, Progreso, Campeche, Laguna Frontera, Vera Cruz, Tuxpam and Tampico.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

H. J. Bullay, General Superintendent; office, pier, foot of Canal Street, New York City. Alex. Center, General Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamers sail from pier, foot of Canal Street, North River, New York, for Colon, thence by Panama Railroad to Panama, from which port steamers leave for San Francisco, touching at Mexican ports on the Pacific Coast.

Steamers leave San Francisco on the 5th, 15th, 18th and 25th for Panama, touching at Mexican ports on the Pacific Coast.

COMPANÍA TRANSATLANTICA ESPAÑOLA.

Messrs. J. M. Ceballos & Co., agents; office, No. 80 Wall Street, New York City.

Steamers sail from pier 41, North River (foot of Hoboken Street), New York, the 10th, 13th, 20th, and 30th of each month, touching at Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

Vessels of this line sail from Vera Cruz on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month for Havana, New York and Europe.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

Monthly sailings from Havre to Vera Cruz; also once a month from St. Nazaire.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

Steamers of this line touch once or twice a month at Vera Cruz for European ports.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Steamers of this line sail from Southampton, England, stopping at Vera Cruz twice a month.

HARRISON LINE.

Steamers of this line sail from Liverpool once or twice a month for Vera Cruz, touching also at Progreso and Tampico.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers sail from Vera Cruz 2nd and 25th of each month for London and Liverpool, *via* New Orleans. On the trips from Europe stoppages are usually made at Progreso and Tampico.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (MORGAN LINE).

Steamers leave Morgan City, Louisiana, for Vera Cruz, stopping at Galveston, Texas, twice a month. Time, about 60 hours from Galveston, 80 hours from New Orleans (*via* Morgan City).

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamer *Newbern* leaves San Francisco 1st of every month for Mazatlan, La Paz, Guaymas, and other Mexican ports. Goodall, Perkins & Co. General Agents, No. 10 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

COASTWISE STEAMERS.

GULF COAST.

Steamers *Campechano* and *Ibero* sail between Vera Cruz and Progreso, stopping at Celestum, Campeche, Champoton, Laguna, and Frontera.

Steamer *Tabasqueño* sails from Progreso for Campeche, Laguna Frontera, Vera Cruz, and Coatzacoalcos.

Steamer *Fenix* sails from Progreso for Campeche, Laguna, and Frontera.

Steamer *J. W. Wilson* runs between Vera Cruz and Tuxpam, and between Tuxpam and Tecolutla and Cazesos.

Steamer *Tlacotalpam* runs between Vera Cruz, Tlacotalpam, and Alvaredo.

PACIFIC COAST.

There are two lines of steamers in trade between the Pacific ports, viz.: Steamers of the Sonora Railroad and the *Alejandro*, making the ports of Guaymas, La Paz, Santa Rosalia, Aguiabampo Topolobampo, Mazatlan, Perihuate, San Blas, and Manzanillo.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Federal Government owns a thorough and complete system of telegraph lines, connecting all large cities, and having an extension of over 20,000 miles, all open to the public service. Besides, all railroad companies under their respective charters have constructed telegraph lines, which are likewise used by the public.

REVENUE STAMP TAX.

It is not possible to insert here all the provisions of the laws regulating the revenue stamp tax in force in the Republic. Reference will only be made to the rates and values of stamps to be affixed to documents and writings in ordinary, everyday transactions and in the principal mercantile operations.

BANK NOTE OR BILL from \$5.00 to \$10 must bear a stamp of the value of	2 cts.
From \$11 to \$50	5 "
From \$51 upwards, for each \$50 and fraction thereof	5 "
The National Bank of Mexico has a special concession.	
BOND. —Any bond or document, issued by any undertaking or company, representing shares, for a value not to exceed \$50	5 "
More than that value, for each \$50 and fraction thereof	5 "
If the bond does not state any value	\$1 00
Bonds and certificates issued by the Federal Treasury, the States or Municipalities	Free.
All entries of partial payment made by the officers of the public debt, or the receipts given by the parties concerned when depositing any bonds in conformity with the law	Free.
LETTER OF CREDIT , payment or counter order, from \$1.00 to \$20	2 cts.
In excess of that sum, for each \$20 or fraction thereof	2 "
CHECK issued by banks, mercantile establishments, and private persons, up to \$100	5 "
More than that value	10 "
CONTRACT , private, beside the stamps corresponding to the internal revenue, if the contract is for the performance of some labor, fulfillment of some agreement, for private employment, or for any other cause, on each leaf	50 "

Ditto, when for sale, exchange, loan, or any other similar operation, from \$1.00 to \$20.....	2 cts.
For each \$20 and fraction thereof.....	2 "
Ditto, not stating value, when entered into with some government official or private individual, on each leaf....	50 "
If value is stated, from \$1.00 to \$20.....	2 "
On each \$20 and fraction thereof.....	2 "
When the contract states a value, and besides some things whose value cannot be ascertained, on each leaf.....	50 "
And besides for the value stated, from \$1.00 to \$20.....	2 "
COPY of any document not to be used in Court.....	Free
If to be used in judicial proceedings, on each leaf.....	50 cts
If copy is presented with original, and the latter has the proper stamps.....	Free.
ACCOUNT CURRENT, on the balance stated, from \$1.00 to \$20	2 cts.
On every \$20 and fraction thereof above that value.....	2 "
DUPLICATES AND TRIPPLICATES of any document for the payment of money, and of bills of exchange, from \$1.00 to \$20.....	2 "
Over that sum on each 20 and fraction thereof.....	2 "
INDORSEMENTS.....	Free.
DEED OR INDENTURE OF RECORD (certified copy of) when no value is stated and it cannot be ascertained, on first leaf.....	\$5 00
On succeeding leaves.....	50 cts.
If value stated, on each leaf.....	50 "
And for each \$100 and fraction thereof.....	10 "
When value is stated, and it also comprises things whose value cannot be determined, on the first leaf.....	\$5 00
And on each of the following.....	50 cts.
And for each \$100 or fraction of the value stated in the deed.....	10 "
DENOUNCEMENT OF MINES (record of), from the first petition to the termination of the record, on each leaf.....	50 "
RECEIPTS of money, from \$1.00 to \$20.....	2 "
Above that sum for each \$20 or fraction thereof.....	2 "
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, from \$1.00 to \$20.....	2 "
Above that sum for each \$20 or fraction thereof.....	2 "

BOOKS of mercantile houses, establishments, corporations, etc., whose capital is \$2,000 and over, on each leaf . . .	5 cts.
Minute books of corporations and companies, each leaf . . .	5 "
MEMORIAL OR PETITION to any public officer, on each leaf . . .	50 "
PROMISSORY NOTE, from \$1.00 to \$20	2 "
Over that amount on each \$20 and fraction thereof	2 "
LETTERS PATENT for any invention	\$20 00
POWER OF ATTORNEY, private, when no value is stated or can be ascertained, on each leaf	1 00
If value is stated, from \$1.00 to \$20	2 cts.
Over that amount, for each \$20 or fraction thereof	2 "
POWER OF ATTORNEY of record, on the first leaf of the certi- fied copy	\$5 00
On each of the succeeding leaves	50 cts.
Substitutes of powers, on each leaf	50 "
If a new deed of record is required, on first leaf	\$5 00
On each succeeding leaf	50 cts.
POLICY of life, maritime and fire insurance, two per cent on the premium.	
PROTEST (certified copy of), on each leaf	50 "
RECORD, registration and books of register of notaries and recorders, on each leaf	50 "
TELEGRAM (original) of private individuals	1 ct.
If the telegram serves as a receipt of the payment of money, stamps must be affixed thereto corresponding to the amount stated.	
TITLES OF MINES, when value not stated nor can be ascer- tained, on first leaf	\$5 00
On each of the following	50 cts.
And when value is stated, on each leaf	50 "
And for each \$100 or fraction thereof	10 "

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The principal prescriptions of the law levying the tax called Internal Revenue tax are as follows:—

One-half per cent on the value of the sale of any kind of merchandise, whether by wholesale or retail.

One-half per cent on the sale, exchange, mortgages, or gifts of real

or personal property, if the rents thereof exceed \$2,000 per annum or on contracts entered into with the Federal Government, or any State or municipality.

DOCUMENTS EXECUTED ABROAD.

In order that a deed, indenture, or other documents executed abroad be admitted for record or in the courts in the Republic, the signature of the public officer before whom the deed, indenture, etc., is acknowledged must be certified to by a diplomatic or consular agent of Mexico, and the signature of such Mexican official legalized by the Department of Foreign Affairs in the City of Mexico.

Fee of consul for issuing each certificate, \$5.00 in money of country where the certificate is issued.

Fee for certificate in Department of Foreign Relations, \$5.10 revenue stamps.

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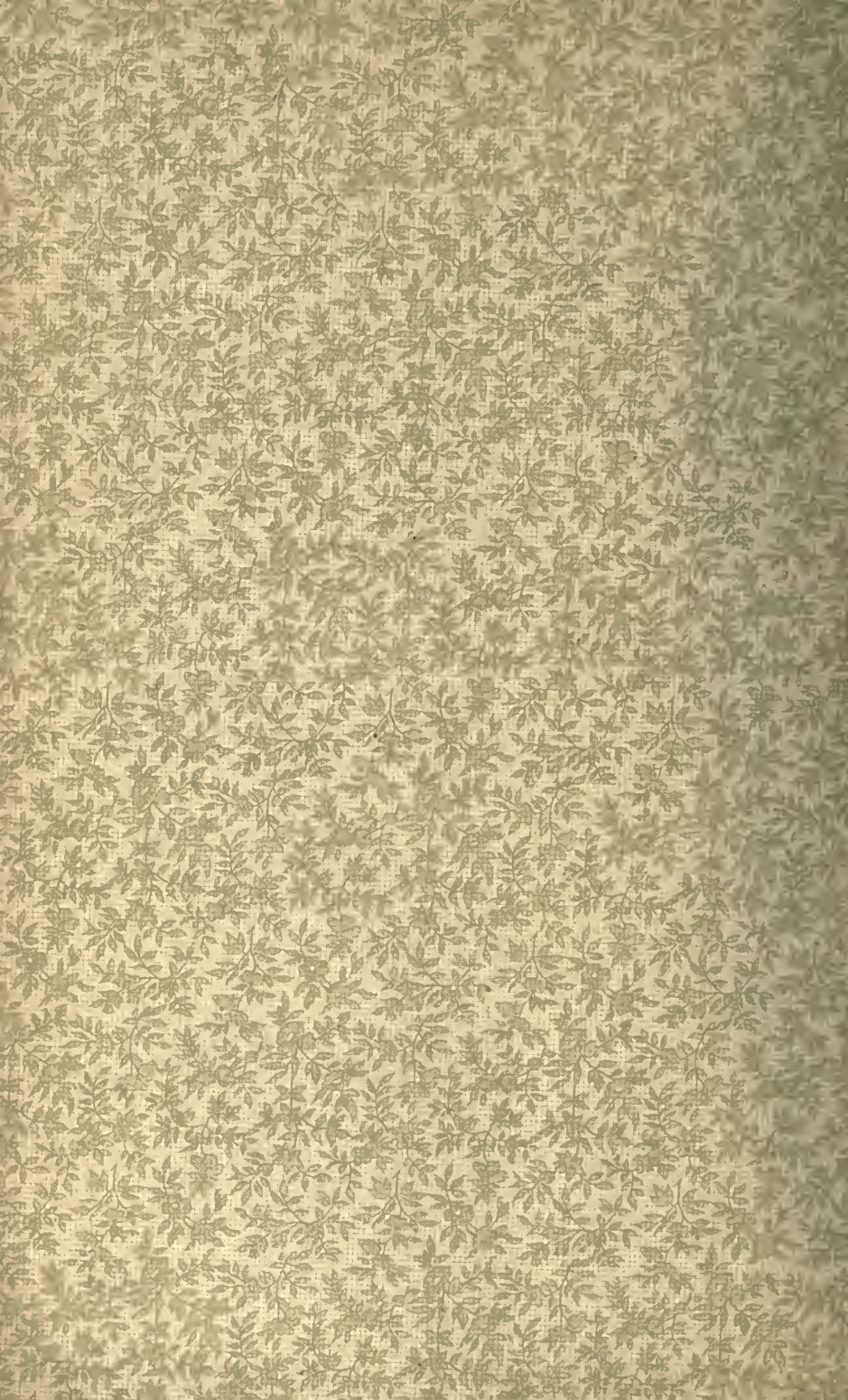
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