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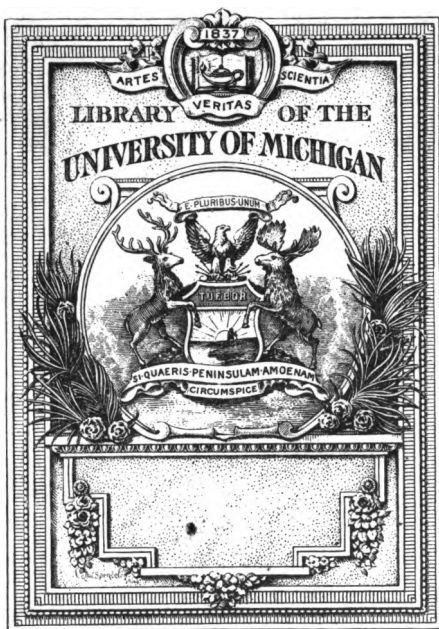
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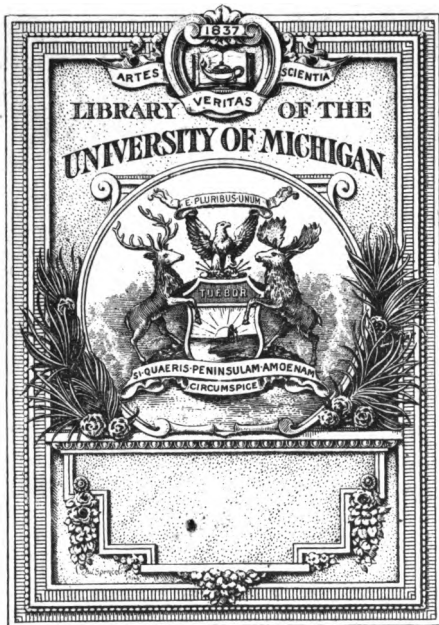


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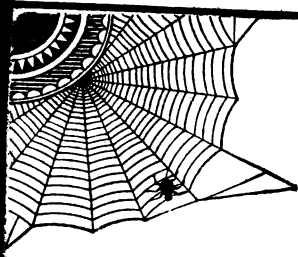
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THE
MERCHANTS,
AND
TOURISTS'
GUIDE TO MEXICO



CHICAGO:
THE ALTHROP PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1883.

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THE

MERCHANTS' & TOURISTS'
GUIDE
TO
MEXICO.

BY

CHAS. W. ZAREMBA,

*Member of the Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural; Special Agent of
the Mexican Government, etc., etc., etc.*

CHICAGO:
THE ALTHROP PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1888.

TO the maimed hero of many battles fought for Independence
and Progress, the indefatigable Minister of Public Works,
Colonization, Industry and Commerce, General of Division

DON CÁRLOS PACHECO,

This work is dedicated in recognition of many tokens of good
will and friendship.

THE AUTHOR.

November 1, 1883.

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Dr. F. O. R. M.

PREFACE.

Contemporary with the establishment of peace and order in the Mexican Republic, by President Porfirio Diaz, in 1878, there was held in the City of Chicago an "Inter-State and International Commercial Convention," to which the author was a delegate for the City of Chicago. The first practical outgrowth of this Convention was the "Chicago Industrial Excursion," organized by Mr. Geo. S. Bowen and composed of representatives of various manufacturing and mercantile interests from different parts of the country. Representatives of the leading newspapers and periodicals, among them the lamented J. J. Collins, of the De Long North Pole Expedition, constituted the "Special Correspondence Bureau" of the excursion, and by their all-powerful aid the people of the United States were brought to a more intimate knowledge of a neighboring Republic needing and desiring a helping hand to open up new fields for Commerce and Industry. The immediate result of this knowledge was the mapping out and chartering of the more important systems of railway, upon which work was immediately commenced; the organizing of telegraph, telephone and steamship lines; the establishing, in several cities, of tramway services and electric light companies; water supply, drainage, mail service, light-houses, docks, wharfs, gas works and various manufactures were either introduced, improved or proposed in other parts of the Republic; the commercial world was not slow to send out the often maligned "drummer" to make connections with Mexican merchants and manufacturers, and the great mineral wealth hoarded up in the bowels of the earth was attacked anew by the united efforts of Mexican owners and American, or other foreign mining companies and capitalists.

Inasmuch as Mexico will soon be united to the United States by two trunk lines of railway—the Mexican Central and Mexican National—and a largely increased exchange of raw products as well as of manufactured goods of various kinds will take place between the two Republics, based upon a desirable commercial treaty, we deemed it our duty to present to the American merchant and tourist a compilation of the valuable facts embodied in this book. These facts were gathered by the author, during several years of travel over the Mexican Republic, from the best available sources, official and otherwise, and will prove, we hope, welcome information. The author has refrained from any elaborate reference to the natural scenery of the country or the habits and customs of the people, leaving that to every one's own conception and observation. The information set forth in this Guide will, if heeded, save *great annoyance* to those who may have occasion to visit Mexico on either business or pleasure, and thus the object sought in the preparation of this work will be accomplished.

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volcano or Nevado de Toluca, 4,400 metres high. This latter chain is connected with the principal eastern one by the chain that shows as its highest points the Popocatepetl, 5,400 metres, and Iztaccihuatl, 4,786 metres above sea level.

The total area of the Republic is 2,001,715 square kilometres, and comprises within its limits 146 cities, 371 towns, 5,743 villages, 5,869 landed estates and 16,326 farms. The estimated value of taxable property in the cities is \$168,743,582, and in the country, \$213,620,832, making a total of \$382,364,414.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

The importations for the year 1881 amounted to \$44,991,401; exportations, \$24,879,211. July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, \$32,298,294.75, of which \$24,032,787.70 were silver, \$8,265,508.05 were general merchandise.

The trade of the nine months, from July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, which fairly represents that of the year, shows that the United States is becoming the chief market for Mexican products. The following table makes this clear.

Bullion.—United States, \$2,533,273.88; Great Britain, \$4,378,212.25; France, \$766,101.01; Spain, \$653,617.55; Germany, \$112,423.65; Columbia, \$106,833.65; Guatemala, \$6,500.00. Total, \$8,561,961.97.

Other Products.—United States, \$2,422,742.73; Great Britain, \$517,844.53; France, \$163,804.52; Spain, \$238,170.80; Germany, \$168,077.65; Columbia, \$10,533.94; Guatemala, \$80.00; Total, \$3,521,254.17.

The total exports to these countries were as follows: United States, \$4,956,016.61; Great Britain, \$4,896,056.76; France, \$929,905.53; Spain, \$896,788.35; Germany, \$280,501.30; Columbia, \$117,367.59; Guatemala, \$6,580.00. Total, \$12,083,216.14.

It may be seen by the foregoing that Mexico sells more to the United States than to any other country; that while she sends silver to Europe to pay for imports and to settle transactions in exchange, the bulk of her raw products goes to the United States, the amount being \$2,422,742.73 out of a total of \$3,521,254.73. When the reciprocity treaty removes some serious obstacles to trade between the two countries, and when the international railroads increase the facilities for interchange of products, it is evident that the commercial relations of the two Republics will receive a powerful impetus.

POPULATION.

The population (census 1882) consists of 4,826,442 males; 5,175,442 females; total, 10,001,884, of which 19 per cent., or 1,882,522, belong to the Caucasian race; 38 per cent., or 3,765,044, to the native Mexican race; 43 per cent., or 4,354,318, to the mixed race.

The Native Indian race is divided into the following tribes:

1. Mexican, numbering 1,626,511 individuals, located in 16 States and the Federal district.
2. Opata-Pima, 84,000 individuals, in the Western States.

3. Guaicura, 2,533 individuals, in Lower California.
 4. Seri, on Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, 200 individuals.
 5. Tarasca, with 230,000 individuals, in Michoacan, Jalisco and Guerrero.
 6. Zoque-Mixe, 55,000 individuals, in Chiapas, Tabasco and Oaxaca.
 7. Totonaca, 90,000 individuals, in Huauchinango.
 8. Mixteco-Zapoteca, 578,000 individuals, in Oaxaca, Puebla and Guerrero.
 9. Matlalcinga, or Pirinda, 5,000 individuals, in Mexico.
 10. Maya, 400,000 individuals, in Yucatan.
 11. Chontal, 31,000 individuals, in Tabasco, Guerrero, Oaxaca.
 12. Huave, 3,800 individuals, in Oaxaca, Chiapas.
 13. Othomi, 650,000 individuals, in Central States.
 14. Apache, 10,000 individuals, in Chihuahua, Sonora, Couhaila and Durango.
- Though almost all these Indians speak Spanish, they use among themselves 35 idioms and 69 dialects.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is a federative Republic, whose independence was proclaimed on the night of Sept. 15th, 1810, in the village of Dolores, State of Guanajuato, by Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and other chieftains. The Mexican Constitution was proclaimed Feb. 5th, 1857; amended Sept. 25th, 1873, establishing a Senate; and again amended May 5th, 1877, prohibiting the successive re-election of the President of the Republic and Governors of the States. The Republic, in virtue of this supreme law, is composed of free and sovereign States, so far as their internal government is concerned, but united into a federation according to its provisions. The national sovereignty is essentially and originally vested in the people, whence is derived all public power, the State Governments being limited to the control of their own internal affairs.

According to the Constitution, all persons born in the Republic are free, and slaves receive their liberty on entering upon Mexican soil. It guarantees free education, the exercise of the various professions, the free expression of thought and the inviolable freedom of the press, saving only restrictions which prescribe the morals, the private life, the rights of a third person and the public peace. It recognizes the right of petition and association for any legitimate object; the right of carrying arms for individual security and legitimate defense; the right to enter upon and depart from the Republic, travel within its territory, and of changing one's residence without the need of passports; it disregards all titles of nobility and hereditary prerogatives and honors, as well as process by deprivative laws and special tribunals; it prohibits the enactment of *ex post facto* laws and the making of treaties for the extradition of political fugitives; the entrance into any person's domicil without the written mandate of the competent authority; it forbids imprisonment for debt and allows imprisonment only when the accused deserves corporal punishment, but in no case can such detention or imprisonment be for more than three days without justifiable cause. It establishes guarantees which every

accused person must have in criminal proceedings, among which is the exclusive competency of the judicial tribunal before which the accused is brought. It prohibits punishment by mutilation, branding, the public whipping-post, and tormenting of every kind, and declares that no person shall be rendered infamous; abolishes the death penalty for political offenses, except where they amount to treason, and inflicts it for such felonies as highway robbery, incendiarism, parricide and secret assassination. No criminal process can have more than three appeals to higher courts, and no one can be punished twice for the same offense. It proclaims the inviolability of the mails, and the respecting of private property, except in cases of expropriation for public use by due process of law with full indemnification; prohibits the military exacting lodging in time of peace or in time of war, without legal requisition; prohibits ecclesiastical or other corporations from acquiring real estate in their own right, or as administrators for others; abolishes monopolies and exclusive trades, except where protected by letters patent. The coining of money and the conduct of the postal service is reserved to the National Government. Power is given to the President, with the approval of the Council of Ministers of State and the Federal Congress, or, during a recess of the latter, of the Permanent Deputation, to suspend the constitutional guarantees in cases of invasion or grave disturbances of the public peace.

It considers as Mexican citizens all who are born of Mexican fathers within or without the territory of the Republic; foreigners who may become naturalized according to law, and those persons who acquire real estate in the country, or who have children born to them therein, but do not manifest their intention to maintain their natural allegiance.

All Mexican citizens are obligated to aid in the defense of the country and to contribute to the public revenue; all things being equal, they are preferred to foreigners for all employments, commissions and official appointments.

The amendments decreed Sept. 25, 1873, prohibit the union of Church and State, and forbid the establishment of a national religion, giving equal liberty to all religious sects; recognize matrimony as a civil contract; prohibit religious bodies from acquiring real estate, or receiving monetary contributions on account of the same; substitute for the religious oath a simple affirmation as to the truth; establish the principle that there shall be no obligation to compel personal labor or service without just compensation; prohibit monasteries, convents, or any religious order of a monastic or conventual character, not excepting Sisters of Charity; prohibit the clergy from wearing their clerical garb except when in the performance of religious offices, and by express provision ecclesiastics are rendered ineligible to the Presidency.

The supreme power of the Federation is divided into three branches, viz.: Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

The Executive power is vested in a single individual, styled the President of the United Mexican States, who is elected by a vote of the people for a term of four years, and takes possession of the office on the 1st of December.

In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by six Ministers, or Secretaries of State, viz.: for Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice and Public Instruction, Public Works, Finance and Public Credit, War and Navy.

The Legislative power is vested in a National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of two members from each State and the Federal District, one-half of the number being elected every two years. The Chamber of Deputies or Representatives is elected as a body every two years, one representative being allowed to every 40,000 inhabitants, and to any fraction thereof in excess of 20,000.

Congress has two regular sessions in each year. The first session commences Sept. 16th and terminates Dec. 15th, and can be prorogued for thirty days; the second session commences April 1st and expires May 31st, and can be prorogued for fifteen days. By preference the last session of each legislative year is devoted to the examination of department estimates and the voting of appropriations for the following fiscal year, decreeing the levying of taxes to meet the appropriations, and to revising the accounts or balances of the preceding year as presented by the Executive.

The Federal Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, with subordinate District and Circuit Courts. The Supreme Court is composed of eleven Supreme Judges, ordinaries, four Supreme Judges, supernumeraries, one Fiscus, and one Attorney General; they are equally elected, by direct vote of the people, for a term of six years, which commences at the time when the oath of office is taken. The District and Circuit Judges are appointed by the President.

In conformity with the Constitution of each particular State, the Government thereof is equally divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power, being known respectively as the State Governor, Legislature and Superior Court of Justice.

ARMY.

The Federal army is divided into eleven divisions, located in eleven military zones:

- | | | |
|-------|------------|---|
| 1st. | Comprising | Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California. |
| 2d. | “ | Chihuahua and Durango. |
| 3d. | “ | Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. |
| 4th. | “ | Tamaulipas. |
| 5th. | “ | Jalisco, Colima and Military District of Tepic. |
| 6th. | “ | Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi. |
| 7th. | “ | Michoacan, Guanajuato, Queretaro. |
| 8th. | “ | Federal District, Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos. |
| 9th. | “ | Puebla, Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala. |
| 10th. | “ | Chiapas, Oaxaca. |
| 11th. | “ | Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan. |

On a peace footing, it consists of

Secretary of War.—1 General of Division; 1 General of Brigade; 7 Chiefs (Colonels); 11 Officials.

General Staff of the Army.—10 Generals of Division ; 38 Generals of Brigade ; 8 Assessors.

Special Corps of the General Staff.—1 General of Brigade ; 25 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 94 Officials.

Corps of Engineers.—1 General of Brigade ; 12 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 25 Officials.

Military College.—1 General of Division ; 1 Chief (Colonel) ; 24 Officials ; 32 Professors ; 200 Alumni ; 4 Privates ; 30 Horses.

Battalion of Sappers.—3 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 34 Officials ; 727 Privates ; 32 Pack Mules.

Departmental and Sub-Inspections of Artillery.—1 General of Brigade ; 4 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 4 Storekeepers.

General Artillery Park.—1 Chief (Colonel) ; 3 Officers ; 10 Storekeepers ; 9 Workmen.

Five Battalions.—15 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 183 Officers ; 1,820 Privates ; 253 Horses ; 1,420 Pack Mules.

Five Companies with Fixed Stations.—22 Officers ; 5 Storekeepers ; 7 Workmen ; 300 Privates.

Four Construction Establishments.—4 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 16 Officers ; 26 Storekeepers ; 267 Workmen.

Corps of Military Administration.—13 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 147 Officials of Administration.

Army Gendarmes.—1 Chief (Colonel) ; 8 Officers ; 150 Privates ; 150 Horses ; 4 Pack Mules.

Department of Infantry and Cavalry.—1 General of Brigade ; 5 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 13 Officers.

Thirty Battalions and twenty Escadrons.—130 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 1,280 Officers ; 24,000 Privates ; 960 Pack Mules.

Ten Regiments and ten Escadrons.—60 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 470 Officers ; 6,470 Privates ; 6,090 Horses ; 320 Pack Mules.

Military Medical Corps.—72 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 69 Officers ; 184 Privates ; 80 Pack Mules.

Corps of National Invalids.—1 General of Brigade ; 1 Chief (Colonel) ; 17 Officers ; 198 Privates.

Government of the National Palace.—1 General of Brigade ; 2 Officers.

Military Commandencies and Fiscals.—1 General of Division ; 1 General of Brigade ; 14 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 1 Assessor ; 31 Officers ; 16 Privates.

Military Colonies : Infantry.—6 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 40 Officers ; 2 Officials of Administration ; 695 Privates. *Cavalry.*—1 Chief (Colonel) ; 33 Officers ; 1 Official of Administration ; 650 Privates ; 650 Horses ; 40 Pack Mules.

On Waiting Orders.—120 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 320 Officers.

Reserves of the Army, composed of the Militia of the various States.—1st Contingent: 80 Chiefs (Colonels) ; 340 Officers ; 10,000 men. 2d Contingent. 3d Contingent.

Total Number of Combatants on a Peace Footing.—13 Generals of Division; 46 Generals of Brigade; 576 Chiefs (Colonels); 9 Assessors; 3,045 Officers; 150 Officials of Administration; 45 Storekeepers; 39 Professors; 283 Artillery Workmen; 200 Alumni of Military College; 45,323 Privates; 7,212 Horses; 3,256 Pack Mules.

On a War Footing the Army is composed of—Infantry, 131,523; Cavalry, 25,790; Artillery, 3,650. Total, 160,963 men.

NAVY.

The naval forces consist of the steam vessels of war Libertad and Independencia; three steam launches, the coastguards Tampico, Campeche and Progreso, and the sailing transport ship Colon, all in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Pacific Ocean are the war steamers Mexico, Democrata, Resguardo and Juarez. There are two principal commandencies of marine, one at Vera Cruz and the other at Mazatlan. Captains of the Port are stationed at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Tabasco, Coatzacoalcos, Tuxpan, Progreso, Alvarado and Matamoros, on the Gulf coast; and at Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas, Guaymas, La Paz, Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Soconusco, Tonala, Puerto Angel, Libertad, Magdalena, Islas Marias, Isla de Guadalupe, on the Pacific coast. There are two nautical schools, one each at Campeche and Mazatlan. Two naval arsenals are in construction, one at Lerma, near Campeche, and the other at Acapulco, State of Guerrero.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department has one General Post Office, 53 Principal Administrations, 257 Estafetas (postal routes), with 516 Agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has 10,281.329 kilometres; the State Governments, 1,693.142 kilometres; the private lines, 4,004.298 kilometres. Total, 15,978.769 kilometres. To this must be added the telegraph lines of the various railroads, which amount to nearly half the above distance.

RAILROADS.

The Railroads in operation, under construction or projected, will be found enumerated under the different States.

According to latest information obtainable there were 4,130 kilometres of railroad in full operation, about 300 kilometres ready for government inspection (completely equipped), while nearly 600 kilometres were graded and ready for the rails.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MEXICO.

The first tribes that populated the central table lands of Anahuac, which have left any historical records, were the Chichimecas, founding the kingdom of Huehuetlapalan. The first kings of which there is any record were: Nigua-

meth, Namocuix, Miscohuatl, Huitzilopochtli, Huetmuc, Naujotl, Quauhtepetla, Nonohualca, Huetzin, Quauhtonal, Masatzin, Quetzal, Icoatzin. This last named king of the Chichimecas founded in 720 the kingdom of Tollan, giving it to his second son, Chalchiuhtlanctzin, who figures as the first king of the Toltec dynasty. The succeeding Toltec kings were: Ixtlilcuechahuac, 771-823; Huetzin, 823-874; Totepehu, 875-927; Nacaxoc, 927-979; Mitl, 979-1038; Xiutlalzin, 1038-1042; Tepancaltzin, 1042-1094; Topiltzin, 1094-1103. In the latter year the Toltec monarchy was destroyed by the invasion of the Chichimecas, who established in 1120 the kingdom of Tenayucan or Texcoco. The new kingdom had the following sovereigns: Xolotl the Great, 1120-1230; Nopaltzin, 1230-1263; Huetzin Pochotl, 1263-1298; Quinantzin, 1298-1357; Techotlalatzin, 1357-1409; Ixtlilxochitl, 1409-1419; Tetzotzomoc (usurping king of Atzacapotzalco), 1419-1427; Maxtla (usurping king), 1427-1430; Netzahualcoyotl, 1430-1470; Netzahualpili, 1470-1516; Cacamatzin, 1516-1520; Cuicuitzcatzin, 1520-1521; Coanucotzin, 1521; Ixtlilxochitl, 1521-1527. The rest of the Toltecs who escaped from the destruction of their empire, assisted by Xolotl the Great, founded the kingdom of Culhuacan, their sovereigns being: Xiutemoc, 1109-1124; Nauhyotl, 1124-1141; Achitometl, 1141-1185; Xohualalotlac, 1185-1215; Calquiyanzin, 1215-1241; Cocox, 1241-1301; Acamapictli I., 1301-1303; Acamapictli II., 1303-1355; Chimalpopoca, 1355-1402. The reign of the last king terminated the kingdom of Culhuacan, it thereafter figuring only as a tributary principality of Texcoco.

The kingdom of Atzacapotzalco was also founded by Xolotl the Great, who married his two sons to daughters of the principal chiefs of a tribe of the Acolhuas. The kings of Atzacapotzalco were: Acolhua I., 1168-1239; Acolhua II., 1239-1343; Tetzotzomoc, 1343-1427; Maxtla, 1427-1430. In this year Atzacapotzalco was destroyed and the kingdom incorporated into Texcoco.

The Aztecs in their peregrinations arrived in the valley of Mexico at the end of the thirteenth century. Their first Chief was Huitzihuitl, who died in 1318. They then proclaimed the King of Culhuacan as Chief. Shortly afterwards being expelled from their country, they, in 1327, decided upon the eastern shore of the Lagune of Texcoco as their habitation, and founded the monarchies of Tlaltelolco and Chapultepec, which were kept separate until 1438, when the fifth and last King, Moquihuix, was conquered by Moctezuma I., seventh King of Chapultepec and first Emperor of Mexico.

The Emperors of Mexico were: Moctezuma I., 1436-1464; Axayacatl, 1464-1477; Tizoc, 1477-1486; Ahuizotl, 1486-1502; Moctezuma II., 1502-1520; Citlauhatzin, 1520; Cuauhtemoc, 1520-1521. On the 13th of August, 1521, the Mexican Empire was destroyed by Hernando Cortez capturing the capital.

GOVERNMENT DURING THE DOMINATION OF THE SPANIARDS.

After the conquest, Hernando Cortez governed the country under the title of Captain-General and Governor, which was conceded to him by Emperor Charles V., on Oct. 15, 1522, and confirmed 1525.

In 1527 Luis Ponce de Leon arrived as Resident Judge, he also assuming the office of Governor, and depriving Cortez of the Captain-Generalcy, the latter dying sixteen days after Ponce de Leon's arrival. The office of Governor was conferred upon Marcos de Aguilar, who died only seven months afterwards, and was succeeded by the Royal Treasurer, Alonso de Estrada, who also remained in the Treasury. Though he was assisted in the beginning by Captain Gonzalo de Sandoval, Estrada carried on the Government alone until 1528, when the Royal Commission arrived (Audiencia Real), presided over by Nuño de Guzman.

This first Audiencia governed until 1531, when the second one arrived, presided over by Sebastian Ramirez de Fuen-Leal, Archbishop of Santo Domingo, which in turn governed until 1535, when the Government of the Spanish Vice-Kings was established.

The Vice-Kings of New Spain were :

1. Antonio de Mendoza, Conde de Tendille, 1535-1550.
2. Luis de Velasco, Knight of the House of the Constables of Castile, 1550-1564. The Audiencia governed in the interim until Oct., 1566.
3. Gaston de Peralta, Marquis de Falces, from Oct., 1566, until March, 1568. The Audiencia governed in the interim eight months.
4. Martin Enriquez de Almanza, Nov., 1568—Oct., 1580.
5. Lorenzo Juarez de Mendoza, Conde de la Coruña, from Oct., 1580 to June, 1583, when he died, the Audiencia governing until Sept. 25, 1584.
6. Pedro Moja de Contreras, Archbishop of Mexico, governed from Sept., 1584, to Oct., 1585.
7. Alonzo Manrique de Zuñiga, Marques de Villa-Manrique, from Oct., 1585, to Feb., 1590.
8. Luis de Velasco (son of the second Vice-King), from Feb., 1590, to Nov., 1595.
9. Gaspar de Zuñiga y Acevedo, Conde de Monterey, from Nov. 5, 1595, to Oct. 27, 1603.
10. Juan de Mendoza y Luna, Marques de Montesclaros, from Oct. 27, 1603, to July 2, 1607.
11. Luis de Velasco (second time), Marques de Salinas, from July 2, 1607, to June 19, 1611.
12. Padre Garcia Guerra, Archbishop of Mexico, from June 19, 1611, to Feb. 22, 1612, when he died. The Audiencia governed eight months.
13. Diego Fernandez de Cordoba, Marques de Guadalcazar, from Oct. 28, 1612, to March 14, 1621, when he was transferred to Peru. The Audiencia governed six months.
14. Diego Corillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Marques de Galves, Conde de Priego, from Sept 21, 1621, to Nov. 1, 1624.
15. Rodrigo Pacheco y Osorio, Marques de Cerralvo, from Nov. 3, 1624, to Sept. 15, 1635.

16. Lope Diaz de Armendaris, Marques de Cadereyta, from Sept. 16, 1635, to Aug. 22, 1640.
17. Diego Lopez Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Duque de Escalona and Marques de Villena, from Aug. 28, 1640, to June 10, 1642.
18. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla, from June 10 to Nov. 23, 1642.
19. Garcia Sormiento de Sotomayor, Conde de Salvatierra, Marques de Sobroso, from Nov. 23, 1642, to May 13, 1648.
20. Marcos de Torres y Rueda, Bishop of Yucatan, from May 13, 1648, to April 2, 1649, when he died. The Audiencia governed fifteen months.
21. Luis Enriquez de Guzman, Conde de Alva de Liste, from June 28, 1650, to Aug. 15, 1653.
22. Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, Duque de Albuquerque, from Aug. 15, 1653, to Sept. 16, 1660.
23. Juan de Leyva y de la Cerda, Marques de Leyva y de Ladrada y Conde de Baños, from Sept. 16, 1660, to June 29, 1664.
24. Diego Osorio de Escobar y Llamas, Bishop of Puebla, from June 29 to Oct. 15, 1664.
25. Sebastian de Toledo, Marques de Mancera, from Oct. 15, 1664, to Dec. 8, 1673.
26. Pedro Nuño Colon de Portugal y Castro, Duque de Veraguas, Marques de Jamaica, from Dec. 8 to Dec. 13, 1673, when he died.
27. Padre Payo de Rivera Enriquez, Archbishop of Mexico, from Dec. 13, 1673, to Nov. 30, 1680.
28. Tomas Antonio Manrique de la Cerda, Marques de la Laguna y Conde de Paredes, from Nov. 30, 1680, to Nov. 30, 1686.
29. Melchor Portocarrero Lazo de la Vega, Conde de Monclova, from Nov. 30, 1686, to Nov. 20, 1688.
30. Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Conde de Calve, from Nov. 20, 1688, to Feb. 27, 1696.
31. Juan de Ortega Montañez, Bishop of Michoacan, from Feb. 27 to Dec. 18, 1696.
32. José Sarmiento y Valladares, Conde de Moctezuma y de Tula, from Dec. 18, 1696, to Nov. 4, 1701.
33. Juan de Ortega Montañez (second time), from Nov. 4, 1701, to Nov. 27, 1702.
34. Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Enriquez, Duque de Albuquerque, from Nov. 27, 1702, to Jan. 15, 1711.
35. Fernando de Alencastre Noroña y Silva, Duque de Linares, from Jan. 15, 1711, to Aug. 15, 1716.
36. Baltasar de Zúñiga Guzman Sotomayor y Mendoza, Marques de Valero, from Aug. 15, 1716, to Oct. 15, 1722.
37. Juan de Acuña, Marques de Casa Fuerte, from Oct. 15, 1722, to March 17, 1734, when he died.

38. Juan Antonio de Vizcarron y Eguiarreta, Archbishop of Mexico, from March 17, 1734, to Aug. 17, 1740.
39. Pedro de Castro Figueroa y Salazar, Duque de la Conquista y Marques de Gracia Real, from Aug. 17, 1740, to Aug. 22, 1741, when he died. The Audiencia governed until Nov., 1742.
40. Pedro Cebrian y Agustin, Conde de Fuen Claro, from Nov. 3, 1742, to July 9, 1746.
41. Juan Francisco de Güemes y Horcasitas, Conde de Revilla-Gigedo, from July 9, 1746, to Nov. 9, 1755.
42. Agustin de Ahumada y Villalon, Marques de las Amarillas, from Nov. 10, 1755, to Feb. 5, 1760, when he died. The Audiencia governed until April 28, 1760.
43. Francisco Cajigal de la Vega, from April 28 to Oct. 5, 1760.
44. Joaquin de Monserrat, Marques de Cruillas, from Oct. 6, 1760, to Aug. 24, 1766.
45. Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marques de Croix, from Aug. 24, 1766, to Sept. 22, 1771.
46. Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, from Sept. 23, 1771, to April 9, 1779, when he died. The Audiencia governed until Aug. 22, 1779.
47. Martin de Mayorga, from Aug. 23, 1779, to April 28, 1783.
48. Matias de Galvez, from April 29, 1783, until Nov. 3, 1784, in which year he died. The Audiencia governed until June 16, 1785.
49. Bernardo de Galvez, Conde de Galvez, (son of the former), from June 17, 1785, to Nov. 30, 1786, when he died. The Audiencia governed until May 8, 1787.
50. Alonzo Nufiez de Haro y Peralta, Archbishop of Mexico, from May 8 to Aug. 16, 1787.
51. Manuel Antonio Flores, from Aug. 17, 1787, until Oct. 16, 1789.
52. Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco de Padilla, Conde de Revilla-Gigedo, from Oct. 17, 1789, to July 11, 1794.
53. Miguel de la Grua Talamanca de Branciforte, Marques de Branciforte, from July 12, 1794, to May 31, 1798.
54. Miguel José de Azanza, May 31, 1798, to April 30, 1800.
55. Felix Berenguer de Marquina, from April 30, 1800, to Jan. 4, 1803.
56. José de Iturrigaray, from Jan. 4, 1803, to Sept. 15, 1808, when he was deposed by a revolt.
57. Pedro Garibay, Field Marshal, from Sept. 16, 1808, to July 19, 1809.
58. Francisco Javier Lizana de Beaumont, Archbishop of Mexico, from July 19, 1809, to May 8, 1810. The Audiencia governed until Sept. 14, 1810.
59. Francisco Javier de Venegas, from Sept. 14, 1810, to March 4, 1813.
60. Felix Maria Calleja, from March 4, 1813, to Sept. 20, 1816.
61. Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Conde del Venadito, from Sept. 20, 1816, to July 5, 1821, when he was deposed.

62. Francisco Novella, Brigadier, from July 5 to Sept. 24, 1821.
63. Juan O'Donoju landed at Vera Cruz, July 21, 1821, but did not take possession of the Vice-Reynate on account of Mexican independence having been consummated by the entrance of the army into the national capital on Sept. 27, 1821.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

First Regency: Composed of Agustin de Iturbide, Juan O'Donoju, Antonio M. Perez, Manuel de la Barcena, Isidro Yañez, Manuel Velasquez de Leon, from Sept. 28, 1821, to April 11, 1822.

Second Regency: Composed of Agustin de Iturbide, Isidro Yañez, Miguel Valentin, Conde de Heras, Nicolas Bravo, from April 11 to May 18, 1822; Agustin de Iturbide, as Emperor, from May 19, 1822, to March 19, 1823, when he abdicated.

Executive power composed of Nicolas Bravo, Guadalupe Victoria, Pedro C. Negrete, Vicente Guerrero, from April 1, 1823, to Oct. 10, 1824.

1. Gen. Guadalupe Victoria, Constitutional President from Oct. 10, 1824, to April 1, 1829.
2. Gen. Vicente Guerrero, Constitutional President from April 1 to Dec. 18, 1829; Lic. José Maria Bocanegra, Interim President from Dec. 18 to Dec. 23, 1829; Lic. Pedro Velez, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Interim President from Dec. 23 to 31, 1829; Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from Jan. 1, 1830, to Aug. 14, 1832; Gen. Melchor Muzquiz, Interim President from Aug. 14 to December 24, 1832.
3. Gen. Manuel G. Pedraza, Constitutional President from Dec. 24, 1832, to April 1, 1833; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from April 1 to June 17, 1833.
4. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from June 17 to July 5, 1833; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from July 5 to Oct. 27, 1833.
5. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President, from Oct. 27 to Dec. 15, 1833; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President and Interim President from Dec. 15, 1833, to April 24, 1834.
6. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from April 24, 1834, to Jan. 28, 1835; Gen. Miguel Barragan, Interim President from Jan. 28, 1835, to Feb. 27, 1836; Lic. José Justo Corro, Interim President from Feb. 27, 1836, to April 19, 1837.
7. Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, Constitutional President from April 19, 1837, to March 18, 1839; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Interim President from March 18 to July 10, 1839; Gen. Nicolas Bravo, Interim President from July 10 to July 17, 1839.
8. Gen. Anastasio Bustamante, Constitutional President, from July 17, 1839, to Sept. 22, 1841; Javier Echeverria, Interim President from Sept. 22

- to Oct. 10, 1841; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Provisional President from Oct. 10, 1841, to Oct. 26, 1842; Gen. Nicolas Bravo, President Substitute from Oct. 26, 1842, to March 5, 1843; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Provisional President from March 5 to Oct. 4, 1843; Gen. Valentin Canalizo, President's Substitute from Oct. 4, 1843, to June 4, 1844.
9. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President, from June 4 to Sept. 20, 1844; Gen. Valentin Canalizo, Interim President from Sept. 20 to Dec. 6, 1844.
 10. Gen. José Joaquin Herrera, Interim President, and later Constitutional President, from Dec. 6, 1844, to Dec. 30, 1845; Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, Interim President from Jan. 4 to July 29, 1846; Gen. Nicolas Bravo, Interim President from July 29 to Aug. 4, 1846; Gen. Mariano Salas, invested with Executive power from Aug. 5 to Dec. 25, 1846; Dr. Valentin G. Farias, Constitutional Vice-President from Dec. 24, 1846, to March 21, 1847.
 11. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from March 21 to April 2, 1847; Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya, Interim President from April 2 to May 20, 1847.
 12. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Constitutional President from May 20 to Sept. 16, 1847; Lic. Manuel de la Peña y Peña, Interim President from Sept. 16 to Nov. 12, 1847; Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya, Interim President from Nov. 12, 1847, to Jan. 8, 1848; Lic. Manuel de la Peña y Peña, Interim President from Jan. 8 to June 3, 1848.
 13. Gen. José Joaquin Herrera, Constitutional President from June 3, 1848, to Jan. 15, 1851.
 14. Gen. Mariano Arista, Constitutional President from Jan. 15, 1851, to Jan. 5, 1853; Lic. Juan B. Ceballos, Interim President from Jan. 5 to Feb. 7, 1853; Gen. Manuel Lombardini, Interim President from Feb. 7 to April 20, 1853.
 15. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President Dictator from April 20, 1853, to Aug. 11, 1855; Gen. Romulo Diaz de la Vega, General-in-Chief from Aug. 11 to 15, 1855; Gen. Martin Carrera, Interim President from Aug. 25 to Sept. 12, 1855; Gen. Romulo Diaz de la Vega, General-in-Chief from Sept. 12 to Oct. 4, 1855; Gen. Juan Alvarez, Interim President from Oct. 4 to Dec. 11, 1855.

GOVERNMENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1857.

16. Gen. Ignacio Comonfort, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1857, to Jan. 21, 1858. Lic. Benito Juarez, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, from Jan. 21, 1858 to Nov. 30, 1861. (During this period the capital was taken possession of by the revolutionary chiefs Felix Zuloaga, Manuel Robles Pezuela, Lic. Ignacio Pavon, Miguel Miramon, from Jan. 20, 1858, to Dec. 24, 1860.)

17. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1861, to Nov. 30, 1865. (During this period the French intervention took place. Aided by the reactionary party, it brought Archduke Maximilian, of Hapsburg, who governed, under the title of Emperor of Mexico, from May 31, 1863, to June 19, 1867.)
18. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1865, to Dec. 25, 1867.
19. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 25, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1871.
20. Lic. Benito Juarez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1871, to July 18, 1872, when he died; Lic. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, from July 19, 1872, to Nov. 30, 1872.
21. Lic. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1872, to Nov. 20, 1876; Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Chief of the Constitutional Army, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 6, 1876; Gen. Juan N. Mendez, Interim President from Dec. 6, 1876 to Feb. 11, 1877; Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Interim President from Feb. 11 to May 5, 1877.
22. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President from May 5, 1877, to Nov. 30, 1880.
23. Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, Constitutional President from Dec. 1, 1880. His term of office will expire Nov. 30, 1884.

FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Population: 439,769.

Area: 1,200 Square Kilometres.

It occupies the territory between $19^{\circ} 3'$ and $19^{\circ} 31'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 10' 40''$ east and $0^{\circ} 11' 45''$ long. west from Mexico City, and was formerly a portion of the State of Mexico, by which it is surrounded on all sides except the south, where it borders on the State of Morelos.

Its Rivers are the Tlalnepantla, De los Remedios and Consulado, emptying into Lake Texcoco, and a few small streams emptying into Lake Xochimilco.

Lakes.—The western part of Lake Texcoco, the whole of Lake Xochimilco and the western part of Lake Chalco are within the limits of the District.

It is divided into four prefectures, and the City of Mexico, the national capital, with 338,000 inhabitants; prefecture of Tacubaya, 18,515; Tlalpam, 33,136; Xochimilco, 39,664, and Guadalupe Hidalgo, 10,489.

There are 4 cities, 2 towns, 143 villages, 37 landed estates and 71 farms in the District.

The taxable property of the cities is valued at \$48,383,928; of the country, at \$6,896,754; total, \$55,280,682.

EDUCATIONAL.

It supports 213 primary schools for boys, with 16,447 pupils, and 228 primary schools for girls, with 10,822 pupils; a girls' school for secondary

instruction, with 111 pupils, and a girls' school for perfection, with 470 pupils; girls' college de la Paz, 99 pupils; women's art school, 205 pupils; national preparatory school, 880 pupils; law school, 78 students; school of medicine, 225 students; school of engineers, 64 students; practical school, in Pachuca, 8 pupils; school of fine arts, 300 pupils; agricultural college, 94 pupils; college of commerce and administration, 370 pupils; school of arts and trades, 178 pupils; conservatory of music, 324 boys and 144 girls; school for the blind, 27 boys and 9 girls; school for deaf-mutes, 30 boys and 7 girls; military college, 200 pupils; seminary conciliar, 160 pupils; seminary auxiliar, 85 pupils; Catholic law school, 70 students.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The Governor of the Federal District is appointed by the President of the Republic. Under him act the Inspector General of Police, with eight inspectors of demarkations; the Prefects of the four prefectures; Board of Health, with eleven agents; the public pawn shops; office of vital statistics; judges of the peace, two at the central office and one each at Tacubaya, Mixcoac, Cuajimalpa, Santa Fé, Tacuba, San Angel, Tlalpam, Coyoacan, Ixtapalapa, Ixtacalco, Xochimilco, Ostotepec, Actopam, Milpa Alta, Mixguic, Tulyehualco, Tlahua, Hastahuacan, Atzacapotzalco and Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The Post Office has public letter boxes placed at convenient points throughout the District, while the distribution of mail matter is effected by letter carriers.

Products.—The Federal District is the commercial, industrial and art centre of the Republic. Here are located foundries, furniture, soap, cotton, glass and jewelry factories, paper, oil and flour mills, potteries, breweries, tanneries, etc.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amounts and values of the annual crops are as follows:

Corn.....	12,254,600 kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$215,750
Wheat.....	2,392,700	“ “	110,100
Potatoes.....	650,300	“ “	45,800
Barley.....	1,215,500	“ “	19,300
Red Pepper.....	300,000	“ “	12,000
Chick Peas.....	194,000	“ “	10,930
Anise.....	65,000	“ “	6,000
Garden Beans.....	125,000	“ “	4,390
Spanish Peas.....	52,500	“ “	4,125
Black Beans.....	113,000	“ “	3,980

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
La Hormiga.....	{ 2,475 kilogr. wick 3,688 “ thread 7,500 pieces cloth }	.....Nicolas de Teresa.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
La Magdalena.....	{ 1,500 kilogr. thread } 10,000 pieces cloth }	.....Pio Bermejillo.
San Fernando	4,800 " prints.....	Manuel Ibañez.
La Fama.....	6,400 " cloth.....	Ricardo Sainz.
Mercado de Guerrero.....	5,000 " cloth..	..... B. Arena y hermano.
Fabrica de Monnet.....	{ 480 kilogr. wick } 320 " thread } 4,000 pieces cloth }	.....F. Monnet & Co.

There are also two woolen mills—"La Minerva," owned by Suinaz y hermano, and "El Aguila," owned by I. R. Cardenas & Co., successors—whose product is not reported.

MEXICO CITY.

The capital of the Republic has a population of 338,000. It was founded in the year 1327, and was a seat of art, commerce, science and wealth long before Columbus reached the shores of the western hemisphere. The political changes which have taken place since its foundation—the Spanish conquest and regime; the war of independence, so triumphantly conducted; internal revolutions almost without number; French imperial intervention, followed by *coups d'etat* under the Republic—belong to the national history. The city is not well located, but science and art have been busy and are making of it an attractive and beautiful metropolis. To a stranger entering it everything seems new and peculiar. The manners, customs, language and dress of the people at once attract the attention and excite a spirit of curiosity and enquiry. But the visitor will not be long in discovering many attractions and beauties in the city and its surroundings which will enable him to make his visit pleasant as well as profitable. The streets are wide and well cared for, and there seems to be a disposition among the authorities to make the nation's capital compare favorably with those of other countries. Since the advent of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, which were introduced at the commencement of the administration of Gen. Porfirio Diaz and his able Minister of Public Works, Gen. Vicente Riva Palacio, the city has progressed remarkably, many improvements being introduced, such as gas works, water works, sewerage, and the electric light, by which some of the principal streets and plazas are illuminated. This system of improvements has been continued under the administration of the present Chief Executive of the nation, Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, and his Minister of Public Works, Gen. Carlos Pacheco, and Dr. Ramon Fernandez, Governor of the Federal District, who seem to take a special pride and interest in whatever tends to promote the welfare of the metropolis. The spirit by which they are animated is seconded with much earnestness by the citizens generally, and present indications give promise of a glorious future

for the city which will symbolize the progress and elevation of the nation to the highest plane of modern civilization.

The city is built on a part of the old bed of Lake Texcoco. It is in contemplation to build a canal through this lake bottom to Huehuetoca for the purpose of effecting a thorough drainage, not only in the city, but of the entire valley as well.

The streets run north and south, and east and west, crossing each other at right angles, their names changing at almost every two or three squares or blocks, a custom peculiar to Mexico.

The city is situated in the centre of the great valley of Mexico, which measures 45 miles in length and 31 miles in width. Its elevation above the sea is 2,283 metres, which gives a climate of remarkable uniformity, the range of the thermometer being from 50° to 70° Fahr. The longest day is 13 hours and 10 minutes, and the shortest 10 hours and 15 minutes.

From a recent issue of *The Two Republics* we obtain the following interesting article :

“Recent investigations show more clearly the City of Mexico (or Gran Tenochtitlan, as it was then named), at the time of the conquest, was situated on a small island in lake Texcoco, fifteen miles west of this city and four miles east of Tlacopan. The city was connected with the main land by three large causeways, composed of stone and earth, through the lake, constructed primarily to prevent the flooding of the city by the overflows of the River Cuautitlan. One connected Mediodia with the city and was seven miles in length; another to Tlacopan (to the west), two miles in length; and lastly, one to the north, of three miles. The width of these mammoth causeways would permit ten men to ride abreast on horseback. There were also two more roadways running along the aqueducts to Chapultepec. The circuit of the city measured nine miles and the number of houses was about 70,000, although several authors disagree on this point. It was divided into four sections, each of which was divided into many wards, whose names the Indians employ to this day. The dividing line of each section was a wide street that met with the other streets at the porch of the four doors of the great temple. The first division was called Tecpan (now San Pablo), and comprised all the population that was between the two streets that corresponded to the middle and eastern doors of the great temple. The second division, Moyotla (now San Juan), comprised all the population between the middle and western doors. The third division, Tlaquechiuhcan (now Santa Maria), comprised the population between the western and northern streets. The fourth division, Atzacualco (now San Sebastian), comprised the population between the northern and western streets. The city of Tlatelolco was added to the four parts into which Mexico was divided from its foundation, in the reign of King Axayacatl, and formed the grand empire of Tenochtitlan.

“Monstrous dykes kept the water out of the city, canals were common in all parts of the town and all business of importance was conducted with the

aid of boats. The principal streets were wide and straight, and many of them had canals cut through them, leaving wide passage ways on either side for pedestrians.

"Among the grand edifices were those of the officials who had to attend court in person during specified seasons of the year, but who resided in districts that formed a part of the grand Tenochtitlan empire. There was a large, beautiful garden, or plaza, called the Tlapelolco, where the marketing was done, although markets were distributed in all parts of the city. Fountains, large basins, terraced grounds and beautiful flower gardens abounded everywhere. The beautiful houses were calcimined in white, primrose and brown colors. The towers of the temples and the tops of the houses were used for fortifications, having heavy, thick parapets on all sides. The markets were supplied with the greatest variety of goods that could be found in any market of the world at that period. When Cortez entered the Gran Tenochtitlan he was amazed at the mammoth temples, great markets and the evidences of civilization that were found on all sides."

The soil of the valley is composed of detritus from the surrounding mountains and of a modern alluvium; it contains a large proportion of carbonate of soda. Nearest the mountains, where lava abounds, there is no vegetation whatever; but a large supply of mineral waters and naphtha is found. The rainy season begins early in June and continues until September, showers occurring usually in the afternoons and nights.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT.

The Chief Executive of the United States of Mexico (or Mexican Republic), Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, elected July, 1880, took possession of the Presidency Dec. 1, 1880, and ends his term Nov. 30, 1884. He receives an annual salary of \$30,000.

The official residence is in the National Palace, where audiences are held daily (Thursdays excepted) from 1 to 2 P. M. It is the custom, prior to calling on the President, for visitors to leave their names with the Adjutant General at the Palace.

The President has at his immediate command, for the execution of orders, a general staff, private secretaries and the Governor of the National Palace.

Chief Secretary to the President, Carlos Rivas.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Relaciones), José Fernandez, receives an annual salary of \$8,000.

The office is located in the National Palace, and is divided into the following five bureaus: America, Europe, Chancellery, Archives, and General Archives of the Nation.

The senior officer of the department is the official mayor, or chief clerk.

The office hours are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior (Gubernacion), Gen. Carlos D. Gutierrez, receives an annual salary of \$8,000.

The office, located in the National Palace, is divided into the following five bureaus: General Post Office Department, Steamship Lines and National Monte de Piedad (National Pawnshops), Inspection of the Rural Police, Inspection of Public Benevolent Institutions, Archives.

The department has an official mayor or chief clerk.

The office hours are from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Postmaster General, Manuel J. Toro, who is an official of this department, has office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Minister of Justice (Justicia), Joaquin Baranda, receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The office is located in the National Palace of Justice. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. Official Mayor or Chief Clerk, Juan N. Garcia.

The Department is divided as follows:

Superior Tribunal, consisting of fourteen magistrates ordinaries and four magistrates supernumeraries, one procurator of justice and nine agents, five civil judges, five criminal judges, five police or correctional judges, one judge of the first instance, and fourteen minor judges, of which eight are in the national capital and one each in Guadalupe Hidalgo, Tacubaya, Tacuba, San Angel, Xochimilco and Atzacotalco.

The Junta Directiva (Board of Directors) of Public Instruction consists of one president, one vice-president, one secretary and sixteen directors. The Ministry of Public Instruction has also charge of the National Library.

The Federal Court is divided into—

The Circuit Courts at Guadalajara, Culiacan, Mérida, Mexico, Monterey, Puebla, Queretaro and Durango; each consisting of one magistrate, three magistrate substitutes, one promotor fiscal.

The Federal District Courts (of which thirty-two are established) are located: Two in the Federal District, one in Aguascalientes, one in Campeche, one in Coahuila (Saltillo), one in Colima, two in Chiapas, one in Chihuahua, one each in Durango, Mexico (State), Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, two in Tamaulipas (Tampico and Matamoros), one in Tlaxcala, two in Vera Cruz (Vera Cruz and Cordoba), one in Yucatan and one in Zacatecas. Each District Court is composed of one judge, three substitute judges, one secretary, one promotor fiscal and one executive clerk.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Jesus Fuentes y Mufiz, receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The office is located in the National Palace and is divided into six bureaus, as follows: Custom House, Public Credit and Sequestered Properties, Revenues and Stamp Tax, Civil and Military Pay Department, Statistics and Accounts, National Treasury.

Official Mayor (chief clerk), Gabriel Olarte.

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Secretary of Public Works, etc., Gen. Carlos Pacheco, receives an annual salary of \$8,000.

The office is located in the National Palace. Hours, from 7 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Official Mayor (chief clerk), Manuel Fernandez y Leal.

The department is divided into the following bureaus: Colonization; Patents, Telegraph and Telephone Lines; Railroads; Agriculture, Mining and Veterinary; Archives—Geographical and Statistical Society; Cartography—Inspection of Public Roads and Canalization of the Valley of Mexico.

METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY.

Mariano Barcena, director; Miguel Perez, sub-director; José Zendejas, observer; Joaquin Davis, secretary.

It is connected by telegraph with the following observatories in other parts of the Republic:

Aguascalientes—Observer, T. Medina Ugarte; Cuernavaca (Morelos)—Gabriel Hinojosa; Guadalcazar (San Luis Potosi)—Alfredo F. Wimer; Guadalajara (Jalisco)—Lazaro Perez; Guanajuato—V. Fernandez; Guaymas (Sonora)—Antonio Moreno; Huejutla (Hidalgo)—Manuel T. Andrade; Leon (Guanajuato)—Mariano Leal, M. Pifia; Mexico—Private observatory, Daniel Velez; private observatory, G. B. y Puga; Morelia (Michoacan)—M. Tena; Oaxaca—A. Falcon; Orizaba (preparatory college)—M. Ahumada; Pabellon (Aguascalientes)—M. V. de Leon; Patzcuaro (Michoacan)—A. Huacuja; Puebla—(State College), Benigno Gonzalez, (College del Corozon de Jesus), P. Spina; Queretaro—P. Alcocer; San Luis Potosi—G. Barroeta; Teziutlan (Puebla)—M. L. Leon, J. L. Huici; Tuxpam (Vera Cruz)—J. Lafforêt; Toluca (Literary Institute)—José C. Segura; Vera Cruz—J. Russell, E. Morales; Zacatecas—J. A. Bonilla, J. Castrillon; Chapultepec (National Astronomical Observatory)—Apolonio Romo; Mazatlan (Sinaloa)—F. Quijano, I. Guerrero.

There is also an astronomical observatory at Chapultepec, and an agricultural college and veterinary school at Hacienda de San Jacinto.

MINISTRY OF WAR AND NAVY.

The Secretary of War and Marine, Gen. Francisco Naranjo, receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The office is located in the National Palace, and is divided into bureaus as

follows: Location and Movement of Military Forces; Commissions, Benefits and Furloughs; General Staff of the Army; Engineers; Artillery; Army Medical Service; Infantry and Cavalry; Marine.

The Minister has a general staff and private secretaries. Official Mayor (chief clerk), Gen. José Montesinos. Office hours, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

At the national capital there is located the national factory of arms, national powder factory, national cannon foundry and laboratory for ammunition. There is also a military college at Chapultepec and a military prison at Tlaltelolco.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Senate.—This body consists of two senators and two substitutes for each of the States and the Federal District, making a total of 56 senators and an equal number of substitutes. Each senator is elected for a term of four years. Their sessions are held in the National Palace.

The committees of the Senate are: Interior, Industry, Public Instruction, Justice, Constitutional Questions, Foreign Affairs, Treasury, War, Colony, National Guard, Regulations, Record.

The Chamber of Deputies.—The sessions of this body are held in the Theatre Iturbide. Each member is elected for a term of four years. The States are represented as follows: Aguascalientes, 4 members; Campeche, 2; Colima, 2; Chiapas, 5; Chihuahua, 4; Durango, 4; Guanajuato, 18; Guerrero, 8; Hidalgo, 11; Jalisco, 21; Mexico, 16; Michoacan, 15; Morelos, 4; Nuevo Leon, 4; Oaxaca, 14; Puebla, 20; Queretaro, 4; San Luis Potosi, 12; Sinaloa, 4; Sonora, 3; Tabasco, 2; Tamaulipas, 3; Tlaxcala, 3; Vera Cruz, 11; Yucatan, 8; Zacatecas, 10; Federal District, 10; Territory of Lower California, 1—making a total of 223 members and an equal number of substitutes.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

Its *personnel* comprises 1 president, 10 judges, 4 judges supernumeraries, 1 attorney general and 1 fiscus. The supreme judges are elected by direct vote of the people, for six years.

The circuit and district judges are appointed by the President.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

United States of America.—Phillip Morgan, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, No. 2 San Diego street; Secretary of Legation, Harry H. Morgan, No. 2 San Diego street.

Belgium.—George Neyt, Minister Resident, No. 12 First San Francisco street; Secretary of Legation, Adolfo du Chastel de la Houardies.

Chili.—Domingo Gana, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Calle Cadena; Secretary of Legation, Guillermo Edwards; Clerk, Carlos Coluianu.

France.—Gustave de Coutouly, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, No. 2 Buena Vista; Secretary of the Embassy, Hunges Bonlard, No. 2 Buena Vista; Chancellor of Legation, Mr. Villard, No. 3 San Diego.

- Germany*.—Baron de Waecker Gotter, Minister Resident, absent; Secretary of Legation, Baron Ernest Wedell.
- Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras*.—Manuel Herrera, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, No. 8 San Ildefonso street.
- Italy*.—Ernesto Martuscelli, Minister Resident, No. 2 Buena Vista.
- Spain*.—Guillermo Crespo, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, No. 2 San Diego; Secretary of Legation, Andres Freuiler, No. 2 San Diego.
- England*.—Mr. Spencer St. John, Minister Plenipotentiary, in the Guillow Hotel.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

- United States of America*.—Consul-Gen. David H. Strother, No. 5 Perpetua street; Mr. B. T. Leuzarder, Vice-Consul Gen.
- Belgium*.—Diedrich Grane, No. 14 San Augustin street.
- Colombia*.—José de Ansoategui, No. 3 Empedradillo street.
- Denmark*.—German F. Wichers, No. 17 San Augustin street.
- Germany*.—Pablo Kosidowski, No. 7 Capuchinas street.
- Guatemala*.—Rafael Gonzalez Hoz.
- Spain*.—José Perignat, Hotel Iturbide.
- Switzerland*.—Albert Kienast, No. 2 Monterilla street.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Federal Government supports, at the national capital, the following schools: Primary—four for boys, with 2,055 pupils; five for girls, 2,209 pupils; one for men, 157 pupils; one for women, 110 pupils. Secondary—one for girls, 112 pupils, with one library and laboratory. Perfecting—one for girls, with 481 pupils.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

It is composed of twenty Regidores (aldermen) and two Syndici (corporation counsel). These form twenty-five different committees—on water supply, lighting, charity, prisons, public carriages, elections, street cleaning, markets, cemeteries, police, etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The National Palace (Palacio Nacional) occupies the entire eastern side of the Plaza Mayor (with the Zocalo—public concert park) and has a frontage of 2,167 feet. This palace contains the offices of the President, Ministers, headquarters of the Military Commandant, the National Treasury, Archives, Senate Chamber, Meteorological Observatory and Central Federal Telegraph Office.

The Palace of Congress (Palacio del Congreso—Chamber of Deputies) is in the Theatre Iturbide, Factor street (Calle del Factor).

The Palace of Justice (Palacio de Justicia), Cordobanes street (Calle de Cordobanes).

The Municipal Palace (Palacio Municipal) occupies nearly half of one side of the Plaza Mayor, fronting the Cathedral. It contains the offices of the

Governor of the Federal District, Dr. Ramon Fernandez (office hours, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.), the Assembly Room of the Municipality (Sala de Cabildo), Central Police Station, etc.

Catholic Churches.—The Cathedral, begun in 1573, is built on the site where Cortez found and destroyed the sacrificial stone, Teocalli. This edifice was finished in 1667, and dedicated on the 22d of December, 1667. The total cost was \$1,762,000. The towers were commenced by Juan Lozano, and finished in 1791 by Damian Ortiz, costing \$194,000, making a total of \$1,956,000. Height of towers, 200 feet; width, 32½ feet; body of church, 426 feet from north to south, and 200 feet from east to west. Cemented in the wall on the west side of the Cathedral is the Aztec Calendar Stone, carved out of a block of basalt, and weighing 25 tons, its diameter being 11 feet. It is divided into 365 days, with an intercalation of 13 days for each cycle of 52 years, thus approaching the Asiatic calendar. The Cathedral has 5 naves, 14 chapels and 6 altars. The principal is the Altar of the Holy Kings (Santos Reyes), under which are the tombs of the Spanish Viceroy and of the Presidents of the Mexican Republic and heroes of the War of Independence.

The Sagrario, standing by the side of the Cathedral.

The Church of La Profesa, corner of Third San Francisco and San José el Real streets, was founded in 1720, and is built on the site of the old church, which was established by the Jesuits in 1593.

The Church of San Fernando, built in 1755, stands in the Guerrero Garden.

The Church Santa Teresa, in Theresa street.

The Church of Saint John of God (San Juan de Dios) is on the west side of the Morelos Garden (Jardin de Morelos). This church and hospital were founded in 1729.

The Church of Saint Catherine (Santa Catalina de Sena) is in the street of the same name.

The thirteen other parish churches are: San Miguel, La Palma, Soledad de Santa Cruz, San Cosme, Salto del Agua, San Antonio Tomatlan, Santa Vera Cruz, Santa Catarina, San José, San Sebastian, Santa Maria and Noanalco.

Protestant Churches.—First Presbyterian Church, Verdeja street. Christ Congregational Church, Los Angeles street. Methodist Episcopal Chapel, San Cosme. Trinity Methodist Chapel, Calle de Gante. Christ Church (Protestant), San Francisco street. Union Protestant Congregation, San Juan de Letran, No. 12.

The General Post Office, Moneda street (Calle de la Moneda), is on one side of the National Palace. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Letters and mail matter addressed to "Care of General Post Office" are advertised in the yard, where callers must note the number on the list, and date of the same. Parties expecting any communications from the various ministers must call at their respective offices and inquire of the janitors.

The National Museum, adjoining the Post Office (Director, Gumesindo Mendoza), is rich in Mexican antiquities, such as idols, hieroglyphics, manu-

scripts, arms, utensils, jewels, etc. To this Museum is attached the Museum of Natural History, with a well-classified collection of geological and zoological specimens, and a collection of minerals from all parts of the world, but especially Mexico.

The Academy of San Carlos, Hospital de Amor de Dios street, contains one of the most notable art collections of the Republic. Valuable paintings of old masters, as well as of modern painters, are exhibited here—noteworthy, the collection of old Mexican painters, such as Cabrera, Aguilera, Juarez, Ibarra, Arteaga, Vallejo, Echave and others.

The Mint (Casa de Moneda), Apartado street.

National Pawn Shop (Nacional Monte de Piedad), opposite the cathedral, in Empedradillo street.

GARDENS AND PROMENADES.

• The Zocalo, on the Plaza Mayor, is celebrated for the public concerts given by the military bands twice a week.

The Garden in front of the Cathedral contains a fine collection of shrubs, trees, and especially cacti of Mexico, interspersed with genuine antiquities, idols, minerals, etc.

The Alameda is a fine public park, in the centre of the city, where several fountains serve to refresh the heated air of the summer months; a favorite playground for children.

Continuing on Corpus Christi and Calvario street (Avenida Juarez), one reaches the Paseo Nuevo, with the statue of King Charles IV.

Beyond the statue in a straight line begins the Calzada de la Reforma—a boulevard with an excellent macadamized roadway, leading to the Palace of Chapultepec. In the centre of this boulevard is a statue of Christoph Columbus. The monument of the Aztec King Cuautemotzin is on another boulevard diverging from the Columbus monument.

The Paseo, with the “Tivoli de Bucareli,” runs in another direction from the Columbus monument. At the extreme end of this favorite promenade passes the aqueduct which comes from Chapultepec and ends at the public fountain, “Salto del Agua.”

The Paseo de la Viga is the promenade frequented only by the fashionable society during Lent, from Ash Wednesday to the Thursday of the Ascension.

The Jardín de Plantas (Botanical garden) de San Francisco, San Juan de Letran, No. 7, lately sold for a hotel site, and that of Oscar Droege, Buena Vista, No. 13, are well worth visiting.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

National Preparatory School (Escuela Nacional Preparatoria), San Ildefonso street. Alfonso Herrera, Director.

Mining School, San Andres street.

College of Jurisprudence, Encarnacion street.

College of Medicine, Perpetua street.

Military College, at the Palace of Chapultepec.

National Agricultural College, Hacienda de San Jacinto, Tlaxpana.

Conservatory of Music and Declamation, in the Lyceum Hidalgo on University street.

The Archiepiscopal Palace, built in 1533, is now occupied by several Federal offices, while the Archbishop inhabits a private residence in the rear of the Inquisition building, Perpetua street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

As a general rule the hotels are on the European plan, providing only furnished rooms, light and service, while board is furnished at reasonable rates in the restaurants generally connected with each hotel.

Hotel Iturbide.—Second San Francisco street. French restaurant of C. Recamier in the hotel.

Hotel San Carlos.—Coliseo street, connected with Recamier's restaurant.

Hotel Gillow.—San José el Real street, with French restaurant on first floor.

Hotel del Bazar.—Espiritu Santo street—a family hotel—with French restaurant.

Hotel Gran Sociedad.—Espiritu Santo street. Mexican hotel, with French restaurant.

National Hotel.—Profesa street.

La Concordia.—Café and restaurant, kept by an Italian, A. Omarini, corner of Second Platero and San José el Real street.

German Restaurant.—Mr. Schmidt, proprietor. Excellent table board at reasonable prices. Second Monterilla street, No. 10, up-stairs.

Fulcheri & Co.'s Bazar.—On Espiritu Santo street, No. 8.

New York Hotel.—Escalante Bros., proprietors, corner San Francisco and Gante streets (adjoining Hotel Iturbide).

BANKS.

The Mexican National Bank (Banco Nacional Mexicano), corner of San Juan de Letran and First San Francisco street. Capital, \$8,000,000; established February 23, 1882.

The Mercantile Bank (Banco Mercantil), established March, 1882. Circulation, \$8,864,000. Puente de Espiritu Santo, No. 6.

The Bank of London, Mexico and South America (limited). Capital, £2,000,000; circulation, \$2,971,670. Capuchinas street, No. 3. Established 1864.

Monte Pio National Bank, established February 25, 1775. Deposits, \$15,826,523; bills in circulation, \$3,498,360.

The Mexican Hypothec Bank (Banco Hipotecario). Chartered in June, 1882.

The International Loan and Trust Company. Chartered at the end of 1882; not yet commenced operations.

Prominent Bankers.—Barron, Forbes & Co., San Francisco street, No. 9; Bermejillo y hermanos, Capuchinas, No. 10; Benecke, sucesores, Capuchinas, No. 7; Carlos Haghembek, Cadena, No. 5; A. Gutheil, Ocampo, No. 1; Martin & Co., Cadena, No. 21.

LIBRARIES.

National Library (Biblioteca Nacional), San Agustin street; a new edifice, open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., containing about 100,000 volumes, many of priceless value as regards this continent.

People's Library (Cinco de Mayo), Betlemitas street.

Law Library, at the College of Jurisprudence; open from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Library of the National Preparatory School, San Ildefonso street; open from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M.

THEATRES.

Teatro Principal, Coliseo street, No. 9; Teatro Nacional, Vergara street between Nos. 9 and 11; Teatro Arbeu, San Felipe Neri street; Teatro Hidalgo, Corchero street; Teatro Alarcon, Arsinas street; Teatro Merced Morales, Avenida Lerdo; Teatro Guerrero, Tenexpa street; Teatro Autores, Bañ del Jordan.

CASINOS.

German Casino, Colegio de Niñas; Spanish Casino, Puente de Espiritu Santo; French Casino, Diputacion; American, En la Piedad.

HOSPITALS.

Hospital San Andres, San Andres street; Hospital for Insane Women (Mujeres dementes), Canoa street; Hospital San Hipolito, San Hipolito street; Hospital Juarez, Plazuela de San Pablo; Hospital de Maternidad é Infancia (obstetrical clinic), Nueva street; Hospital de Morelos, Plaza de San Juan y Dios; Asylum for the Poor, Corpus Christi street; Foundlings' Home, Merced street.

CEMETERIES.

Guadalupe Cemetery, one league north from the capital, one cemetery at top of the hill, one cemetery at foot of the hill; American Cemetery, Tlaxpana; French Cemetery, La Piedad, one league southwest from the capital; Dolores Cemetery, in the plains of Tacubaya, two leagues west from the capital; English Cemetery, at Tlaxpana, one kilometre west from the capital.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Mexican Cable Company. To all parts of the world. Callejon del Espiritu Santo, No. 5.

Federal Telegraph, office in above street and number.

Telegraph del Comercio, Puente del Espiritu Santo, No. 6.

Jalisco State Telegraph, Second de Monterilla street, No. 8.

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Telegraph of Morelos Railroad, San Agustin, No. 14.

Telegraph of Toluca Railroad, Cadena, No. 12.

Telegraph of Vera Cruz Railroad, Guardiola, No. 11, and Buena Vista Station.

Telegraph of the State of Zacatecas.

Telegraph of Mexican Central Railroad, Buena Vista Station.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has the largest exchange in the Republic established here, connecting, besides many private and public buildings, the offices of the President and his ministers, the Governor with the police inspections and with the prefectures at Guadalupe, Tlalpam and Xochimilco.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad is in full operation to Vera Cruz, with branch to Puebla and Jalapa. Central depot at Buena Vista.

The Mexican Central Railroad is in full operation from the City of Mexico north, *via* Queretaro, Leon and Lagos, to Aguascalientes; from El Paso south to Jimenez; and the branch from San Luis Potosi to Tampico is finished 115 kilometres west from the latter city.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan) Railroad, from the City of Mexico, *via* Toluca, Maravatio and Acambaro, is in operation to Maravatio; station at La Colonia.

The Mexico-Irolo Railroad, *via* Texcoco, is in operation from Irolo to Pachuca, with a station at Peralvillo.

The Mexico-Morelos Railroad to Cuautla Morelos is in full operation, with a station at San Lazaro.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

For this service there are cars of the first and second class, also platform cars for freight and special cars for funerals, which latter run to the cemeteries of Dolores, Piedad, Guadalupe, as well as to the English, French and American cemeteries.

The tramway service in the city proper is divided into the following circuits: Peralvillo to San Lucas; circuit of Guerrero, Santisima and Mariscal, Los Angeles, La Viga, Buena Vista, Belem, San Juan y Niño Perdido, San Cosme y Tlaxpana, San Cosme y Santa Maria, Colonia de los Arquitectos, San Lazaro, Albercas, De la Reforma. Routes are also established to Guadalupe, Tacubaya, Chapultepec, cemetery of Dolores, Tlalpam, San Angel, Mixcoac, Atzacotalco and Piedad.

The general tramway service has its central office at No. 12 Betlemitas street. Cars start from Plaza Mayor (Zocalo).

STREET RAILWAYS TO SUBURBAN TOWNS.

San Angel, via Mixcoac.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas and San Angel simultaneously at 6 A. M. and every 80 minutes afterward, except on Sunday, when

they leave every 40 minutes. Fare: First class, 25 cents; second class, 12½ cents.

Mixcoac.—Take San Angel cars. Fare: First class, 18 cents; second class, 9 cents.

Tacubaya, via Chapultepec.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas at 5.20 A. M. and run every 20 minutes till 8 P. M. Fare: First class, 12½ cents; second class, 6¼ cents. Monthly commutation tickets: First class, \$5.50; second class, \$3.50.

Atzacapotzalco, via Tacuba.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas and Atzacapotzalco simultaneously at 6 A. M. and every hour afterward until 8 P. M. Fare: First class, 12½ cents; second class, 6¼ cents.

Tacuba.—Take Atzacapotzalco cars. Fare: First class, 10 cents; second class, 6¼ cents.

Tlalpam.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas and Tlalpam simultaneously at 6, 7.30, 9 and 10.30 A. M., 12 M., and 2, 3, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M. Fare: First class, 31 cents; second class, 18 cents.

Guadalupe.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas at 5 A. M. and run every half hour till 1.30 P. M., and from 2.45 to 7.45 P. M. Cars leave Guadalupe every half hour from 5.15 A. M. to 1.45 P. M., and at the same interval from 2.30 to 8.30 P. M. Fare: First class, 12½ cents; second class, 6¼ cents.

La Viga.—Cars leave Plaza de Armas every 15 minutes from 6.45 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare: 6¼ cents.

The street car company that has charge of the suburban routes has cars for special occasions. The terms for such may be had by applying at the "Kiosk" in the Plaza de Armas.

The Plaza de Armas is the square in front of the cathedral.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

There are 210 public carriages, rating as carriages of the first, second, third and fourth class.

The *first class carriages*, distinguished by a tin sign painted green, fastened at the side of the driver's seat (when disengaged), are allowed to charge \$1.50 per hour on week days and \$2.00 on Sundays and feast days.

The *second class carriages*, distinguished by a similar sign, painted blue, are allowed to charge \$1.00 per hour on week days and \$1.50 on Sundays and festivals.

The *third class carriages* have a similar sign, painted red, and are allowed to charge 75c. per hour on week days and \$1.00 on Sundays and festivals.

The *fourth class carriages*, having white signs, are paid 50c. per hour.

These prices are charged from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., and double the above prices for the various classes from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M.

On entering the carriage, the passenger should ask the driver for a ticket (boleto) containing the number of the carriage and the rates of the same. Complaints for overcharges, etc., should be made at the principal office of

Public Carriages (Administracion Principal de Coches de Sitio), on the first floor of the Municipal Palace (Plaza Mayor).

PUBLIC CARRIAGE STANDS.

No. 1, Seminario; No. 2, Puente de Palacio; No. 3, San José de Gracia; No. 4, Estampa de la Merced, vacant; No. 5, Segunda de Vanegas; No. 6, Plaza de Santo Domingo; No. 7, Celaya; No. 8, Mesones, vacant; No. 9, Tercer Orden de S. Agustin, vacant; No. 10, Mariscala; No. 11, Rosales; No. 12, Avenida Juarez; No. 13, Corpus Christi; No. 14, Gante; No. 15, Independencia; No. 16, Coliseo; No. 17, Refugio; No. 18, Hotel Gillow; No. 19, Calle de Vergara; No. 20, Hotel de S. Agustin; No. 21, Vizcainas, vacant; No. 22, Mercaderes; No. 23, San José el Real; No. 24, Empedradillo; No. 25, Manrique; No. 26, Hotel Bella Union; No. 27, Hotel Gran Sociedad; No. 28, Puente de la Lefia; No. 29, Puente Quebrado; No. 30, D. Juan Manuel; No. 31, S. Juan de Letran; No. 32, Portillo de S. Diego.

For running errands or quick delivery of letters and packages there are public carriers (corredores de numero), known by a numbered brass plate hung around their necks. Their names and residences are entered at the city office and a bond given for their integrity. A person employing one should note his number and make a bargain for the service to be rendered.

Public trucks, with two wheels, for conveying freight, are allowed to charge 4 reales (50 cents) per trip inside the city limits; trucks with four wheels charge 75 cents (6 reales) per trip.

SUBURBAN TOWNS.

Chapultepec, on the Cerro del Chapulin, or Grasshopper Mountain, is a short drive from the city and at the extremity of the Calzada de la Reforma. The building was erected in the year 1785, on a summit of porphyry once the site of the Palace of Moctezuma. Apartments are reserved in the castle for the use of the Presidents of Mexico, who occasionally reside there. Maximilian embellished the surroundings considerably. Here are located the National Military College and the National Astronomical Observatory. This is one of the best points from which to obtain a view of the Valley of Mexico. The exuberant vegetation at the foot of the hill, the avenues of immense "ahuehetes," a kind of cypress (*cipresus distica*), from the lofty branches of which hang innumerable fringes of Spanish gray moss, called *Barba española*, the lakes of Texcoco, Volcanos Popocatepetl, and the purity of the air, form a picture charming to look upon.

Not far from the entrance to the Chapultepec Park is a spring of crystal water, supplying the city with the precious liquid, and that people are not ungrateful the many silver coins easily distinguishable at the bottom of the well bear witness.

Guadalupe Hidalgo was named so after the Mexican hero Hidalgo, whose flag bore the image of the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe. The tramway which

leads to the village from the capital was the first one after the road was opened from Vera Cruz to San Juan, July 1, 1857.

The Cathedral owes its origin to a miracle, for it is related that on Dec. 12, 1531, the Virgin Mary appeared there. The 12th of every month is the date for a pilgrimage of the faithful from Mexico to Guadalupe, undertaken by many. The Indians assemble here on the 12th of December, and, after mass, perform their "mitate" dance.

The church is still rich in remarkable works of marble, stucco and silver, At the foot of the hill is a chapel built over a spring of chalybeate water. where the visitor is expected to pay his pence for the poor.

The treaty of peace between the United States of America and Mexico was signed in Guadalupe on the 2d of February, 1848.

Tacubaya.—Its proximity to Mexico and elevated situation has made it a favorite summer resort for the citizens of the capital. Though the exterior of the houses do not show the luxury that is sometimes found within, they all are more or less surrounded by spacious gardens. The residences of Messrs. Barron and Escandon, celebrated for their treasures of art, will be shown to visitors if they secure permits from the administrator in the city.

Mixcoac, a small village between Tacubaya and San Angel, on the tramway, is another summer resort for the better classes of the capital.

San Angel, a village about midway between Tacubaya and Tlalpam, vies with the former place as a recreation resort during the hot season of the year, from May until September.

Tlalpam (San Agustin de las Cuevas), a small borough, about twelve miles from the capital. Several rich merchants of Mexico have built country seats here, as well as paper and cotton mills.

Santa Anita, an Indian village, on the canal of Chalco, between Mexico and Lake Xochimilco. Here are seen flatboats laden with flowers, vegetables and fruits from the so-called floating islands (Chinampas) of Chalco and Xochimilco.

Ixtacalco, another Indian village on the canal. Here grow those immense quantities of flowers which, made into bouquets of various sizes, perfume the air at the corners of the principal streets of the capital and at the Pavillon de Flores, in front of the cathedral.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Daily.—El Correo de las Doce, Diario Oficial, Diario del Hogar, El Foro. La Libertad, El Monitor Republicano, El Notificador, La Patria, La Republica, El Siglo XIX., Le Trait d'Union (French), La Voz de Mexico, The Two Republics (English).

Four Issues a Week.—El Nacional.

Tri-weekly.—El Centinela Español, El Telegrafo, La Voz de España.

Semi-weekly.—El Noticioso, La Integridad de Mexico.

Weekly.—El Ciudadano, El Cronista de Mexico, El Correo del Lunes, El

Domingo, El Hijo del Trabajo, El Lunes, El Corriere di Messico (Italian), El Municipio Libre, Le Petit Gaulois (French), La Policia, El Procurador, El Rasca Tripas, El Socialista, El Financiero Mexicano (The Mexican Financier)—English and Spanish.

Fortnightly.—La Escuela Preparatoria, L'Echo du Mexique (French).

Weekly Scientific Publications.—La Enseñanza Objectiva, La Educacion Moderna, La Independencia Medica, El Minero Mexicano, Mexico Pintoresco, Periodico Militar.

Fortnightly Scientific Publications.—El Positivismo, La Reforma Medica, El Veterinario y Agricultor Practico, Biblioteca del Agricultor, La Escuela de Medicina, Gaceta Medica, El Ingeniero Agronomo.

Monthly Scientific Publications.—La Academia de Profesores, Boletin del Consejo Superior de Salubridad, Boletin de la Sociedad Juan de la Granja, Boletin de la Sociedad de Geografia y Estadistica, La Revista Cientifica Mexicana, Observador Medico, La Naturaleza, Anales del Museo Nacional.

Lawyers.—Jesus M. Aguilar, Ramon de la Barrera, Manuel Lorenzo Bermejo, Saturnino Ayon, José Mateo Bustos, Carlos Becerra, José Betancourt, Manuel Buenrostro, Manuel Borja, Francisco de P. Castro, Pedro Collantes y Buenrostro, José Maria Canalizo, Vidal de Castañeda y Najera (Cordobanes, No. 6), Luis Curiel, Miguel Castellanos, Portugal Castillo, Francisco del Cosio, Joaquin Diaz, Pedro Escudero, Juan Esparza, Francisco L. Fortuño, Luis G. Garfias, Pablo Guerrero, José Maria Gamboa, Vicente Garcia, Rafael Hoyos, Miguel Hidalgo y Teran, Jorge Hammeken y Mejia, José M. de Iturbe, Nicolas Islas y Bustamante, Luis G. Labastida, Lorenzo Labat, José I. Limantour, Emilio Monroy, Luis Malanco, Rafael Martinez del Campo, Luis Mendez (Second Calle de las Damas, No. 1), Julio Montesdeoca, Nicolas Marquez, Luis G. Medrano, Ramon Manterola, Juan Antonio Najera, José Maria Navarro, Manuel Osio, Carlos Rodrigo Ortiz, Manuel Olaguibel, José Maria Ocampo, José Maria Pavon, Mariano Perez de Tagle, José del Portillo, Manuel Prieto, Luis Pombo, Eduardo G. Pankhurst, Manuel de la Peza y Anza, Juan Peralta, José de Jesus Rojas, Moises Rojas, Marcos Ross, Eduardo Dario Romero, Genaro Raigoza, Roman Sanchez y Sanchez, Francisco de P. Segura, Carlos M. Saavedra, Julian Sierra y Ontiveros, Justo Sierra, Francisco de P. Tavera, Eduardo Vifias, Ramon Vicario, Amado Valdez, Francisco Villavicencio, Esteban Velasquez de Leon, Guillermo Valle, Ramon M. Vargas, Jorge José Zuñiga, Emilio L. Zubiaga, Pablo Zayas.

Physicians.—Manuel Alfaro, Fernando Altamirano, Agustin Andrade (eyes), Joya, No. 10; José M. Bandera (eyes), Second del Factor, No. 1; José M. Buiza (children), Santa Clara, No. 22; Ignacio Capetillo (obstetrics), Primera del Relox, No. 5; Manuel M. de Carmona y Valle (eyes), Second Santo Domingo, No. 4; Ignacio T. Chavez, First de San Juan, No. 8; Francisco de P. Chacon (surgeon), Santa Teresa Antigua, No. 3; Crescencio Colin (homœopathy), Alcaiceria, No. 10; Pablo Cordova y Valois (obstetrics), Ortega, No. 14; Pedro Diez de Bonilla (surgeon), Second de Catarina, No. 4; Ricardo

Egea y Galindo, Second Monterilla, No. 5; Manuel Dominguez, Second Indio Triste, No. 7; Juan Francisco Fenelon (surgeon), Tacuba, No. 7; Amado Gazano, Sixth del Relox, No. 1; Juan N. Govantes (mental diseases), S. José el Real, No. 2; Manuel Gatierrez (midwifery), First de Mesones, No. 10; Ramon Icaza (surgeon), Puente Balvanero, No. 8; Rafael Lavista (eyes), First San Francisco, No. 4; Eduardo Liceago (children, women and surgeon), San Andres, No. 4; Guadalupe J. Lobato (women and children), Third del Relox, No. 6; Rafael Lucio (internal diseases), Aguilo, No. 25; Ignacio Maldonado y Moron (internal diseases and midwifery), Third del Relox, No. 12; P. Martinez del Rio (women), Seminario, No. 5; Miguel Martel (women), Joya, No. 13; Demetrio Mejia (internal organs), Rebeldes, No. 15; Francisco Montes de Oca (surgeon), Estampa de San Andres, No. 10; Orombello Nibbi, Refugio, No. 13; José Peon Contreras (children and mental diseases), Santa Clara, No. 4; Francisco Perez y Ortiz (homœopathy), Second Teresa, No. 1; Jaime Puig y Monmany (homœopathy), Hospice de San Nicolas, No. 9; José Maria Reyes (children), Teatro Principal, No. 11; Juan Maria Rodriguez (midwifery, women and mental diseases), Calle de Jesus, No. 9; Gustavo Ruiz y Sandoval, Cocheras, No. 12; Manuel Sainz (women), Calle de las Ratas; Nicolas San Juan, Ortega, No. 30; Adolfo Schmidlein (German physician), Ocampo, No. 3; Federico Semeleder (German physician, women and surgeon), Cadena, No. 14; Manuel S. Soriano (surgeon), Portal Tejada, No. 13.

Druggists.—Federico Altamirano; José F. Bustillos; Francisco Chacon; Francisco Gonzalez; Francisco Kaska (German and English), Puerta de Espiritu Santo, No. 1¼; José M. Laso de La Vega; Francisco Patiño; L. Pauer (German), corner First Cinco de Mayo and San José el Real; Francisco Rio de la Loza; Maximino Rio de la Loza, Merced, No. 21; Julian Gonzalez (homœopathic), Second Cinco de Mayo, No. 5; J. Labadie & Pinson, Profesa, No. 5; Edmundo Van den Wingaert, Puente Espiritu Santo, No. 1.

Dentists.—Keller, Espiritu Santo, No. 7; Thompson, Santa Isabel, No. 12; Hassell, Cinco de Mayo, No. 7; Biessel & Texera, Refugio, No. 13; Ignacio Chacon, Refugio, No. 14; Ricardo Crombé, First de Piros, No. 12; Antonio Roque, Callejon de Santa Clara, No. 11.

Breweries.—Robert Blackmore; Carlos Fredenhagen; Federico Hervy; Federico Besserer; Vicente Landin.

Advertising Agents.—Ballexa, Amor de Dios, No. 4; Delano, Gran Sociedad; J. F. Parres & Co., Chiquis, No. 11.

Real Estate Agents.—Miranda M. Rincon, Avenida Guerrero, No. 5.

Agricultural Implements.—Wexel & De Gress, Plateros, No. 5; Santiago Lohse, Don Juan Manuel, No. 4; Guillermo Lohse & Co., Palma, Nos. 9-11; J. M. del Rio, Palma, No. 6; M. Ibarrola, Angel, No. 4; Maximiano Zozaya, Donceles, No. 16.

Life Insurance Agents.—A. Boker, Esteban Benecke sucesores, Estanislao Cañedo ("Equitable"), corner Cinco de Mayo and Vergara; Antonio Firpo, A. G. Dickinson.

Collection Agents.—Sosa & Co., Santa Teresa, No. 3; V. S. Martin, Callejon de Camarones, No. 2¾.

House-renting Agents.—José Maria Carbajal, Cinco de Mayo, Hotel Comonfort; José Rivas, Alcaiceria, No. 12.

Commercial Agents.—Eduardo Arguelles, Capuchinas, No. 16; F. Best, Espiritu Santo F., Room 15; Antonio Best, Puente de Espiritu Santo, No. 1; Claussen sucesores, Second Monterilla, No. 4; Eusebio Delgado, Second Cinco de Mayo, No. 5; Francisco Dellinburger, First San Francisco, No. 12; Ramon Barriero Diaz, Nuevo Mexico, No. 1¼; Antonio Guerra Gonzalez, Capuchinas, No. 14; M. M. Gutierrez, Capuchinas, No. 15; Clemente Gandouff, First Monterilla, No. 6; Miguel Guinchard, Cadena, No. 9; Agustín Horn, Capuchinas, No. 9; Manuel Legrand, First Cinco del Mayo, Hotel Guillow; Payro y Gomez, Don Juan Manuel, No. 20; E. Peredo & Co., Tiburcio, No. 20; Rivera y Lazo, San Bernardo, No. 11; Valentin Revuelta, San Agustin, No. 11; Domingo Ranchez, Tiburcio, No. 16; Ramon del Valle, First de San Ramon, No. 2.

Transportation (Express) Agents.—Wells, Fargo & Co., Santa Isabel street, No. 9, doing express business over the Mexico Central and the Mexico-Irolo and Pachuca Railway; Manuel Aranzubia, Tiburcio, No. 20; Jesus G. Arelano, Juan Manuel, No. 11; Buenrostro é hijos, Escalerillas, No. 13; Enciso y Garduño, Capuchinas, No. 6; Furlong & Co., Zuleta, No. 22; Estanislao Mora Garcia, Juan Manuel, No. 24; A. N. Marchand, Cadena, No. 24; F. Prado, San Bernardo, No. 2½; Cirilo Vazquez, Don Juan Manuel, No. 9.

Wholesale Warehouses.—Fandon Argentin, First Monterilla, No. 3; Francisco Arzamendi, Third Orden San Agustin, No. 2; Julio Albert, First Monterilla, No. 4; Bermejillo Hermanos, Capuchinas, No. 10; Bonne, Struck & Co., San Agustin, No. 10; Benecke & Co. sucesores, Capuchinas, No. 7; I. Cardena & Co., Betlemitas, No. 12; Escandon Hermanos, Capuchinas, No. 11; Ebrard & Co., San Bernardo Callejuela; Fourcade y Goupil, First Plateros, Nos. 8 and 9; Gutheil & Co., Ocampo, No. 1; G. Hulvershorn & Co., Second Monterilla, Nos. 1 and 2; M. Ibañez, Capuchinas, No. 2½; Alejandro Jacof, First Plateros, No. 4; J. Jauretche & Co., Capuchinas, No. 6; A. Kienast & Co., Second Monterilla, No. 12; Lovie & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 7; A. Levy y Martin, Don Juan Manuel, No. 23; Lascurain & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 11; Manuel Cortina Mendoza, Tiburcio, No. 1; Ignacio Noriega, Angel, No. 5; F. de Prida, San Bernardo, No. 3; Portilla é hijos, Capuchinas, No. 13; Schmidt sucesores, Capuchinas, No. 4; Ed. Sengstack & Co., San Agustin, No. 7; F. & R. de Trueba, Cadena, No. 14; Uthink & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 22; Watson, Phillips & Co., Don Juan Manuel, No. 10; D. C. Watermeyer & Co., Angel, No. 2; Wissel & Co., San Agustin, No. 6; Wexel & De Gress, First Plateros, No. 5; Simon Weil, First Plateros, No. 2.

Starch Factories.—Angel Gonzalez & Co., Carlos Hernandez, Feliciano Monterubio, Ramon G. Pelayo, Manuel Santeliz, J. M. Tenoris.

Porcelain Factory.—Julian Berlon, Matilda Cappe, Hernandez Cosme, Sebastian Camacho.

Fancy Crackers Factory.—Lascurain & Co., Espaldada de San Hipolito, No. 2.

Gas Works.—Samuel Knight, Escobilleria.

Soap Factories.—Jesus M. Bravo, Rafael Duarte, Antonio Garcia, Francisco Martinez, Vicente Montesdeoca, Guzman de la Peña, Decoroso Ramirez, Pedro Serrano, First de Vanegos, Juan N. Zepeda.

Factory of Agricultural Implements.—E. Baudouin & Co., Delicias.

Mining Powder Mills.—Victoriano J. Monzuri, Plazuela Santo Tomas la Palma.

Silk Factories.—Chambrod & Co., San Cosme, No. 21; Vignon, Santa Isabel, No. 8.

Printing Houses.—Aguilar y Ortiz é hijos; Aguilar & Co.; J. R. Barbedillo; E. Burdel; I. Berthier; Juan Bocangra; Casson y Guzman; Velasco J. M. Castillo; I. Cumplido; Francisco Leon Diaz; Dublan & Co.; Victor Debray & Co., Second Ancha, No. 3; Escalante y Riesgo; Telesforo Garcia, Escalerillas, No. 20; Vicente Garcia Torres, San Juan de Letran, No. 3; J. Jeus, San José el Real, No. 22; Filomeno Mata, Betlemitas, No. 8; Eduardo Murguia, Pte. Quebrada, No. 50; Ireneo Paz, Escalerillas, No. 7; J. M. Sandoval.

Mining Engineers.—Agustin Barroso; Manuel M. Contreras, Santa Clara, No. 4; Gilberto Crespo; Mariano Leon; Carlos Medina; Francisco Morales; Luis Pozo; Santiago Ramirez, San Cosme street; Manuel Rivera; Sebastian Segara; Manuel Urquiza.

Mexican Scientific and Industrial Institute in Tacubaya.

Civil Engineers and Architects.—Ventura Alcerreca; Ramon Agea; Luis G. Anzorena; Angel Anguiano; Telipe Briseño; Juan M. Bustillos, San Francisco, No. 7; Juan Cardona, Second Aduana Vieja, No. 9; Manuel Calderon; José Collado; Emilio Dondé; Ignacio Dosamantes; Manuel Fernandez y Leal, Cordobanes, No. 20; Francisco de Garay y Garay, Independencia, No. 10; Manuel Gargollo y Parra; Eusebio de la Hidalga; Ramon Ibarrola; J. M. Iglesias; Manuel Llera; Vicente Manero; Ricardo Orozco; Miguel M. O'Gorman; Francisco Paredes; Francisco Somera; Mariano B. Soto; Mariano Pizzaro Tellez; Francisco de P. Vera; Estanislao Velasco.

Lithographers.—Debray successor, Coliseo Viejo, No. 6; H. Iriarte, Santa Clara, No. 23; Moreau & Co., Tarasquillo, No. 6; Salazar & Co., Callejon Raton, No. 3.

Lotteries.—"Nacional," Balvanera, No. 3; "Beneficencia," Hospital de S. Andres.

Oil Mills.—Guillermo Fran, Agustin Gomez, F. Monterubio y Hermano, Josefa P. del Rio, Viscaino Perez, M. de Ziehl.

Chocolate Factories.—Charreton Hermanos; Ignacio K. Ferrer, Ribera de

San Cosme, No. 38½; A. Fernandez; Juan Gavito; Francisco Iturria; P. Munguia é hijos; Alonso Noriega.

Flour Mill.—Charreton Hermanos, Second Revillagigedo, No. 24.

Notaries Public.—Antonio Alvarado; Ignacio Burgoa, Soto, No. 1; Manuel Carpio, Arco San Agustin, No. 10; Manuel Chavero, First Guerrero, No. 2; Joaquin Megreiros, Acequia, No. 12; Agustin Perez de Lara, Second Santa Catarina, No. 7; Manuel Romero, Santisima, No. 5; Vicente de P. Velasco, Espiritu Santo, No. 9; José Villela, San Felipe de Jesus, No. 12.

Optical Instruments.—A. Whitte; Julio Favre Joranson, Third San Francisco, corner Espiritu Santo.

STATE OF AGUASCALIENTES.

Population: 140,430.

Area: 7,500 square kilometres.

Situated between $21^{\circ} 30'$ and $22^{\circ} 23'$ lat. north and $2^{\circ} 42'$ and $3^{\circ} 48'$ long. west of Mexico City; is surrounded on the east, north and west by Zacatecas and bordering on the south on Jalisco.

Mountains.—Almost the entire State is mountainous, with the exception of the southeastern part, where we find the plains of Tecuan. The Sierra Madre sends out the Sierras del Pabellon, Guajolotes and Fria. The Sierra del Laurel is in the southwestern part. In the central part are the elevated plains called Mesa de los Pozos, De la Congoja and De la Cruz.

Rivers.—The San Pedro, running from north to south through the entire State; the La Labor river, rising from the Cerro del Pinal in the northwestern part, runs from north to south, taking up the Tejas river from east to west; the Morcini, Santiago and Chicalote rivers empty into the San Pedro river. Over the entire State are more or less extensive basins, called presas or pozos, where considerable water accumulates during the rainy season.

Products.—Corn, beans, wheat, barley, lentils, tobacco, all kinds of fruits of the temperate climate, lead, magistral, marble, grape and quince wine, pulque, alcohol, cheese, cattle and sheep. The mining industry is in a deplorable state, though great riches have been taken from the mines in the districts of Asientos de Ibarra, Tepesala and Santa Catarina.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn.....	27,550,700	kilogr. valued at.....	\$744,160
Wheat.....	3,761,000	“ “	207,000
Barley.....	6,622,500	“ “	107,000
Red Pepper.....	843,000	“ “	70,250
Black Beans	1,983,700	“ “	25,870
Chick Peas.....	318,700	“ “	13,470
Potatoes	217,800	“ “	13,000
Lentils.....	176,400	“ “	6,390
Garden Beans.. ..	123,700	“ “	5,370
Spanish Peas	50,120	“ “	2,506

The Cotton Factory, “S. Ignacio,” belonging to J. Cornu, produces 1,000 pieces of cloth per month. Besides this, there is a woollen mill, producing cassimeres, plaids, etc.; six distilleries, producing alcohol, and a liquor called Licor de Tuna, a product of the fruit from the prickly pear; one chocolate factory.

The State is divided into four partidos, (counties) as follows: Aguascalientes, with 74,105 inhabitants; Rincon de Romos (or Calpulpam), 25,383; Asientos (Ocampo), 19,369; Calvillo, 21,573.

The State contains 3 cities, 1 town, 4 villages, 48 landed estates and 464 farms.

The taxable property is valued, in the cities, at \$1,456,712; in the country, \$3,365,418.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 53 primary schools for boys, with 4,800 pupils, and 26 primary schools for girls, with 1,200 pupils.

For higher education, a scientific and literary institute, with 22 students; lyceum for girls, 45 students; Seminary of San Luis, 32 students; Seminary of Calvillo, 50 students; lyceum for boys, 22 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has a principal office at Aguascalientes with one estafeta (postal route), and four agencies.

TELEGRAPH.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Rincon de Romos, Aguascalientes. The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Aguascalientes and Rincon de Romos.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad, which is being built through the State, now connects Mexico City with Aguascalientes, and is being further extended to connect with Zacatecas. The branch of the same railroad connecting San Luis Potosi with Guadalajara is being constructed.

The Mexican National (Palmer-Sullivan) Railroad is proposed to be run almost parallel with the Mexican Central Railroad, and through the State.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The State was organized in 1835, proclaimed its Constitution in 1857, and amended the same in October, 1878.

The Governor is elected for four years, and has a Secretary of State. There are Jefes politico (county supervisors) in the Capital, at Calvillo, Rincon de Romos and Asientos.

The Legislature is composed of seven members.

The State Judiciary is composed of three Magistrates, one Fiscus and three Criminal Judges.

AGUASCALIENTES,

The capital of the State, with 35,000 inhabitants, is celebrated for its hot springs, which have given the name to State and capital. Two ravines divide the city.

Prominent Merchants.—Viuda de Chavez é hijo., Davila Hermanos, Aguilar Hermanos, Severino Martinez, Villanueva y Felgueres, Refugio Guinchard, Francisco Espino, Manuel Asco, Pedro G. Hornedo, Espiridion Gonzalez.

Lawyers.—Luis G. Lopez, Silverio Arteaga, J. M. Avila, Alejandro Lopez Nava, Pedro Esteban Lopez, Rafael Diaz, José N. Romero, Manuel Lopez, Jacobo Jayme, Heracles Z. Garibay, Salvador Correa, José M. Amador, Cipriano Avila, Alberto Davalos.

Notaries.—Candelario Medina, Tranquilino Mercado, Fernando Cruz, Alberto Davalos.

Physicians.—Isidro Calera, Francisco Muñoz, Ignacio Marin, hijo, José Refugio Camarena, Carlos Lopez, Rodrigo Garibay, Jesus Diaz de Leon, Juan G. Alcazar, Manuel Gomez Portugal, Miguel Macias, Mariano Davalos.

Druggists.—Luis de la Rósa, Alcibiades Gonzalez, Juan N. Marin.

Hotels.—Hotel de la Plaza—Capt. A. Wisson, proprietor.

Government lands are valued at \$2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58½c. per acre.

STATE OF CAMPECHE.

Population : 90,413.

Area : 66,890 square kilometres.

Situated between $17^{\circ} 29'$ and $20^{\circ} 55'$ lat. north and $6^{\circ} 37'$ and $9^{\circ} 47'$ long. east, from Mexico City, bounded on the north by Yucatan and the Gulf of Mexico; on the east by Yucatan and Belize; on the south by Guatemala and Tabasco; on the west by Tabasco. The State was organized Feb. 19, 1862.

Mountains.—In the southeastern part is the Sierra of Yucatan, and south of the Laguna de Terminos, a range of low hills.

Rivers.—The Rio de San Pedro y San Pablo, is the boundary between Tabasco; the Rio de Concepcion, San Isidro, Siboja and Lagartes, emptying into the Laguna de Terminos; the Champoton river, emptying into the Gulf; the Rio Hondo, is the southeastern boundary between Belize.

Lakes.—The Laguna de Terminos is a part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Seaports.—Campeche, Isla del Carmen.

Products.—Tobacco, sugar cane, henequen fibre, palm-leaf hats, mulberry and campeche wood.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are as follows :

Corn.....	51,498,300	kilogr., valued at.....	\$1,014,330
Cane, Sugar	600,000	“ “	75,000
Red Pepper	517,800	“ “	43,150
Tobacco.....	199,300	“ “	34,670
Rice	390,000	“ “	25,000
Black Beans	74,700	“ “	2,600

Campeche has several large factories of hand-made furniture, sending their products to the neighboring States.

The State is divided into five partidos, as follows: Del Carmen, with 11,853 inhabitants; Champoton, 13,134; Campeche, 21,529; Hecelchakan, 26,025; Bolonchenticul, 5,872; Pacific Indians in the south, 12,000.

The State contains 2 cities, 6 towns, 33 villages, 130 landed estates, 204 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$653,830; in the country, at \$2,746,591. Total, \$3,400,421.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 43 primary schools for boys, with 3,600 pupils, and 14 primary schools for girls, with 700 pupils.

The Institute Campechano, embracing a literary institute, college of medicine and jurisprudence, with 138 students, for higher or professional edu-

cation; a Lyceum, for primary, secondary and preparatory instruction, with 62 students; and the Liceo Carmelita, with 76 students.

The Federal Government has a nautical school and shipyard established at Campeche; the State is also celebrated for the superior construction of sailing vessels.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years and receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum. There are two Secretaries of State—Interior and Treasury and War and State Militia—each receiving an annual salary of \$960.

Each partido has a jefe politico, and the State Judiciary is composed of one Magistrate of the second and three Magistrates of the third instance, or appeal, with one Fiscus and an Attorney for the poor.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal office at Campeche, with one estafeta (postal route) and four agencies.

Telegraphs.—The Federal Government has telegraph offices at La Aguada, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Champoton, Kalkini, Puerto Real.

Steamship Lines.—The steamship line of Bulnes Hermanos has steamers calling at Campeche.

Lighthouses.—The Federal Government supports the lighthouses at Jicalango and Campeche.

There are no railroads in operation or projected in the State.

CAMPECHE

Is the capital of the State, has 12,600 inhabitants, and is situated in a fertile valley. It possesses a fine theatre, four lyceums, and one institute of sciences, as well as several literary and benevolent societies.

Prominent Merchants.—José Ferrer, Castellos Gutierrez & Co., Regil & Co., Castillo and Zaldivar, José Mendez Estrada, Francisco Ferrer Otero, José Castellás, E. Benou, José Ferrer y Tur, Manuel Campos Diaz, Francisco Ferrer Superano, Estrada MacGregor Hermanos, Juan de Dios Bugia, José Hilario Lavalle.

Physicians.—Joaquin Blengio, Patricio Trueba, José del Rosario Hernandez, Domingo Duret, Trinidad Ferrer, Angel A. Guadeano, Juan Perez, Antonio Velasco.

Druggists.—Manuel Lanz, Manuel Espinola, Agustin Leon, Manuel Lopez Oliver, Pedro Reyes, Juan B. Solorzano.

Lawyers.—Marcelino Castilla, Prudencio P. Rosado, Gregorio Castellanos, Damaso Rivas, Ignacio Rivas, Manuel Samperio, Tomas Aznar Barbachano, Luis Aznar Cano, Pedro Montalvo, Francisco Magafia, Abelardo Cardenas, Francisco Estrada Breton, José Maria Oliver, Joaquin Baranda.

Notaries.—Antonio Carenso, Trinidad Estrada Breton, José Domingo Perez.

ISLA DEL CARMEN,

A city with 6,300 inhabitants, on the Laguna de Terminos, is the most prominent port for the exportation of campeche wood, fustic, mahogany, cedar and sugar.

Prominent Merchants.—Victoriano Nieves, B. Anizan & Co., Guillermo Wilms & Co., Juan Ferrer y Otero, Joaquin Quintana, Juan M. Roura, Domingo Martinez, Manjarras hermanos, Juan Nicolau, Esteban Paullada, José Fleetwood, José Quiriño, Hernandez, Pedro Requena, Saldivar y Castillo.

Physicians.—Herculano Meneses, Francisco Campos, Bautista, Francisco Repetto.

Drug Stores.—Botica del Comercio, Farmacia Lagunera, Botica del Pueblo.

Lawyers.—Anastasio Arana, Eduardo Castillo Lavalle, Luis P. Chosa.

Government lands are valued at \$877.80 per sitio de ganado mayor or 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF COAHUILA.

Population: 130,026.

Area: 131,800 square kilometres.

Situated between 24° 34' and 29° 53' lat. north and 0° 37' and 4° 4' long. west from Mexico City, it is bounded on the north by the United States, on the northeast by Tamaulipas, on the east by Nuevo Leon, on the southeast by San Luis Potosi, on the south by Zacatecas, on the southwest by Durango and on the west by Chihuahua.

Mountains.—The principal mountains are in the central, eastern and southern part of the State, and are known as the Sierras del Carmen, Apaches, Santa Rosalia, San Marcos, De la Fragua, De la Paila, Azul, Del Chiflon and Mojada. Between Monclova, Saltillo and Parras are the celebrated cañons of San Marcos and Del Rosario.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande forms the northern boundary line, into which empties the Salado, and the Tapado, a tributary of the Salado.

Lakes.—The Laguna de Tlahualila, or Caiman, on the southwestern border; Laguna del Muerto and Parras, in the southern part of the State, and Laguna de Santa Maria and Laguna Verde, in the northeastern part.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, salt, nitre, onyx, alabastre, cotton, sarsaparilla, grapes and all kinds of fruits of the temperate zone, cattle and wool. Mining has been carried on in all the metal-bearing mountains, but especially in the Sierra Mojada, producing silver, iron, gold and lead. Diamonds have been found near Viezca, on the southwestern shore of Lake Parras and near Monclova. The mining product is valued at \$468,000, employing 1,580 hands.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows :

Wheat.....	20,290,000 kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$1,143,100
Corn.....	56,362,000	“ “	836,080
Barley.....	37,000,000	“ “	782,000
Cotton.....	2,475,000	“ “	309,375
Black Beans.....	2,267,800	“ “	111,800
Cane Sugar.....	440,000	“ “	55,000
Red Pepper.....	624,900	“ “	52,070
Rice.....	380,000	“ “	32,000
Potatoes.....	357,100	“ “	21,400
Garden Beans.....	182,200	“ “	13,200
Spanish Beans.....	124,600	“ “	7,120
Lentils.....	153,900	“ “	6,180
Chick Peas.....	70,400	“ “	3,960

COTTON FACTORIES.

LOCATION.	NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Saltillo.....	El Labrador.....	3,500 pieces cloth.....	Lezin Barousse.
“	Davila Hoyos....	1,500 “	Desiderio Davila.
“	Libertad	1,000 “	Desiderio Davila.
“	La Aurora	1,000 “	Francisco Arizpe y Ramos.
“	La Hibernia	1,500 “	Augustin Bosque.
“	La Esmeralda ...	1,800 “	Juan E. O'Sullivan.
Parras	El Rosario	1,000 “	Madero & Co.

The State is divided into five districts, as follows: Saltillo, with 46,583 inhabitants; Parras, 18,330; Monclova, 31,249; Viesca, 18,842; Rio Grande, 15,022.

The State contains 2 cities, 11 towns, 17 villages, 86 landed estates, 173 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$1,469,936; in the country at \$3,876,540. Total, \$5,346,476.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 70 primary schools for boys, with 5,230 pupils, and 30 primary schools for girls, with 2,127 pupils. In Saltillo is the Athenæum Fuente, with 70 students, for secondary and higher instruction.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years, with a salary of \$1,400 per annum, and has a Secretary of State. The Legislature is composed of 11 members.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal office at Saltillo, with eight estafetas and nine agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Patos, Parras, Saltillo, San Pedro de la Colonia, La Ventura, and Anelo.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company has a branch from Laredo to Eagle Pass under construction.

The International Construction Company has a railroad projected crossing the State diagonally from Eagle Pass southwest through Durango and Zacatecas.

The Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific Railroad has its line projected from Eagle Pass in a southwestern direction to Topolobampo on the Gulf of California.

SALTILLO,

The Capital of the State, with 17,000 inhabitants, is situated in a plain, and is now connected with Monterey by the Mexican National Railroad.

Prominent Merchants.—Bernardo Sota, Guillermo Purcel, Damaso Rodriguez, José M. Ramos, Florencio Llaguno, Encarnacion Davila & Co., José Negrete, Mazo y hermano, Juan C. Sanchez y hermano, Carlos Martinez Quiroz, David Zamora, Donato Volpe, Matias Porto, J. M. Ceijas, Marcelino Garza, Eusebio Calzada, Severo Fernandez, Bernardino Rendon, Romulo Garza & Co., Antonio Moreira.

Lawyers.—Eugenio M. Aguirre, Miguel Gomez Cardenas, Francisco G. Hermosillo, Hermenegildo Figueroa, Blas Rodriguez, Roque J. Rodriguez, Mariano Sanchez, Esteban Horcasitas, Bruno Garcia, José M. Musquiz, Praxedis Peña, Isaac Siller.

Physicians.—José M. Barrueta, Ismael Salas, Jesus M. Gil, Isabel Figueroa, Dionisio G. Fuentes, Manuel G. Fuentes, Ramon Davila, Santiago Smith.

PARRAS.

With 8,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Madero & Co., Catarino Benavides, Fernando Rojo, Remigio Rojo, René Lajouse, Leon Lobo, Martinez & Missa.

Lawyers.—Juan de Dios Argel, Manuel Z. de la Garza.

Physicians.—Pedro Aguirre, Melchor Villareal.

MONCLOVA,

With 4,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Telesforo Fuentes, Mariano G. Barrera, Ramon Muzquiz & Co., Cayetano Tejada y Hermano, Andres Fuentes, Baltasar de Hoyos, Cayetano Rios.

Lawyers.—Melchor G. Cardenas, Eduardo Muzquiz, Antonio Fuente.

Physicians.—Pedro Elizondo, M. N. Baculceto, William Brunco.

SAN BUENAVENTURA,

With 3,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Serna Hermanos, Cayetano R. Falcon, Margil Sanchez.

CANDELA,

With 3,037 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Francisco Rodriguez, Antonio Neira, Montemayor Hermanos.

Physician.—Epigmenio Elizondo.

ZABAGOZA,

With 2,600 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Antonio Urcullo, Eliseo Felan, Antonio Garza.

Physician.—José Lafayette.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS,

With 2,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Jesus del Castillo, Santos Coy, Santiago Ridel, José Rivera.

Physicians.—Ignacio Garcia Lozano, Carlos Strauss, Segundo Zertuche.

Lawyer.—Higinio Sada.

CUATRO CIÉNEGAS,

With 3,200 inhabitants, is the principal town in the wine-producing region.

Principal wine producers are Aniceto del Castillo, Jesus Carranza, Albino Morales.

Government lands are valued at \$263.34 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF COLIMA.

Population : 65,827

Area : 9,700 square kilometers.

Situated between 18° 14' and 19° 33' north lat. and 4° 7' and 5° 34' long. west of Mexico City ; is bounded on the north and northeast by Jalisco, on the southeast by Michoacan, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Mountains.—The Sierras of Pizila, Chamila, Tezoztitlan, Juluapan and Mamey cross the State in various directions, forming deep cañons and ravines.

Rivers.—The Colima, La Armeria, Coahuayana, Maravasco, Huerta and Salado.

Lakes.—Laguna de Cuyutlan or Caimanes, Laguna Alcuzaagua, Laguna de Cacaluta.

Seaports.—Manzanillo is the only seaport of this little State.

Products.—Sugar cane, coffee, rice, salt, corn, beans, añil, tobacco, cotton, dye woods, palm oil, tropical fruits.

Though the mountains are known to contain precious metals in many places, the mining industry has been totally neglected in the State, and offers a virgin ground for the prospector.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the year's crops are as follows :

Corn.....	39,100,000	kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$650,700
Coffee	900,000	“	“	225,000
Cotton	1,500,000	“	“	156,250
Rice	1,750,000	“	“	140,000
Red Pepper.....	395,100	“	“	34,920
Black Beans.....	534,000	“	“	22,560
Vanilla	2,140	“	“	21,400
Cane Sugar.....	102,000	“	“	13,000
Añil	6,000	“	“	10,000
Cacao.....	4,250	“	“	4,250
Tobacco.....	10,000	“	“	2,650

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
La Armonia.....	28,000 kilogr. thread...	} ...Oetling & Co.
“ “	1,000 pieces cloth	
La Atrevida.....	3,000 “ “	Agustin Schacht.
San Cayetano.....	Not reported.....	Unknown.

The State is divided into seven municipalities, as follows: Colima, with 38,428 inhabitants; Villa de Alvarez, 6,790; Comala, 5,676; Coquimatlan,

4,025; Tecoman, 3,746; Ixtlahuacan, 3,118; Manzanillo, 4,044. Total, 65,827.

The State contains 1 city, 1 town, 11 villages, 29 landed estates and 305 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the city at \$1,465,677; in the country at \$2,789,518. Total, \$4,255,195.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the education of the public, the State supports 18 primary schools for boys, with 1,452 pupils; 17 primary schools for girls, with 1,502 pupils; besides a State college, with 50 students, and a Catholic seminary, with 100 students, for secondary and higher instruction.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized Feb. 5, 1857, and its constitution adopted Oct. 16, 1857. The Governor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum; the Secretary of State receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The State is divided politically into three districts, each one having a Prefect as superior officer. Colima is the principal town of the first or central district; Villa Alvarez of the second, and Medellin, of the third. The Legislature is composed of seven members, having only advisory power and occupying a purely honorary position.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has a distributing office at Colima, with two estafetas (postal routes) and two agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has its telegraph offices at Colima and Manzanillo. The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Colima and Manzanillo.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company propose establishing exchanges at Colima and Manzanillo.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company has commenced operations on the branch from Manzanillo to Colima, extending northeast towards Chapala Lake.

The Pacific Coast Railroad is projected along the coast, to touch at Manzanillo.

COLIMA,

The Capital of the State, has 31,774 inhabitants, and is situated on the Colima river.

Newspapers.—El Estado de Colima, La Voz del Pacifico both weeklies.

Prominent Merchants.—Oetling hermanos y Cia., Keve, Van der Linden & Co., Alejandro Oetling & Co., Agustin Schacht, Esteban Garcia, Smith & Mad

rid, Geo. Oldenburg, Manuel Rodriguez, Epifanio Diaz, Gregorio Alvarez, Maximo Vargas, Francisco de la Plaza, Enrique Olmayer.

Druggists.—Augusto Morril, Cosme Suarez, Francisco J. Cueva, Crescencio Orozco, Ignacio Fuentes.

Lawyers.—Miguel Gonzalez Castro, Juan Rojas Vertiz, Francisco M. Carreon, José L. Mendoza, Francisco S. Pineda, Severo Campero, Hilario V. Cardenas, Jesus Vizcaino, Trinidad Padilla, Mariano Riestra, Justo Tagle, Ricardo Palacio, Agustin Quevedo.

Physicians.—José Eusebio Murillo, Salvador Abad, Francisco J. Cueva, Crescencio Orozco, Gerardo, Hurtado, Wenceslao Mejia, Isidoro Rivera, Gerardo Orozco, Gregorio Vazquez, Pedro Altamirano, J. Encarnacion Palacios.

Notaries Public.—Mariano Riestra, Trinidad Herrera, Trinidad Padilla.

MANZANILLO,

The only seaport of the State, has 4,044 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing, by reason of the construction of the Mexican National Railroad.

The only other places of any importance are : Villa Alvarez, Tecoman and Tomala.

Government lands sell at \$1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

STATE OF CHIAPAS.

Population: 205,362.

Area: 41,550 square kilometres.

Is situated between 15° and 17° 28' lat. north and 4° 46' and 7° 30' long. east of Mexico City, and is bounded on the north by Tabasco, on the east by the Republic of Guatemala, on the south by the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and on the west by Oaxaca.

Mountains.—The State is traversed from east to west by the Sierra Madre, having in the central part the volcano of Soconusco (2,400 metres high).

Rivers.—The Usumasinto river (544 kilometres long), formed by the Jatate and Passion rivers, runs through the eastern part of the State. The Chiapas river runs through the State from east to west, and then, turning north, empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Several small rivers—Seco, Lagarteco, Guaquimajara, Coatan, Caguacan, etc.—empty into the Pacific ocean.

Lakes.—Lake Tepancuanpan, or Chiapas, in the central western part, is the largest. The other lakes are, the Saquila, Catusajá, Blanquillo and Mes-calapa, lying along the northern border.

Seaports.—The principal ports are Tonalá and Soconusco, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur, phosphate of soda, asphaltum, salt, all kinds of tropical fruits, and dye and veneer woods, such as guayacan, mahogany, zapotilla, quiebrahacha, pine, oak and mulberry; resinous woods producing liquid amber, copal, gum lac, amber, etc.; añil, coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, tea, maguey, cacao, and an aniline dye called jiquilite.

Mining has never been carried on as a regular industry, although the gold placers near the Coachapa river and the village of Moloacan are said to be very rich.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Amount and value of the annual crops:

Corn.....	42,950,000	kilogr., valued at.....	\$796,000
Cacao.....	362,400	“ “	241,600
Black Beans.....	2,561,000	“ “	162,500
Red Pepper.....	1,318,400	“ “	109,870
Coffee.....	329,300	“ “	89,200
Añil.....	36,000	“ “	45,000
Rice.....	396,000	“ “	33,000
Cane Sugar.....	165,000	“ “	20,000
Potatoes.....	247,700	“ “	15,380

Sarsaparilla	27,500 kilogr., valued at.....	\$11,980
Lentils	214,000 " "	7,100
Spanish Peas.....	108,500 " "	5,425
Tobacco.....	11,100 " "	2,910

The State is divided into the following eleven departments: Department of the Centre, with 42,021 inhabitants; Comitán, 32,467; La Libertad, 12,012; Chiapa, 18,948; Tuxtla Gutierrez, 17,006; Simojovel, 12,892; Tonalá, 8,772; Soconusco, 14,779; Pichucalco, 16,298; Chilon, 20,619; Palenque, 9,348.

It contains 6 cities, 7 towns, 116 villages, 98 landed estates, 501 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$1,356,500; in the country, \$3,622,840. Total, \$4,979,340.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 78 primary schools for boys, with 2,125 pupils, and 12 primary schools for girls, with 500 pupils, and a scientific institute, with 280 pupils.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized Nov. 12, 1824, and its constitution proclaimed Jan. 4, 1858. The Governor is elected every four years, and receives a salary of \$3,000 per annum. The Secretary of State has a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

Each department is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The State judiciary is composed of four magistrates, with a salary of \$1,000.

The State Legislature is composed of eleven deputies, receiving a salary of \$960 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at San Cristobal, with eight estafetas (postal routes) and nine agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Comitán, Chiapa, Pichucalco, San Cristobal, Tuxtla Gutierrez and Simojovel.

RAILROADS.

The Pacific Coast Railroad is projected to run along the coast, connecting Tehuantepec with Guatemala.

SAN CRISTOBAL (LAS CASAS),

The capital of the State, has 10,295 inhabitants. The Capitol building, bishop's palace and a literary institute are the principal buildings.

Prominent Merchants.—Vicente Farrera, Wincelao Paniagua, Mariano Avila, Angel de la Vega, M. Armendaris, Mariano Cabrera, Cleofas Dominguez and Raboza & Sons.

Lawyers.—J. Antonio Velasco, Clemente J. Robles, Federico Larrainzar, Mariano Aguilar, Joaquin M. Ramirez, José Diego Lara, J. Joaquin Peña, Leonidas Argüelles.

Physicians.—Cipriano Lopez Acevedo, José V. Velasco Flores, Pedro Ricci, Joaquin Castellanos, Esteban Aguilar, German Gonzalez.

The other principal towns of the State are Chiapa, with 8,635 inhabitants; Tuxtla, 6,963; Comitán, 6,286; Tonalá, 6,707; Ocoingo, 4,019; Pichucalco, 5,264; Bartolomé, 4,591; Palenque, celebrated for its extensive prehistoric ruins, has 2,554 inhabitants; Simojovel, 2,548.

Government lands are valued at \$1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 29½ cents per acre.

STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

Population: 225,541.

Area: 216,850 square kilometres.

Situated between $25^{\circ} 56' 53''$ and $31^{\circ} 46'$ lat. north and $4^{\circ} 11' 9''$ and $9^{\circ} 6' 8''$ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by Coahuila, on the south by Durango, and on the west by Sonora and Sinaloa.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses almost the entire State, being known in various parts as the Sierras de Enmedio, Carcay, Escondida, del Nido, De la Campana, De los Frailes, Morreon, Chupadores, De las Cruces, De las Mestefias, Almagres, Jarois and Cerro San Mateo, Colorado, Overo, etc.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, on the northern boundary; the Conchos river, considered one of the most picturesque rivers of Mexico; the Rio Florido, Casas Grandes, Ninoava and Del Carmen.

Lakes.—Laguna Guzman, Santa Maria, along the northern border; Laguna del Jaco, De Palomas, in the eastern part; Laguna del Cuervo, and Peña blanca.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, wheat, corn, beans, grapes, cotton, wool, cattle, sheep, horses, mules.

The principal mining districts are Gaudalupe y Calvo, Zapuri, Batopilas, Urique, Guazapares, Jesus Maria, Potrero, Morelos, Chinapa, Pinos Altos, Concepcion, Cusihiuriachic, Muguriachic, Maguarechic, San Francisco del Oro and Hidalgo del Parral. These are all silver mines, Celos producing also gold and copper; Urique, lead, and San Francisco del Oro, gold.

A large number of these mines are worked by foreigners, principally Americans, who employ modern machinery and processes which result in a profitable yield. The Batopilas mines are being worked with especial success by ex-Governor Alexander R. Shepherd, formerly of the District of Columbia, as the representative of a New York company in which he is largely interested

The annual product of the mines amounts to \$1,423,600, and the number of men employed is 4,920. Coal is found in Sierra Rica el Carmen.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Wheat.....	48,767,000 kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$2,060,390
Corn.....	107,942,600	“ “	1,520,310
Barley.....	9,993,300	“ “	281,500
Black Beans.....	4,131,600	“ “	232,760
Red Pepper...	1,008,400	“ “	82,600
Cotton...	566,600	“ “	70,826

Chick Peas	2,008,780	kilogr., valued at.....	\$56,540
Garden Beans.....	1,015,400	“ “	28,600
Potatoes.....	323,000	“ “	19,800
Rice.....	210,000	“ “	18,000
Lentils.....	95,900	“ “	4,860
Anise.....	38,000	“ “	3,500

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNER.
La Industria.....	2,500 pieces cloth.....	Antonio Ozansolo.
Talamantes.....	1,000 “ “	José Maria Sini.
Dolores	4,000 “ “	Ramos y Amador.

The State is divided into twenty-one cantons, or counties, as follows: Iturbide, with 26,391 inhabitants; Arteaga, 6,428; Degollado, 6,466; Jimenez, 4,967; Hidalgo, 20,934; Camargo, 13,029; Rosales, 4,322; Bravos, 10,620; Ojinaga, 6,279; Mina, 19,488; Allende, 13,000; Galeana, 5,683; Victoria, 4,125; Matamoros, 10,255; Abasolo, 12,947; Guerrero, 10,432; Rayon, 9,000; Balleza, 14,050; Meoqui, 7,090; Aldama, 3,652; Andres del Rio, 16,383.

Within the limits of the State there are 5 cities, 16 towns, 133 villages, 123 landed estates, and 956 farms.

The taxable property of the cities is valued at \$2,580,300; of the country, at \$4,556,584.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 73 primary schools for boys, with 3,350 pupils; 40 schools for girls, with 928 pupils; a law school, with 123 students, and higher seminary, with 200 students.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The State organization dates from 1824. The Governor is elected for four years. The Secretary of State receives a salary of \$1,800 per annum. There are eight *jefes politicos* (county supervisors), viz.: At Iturbide, Hidalgo del Parral, Allende, Camargo, Bravos, Balleza, Victoria, Galeana.

The Legislature is composed of twelve members.

The judiciary has one president and two magistrates.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal administration at Chihuahua, with nine *estafetas* and ten agencies; one principal administration at Hidalgo del Parral, with six *estafetas* and three agencies. A foreign exchange post office is established at Ujinaga and Paso del Norte.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Allende (or San Bartolomé), Chihuahua, Hidalgo del Parral, Rosales, Rio Florido, Santa Rosalia.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Chihuahua city.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central is running its cars from El Paso south via Chihuahua to Jimenez, and building south through Durango, Zacatecas, to the City of Mexico.

The Sonora road has projected a branch from El Paso west to connect with the main line.

The Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific is projected, with its main line from Eagle Pass, and branches from Presidio del Norte to cross the State from northeast and east.

The Sinaloa and Durango is projected, to connect with the Mexican Central Railroad, in the southwestern part of the State.

CHIHUAHUA,

Situated in the centre of the State and near the Conchos river, is the capital, with a population of 28,000. The streets cross each other at right angles, are well paved, and kept in a cleanly condition. A tramway is now being laid through the principal part of the city. Near the Plaza Mayor is the famous cathedral, which cost about \$800,000. It has a large dome and two towers. The other buildings of note are the State House, Mint, Convent of San Francisco, a branch of the Mexican National Bank, the Banco de Santa Eulalia, and several theatres and hotels. Since the opening of the Mexican Central Railroad this city has been growing rapidly.

Prominent Merchants.—Dress Goods: Retelsen & Deyetan, J. Gonzalez Treviño, H. H. Norwald, Felix F. Maceira, F. Maimanus é hijo, Pedro Mignagoren, Juan Jauretche, Angel Guerrero, Eduardo Petocnik, Ramon Armendariz, Miguel San Martin, Manuel Altamirano, Juan M. Asúnzolo, Luis Fandoa, J. Genaro Chavez. Fancy Goods: Miguel Salas, Domingo Lequinazabal. Hardware and Cutlery: Rembez & Besaury, Lorenzo M. del Campo, Felix Besaury, Navarro Hermanos.

Druggists.—E. Laffon, Francisco Yúdico, Urbano Bermudez, Dionisio Frias, José M. Jaurrieta.

Physicians.—Jesus Muñoz, Francisco Paschal, Canoto Elias, Luis Muñoz, Daniel Muñoz, Manuel Marquez, Francisco Echeverria.

Lawyers.—Laureano Muñoz, José M. Revilla, Aristeo Vega, Abraham H. Perez, Emigdio Rodriguez, Luis G. Irigoyen, Diego Romero, Joaquin Villalva, Guadalupe Romero, Antonio Ochoa, Pablo Ochoa, Manuel Prieto, Pedro R. Prieto.

French Club.—No. 3 Ocampo street.

Government lands in this State are valued at \$851.12 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19 cents per acre.

STATE OF DURANGO.

Population: 190,846.

Area: 110,070 square kilometres.

Situated between $22^{\circ} 56'$ and $26^{\circ} 28'$ lat. north and $3^{\circ} 45'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ long. west from Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Chihuahua, on the east by Coahuila, on the southeast by Zacatecas, on the south by Jalisco and on the west by Sinaloa.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre with its various branches occupies the western part of the State, under the name of Sierra de la Candela; San Francisco, with the celebrated Cerro del Mercado (Iron Mountain), to the east and La Brena to the southeast of Durango City. The Sierra de Santa Maria is situated in the southeastern part of the State.

Rivers.—The Nazas river (336 kilometres in length), with several branches, traversing the central part of the State from west to east; the Mesquital, running from north to south through the southern part, and the Tunal.

Lakes.—Laguna Tlahualila, on the northeastern border; Laguna Guatimape, in the central part of the State.

Products.—Wheat, cotton, flax, potatoes, fruits of the tropics and temperate zone, cattle, sheep, mules, horses, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, sulphur, lime, plaster of paris, marble and alabaster.

The mining industry has been considerably developed by foreign capital, the principal mining districts being San Dimas, Guarisamey, Gavilanes, Todos Santos, Guanacevi, Papasquiario, Inde, El Oro, Cuencamé Parilla Mapimi, Tamasula, Canelas, Topia, Bojada, Biramoa.

The products of the mines amounted to \$1,420,645, employing 4,925 hands.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn	112,038,000 kilogr., valued at	\$2,268,000
Cotton	2,928,000 " "	854,000
Wheat	11,274,000 " "	476,000
Black Beans	4,495,500 " "	195,000
Red Pepper	916,200 " "	56,260
Barley	2,500,000 " "	45,000
Rice	375,000 " "	31,000
Spanish Peas	228,760 " "	13,072
Potatoes	196,200 " "	11,700
Chick Peas	142,000 " "	6,000
Garden Beans	109,700 " "	5,560
Lentils	93,600 " "	3,420

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNER.	
<i>At Durango—</i>			
Providencia	{ ..10,000 kilogr. thread ...1,000 pieces cloth.. ...3,900 " prints }	Garza, Hermanos & Co.	
<i>At Nombre de Dios—</i>			
La Constancia.....	4,000 " cloth.....		Julio Hildebrandt.
El Salto.....	1,000 " cloth	Toribio Bracho.	
<i>At Cuencame—</i>			
Belem.....	3,000 " cloth	Toribio Bracho.	
Guadalupe	1,500 " cloth.....	Refugio Pulido.	
<i>Two leagues from Durango—</i>			
El Tunal.....	{ ..10,000 kilogr. thread, ...1,000 pieces cloth... }	German Stahlknecht.	

There are also the cotton factory Tambor, at Papasquiario, and the Mapimi factory, at Mapimi.

At the capital there is a steam flour mill, and an iron foundry, distillery and perfumery works.

The State is divided into thirteen partidos (or counties): Durango, with 41,741 inhabitants; Mezquital, 9,048; Nombre de Dios, 17,137; San Juan de Guadalupe, 5,392; Cuencamé, 15,198; Mapimi, 14,931; Nazas, 8,001; San Juan del Rio, 21,400; Santiago Papasquiario, 20,565; Del Oro, 7,757; Indé, 9,041; San Dimas, 2,210; Tamazula, 18,425.

There are 8 cities, 11 towns, 46 villages, 143 landed estates and 389 farms in the State. The taxable property in cities is valued at \$4,386,790; in the country, at \$9,731,858.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 95 primary schools for boys, with 3,102 pupils, and 30 primary schools for girls, with 1,350 pupils; besides a normal school, with 51 students; Institute Juarez, with 200 students; college for girls, with 100 students; Mariano for girls, with 100 students, and a seminary, with 150 students for secondary and higher education.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, its constitution proclaimed in 1858 and amended in 1863. The Governor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of \$3,600 per annum.

Each district and the capital has a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Secretary of State receives a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of ten members.

The judiciary is composed of four magistrates, each of whom receives a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal distributing office at Durango, with fifteen estafetas and fourteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Avino, Cerro Gordo, Cuencamé, Durango, Villa Lerdo, Nazas, San Pedro del Gallo, Hacienda del Salto, Nombre de Dios.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central is building its main line through the State from northwest to southeast.

The International Construction Company proposes building its main line from Eagle Pass through the eastern part of the State.

DURANGO,

The capital of the State, with 28,000 inhabitants, has, besides the State buildings and literary institute, one theatre, a public library containing 5,022 volumes, mint and assay office, one hospital, poor-house, glass factory, tannery, tobacco factory, several hotels, natural hot baths, and a branch of the national monte pio (public pawn shop).

Prominent Merchants.—Francisco Gurza & Co., Doorman & Co., Julio Hildebrand successores, German Stahlknecht & Co., Juambelz hermanos, Salcido hermanos, C. Rodriguez, Lowre hermanos, Rios & Co., Pedro del Rio, Andres Basterra, José Maria Alvarez, Juan B. Olagaray, Bose & Schmidt and Henggeler & Deras.

Lawyers.—Francisco G. del Palacio, Ladislao L. Negrete, Pedro Escobar y Cano, Miguel G. del Palacio, Rodrigo Duran, Bernardo de la Torre, Francisco Uranga, Carlos Brava, Luis Fernandez, Rafael Bracho and J. Jacobo Rojas.

Physicians.—Carlos Santa Maria, Felipe P. Gavilan, Juan de Dios Palacios, José Reyes, J. Gonzalez, Eduardo Vargas, Librado Castillo and Francisco Lazalde.

Druggists.—Manuel de Avila, Eusebio de Ostolaza.

The other towns are Nombre de Dios, with 5,722 inhabitants, and San Juan del Rio, with 7,800 inhabitants, both of which are celebrated for the manufacture of the liquor mescal, a distilled product from the maguey, or century plant. Nazas, with 6,526 inhabitants, is almost exclusively a factory town, having several cotton factories near the Nazas river.

Government lands are valued at \$438.90 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 9½ cents per acre.

STATE OF GUANAJUATO.

Population : 834,845.

Area : 29,550 square kilometres.

Situated between $19^{\circ} 56'$ and $21^{\circ} 41'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 35'$ and $3^{\circ} 6'$ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by San Luis Potosi, on the east by Queretaro, on the south by Michoacan and on the west by Jalisco.

Mountains.—The richest part of the Sierra Madre traverses the State, being known as the Sierra de Guanajuato and Sierra Gorda. The principal mountains near the State capital are: Cerro de los Llanitos, 2,900 metres; Gigante, 2,800 metres, and Cubilete, 2,300 metres above sea level.

Rivers.—The Lerma river waters the central southern portion of the State; the La Laja runs from north to south near San Miguel de Allende, Chamacuera, turns west near Celaya, and empties at Salamanca into the Lerma river; the Turbio river, near Leon; the Guanajuato, near the capital, and other small mountain streams.

Lakes.—The Laguna Cienega, near Salamanca, and Laguna Yuriria, in the central southern part of the State.

Products.—Rice, tobacco, cane sugar, añil, fruits of the tropics and temperate zone, cotton, corn, barley, wheat, cattle, sheep, gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron and coal.

The mining industry of the State, though carried on in a primitive manner, has been the most productive in the world, the rich mines in the United States and South America not excepted. The mining districts are Guanajuato, Leon, Sierra Gorda, Allende, Santa Cruz. The mines in the District of Guanajuato are situated on the famous Veta Madre, and include the celebrated mines Valenciana, Mellado, Secho, Cata, Rayas, La Luz, S. Pedro, Mejia Mora, and others. They have produced since the 15th of April, 1558, a total of \$521,106,638, by far the greatest yield on earth, compared with the territory worked. The annual product of the mines amounts to \$5,487,791; number of hands employed, 18,415.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows :

Corn.....	478,396,600	kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$10,107,000
Wheat.....	35,199,000	“	“	1,983,000
Black Beans.....	18,868,100	“	“	805,690
Barley.....	26,151,200	“	“	460,400
Red Pepper.....	4,729,200	“	“	394,100
Chick Peas.....	2,330,000	“	“	98,450
Potatoes.....	504,600	“	“	30,200

Spanish Peas.....	465,000 kilogr., valued at.....	\$ 22,507
Cane Sugar.....	126,000 " "	16,000
Garden Beans.....	218,900 " "	13,260
Lentils.....	161,900 " "	9,380
Anise.....	54,000 " "	5,000

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNER.
La Reforma.....	{ 1,400 kilogr. thread 5,700 pieces cloth	.....Eusebio Gonzalez.
La Providencia.....	{ 1,500 kilogr. wick. 1,300 " thread 6,000 pieces cloth	
Batanes.....	{ 2,200 kilogr. thread 1,000 pieces cloth	.....Alberto Arzamedo.
La Americana.....	{ 3,100 kilogr. thread 10,000 pieces cloth	.....Portillo y Heyser.

In Celaya there is a woolen mill, producing fine cassimeres. The cotton factory at Leon is lighted by electricity. In the State Penitentiary at Salamanca a large amount of merchandise is manufactured by the convicts.

The State is divided into six departments, viz.: Guanajuato, with 183,338 inhabitants; Del Valle, 112,330; Leon, 164,493; Celaya, 156,447; Allende, 147,891; Sierra Gorda, 70,446.

It contains 8 cities, 13 towns, 42 villages, 421 landed estates and 889 farms.

The taxable property of the cities is valued at \$9,876,394; of the country, at \$21,273,616.

EDUCATIONAL

The State supports 176 primary schools for boys, with 10,754 pupils; 145 primary schools for girls, with 7,045 pupils; a State college, with 319 students; normal school, with 19 students; young ladies' normal school, with 39 students; school of fine arts, with 217 students; college at Leon, with 81 students; college at Celaya, with 54 students; college at Allende, with 66 students; seminary at Leon, with 180 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, and its constitution proclaimed March 14, 1871. The Governor is elected for four years, and receives an annual salary of \$4,000. There is also a Secretary of State, and in each of the 31 partidos into which the six departments have been divided, a jefe politico.

The Legislature is composed of 13 members and their substitutes.

The judiciary consists of four magistrates, receiving a salary of \$3,000 per annum each, and three State fiscus.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has its principal distributing office at Guanajuato, with 9 estafetas (postal routes) and 11 agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Apaséo, Acámbaro, Abasolo, Celáya, Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Irapuato, Leon, Pénjamo, Romita, San Felipe Torres Mochas, San Miguel de Allende, San Jose Iturbide, San Luiz de la Paz, San Diego de la Union, Silao, San Francisco del Rincon, San Pedro Piedra Gorda, Salamanca, Salvatierra and Valle de Santiago.

The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Celaya, Salamanca, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Silao and Leon.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Salamanca, Guanajuato, and Leon.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central has its main line in operation through the State ; also a branch from Silao to Guanajuato, and one from Celaya to Guadalajara under construction.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) has projected its main line from San Luis Potosi south through the State.

The International Construction Company has its main line projected to run through the State, connecting Zacatecas with Queretaro.

GUANAJUATO,

The capital of the State, with 71,000 inhabitants, was founded by the Spaniards in 1554, and incorporated as a city on Dec. 8, 1741. From the village of Marfil runs the Cañada, or ravine, of Marfil, for a distance of about three miles, to the city of Guanajuato, and a traveler coming from the plains of Irapuato on approaching the Sierra Madre can scarcely imagine a thriving city being hidden by these cragged mountains—a city which is destined by nature to become once more a centre of riches, culture and enterprise.

It has a magnificent gubernatorial palace, theatre, two hospitals, a mint State college, several hotels (Diligencia), a cathedral, several churches, large market hall, and among the many notable buildings one called "Granaditas," celebrated for its defense during the war of independence in 1810.

Prominent Merchants.—Gonzalez y Villaseñor, Caire y Aúdrifred, Pedro Oscar, Francisco Pedraza, Diego Abascal, Manuel Ajuria, Francisco Castañeda, Juan Romero, Lino Gutierrez, Eulogio Mingo Palasson, F. Obregon hermano, Stallforth, Alcozar & Co., Franco Parkman.

Commission Merchants.—Ramon Fragua, Jesus Fernandez, Francisco P. del Rio, Florentino Manriquez, Feliciano Guzman.

Lawyers.—Joaquin Chico, J. Ortiz Careaga, J. M. Chico, I. Albarran, Remigio Ibañez, G. A. Elizalde, Luis Robles Rocha, J. M. Arizmendi, Juan Bribiesca, Manuel Chico Arizmendi, Zenon Guerrero, F. Garcia, V. C. Patiño, Jesus Puente, Pedro Delgado, Camilo Jazo, Manuel Sanchez, Carlos Chico, Carlos Alcocer, Canuto Villaseñor and Andres Tovar.

Physicians.—José Herrera y Weixler, Braulio Moreno, Alfredo Duges, José Bribiesca, Saavedra, Jesus Chico, Vicente Gomez y Conto, José Rúaiz Treviño, Ricardo Cabrera, Abraham Santibañez, E. José Lanusa, Romulo Lopez, Tomas Chavez, Jesus Soto, Tomas Casillas, J. M. Bribiesca Cabrera, Manuel T. Gonzalez, Manuel Gonzalez Torres, Agustin Villaobos, Francisco Salgado, Luis Cruz, Vicente Salcedo and Andres Tellez.

LEON,

With 82,000 inhabitants, is a thrifty agricultural and mining town. It contains a large municipal building, several fine churches, market hall, hospital and hotels, and is connected by a tramway with the railway station of the Mexican Central Railroad.

Prominent Merchants.—Rico, Puga & Co., Pöhlo y Guedea, Portillo y Güemes, Rembez y Bezauri, Ramon del Olmo, Andres Bravo, Fernando Salas Puente, Lauro Segura, Pedro Esteves, Hilarion Torres and Enrique Gonzalez.

CELAYA.

Has 30,000 inhabitants.

Prominent Merchants.—D. Eusebio Gonzalez, Rafael Molina, Juan Prado Rolases hermanos.

Other places of importance are Irapuato, Salamanca, Salvatierra (celebrated for the water-powers of the Lema river) and Acámbaro.

Government lands are valued at \$3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78½ cents per acre.

STATE OF GUERRERO.

Population: 301,498.

Area: 63,570 square kilometres.

Situated between $16^{\circ} 10'$ and $18^{\circ} 45'$ lat. north and $1^{\circ} 8'$ long. east and $3^{\circ} 7'$ long. west from Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Michoacan, Mexico, Morelos and Puebla, on the east by Oaxaca, south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Michoacan.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre del Sur divides the State in almost equal parts from southeast to northwest, being in various parts known as the Sierra de la Vieja, Tepostepec, Tasco and Tlapa.

Rivers.—The Mescala or Balsas river runs through the northern part of the State; the Cocula, Ayutla, Ometepec, Papagayo and Tecpam, all emptying into the Pacific Ocean.

Lakes.—The principal are the Mita, Tecpam, Papagayo, Nuxco and Coyuca.

Seaports.—Sihuatanejo, Acapulco and Palizado.

Products.—Guerrero is an agricultural and mining State, producing the finest tropical fruits, cotton, cacao, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, medicinal plants, dye and precious woods, as well as gold, silver, mercury, lead, sulphur, copperas, nitrate of potash, coal, asbestos, petroleum, etc.

The mining industry of the State is almost at a stand-still, notwithstanding the rich deposits in placer and other mines have long been known.

The mining districts are: Tasco, silver, lead, copper; Hidalgo, silver, cinnabar; Aldama, silver, gold, copper, lead, cinnabar; Guerrero, silver; Bravos, coal, silver, iron; Morelos, copper, silver; Allende, coal; Tavares, iron, platina, gold, copper, petroleum; La Union, coal; Chilapa, silver; Tepantitlan, silver, gold, copper, lead, mercury.

The annual products of the mines are \$218,012, employing 747 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the yearly crops are as follows:

Corn	170,229,000	kilogr., valued at.....	\$3,063,800
Cotton	1,980,000	“ “	495,000
Black Beans.....	7,291,700	“ “	308,100
Red Pepper.....	1,853,700	“ “	115,850
Cane Sugar	850,000	“ “	106,000
Sesam Seed	1,178,600	“ “	83,000
Rice	290,000	“ “	21,000
Chick Peas.....	479,000	“ “	21,000
Tobacco.....	70,700	“ “	18,450
Vanilla.....	1,300	“ “	13,000

Coffee.....	42,000 kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$10,000
Cacao.....	13,200	“ “	8,300
Anis	38,000	“ “	3,800
Afil	2,000	“ “	3,000
Sarsaparilla.....	9,100	“ “	2,380
Potatoes.....	16,000	“ “	1,000

COTTON FACTORIES AND GINS.

In Atoyac there is a cotton factory, known as the “Perseverancia,” which belongs to Rafael Bello & Son, and produces 2,000 pieces of cotton cloth per month. There are several cotton gins in the State, the principal ones belonging to Guillen hermanos, Eduardo Caamaño, Celestino Iturburu; and at the hacienda San Luis, one driven by water-power, belonging to Juan Fermin Huarte.

The State is divided into the following 12 districts and one partido (or county): Bravos (district of the centre), with 16,200 inhabitants; Guerrero, with 18,600; Alvarez, 25,600; Morelos, 43,890; Abasolo, 17,450; Allende, 15,800; Tabares, 21,100; Galeana, 14,150; Mina, 30,000; Alarcon, 23,000; Aldama, 27,300; Hidalgo, 30,500; partido (county) of La Union, 12,000. Total, 295,590.

There are within its limits 11 cities, 2 towns, 231 villages, 116 landed estates and 607 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$685,397; in the country, at \$2,391,538. Total, \$3,076,935.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1849. The Governor is elected for four years and receives an annual salary of \$3,000; Secretary of State, \$2,100 per annum.

Each district and the partido of La Union is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of 13 members.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 392 primary schools for boys, with 13,006 pupils, and 28 primary schools for girls, with 1,755 pupils; a State college, with 36 students; seminary at Chilapa, with 60 students; Colegio Guadalupano, at Tlapa, with 8 students; Colegio Josefino, at Alcosauca, with 6 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one principal distributing office at Acapulco (for foreign exchange), with two estafetas (postal routes) and three agencies, and at Ciudad de los Bravos. one estafeta and seven agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Telegraph has offices at Acapulco, Chilpancingo, Dos Caminos, Iguala, Mezcala, Colonia de San Marcos and Tasco.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Acapulco.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers call at Acapulco.

RAILROADS.

The Mexico-Acapulco Railroad, chartered June 7, 1880, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilom., is projected.

The Pacific Coast Railroad, running along the coast, is projected.

CHILPANCINGO (OR CIUDAD DE LOS BRAVOS)

Is the capital, with 3,000 inhabitants. The principal buildings are the State and gubernatorial buildings, and a literary institute.

Prominent Merchants.—Gabriel F. de Celis, Miguel Parra, José Maria Villarreal and Cástulo Salazar.

Lawyers.—José E. Celada, Manuel Patiño, Felipe Olivera, Francisco Rojas, Vicente Torreblanca and Antonio Aguirre.

ACAPULCO.

This city has a population of about 3,000. It possesses one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and carries on an extensive trade with San Francisco and Central America, as well as with the interior.

Prominent Merchants.—J. M. Indart; Alzuyeta, hermano & Co.; Oetlin, Geriche & Co.; Pedro Urufuella & Co.; Agustin Dempwolff, Meyerink & Co.

Physicians.—Manuel Ortiz and Roberto Posada.

Hotels.—The "Luisiana" and "Hotel del Pacifico."

CHILAPA

Has 2,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Andraca hermanos.

Lawyer.—Sr. Andraca.

Physician.—José M. Espinosa.

TASCO

Has 14,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its rich gold mines.

Government lands are valued at \$1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor; or 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF HIDALGO.

Population : 427,350.

Area : 21,180 square kilometres.

Situated between $19^{\circ} 37'$ and $21^{\circ} 17'$ lat. north and $1^{\circ} 9'$ long. east and $0^{\circ} 46'$ long. west from Mexico City. Bounded on the north by San Luis Potosi, on the northeast by Vera Cruz, on the east by Puebla, on the south by Tlaxcala and Mexico, and on the west by Queretaro.

Mountains.—The northern part of the State is mountainous, the Cerro de "Los Organos" and Sierra Alta de Zacualtipan being the principal peaks.

Rivers.—The Moctezuma river forms the western boundary, separating it from Queretaro and passes through the southwestern part of the State; the Amajaque, running from south to north through the central part, and the Metztitlan, running from southwest to northeast, emptying into the laguna of the same name.

Lakes.—Laguna Metztitlan in the central part; Laguna de Apam and Tecocomulco in the southern part.

Products.—All kinds of fruits of the tropics and temperate zone; maguey producing the national beverage, "pulque," and exceedingly rich mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, coal, sulphur, etc.

The mining districts are Pachuca, Real del Monte, Chico, Potosi, Capula, Tepenené, Zimapan, Toliman, Jacala, Encarnacion, Zacualtipan, Bonanza and Cardonal. The annual product of the mines is \$4,739,656, employing 16,250 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are :

Corn.....	245,376,000	kilogr., valued at.....	\$3,456,000
Black Beans.....	10,143,700	" "	428,610
Red Pepper.....	2,293,600	" "	143,350
Cotton.....	228,600	" "	66,675
Wheat.....	1,488,100	" "	62,910
Barley.....	2,976,300	" "	52,400
Cane Sugar.....	370,000	" "	46,000
Rice.....	205,000	" "	17,000
Potatoes.....	261,600	" "	15,600
Spanish Peas.....	312,900	" "	15,445
Chick Peas.....	203,000	" "	11,400
Anise.....	110,000	" "	11,000
Lentils.....	153,300	" "	8,500
Sesam Seed.....	120,950	" "	7,500
Garden Beans.....	173,200	" "	7,320
Sarsaparilla.....	9,800	" "	2,790

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Santiago	2,000 pieces cloth.....	Pontal, Castella & Co.
La Esperanza	Idle	Barron, Forbes & Co.
Gayol	Not known	Antonio Gayol.
La Maravilla.....	{ 1,600 kilogr. wick..... 1,400 pieces cloth..... }	A. Hope.

The State is divided into fourteen districts, as follows: Actopan with, 42,250 inhabitants; Apam, 13,308; Atotonilco, 26,600; Huejutla, 48,141; Huichapam, 34,535; Ixmiquilpan, 39,758; Metztitlan, 17,197; Jacala, 19,351; Molango, 26,089; Pachuca, 47,762; Tula, 28,761; Tulancingo, 47,564; Zacualtipan, 13,231; Zimapan, 22,803.

It contains 2 cities, 12 towns, 442 villages, 157 landed estates and 632 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$2,895,276; in the country, at \$12,415,324. Total, \$15,310,600.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 442 primary schools for boys, with 15,819 pupils; 76 primary schools for girls, with 3,371 pupils; a literary institute, with 70 students, and a seminary at Tulancingo, with 50 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1869, and its constitution promulgated in 1870.

The Governor is elected for four years and receives an annual salary of \$4,000. The Secretaries of State and of the Treasury each receive \$2,400 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of 11 members, each receiving a salary of \$1,880 per annum.

The judiciary is composed of six magistrates, two secretaries, one fiscus and one attorney for the poor. Each magistrate and fiscus receives as salary \$2,400; secretaries, \$1,440, and attorney for the poor, \$1,200 per annum.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There is one principal distributing office at each of the following cities: Apam, with two estafetas (postal routes) and five agencies; Huejutla, three estafetas and five agencies; Pachuca, four estafetas and ten agencies; Tula de Hidalgo, four estafetas and six agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has offices at Ometusco, Tepeji del Rio and Tula de Hidalgo.

The State of Hidalgo Telegraph Company has offices at Pachuca, Real del Monte, Tulancingo, Acaxochitlan, Huauchinango, Actopam, Ixmiquilpan, Huichapam, Zimapam, Atotonilco, Huazca.

Telegraph del Comercio has offices at Apam, Irolo, Nopala, Salto, Tepeji, Tula.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Pachuca and Real del Monte.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad (Vera Cruz-Mexico City) passes through the southern part of the State at Apam.

The Hidalgo Railroad, connecting Mexico City by the way of Irolo and Pachuca with Tulancingo, is now in operation to Pachuca.

The Nautla-San Marcos Railroad, chartered from Nautla (Vera Cruz) June 25, 1881, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, is projected to cross the State.

The Mexico-Tantojon Railroad, chartered Aug. 26, 1881, to connect Mexico City with Tantojon, a village in northern Vera Cruz, is projected to pass through the State.

PACHUCA,

The capital of the State, has 25,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for the great wealth accumulated from the mines in the vicinity. Here the miner, Bartolomé de Medina, first used the amalgamation process, known as the "patio."

The prominent buildings are the palace of the Governor, cathedral, theatre, Literary Institute, and several modern edifices, evidencing the wealth of their owners.

Prominent Merchants.—Juan B. Langier, José Marquillas & Co., Francisco Cacho & Co., Marcial Islas, Adolfo Merchesjer, Nicolás Valdés, Urudi & Aranzábal, José Gonzalez, Jacinto Gonzalez, Gabriel Urquijo, Antonio Tafolla, Felix Kant, Reyes Alvarez and Viuda de Boule.

Lawyers.—Ignacio Duran, Francisco Hernandez, Luis Hernandez, Felix Vergara Lope, Francisco Valenzuela y Paredes, Emilio Islas, Miguel Mejia, Manuel Boix, Pablo Islas, Enrique Barredo, Juan B. Carballeda and Arturo M. Caceres.

Physicians.—Rodrigo Ramirez, Miguel Varela, Angel Contreras, Joaquin Segura y Pesado, Alejandro Ross, Santiago Robles, Manuel Roman, Francisco Guerrero, Cenobio Viniegra, Fernando Ponce, Francisco Martinez Elizondo, Joaquin Alatraste de Lope.

Mining Engineers.—José Maria Cesar, Rodolfo Muñoz, Guillermo Segura, Joaquin Gonzalez, Jesus P. Manzano, José Serrano, Alberto Hoppenstedt, Juan B. Blasquez, Miguel Montufar, Luis Lozano Murillo, Manuel Icaza, Atilano Manriquez, Angel Romero, Antonio Dominguez, Ramon Almaraz,

Juan N. Cuatápara, Felipe N. Parres, Domingo Gutierrez, Antonio Caso, Ignacio Ortuño and Manuel Veytia.

Notaries Public.—Pedro Gil, Julio Armiño, Ricardo Perez Tagle and Felix Vergara Lope.

Drug Stores.—Del Refugio, De Dolores, Martinez and Contreras.

TULANCINGO,

Has 9,616 inhabitants, and is the seat of a bishop and vicar-general.

Merchants.—Calixto Manuel, Pontal Castella, José Maria Lopez Vinay, Juan B. Ortiz and Tomas Urutia.

Lawyers.—José Maria Carbajal, Luis G. Vazquez, Francisco y Manuel Madariaga, José Maria y Macedonio Sanchez, Manuel Arroyo, Gabriel Ormaechea, Manuel Soto and Ignacio Moreno.

Physicians.—Refugio Galindo, Manuel Limon and Nemorio Andrade.

Notaries Public.—Refugio Rojas and Vicente Jofre.

Drug Store.—De Lezama.

IXMILQUILPAN

Has 13,116 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Marin, Yañez and Badillo.

Lawyer.—Rafael Casasola.

Physician.—Agustin Guzman.

Drug Store.—De Ramirez.

HUICHAPAN

Has 11,726 inhabitants.

Lawyer.—Fidencio Uribe.

Physician.—Enrique Play.

TULA

Has 5,733 inhabitants.

Merchant.—Perfecto Espinosa.

Drug Store.—De Pozo.

ACTOPAN

Has 8,780 inhabitants.

Physician.—Petronilo Flores.

Drug Store.—De Flores.

APAM

Has 7,606 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Agustin Chiron, Apolinar del Rosal, José Maria Perez.

Lawyer.—Pedro Quiroz.

Physician.—Vicente Sierra.

This city is the principal shipping place for pulque.

HUEJUTLA.

Population, 19,458.

Merchants.—Andres Santander, José Maria Herver and Vicente Furiati.

Lawyer.—Cristoforo Rivera.

Physician.—Manuel Andrade.

Mining Engineer.—Francisco Herrera.

Druggist.—De Andrade.

ZIMAPAN

Has 15,053 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Federico Ledesma, Luis G. Sanchez, Demetrio Ibarra and Viuda de Garrido.

ATOTONILCO.

Population, 14,009.

Merchants.—Melquiades Rodriguez, Roman Romero and Carlos Lozano.

Lawyers.—Emilio Duran and Faustino Badillo.

Engineers.—Arcadio Ballesteros and Ernesto Castillo.

ZACUALTIPAN

Has 7,421 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Crisanto Chagoya, Ignacio Torres and Josefa Chagoya.

JAGALA.

Population, 7,213.

Merchants.—Luis Cisneros, Nicolas Mayorga, Dolores Rubio and Joaquin Vega.

METZTITLAN.

Population, 8,200.

Merchant.—N. Perez.

Lawyer.—Piña.

MOLANGO.

Population, 6,233.

Lawyer.—Francisco Angeles.

Government lands are valued at \$2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58½ cents per acre.

STATE OF JALISCO.

Population: 983,484.

Area: 101,430 square kilometres.

Situated between 19° 3' and 23° 24' lat. north and 2° 20' and 6° 48' long. west of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, on the east by San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato and Michoacan, on the south by Michoacan and Colima, and on the west by the Pacific ocean.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses the centre of the State, sending out several branches, viz.: The Sierra de Tapalpa, Del Tigre and De Nayarit, and the volcano Colima, 3,668 metres high, in the southern part, and Bufa de Bolaños, 1,250 metres high.

Rivers.—Acaponeta, San Pedro or Mesquital; Río Grande de Santiago, or Lerma, 869 kilometres long, and the Ameca river.

Lakes.—Chapala lake, 60 miles long and about 16 miles wide.

Seaports.—San Blas, Navidad, Chametla and Tomatlan.

Products.—Corn, wheat, barley, sugar cane, coffee, maguey (producing the famous liquor, Tequila), cotton, beans, gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury and bismuth.

Jalisco is a rich mining State, and is divided into the mining districts of Tepic, Mascota, San Sebastian, Talpa, Tequila and Tapalpa, including the famous mines of Bolaños, Cuale and Bramador.

The annual product of the mines is \$1,677,530, employing 5,750 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

Corn.....	748,410,000 kilogr.,	valued at	\$15,811,400
Wheat.....	88,910,000	“ “	4,377,950
Tobacco.....	2,422,300	“ “	710,000
Black Beans.....	23,878,300	“ “	672,630
Red Pepper.....	5,970,000	“ “	497,500
Cane Sugar.....	2,950,000	“ “	368,000
Cotton	2,448,000	“ “	306,000
Rice.....	1,075,000	“ “	91,000
Potatoes.....	874,800	“ “	52,500
Barley.....	2,272,000	“ “	40,000
Chick Peas	590,520	“ “	29,526
Vanilla	2,340	“ “	23,400
Garden Beans.....	862,900	“ “	18,750
White Beans	330,800	“ “	15,200

Añil	10,000 kilogr., valued at.....	\$15,000
Anise	95,000 " "	8,000
Sesam Seed.....	123,570 " "	8,000
Sarsaparilla	19,900 " "	5,210

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Janja.....	{ 20,000 kilogr. thread } 5,000 pieces cloth }	Barron, Forbes & Co.
Bellavista.....	2,000 pieces cloth.....	Juan A. de Aguirre.
Atemajac	2,500 pieces cloth.....	Polomar, Gomez & Co.
La Escoba.....	{ 47,800 kilogr. thread } 3,000 pieces cloth }	Fernandez del Valle Hermo
El Salto.....	{ 17,152 kilogr. thread } 2,000 pieces cloth }	Lowerce Hermanos.
La Victoria.....	14,352 kilogr. thread...	F. Rincon Gallardo.
La Productora.....	1,000 pieces cloth.....	Liberato Munguia.
La Experiencia.....	14,352 kilogr. thread...	F. Martinez Negrete.
Santiago.....	1,000 pieces cloth.....	Nicholas Perezé Hijo.
El Rio.....	{ 4,800 kilogr. thread } 2,000 pieces cloth }	Adolfo Kindt.

There are also two paper mills, three tobacco factories, one glass factory and one or two woolen factories.

POLITICAL DIVISION.

The State is divided into twelve cantons or counties, as follows: Guadalupe, with 184,935 inhabitants; Lagos, 80,655; De la Barca, 133,820; Sayula, 81,807; Ameca, 49,160; Autlan, 35,877; Tepic, 127,802; Colotlan, 42,582; Ciudad Guzman, 109,148; Mascota, 26,460; Teocaltiche, 74,676; Tequila, 36,562. Total, 983,484.

It has within its limits 10 cities, 24 towns, 283 villages, 385 landed estates and 2,646 farms.

The taxable property is valued in cities at \$14,165,493; in the country, at \$22,654,580. Total, \$36,820,073.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State has 439 primary schools for boys, with 28,376 pupils; 275 primary schools for girls, with 11,160 pupils; besides, for secondary and professional instruction, the Institute of Sciences, with 353 alumni; lyceum for boys, 425; lyceum for girls, 206; seminary for girls, 700; Catholic lyceum, 259; College de Lagos, 54; seminary at Zapotlan, 200; Art-School, 206.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824 and its constitution proclaimed in 1857.

The Governor receives a salary of \$6,000, and the Secretary of State \$3,000 annually.

Jefes politico for each canton (county) are appointed by the Governor.

The Legislature consists of nine members.

The Tribunal of Justice is composed of five magistrates, receiving each a salary of \$2,280 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has distributing offices at the following places: Guadalajara, with eight estafetas (postal routes) and twenty agencies; Lagos, with four estafetas and seven agencies; Tepic, two estafetas and seven agencies; Ciudad Guzman, one estafeta and twelve agencies; Mascota, three estafetas and eleven agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has its telegraph offices at La Barca, Etzatlan, Guadalajara, Lagos, Santiago Ixcuintla, San Blas, Toluca, Tepic, Tequila, Zapotlanejo, Zacoalco, Zapotlan.

The State Telegraph of Jalisco has offices in this State at Lagos; San Juan de los Lagos, Jalostotitlan, Zapotitlan, Zapotlanejo, Guadalajara, Santa Ana Acatlan, Zacoalco, Sayula, Zapotlan el Grande, S. Marcos, Tonila, Tequila, Ahualulco, Etzatlan, Ixtlan, Ahuacatlan, Tepic, San Blas, Ameca, Villa de Encarnacion, Teocaltiche.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Guadalajara, Lagos and San Blas.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers and those of the Gulf of California Steamship Company call at San Blas. Another line is to be established on Lake Chapala.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad has the following branches within this State under construction: From Guadalajara to San Blas, Guadalajara to S. Luis Potosi, Guadalajara to Celaya; in operation, Leon to Lagos, Guadalajara southeast to Lake Chapala and San Blas to Mazatlan.

The Mexican National Construction Company, on the northern shore of Lake Chapala by the way of Colima to Manzanillo is projected.

The Pacific Coast Railroad, from San Blas north to Mazatlan and south to Manzanillo is projected.

There are tramways at Tepic, Lagos and Guadalajara.

GUADALAJARA,

The capital of the State, with 93,875 inhabitants, has been called the Chicago of Mexico on account of its rapid growth, liberal ideas and enterprise. Its manufactures in iron, steel, glass and earthenware are celebrated all over the Republic. The gubernatorial residence and State House, as well as the

cathedral, mint, hospital and several other public buildings, command the admiration of every visitor. The principal hotels are the Hidalgo, Independencia, Nuevo Mundo and Museo.

Newspaper.—La Revista Occidental, weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Warehouses: Palomar Gomez & Co.; Francisco Martinez Negrete & Co.; Theodor Kunhardt; Alfonso Heyman; Fernandez Somellera hermanos; Man'l Fernandez del Valle; German Hell & Co.; Oetling & Co.; Justo B. Gutierrez; Agustin Gil; Antonio Alvarez del Castillo. Tobacconists: Enrique de la Peña y hermano; Heraclio Frias & Co.; Sandoval, Franco & Co. Dry Goods: Martinez Gallardo y hermano; Teofilo Lebre; Juan Muñoz & Co.; Antonio Alcaez; Canuto Romero; Ramon Ugarte; Man'l Ornelas; Francisco Silva; José Garibi & Co.; Julio Rossi, Feliciano Corona; Luciano Gomez y hermano; Felix Muñoz; Juan Bobadilla; Luis Cruz & Co. Hardware and Cutlery: Julio Yurgensen; Agustin Blume; Agustin Bartholly; Mauricio Rhod. Fancy Goods and Trimmings: Martin Gaviri; Ramon Garibay; Donaciano Corona; Miguel Garibi; Celso Cortes; Isabel Cortes; Antonio Romero; Ramon Gomez; Gonzalez Olivares hermano; Loweree y hermanos and Mardueño y Camarena.

Druggists.—Lazaro Perez, Nicolas Puga, Nicolas Tortolero and Vidal Torres.

Lawyers.—Esteban Alatorre, Jesus L. Camarena, Jesus L. Portillo, Emerterio Robles Gil, Man'l Mancilla, Santiago Romero, Francisco O'Reilly, Justo V. Tagle, Leopoldo Riestra, Emiliáno Robles, Antonio Zaragoza, José Maria Vereá, Firmin G. Riestra, José de J. Camarena, Trinidad Bonilla, Trinidad Enriquez, José G. Gonzalez, Vicente Amador, Enrique Pazos, Bernardo Boz, Ventura Reyes and Diego Boz.

Physicians.—Pablo Gutierrez, Justo P. Topete, Jesus Castillo, José M. Camarena, Antonio Arias, Teodoro Fuentes, Pablo Vazquez, José M. Castillo, José M. Benitez, Abundio Acevedo, Fortunato Arce, Antonio Naredo, Juan Zavala, Ignacio Torres and Salvador Garciadiego.

LAGOS

Has a population of 20,000. The Mexican Central Railroad and Mexican National Construction Company have depots here.

CIUDAD GUZMAN.

Population 25,000.

Commission Merchant.—J. N. Rochas.

SAYULA,

With 16,000 inhabitants.

Merchant.—Francisco Cortina.

Government lands are valued at \$1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

STATE OF MEXICO.

Population : 710,579.

Area : 20,800 square kilometres.

Situated between 18° 20' and 20° 19' lat. north and 0° 31' long. east and 1° 17' long. west from Mexico City. Bounded on the north by Hidalgo and Queretaro, on the east by Tlaxcala and Puebla, on the southeast by Morelos, on the south by Guerrero, on the west by Michoacan. The State embraces the Federal District with the National capital.

Mountains.—Various branches of the Sierra Madre cross the State and are known as the Sierra de Sultepec, Temascaltepec, Zacualpan and Nancititla; also the Cordilleras Del Popocatepetl, De las Cruces and Monte Alto. The principal mountains are: Nevado de Toluca, 4,400 metres high; Somera, 2,600 metres high, La Aguja and Telapon.

Rivers.—The Lerma river, rising from Lerma lake, runs north through the centre of the State; Cutzamala, running from north to south on the border line of Michoacan; the Cuautitlan, Remedios, Consulado and other smaller streams.

Lakes.—Laguna de Lerma, Chalco, Zumpango, San Cristobal, Xaltocan and Texcoco.

Products.—The State is both an agricultural and mining country, producing all fruits of the tropic and temperate zones, corn, castor beans, cheese, soap, cattle, wool, gold, silver, lead, iron and coal.

The mining districts are Mineral del Oro, native gold, silver and iron; Temascaltepec, gold, silver, lead, mercury, marble and iron; Ixtapa del Oro, silver, lead and gold; Tejupilco, silver and iron; Amatepec, silver; Zacualpan, silver, iron and copper; Nancititla, silver; Sultepec, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, antimony and cinnabar.

The annual mining product is valued at \$458,900, employing 1,500 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual crops, in amount and value, are as follows:

Corn.. .. .	437,142,000 kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$9,235,300
Wheat.....	11,650,900	“ “	820,490
Black Beans.....	16,485,700	“ “	464,380
Barley.....	23,711,800	“ “	417,400
Red Pepper.....	4,262,200	“ “	266,390
Cane Sugar.....	1,050,000	“ “	131,000
Spanish Peas.....	1,890,560	“ “	81,024
Garden Beans.....	1,956,000	“ “	56,120
Potatoes.....	549,300	“ “	32,900

Chick Peas	183,100 kilogr., valued at.....	\$9,030
Sesam Seed	99,270 " "	6,000
Anise	25,000 " "	2,400
Lentils.....	22,900 " "	1,300

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Rio Hondo.....	3,200 pieces prints.....	Isidoro de la Torre.
La Colmena.....	{ 4,425 kilogr. wick	} ... Francisco Arzamendi.
	{ 4,056 " thread	
	{ 6,000 pieces cloth	
Miraflores	{ 6,400 " "	} ... J. H. Robertson & Co.
	{ 2,766 kilogr. thread	
	{ 1,844 " wick	

WOOLEN FACTORIES.

San Ildefonso.....	{ 1,200 kilogr. wick	} ... F. de P. Portilla, hijos.
	{ 900 " thread	
	{ 2,500 pieces cloth	
Arroyozarco.....	Not reported.....	Dolores Rosas.
Zepoyautla.....	In liquidation.....	F. Martinez.

The State also contains 3 iron foundries, 24 distilleries, 2 breweries, 3 gas works, 1 salt works, 1 tobacco factory, 2 glass works, 34 sugar mills, 57 flour mills and 5 oil mills.

The State is divided into fifteen districts (counties), as follows: Toluca, with 82,204 inhabitants; Cuautitlan, 32,583; Chalco, 54,002; Ixtlahuac, 62,964; Jilotepec, 50,342; Lerma, 41,752; Morelos, 32,066; Sultepec, 36,578; Tejupilco, 47,018; Tenango, 54,349; Bravo, 42,263; Tenancingo, 52,069; Texcoco, 48,542; Tlalnepantla, 48,011; Zumpango, 25,836.

It embraces 5 cities, 21 towns, 601 villages, 389 landed estates and 567 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$4,496,963; in the country at \$18,101,955. Total, \$22,598,918.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 887 primary schools for boys, with 41,321 pupils; 181 primary schools for girls, with 10,245 pupils; besides a literary institute, with 250 students.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years, with an annual salary of \$4,000. The Secretary of State receives \$2,500 per annum.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of seventeen members and their substitutes, the members receiving a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of six magistrates, one fiscus and one secretary.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Chalco, with one estafeta (postal route) and nine agencies; one distributing office at Cuautitlan, with three estafetas and one agency; one distributing office at Jilotepec, with two estafetas and three agencies; one distributing office at Tacubaya, with six agencies; one distributing office at Texcoco, with two agencies; one distributing office at Toluca, with four estafetas and sixteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Ayotla, Cuautitlan, Ixtlahuaca, Jilotepec, Polotitlan, San Felipe del Obraje (or del Progreso), San Juan Teotihuacan, Tula, Tenango, Tenancingo Tlalnepantla, Arroyozarco and Soyaniquilpan.

The old Vera Cruz and Mexico Telegraph Company has an office at Chalco.

The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at Huehuetoca, Tula and Nopala.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Toluca and Texcoco.

There are 314 kilometres and 250 metres of telephone and telegraph wire in operation in the State.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad (Vera Cruz-Mexico City) passes through the north-western part of the State.

The Mexican Central Railroad, connecting the national capital with Queretaro, Leon, etc., is in operation through the State.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) is in operation from Mexico City, *via* Toluca, through the State.

The Mexico-Cuautla Morelos Railroad, running southeast, is in full operation.

The Mexican Southern Railroad, projected in a southeastern direction to connect the national capital with Puebla, Tehuacan, Oaxaca, etc., is under construction.

The Mexican Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad is projected through the northeastern part of the State.

A branch of the Hidalgo Railroad is being constructed.

The International Construction Company's main line is projected through the northeastern part of the State.

The Mexican Central Table Land Railroad, chartered September, 1882, from Mexico City to reach Cuernavaca, Puente de Ixtla, Tenancingo and Tenango, *via* Toluca and Ixtapa del Oro, to extend to the Pacific port of Zihuatanejo, with branches to Tacambaro, Arrio, Huétamo, Uruapam, Patzcuaro, Zitacuaro and Morelia, is projected.

TOLUCA,

The capital of the State, and connected with the national capital by the National Construction Company's railroad, has a population of 11,376, and is growing rapidly since the opening of the railroad.

The prominent buildings are the gubernatorial palace, theatre, scientific college and several good hotels.

Merchants.—Benito Sanchez, Agustin Hoth, Cortina y sobrino, Garduño, Trevillo hermanos, Benigno Rojas, Agustin Ayala and A. Stein.

Lawyers.—Antonio Inclan, Alberto Garcia, Manuel Villegas, Valentin Gomez Tagle, Pedro Ruano, Feliciano Sieray Rosa and Miguel Cobos.

Physicians.—Mariano Hernandez, Antonio Hernandez, Alberto Gutierrez, Miguel Licea, Nicolas Iñigo, Enrique Villada and José Ramos.

AMECA-AMECA (de Juarez).

Population, 10,000.

Merchants.—Francisco Noriega Mijares, Juan Noriega Mijares, Ramon del Valle, José M. Cardenas and Ventura Ayxala.

Physician.—José M. Lopez Tello.

Druggists.—Policarpo Guerrero and José M. Lis.

Hotels.—Hotel del Ferrocarril, De Barcelona and Neria.

TEXCOCO.

Population, 5,000, situated near Lake Texcoco.

Merchants.—Macedonio Uribe, Nabor Violante, Ignacio Aveleyra and Tomas Cesar.

Druggist.—Ruperto Jaspeado.

Government lands are valued at \$3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78½ cents per acre.

STATE OF MICHOACAN.

Population: 661,534.

Area: 61,400 square kilometres.

Situated between $17^{\circ} 54'$ and $20^{\circ} 28'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 50'$ and $4^{\circ} 24'$ long. west of Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Jalisco, Guanajuato and Queretaro, on the east by the State of Mexico, on the south by Guerrero, on the southwest by the Pacific ocean and on the west by Colima and Jalisco.

Mountains.—Almost the entire State is traversed by the Sierra Madre and other mountains, with the exception of the southwestern part, towards the Pacific coast. The principal peaks are, Palamban, 3,150 metres; Periban, Pic de Tancitaro, 3,860 metres; volcano of Jorullo, 1,300 metres; Pic de Quinceo, 3,324 metres.

Rivers.—The Balsas or Mescala river, forming the southern division between the State of Guerrero, 682 kilometres long; the Lerma river forms two-thirds of the northern border line, and the Tacambaro, Zitacuaro and Del Marquez rivers.

Lakes.—Part of Chapala lake, in the northwest corner of the State; lakes Cuitzeo, Patzcuaro and Maruata.

Seaports.—Though no regular seaports have been established by the Federal Government, the natural inlets of S. Telmo Buserio and Maruata have considerable trade by the small coasting fleet.

Products.—The varied climate in the State produces tropical fruits such as oranges, lemons, limes, bananas, figs, as well as sugar cane, rice, mulberry, cotton, coffee of excellent quality at Uruapan, wheat, etc. The mines produce gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, coal, lead, sulphur, antimony and magistral.

The mining industry has long been developed in several parts of the State, which is divided into the mining districts of Tlalpujahuá, Ozumatlan, Sinda, Truchas and Curucupaseo.

The annual mining product amounts to \$1,554,820, employing 4,216 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual crops in amount and value are as follows:

Corn	408,524,000 kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$8,630,790
Wheat.....	8,079,800	“ “	569,000
Cane Sugar.....	8,550,000	“ “	1,070,000
Black Beans.....	15,338,200	“ “	648,090
Red Pepper	3,893,200	“ “	324,430
Barley.....	5,928,500	“ “	167,000
Cotton....	420,000	“ “	140,000
Coffee.....	495,500	“ “	121,000

Rice	850,000	kilogr., valued at.....	70,000
Añil	42,000	“ “	63,000
Spanish Peas	1,190,000	“ “	51,000
Garden Beans	768,200	“ “	43,280
Vanilla.....	3,400	“ “	34,000
Sesam Seed.....	432,000	“ “	30,000
Chick Peas.....	443,000	“ “	18,730
Potatoes.....	173,900	“ “	10,300
Tobacco.....	40,200	“ “	8,500
Sarsaparilla.....	13,500	“ “	4,280
Anise	40,000	“ “	4,000

COTTON FACTORIES.

LOCATION.	NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
Morelia	La Paz.....	3,000 pieces cloth.....	Compañia Industrial.
“	La Union.....	1,500 “ “	Felix Alva & Co.
Uruapan	El Paraiso	5,000 “ “	Ramon Farias.

In Morelia are also a large cigarette factory, several tobacco factories, brewery and other industries.

The State is divided into fifteen districts (counties), as follows: Morelia, 74,761 inhabitants; Zinapécuaro, 41,302; Maravatio, 41,828; Zitácuaro, 56,592; Huétamo, 29,600; Tacámbaro, 25,900; Ario, 25,499; Pátzcuaro, 55,408; Uruápan, 61,756; Apatzingan, 16,179; Coalcoman, 8,500; Jiquilpan, 30,275; Zamóra, 71,599; Piedád, 59,359; Puruándiro, 62,976. Total, 661,534.

Within its limits are 10 cities, 19 towns, 234 villages, 496 landed estates and 1,597 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$6,896,402; in the country at \$13,615,022. Total, \$20,511,424.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are 154 primary schools for boys, with 7,000 pupils; 89 primary schools for girls, with 3,200 pupils; besides for higher education, College of San Nicolas, 300 students; Seminary of Morelia, 300 students; Seminary of Zamora, 100 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1826, its constitution proclaimed Feb. 1, 1858, and amended June, 1859, and July, 1875. The Governor is elected for four years. There is also a Secretary of State, and in each of the districts a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of thirteen members, each receiving a salary of \$1,500.

The State Judiciary consists of fourteen judges of the first appeal, two judges of the civil courts and two judges of the criminal court.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Maravatio, with one estafeta (postal route) and four agencies; one distributing office at Morelia, with nine estafetas and fourteen agencies; one distributing office at Zamora, with four estafetas and nine agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has its telegraph offices at Maravatio, Morelia, La Piedad, Patzcuaro, Puruandiro, Quiroga, Tlalpujahuá, Tarétan, Tacámbaro, Uruapan, Zamora, Zitacuaro, Zinapécuaro. The State Telegraph connects Morelia and Patzcuaro.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Morelia.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company is building a railroad from Morelia to La Piedad and La Barca, and has built from Morelia by way of Zinapécuaro to Acambaro, Maravatio, Toluca to Mexico City.

The Pacific Coast Railroad is projected to run along the coast, connecting Manzanillo with Acapulco.

The Patzcuaro and Pacific Railroad, chartered Sept. 15, 1880, with a subvention of \$8,000 per kilometre, is projected by the State.

MORELIA,

The capital of the State, with 25,000 inhabitants, is one of the finest cities of the Republic and possesses a climate of an agreeable temperature. Besides the palace of the Governor and Archbishop, there is a cathedral, seminary, hospital, two asylums, several good hotels and wholesale mercantile houses, and a tramway railroad.

Prominent Merchants.—Gustavo Gravenhorst, Ramon Ramirez, Benito Barroso, Luis Infante, José Maria Infante, Nemesio Ruiz, Salvador Macouzet, Santiago Ortiz, Loreto Martinez del Campo, Eduardo Iturbide, Placido Guerrero, Vallejo hermanos, José J. Retana, Pablo Torres Arroyo, Audiffred hermanos, Chavez & Guido, Atanasio Miér and Juan Galvan.

Lawyers.—Bruno Patiño, José Trinidad Guido, Jacobo Ramirez, Luis Alvarez, Angel Padilla, Pascual Ortiz, Francisco W. Gonzalez, Angel Garmendia, Zeferino Paramo, Isidro Huarte, Antonio Martinez de la Lastra, Nestor Caballero, Luis Gonzalez Gutierrez, Juan B. Rubio, Luis Conto and Manuel G. Lama.

Physicians.—Francisco Iturbide, Antonio P. Mota, Rafael Montaña, Ramiro, Luis Iturbide, Mateo Gonzalez, Francisco Torres, Angel Carreon and Antonio Perez Gil.

URUÁPAN,

With 11,238 inhabitants, is situated on the picturesque mountain stream called Cupatitzio river. It is celebrated for its exceedingly fine-flavored coffee as well as for the cataract of Tzajaracua. Some of the heroes of the second war of independence, Generals Carlos Salazar and Arteaga, Colonel Villagomez, and others, are buried here.

PÁTZCUARO,

With 11,589 inhabitants, is situated on the beautiful lake of the same name. Alexander Von Humboldt considered it one of the prettiest spots on earth.

APATZINGAN,

With 6,701 inhabitants, is celebrated for the assembling of the first National Congress during the war of independence.

Other places of importance are Zamora, with 18,795 inhabitants, having a tramway railroad. Puruandiro, Tacámbaro, Maravatio, Ario, La Piedad and Jiquilpan.

Michoacan has been called the "cradle" of Mexican independence, because the celebrated patriots Morelos, Iturbide, Ocampo, Mendoza and others were born on its soil.

Government lands (terrenos baldios) are valued at \$1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

STATE OF MORELOS.

Population: 159,160.

Area: 4,600 square kilometres.

Situated between 18° 19' and 19° 10' lat. north and 0° 31' long. east and 0° 18' long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by the Federal District, on the east by Puebla, on the south and southwest by Guerrero, and on the northwest by Mexico and the Federal District.

Mountains.—The whole State is mountainous, being in the very heart of the volcano region. From the Popocatepetl, 5,410 metres high, several ranges enter the State. The prominent peaks are, Sierra de Ocotlan in the south, Cerro de Oaxtepec, Frio Animas, Jiutepec, and Sierra de Ajusco, 3,000 metres.

Rivers.—The Cuernavaca and Cuautla are the most noteworthy, besides the Amacusac, running from northwest to southeast in the southern part of the State.

Products.—Coffee, sugar, fruits of the tropics, rice, alcohol, marble, silver, cinnabar and kaolin.

The mining industry is almost entirely dormant for want of sufficient capital.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

Corn	89,232,000 kilogr.,	valued at	\$1,885,200
Cane Sugar.....	13,200 “	“	1,650,000
Rice.....	1,500,000 “	“	130,000
Black Beans.....	3,038,800 “	“	128,400
Coffee.....	168,000 “	“	52,000
Red Pepper.....	286,800 “	“	17,920
Wheat.	113,600 “	“	4,800

The State is divided into five districts (or counties), as follows: Cuernavaca, 41,110 inhabitants; Morelos, 34,158; Jonacatepec, 32,378; Tetecala, 30,468; Yautepec, 21,046.

It comprises 5 cities, 12 towns, 105 villages, 48 landed estates and 53 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$1,260,300; in the country, at \$4,200,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 47 primary schools for boys, with 8,209 pupils; 40 primary schools for girls, with 5,387 pupils; and a school regional, with 46 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1869, its constitution promulgated in the same year and amended in 1878.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$3,600 per annum; Secretary of State, \$2,000 per annum.

Each district has a jefe político (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of nine members, each with a salary of \$1,320 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of four magistrates, each receiving a salary of \$1,800 per annum; one fiscus and two secretaries.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Cuernavaca, with three estafetas (postal routes) and two agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cuernavaca and Puente de Ixtla.

The State of Morelos Telegraph Company has offices at Cuernavaca, Xochitepec, Tlaltizapan, Jojatla, Tetecala, Yautepec, Cuautla and Jonacatepec.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Cuernavaca, Yautepec, Tlayacapam, Cuautla, Yecapixtla, Jonacatepec and Jantetelco.

RAILROADS.

The Mexico-Cuautla Morelos Railroad is in full operation.

The Mexico-Amacuzac Railroad, chartered April 16, 1878, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Cuernavaca-Acapulco Railroad, chartered July 8, 1880, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Mexico-Toluca Railroad, by the way of Cuernavaca, chartered July 29, 1881, without a subsidy, is projected.

CUERNAVACA,

Capital of the State, with 14,000 inhabitants, is one of the coziest and cleanest cities of the Mexican Republic. The palace of the Governor was once the abode of Hernan Cortez. There is also one church, and the celebrated agricultural college, Acapatzingo—for a short time the residence of Maximilian.

Hotels.—San Pedro, Hotel del Fenix and Hotel de las Diligencias.

Merchants.—Fermin Güemes, Aramburu, Fortul & Co., Juan Pagaza, Felipe Neridel Sel and Agustin Muñoz.

Lawyers.—Refugio de la Vega and Manuel Rendon.

Physicians.—Pedro Garcia, José Cirilo Marquez and Juan Duque de Estrada.

About six miles south from Cuernavaca are the largest sugar mills in the State, if not in the whole Republic. One called Temirco, belonging to I. T. Guerra; the other, Atlacomulco, the property of the Count of Monte Leone. The latter devotes almost the entire proceeds of this large industry to charitable purposes.

QUAUTLA MORELOS,

With 7,000 inhabitants.

Hotels.—Hotel Haller and Hotel Nicolas Zayas.

Sugar Mills.—Coahuixtla, belonging to Manuel Mendoza Cortina; Santa Ines Rabanillo, property of Agustin Robalo hermanos.

Merchants.—Angel Ibargüen, Lucio Montero and Francisco Diaz.

Physician.—Dr. Ramirez.

YAUTEPEC,

With 6,000 inhabitants.

Sugar Mills.—Atlihuayan, belonging to Escandon, hermanos, in liquidation; San Carlos, administrator of I. de la Torre; Oacalco, property of I. M. Flores.

Merchants.—José Negrete and Felix Vertiz.

Lawyer.—Ignacio Peña Ruano.

TETECALA,

With 8,000 inhabitants.

Sugar Mills.—Santa Cruz, belonging to Francisco Celis; Miacatlan, belonging to Guillermo Barron; San Gabriel, belongs to Ignacio Amor; San José, belonging to Ignacio Romero Vargas.

Merchants.—Francisco Celis and Maria Torres.

JONACATEPEC

With 6,000 inhabitants.

Sugar Mill.—Santa Clara y Tenango, belonging to Garcia Icazbalceta.

Merchant.—Antonio Tajonar (hijo).

Government lands are valued at \$3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78½ cents per acre.

STATE OF NUEVO LEON.

Population: 208,284.

Area: 61,200 square kilometres.

Situated between $23^{\circ} 26'$ and $27^{\circ} 23'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 35'$ long. east and $2^{\circ} 10'$ long. west of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Coahuila and Tamaulipas, on the east by Tamaulipas, on the southwest by San Luis Potosi and on the west by Coahuila.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre sends out several branches, especially in the central, western and southern parts, being known as the Sierras de la Silla, De Picachos, Santa Clara, De la Iguala and De Gomez.

Rivers.—The Monterey, Salado, San Juan (which runs into the Rio Grande), the Sabinas, Conchos, Pesqueria and Pilon.

Products.—Cotton, sugar cane, barley, wheat, marble, cinnabar, copper, sulphur, silver, lead, iron, nitrate of potash, corn, beans, maguey fibre, wool, hides, cotton cloth, and all kinds of fruits of the tropics and the temperate zones.

The principal mining operations have been carried on in the District of Iguala, Potrero and in the southern ranges of the town of Bustamante, in the latter place the product being especially sulphur, nitrate of potash, sulphate of lime, alabaster, marble and large deposits of muriate of soda, none of which, however, have received the attention they deserve.

The silver mines of Iguala, discovered in 1757, produced many millions, as did the mines of Cerralvo, which were worked by the Spaniards; but for want of sufficient capital they have been abandoned. The Coyaches and Carmen mines are being prospected by an American company.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are as follows:

Wheat.....	20,290,000	kilogr., valued at.....	\$1,143,100
Corn.....	56,362,000	“ “	836,080
Barley.....	37,000,000	“ “	782,000
Cotton.....	2,475,000	“ “	309,375
Black Beans.....	2,267,800	“ “	111,800
Cane Sugar.....	440,000	“ “	55,000
Red Pepper.....	624,900	“ “	52,070
Rice.....	380,000	“ “	32,000
Potatoes.....	357,100	“ “	21,400
Garden Beans.....	182,200	“ “	13,200
Spanish Peas.....	124,600	“ “	7,120
Lentils.....	153,900	“ “	6,180
Chick Peas.....	70,400	“ “	3,960

COTTON FACTORIES.

NAME.	MONTHLY PRODUCT.	OWNERS.
El Porvenir.....	2,000 pieces cloth.....	Antonio L. Rodriguez.
La Fama	1,000 " "	Manuel Sepulverda.
La Leona.....	1,500 " "	Roberto Lazo.

The La Fama was the first cotton factory established in the Republic. There are also a number of sugar mills.

The State is divided into ten districts, whose forty-five separate municipalities are under the immediate supervision of the Governor.

It contains 4 cities, 39 towns, 101 villages, 247 landed estates and 952 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$3,294,500; in the country, at \$4,612,420.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824 and its constitution amended in 1878.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$3,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$1,800 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eleven members, each receiving \$100 per month during the sessions.

The Judiciary is composed of three magistrates, each receiving \$1,800 per annum; there is also one fiscus. In Monterey are located three states attorneys.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 181 primary schools for boys, with 8,928 pupils; 104 primary schools for girls, with 4,732 pupils; for higher and professional education, a civil college, with 123 students; law school, 63 students; college of medicine, 49 students; seminary, 32 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Monterey, with seven estafetas (postal routes) and twenty agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Villa García, Galeana, Lampazos, Linares, Marin, Monterey, Montemorelós, Salinas Victoria, Villa de Santiago, Villaldama and Zaragoza.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Monterey.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican National Construction Company is building a railroad from Laredo, by the way of Monterey, Saltillo and San Luis Potosí, to Mexico City, and has the road in full operation from Laredo to Saltillo. A branch of the same railroad, from Matamoros west to Camargo, is being constructed.

The Mexican-Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad (Gould-De Gress), starting from Laredó south, is being constructed. A branch of the same railroad, starting from Matamoros southwest, will probably reach the State at Linares, connecting with the main line.

A tramway road is being built at Nuevo Laredó.

MONTEREY,

The capital of the State, with 42,000 inhabitants, is situated on the river of the same name, 168 miles from Laredo, and since railroad connection with the U. S. has been established, the city has taken a bold step for improvements of all kinds. It became a city in 1596, and was named in honor of Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Conde de Monterey, who was the ninth Vice-King of New Spain. The visitor is attracted by the general air of peace and restfulness produced by the antique European architecture of the buildings, a style of deep repose peculiar to the mediæval ages. The Obispado, a structure of the Moorish type, was the former episcopal residence, but long since abandoned as such and converted into a fort. Its general appearance, though, remains the same as originally, and the dome over the chapel is so strikingly like that of a Turkish mosque that the visitor finds himself awaiting the appearance of the muezzin to call the hour for prayer. The Plaza de Zaragoza presents an inviting scene to the lounge; double rows of stone seats on the outer sides of the plaza afford comfortable resting places, while ample avenues and serpentine walks shaded by trees of heavy foliage and redolent with the odors of flowers entice one to a stroll. The air is cooled by the falling waters of a beautiful marble fountain in the centre of the square. The El Cerro de la Silla, or Saddle mountain, rises from the plain adjacent to the city, and with its riven sides and awful front presents the picture of a scarred and grand old warrior guardian.

Newspapers.—La Revista, daily, and La Frontera, semi-weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Martinez Cárdenas, Zambrano hermano & Co., Hernandez hermanos sucesores, Bernardino Garcia, Patricio Milmo, José Gutierrez, Jacinto Galindo, Juan B. Gonzalez, Pragedis Garcia, Reinaldo Bernardi and Federico Palacios.

Lawyers.—Domingo Martinez, Rafael de la Garza, Guadalupe Cavazas, Lazaro Garza Ayala, Trinidad G. Doria, Francisco G. Doria, Genaro Garza Garcia, Canuto Garcia, Isidro Flores, Antonio M. Elizondo, Francisco Valdez Gomez, Francisco Quiroz y Martinez, Modesto Villareal, Viviano L. Villareal, Felicitos Villareal, Jesus Treviño and Emeterio de la Garza.

Physicians.—J. Eleuterio Gonzalez, Carlos Ayala, Juan de D. Treviño, Tomas Hinojosa, A. Lafon, D. Martinez Echarte, E. Zamora, José Martinez, Eusebio Rodriguez, Antonio Garcia and Guadalupe Martinez.

CADEREYTA-JIMENEZ,

With 16,000 inhabitants, the seat of a district judge, is considered the most beautiful city of the State.

MONTEMORELOS

With 10,000 inhabitants.

Lawyer.—Hermenegildo Davila.

Physicians.—Antenogenes Ballesteros, Perfecto Barbosa and D. Serna.

GALEANA,

With 6,500 inhabitants. Near this city is a natural bridge, called Puente de Dios, across the Galeana river, and 75 feet above its waters, which a short distance farther forms a cataract of 195 feet fall.

LINARES,

With 12,000 inhabitants, is the seat of a district judge.

Physicians.—Luis Villareal and Macedonio Garcia Perez

DOCTOR ARROYO

With 1,800 inhabitants.

GERRALVO,

With 3,000 inhabitants.

VILLALDAMA,

With 2,000 inhabitants.

LAMPAZOS,

With 7,000 inhabitants.

Merchant.—Nemesio Garcia.

Government lands are valued at \$851.12 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19 cents per acre.

STATE OF OAXACA.

Population: 754,468.

Area: 86,950 square kilometres.

Situated between $15^{\circ} 45'$ and $18^{\circ} 20'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 46'$ and $5^{\circ} 7'$ long. east of Mexico City. Bounded on the north by Puebla and Vera Cruz, on the east by Vera Cruz and Chiapas, on the south by the Pacific ocean and on the west by Guerrero.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses the whole State, being known in parts as the Cordilleras de Itundujia and Mijes, Cimaltepec, Cerro de la Sirena and Cerro de San Felipe del Agua (3,300 metres), north of Oaxaca City; Zempoaltepetl (3,668 metres).

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Rio de Villa Alta, running north into the Papaloapan; the Rio Verde, in the western part of the State, running south and emptying into the Pacific ocean, as does the Tehuantepec river, running from northwest to southeast. The Coatzacoalcos river rises in the eastern part of the State, running north and emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Lakes.—The Lagunas Superior and Inferior, forming the southern limit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have become widely known through the various surveys for a ship canal and ship railway across that Isthmus.

Seaports.—La Ventosa, Salina Cruz, Puerto Angel and Puerto Escondido.

Products.—Silver, gold, copper, lead, iron, slate, lime, salt, petroleum, cotton, sesam seed, alfalfa, anise, rice, añil, cacao, sugar cane, white wax, peas, beans, cochineal, maguey, corn, wheat, vanilla, mahogany, cedar, various kinds of palms, etc.; fruits of the tropics and temperate zone abound, and the production of the fibre called “pita,” as well as the fermentation of the liquor “mescal,” are special industries of the State.

The State is divided into the mining districts of Villa Alta, silver (from 25 to 1,000 marcs per monton); Villa Juarez, gold, silver, lead; Nochistlan, gold, iron; Etna, gold; Villa Alvarez, gold, lead, iron; Ocotlan, gold; Juquila, silver, lead; Tlaxiaco, coal, silver, lead; Pochutla, petroleum; Oamiltepec, salt.

The annual mining product amounts to \$191,920, employing 650 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are as follows:

Corn.....	416,662,000	kilogr., valued at.....	\$8,802,700
Cane Sugar.....	7,100,000	“ “	885,000
Black Beans	17,320,900	“ “	737,420
Wheat.....	7,693,800	“ “	541,820
Red Pepper.....	4,341,000	“ “	316,750

Afil	58,000 kilogr., valued at.....	\$87,000
Tobacco.....	217,600 " "	48,250
Coffee	195,500 " "	48,000
Vanilla	4,325 " "	43,250
Anise.....	399,000 " "	32,000
Spanish Peas.....	651,000 " "	27,900
Rice.....	240,000 " "	19,000
Potatoes	307,400 " "	18,810
Barley.....	615,500 " "	13,000
Garden Beans.....	461,900 " "	12,600
Chick Peas.....	297,500 " "	11,130
Cacao	7,000 " "	6,000
Sesam Seed.....	35,900 " "	2,500
Lentils.....	24,800 " "	1,750

The raising of cattle, horses, sheep, etc., employs considerable capital in this State.

The State contains 29 distilleries, 13 cotton gins, 233 sugar mills, 368 corn mills, 490 flour mills (wheat), 17 tobacco factories, 266 soap factories, 476 distilleries of mescal, 5 hardware factories and 200 earthenware factories.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The San José, belonging to Zorilla, Trápaga & Co., produces 2,800 pieces of cloth, and the Xia, belonging to Mowatt & Grandison, Hijos, produces 6,900 kilogrammes of thread and 4,000 pieces of cloth per month.

There is also one woolen mill.

The State is divided into twenty-six districts, as follows: Central District (Oaxaca), 58,991 inhabitants; District of Villa Alvarez, 46,621; Ocotlan, 29,804; Ejutla, 21,882; Miahuatlan, 35,242; Pochutla, 11,281; Juquila, 16,473; Jamiltepec, 36,814; Tlacolula, 37,217; Yautepec, 22,388; Tehuantepec, 24,528; Juchitan, 29,238; Tuxtepec, 20,402; Villa Alta, 44,393; Choapam, 11,036; Etna, 24,103; Cuicatlan, 16,990; Teotitlan, 26,642; Nochistlan, 34,896; Teposcolula, 30,974; Coixtlahuaca, 14,646; Huajuapam, 37,680; Tlaxiaco, 46,745; Silacayoapam, 26,632; Juxtlahuaca, 15,785.

The State contains 3 cities, 15 towns, 968 villages, 116 landed estates and 787 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$5,793,011; in the country at \$2,837,578. Total, \$8,630,589.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 234 primary schools for boys, with 16,420 pupils; 47 primary schools for girls, with 3,296 pupils; a State institute, with 416 students; girls academy, with 250; Catholic college, with 150 students; Seminary Tridentino, with 216 students.

There is also a State hospital and an asylum for the poor.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized on Jan. 31, 1824. The Governor is elected for four years, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The chief clerk (official mayor) receives \$2,500 per annum. Each district is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor), appointed by the Governor.

The Legislature is composed of sixteen members, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of a presiding regent, receiving \$2,400 per annum; seven magistrates, with \$2,000 per annum, and one fiscal.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Oaxaca, with five estafetas (postal routes) and twenty agencies; one distributing office at Tehuantepec, with three estafetas (postal routes) and six agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Dondominguillo, Ixtlan (or Villa Juarez), Juchitán, Oaxaca, San Carlos Yautepec, Salina Cruz, Teotitlan, Tlacolula, Tequisistlan and Tehuantepec.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company intend opening an exchange at Oaxaca.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Southern Railroad, starting from Mexico City by way of Puebla, Tehuacan to Oaxaca and Puerto Angel, chartered March 22, 1878, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, has been commenced.

The Pacific Coast Railroad, connecting Acapulco with Puerto Angel, Tehuantepec, etc., is projected.

The Mexican Southern Railroad, from Anton Lizardi, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Huatulco and Puerto Angel, chartered Aug. 25, 1880, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is being constructed.

The Tehuantepec Interoceanic Railroad, chartered to Edward Learned, June 2, 1879, and forfeited to the Government, is now vigorously being built by the Federal authorities.

The Tehuantepec Ship Railway, chartered May 28, 1881, to Capt. Jas. B. Eads, to connect the Gulf of Mexico from the navigable waters of the Coatzacoalco river with the Pacific ocean (Laguna Superior), is now being surveyed and operations commenced.

OAXACA (OR OAXACA DE JUAREZ),

The capital of the State, on the Atoyac river, has 27,273 inhabitants, and, besides the gubernatorial palace, many fine buildings. The State library contains 13,479 volumes.

Prominent Merchants.—Allende y Sobrino, Barriga é hijo, Cobo de la Peña, Juan Dominguez, Gabriel Esperon, Ignacio Figuero, Juan Garcia, Luis G Hinrichs, Cárlos & Co., Quijano & Co., Gustavo Stein & Co., Trapaga, Juan S. Wiecher & Co., Maqueo hermanos, Juan Jimenez, Luis Moya, Mariano Ramirez, M. Puyos, Andres Flores and Ramon Ibañez.

Lawyers.—Cenobio Marquez, Juan Maria Santealla, José Santos Unda, Idefonso Angulo, Cárlos Bellesteros, Francisco Carranza, Francisco Contreras, Francisco Cortes, José Maria Cortes, Juan Escobar, Felix Romero, José Maria Castro, Miguel Castro, Geronimo Larrazabel, Nicolas Lopez Garrido, Agustin Canseco, Antonio Falcon, José Guerrero, Inocencio Santealla, Joaquin Ruiz, José Silva, Pedro Mejia, Francisco Ramirez, Rafael Hernandez, José Ocampo, Octaviano Diaz, Gumesindo Rueda, Manuel Rojas, Manuel Pimentel, Santiago Cruz, Ortiz Perez, Francisco Perez, José Roldan, Emilio Romero, Benjamin Peralta, Manuel Contreras, Justo Benitez, Rodolfo Sandoval, Dario Vasconcelos and Pablo Pantoja.

Physicians.—José Antonio Alvarez, Manuel Bustamante, Esteban Calderon, Fernando Cerlos, Alberto Castellanos, Gabriel Hernandez, José Maria Muñoz, Francisco Rincon, Ramon Castillo, Manuel Llanez, Antonio Vasconcelos, Juan I. Vasconcelos, Reyes Manuel Ortega, José Valverde, Manuel Hernandez, Felix Angulo and Ramon Bolaños.

Government lands are valued at \$1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 29½ cents per acre.

STATE OF PUEBLA.

Population: 784,466.

Area: 31,120 square kilometres.

Situated between 17° 52' and 20° 36' lat. north 0° 47' and 2° 18' long. east of Mexico City; bounded on the north by Vera Cruz and Hidalgo, on the east by Vera Cruz, on the south by Guerrero and Oaxaca, on the west by Morelos, Mexico, Tlaxcala and Hidalgo.

Mountains.—A wide range of high mountains traverses the State, being known as the Sierras de Huauchinango, Zacapoaxtla, Zacatlan and Teziutlan, in the north, and the Sierra de las Mistecas in the south. The principal peaks are the Popocatepetl, 5,400 metres; the active volcano, Iztacihuatl, 4,786 metres; La Malinche, 4,107 metres, and Pico de Orizaba, 5,295 metres.

Rivers.—The Atoyac, rising in the mountains of Tlaxco; in the northern part, the Vinasco, Pantepec, Cazonos and Zempoala; and the Tehuacan, in the doutheastern part of the State.

Lakes.—Laguna de Alchichica and Quechelac, in the eastern central part.

Products.—This State is the most advanced in the industrial pursuits, and produces precious woods, cotton, ramie, cacao, vanilla, coffee, cochinita, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, gum arabic and aromatic resins; fruits of the tropics and temperate zone; corn, beans, grapes, tea and marble (known as Puebla marble or Mexican onyx), gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, etc.

The principal mining operations in the State are now concentrated in the coal and iron mines in the districts of Matamoros de Izucar, Acatlan and Chiautla; in the Cerros de Xochiapulco and Xochitlan, district of Tecamalchalco, zinc abounds; in the district of Zacatlan, lead is found; in the Cerro del Convento, at three kilometres south of Tetela, gold, silver, iron and manganese is met with. Anthracite coal and lignite are found in Tecomatlan.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn.....	400,093,500	kilogr., valued at.....	\$8,452,600
Wheat.....	23,675,000	“ “	1,300,000
Black Beans..	16,657,900	“ “	704,280
Cane Sugar.....	5,250,000	“ “	656,000
Barley.....	27,264,000	“ “	476,000
Red Pepper.....	4,316,200	“ “	359,690
Spanish Peas	2,422,000	“ “	103,800
Garden Beans.....	2,307,000	“ “	97,500
Potatoes	1,484,000	“ “	64,500

Sesam Seed.....	550,000 kilogr., valued at	40,000
Rice	468,000 " "	39,000
Chick Peas.....	639,000 " "	36,000
Anise.....	190,000 " "	17,000
Lentils	168,100 " "	10,900

There are three paper mills, five iron foundries, dye works, tanneries, a match factory, marble quarries, wooden and glassware and woolen goods factories, distilleries, and earthen and porcelainware factories.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The monthly products are as follows :

Patriotismo.....	Velasco, hermano, proprietor.....	{ 2,300 kilogr. wick. 7,350 " thread. 7,000 pieces cloth.
Carolina.....	Manuel Garcia Torruel, proprietor.....	{ 450 kilogr. wick. 5,500 " thread. 8,000 pieces cloth.
Constancia Mexicana...	Pedro Berges, proprietor.....	{ 690 kilogr. wick. 2,300 " thread. 5,500 pieces cloth.
Economia.....	Pedro Berges, proprietor.....	{ 450 kilogr. wick. 4,600 " thread. 3,200 pieces cloth.
San Juan de Enmedio...	Rosalio P. de Furlong, proprietor.....	{ 5,300 pieces cloth.
Alsacia.....	Manuel Rueda, proprietor.....	{ 550 kilogr. wick. 1,400 " thread. 3,500 pieces cloth.
Santa Cruz.....	Florencio Gavito, proprietor.....	{ 450 kilogr. wick. 8,000 pieces prints.
Providencia.....	Rivero y Mendivil, proprietor.....	{ 450 kilogr. wick. 3,400 pieces cloth.
Concepcion.....	Bello y Cabrera, proprietor.....	{ 1,850 kilogr. thread. 3,200 pieces cloth.
San Juan Amatlan.....	Benitez, hermano, proprietor.....	{ 695 kilogr. thread. 4,750 pieces cloth.
Beneficencia.....	Juan Matienza, proprietor.....	{ 450 kilogr. wick. 1,400 " thread. 2,000 pieces cloth.
Guadalupe.....	Luis Haro y Tamariz, proprietor.....	{ 225 kilogr. wick. 1,100 " thread. 1,000 pieces cloth.
Independencia.....	Juan Calva y Romero, proprietor....	{ 225 kilogr. wick. 1,850 " thread. 4,000 pieces cloth.
La Teja.....	Ortiz Barbolla, hermano, proprietor.....	{ 1,000 pieces cloth.
La Victoria.....	A. Villegas & Co., proprietors.....	{ 4,600 kilogr. thread. 2,800 pieces prints.
Name not known.....	Sota & Co., proprietors.....	{ 800 pieces cloth.
Molino del Cristo.....	Apolonio Hernandez, proprietor..	{ 2,000 pieces cloth.
San Jose.....	Alejandro Quijano, proprietor.....	{ 1,450 kilogr. thread. 2,000 pieces cloth.
Asuncion.....	Manuel Rueda, proprietor.....	{ 3,200 pieces cloth.
Concepcion.....	Benitez, hermano, proprietor.....	{ 450 kilogr. wick. 3,500 pieces cloth.

There is also one woolen mill belonging to Santos L. de Letona, product not given.

The State is divided into twenty-one districts: Acatlan, with 40,496 inhabitants; Alatriste, 31,493; Atlixco, 41,310; Chalchicomula, 46,703; Chautla, 31,187; Cholula, 35,631; Huauchinango, 44,812; Huejotzingo, 36,353; Libres, 24,754; Matamoros, 77,274; Puebla, 73,708; Tecali, 27,163; Tecamachalco, 41,891; Tehuacan, 49,515; Tepeaca, 33,697; Tepexi, 47,907;

Teziutlan, 23,550; Tetela, 27,047; Tlatlanquitepec, 15,046; Zacapoaxtla, 24,800; Zacatlan, 50,129.

Within its limits are 10 cities, 17 towns, 598 villages, 480 landed estates and 587 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$14,380,690; in the country, at \$15,458,774. Total, \$29,839,464.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 889 primary schools for boys, with 50,320 pupils; 118 primary schools for girls, with 15,000 pupils. For higher professional education, a college (Carolino) with 350 students; college of medicine, 25 students; academy of fine arts, 592 students; and fifteen colleges, 738 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized on Oct. 4, 1824, its second constitution amended Sept. 18, 1861, and again amended Feb. 5, 1880.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$5,000 per annum. There are also a Secretary of State and Militia; Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit; Secretary of Public Works and Instruction; Secretary of Justice, Cultus and Police, each receiving a salary of \$2,400 per annum.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

The Legislature comprises twenty-two members, each with a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of the supreme court, with one president, five magistrates and their substitutes; the superior court, with one president, five magistrates and their substitutes; three judges and their substitutes of the first appeal; three judges and their substitutes of sentence; and in each district a judge of first and second appeal and of sentence; two attorneys of the poor; one procurador general and substitute; one procurador and substitute of the first and second appeal.

There is also a State Board of Health.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Puebla, with sixteen estafetas (postal routes) and thirty agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cañada de Ixtapa (or Morelos), Esperanza, Miahuacatlan, Mazatepec, Puebla, San Martin Texmelucan, San Marcos, San Juan de los Llanos, Tlaxcala, Tlatlanquitepec, Tehuacan, Teziutlan and Zacapoaxtla.

The Vera Cruz Telegraph Company has offices at San Martin Texmelucan, Puebla, San Marcos, Chalchicomula and Esperanza.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Puebla and at San Martin Texmelucan.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad is running through the central part of the State, having a branch from Apizaco to Puebla.

The railroad from San Martin Texmelucan to Puebla is in operation, chartered Nov. 14, 1878, for account of the Federal Government.

The San Marcos Railroad, to connect with the above, is in full operation, chartered Sept. 14, 1880, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre.

The Puebla-Tlajiacco Railroad, chartered August 3, 1881, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, is projected.

The Puebla-Matamoros Izucar Railroad, chartered May 6, 1878, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per annum, is under construction.

There is a tramway service in Puebla city.

PUEBLA,

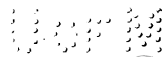
The capital of the State, is situated on the picturesque Atoyac river and contains a population of 76,817. Its streets are wide and straight, lighted with gas, and it has a tramway service. The prominent buildings and institutions are a magnificent cathedral, palaces of the Governor and City Council, State museum, San Pedro Hospital (general), San Francisco Hospital (belonging to the Federal Government), obstetrical hospital, and one each for the insane and women, poor house, orphan asylum, house of correction and penitentiary. A contract has lately been let to light the city by electricity.

Prominent Merchants.—Marroquin, Ramon Lainé, M. Toquero, Francisco Trasloceros, Mier y Conde, Manuel Garcia Teruel, Diel & Co., J. B. Lions & Co., Chaix & Co., M. Gomez Ligerio, José Maria Coutolene, Arnaud Salles, José Diaz Rubin, José Caloca, Adolfo Arrijoja, Luis Bello, Dionisio Velasco, Luis Garcia Ternel, Francisco Cabrera, Antonio Rosales, Manuel Conde, Felix Perez, Ramon Acho, Florencio Gavito, Mucio Hernandez, Hernandez & Co., Nestor Rangel, Antonio Rosales y H. Dorenberg, Antonio Miera y Vicente Olivares.

Lawyers.—Francisco Gomez Daza, Clemente Lopez, Joaquin Ruiz, Felix Beistegui, Joaquin Zamacona, Agustin Fernandez, Manuel Marchenna, Ignacio Enciso, Manuel Arrijoja, Joaquin del Moral, Juan Herrera, Eduardo Zarate, Miguel Anzurez, Nicolas Melendez, Rafael E. Aguilar, Pablo Herrera, Toribio Quiñones, Vicente Espinosa y Bandini, Manuel Vital, Rafael Izunza y Augon, José de Jesus Lopez, José Maria Carrasco, Joaquin Ibarra, Ignacio Quintana, José M. Gavito, Carlos Zavala, Rafael Limon Arenas, Joaquin Martinez Ramos, Carlos Baez, Ramon G. Daza, Angel M. Polo, Elizio Escobar, Juan Palacios, Eugenio Sanchez, José M. Cantu, Luis Fernandez de Lara, Ignacio M. Rodriguez, Eduardo Novoa, Antonio Tello, Miguel Sandoval, Crispin Aguilar y Bobadilla and J. de la L. Sosa.

Physicians.—Francisco Morin, Esteban Lamadrid, Miguel Salas, Samuel Morales, Manuel Diaz Noriega, Joaquin Arrijoja, Francisco Arrijoja, Jesus Diaz Gonzalez, N. Cardona, Pedro Avalos, José Maria Calderon, Carlos de Ita and Pedro Espindola.

Government lands are valued at \$3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per acre.



STATE OF QUERETARO.

Population : 203,250.

Area : 8,300 square kilometres.

Situated between 20° 1' and 21° 26' lat. north and 0° 6' and 1° 16' long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by San Luis Potosi, on the east by Hidalgo, on the southeast by Mexico, on the south by Michoacan and on the west by Guanajuato.

Mountains.—In the northern part is the Sierra Gorda, several branches traversing the State under the name of Cerros de las Cabras, Ceja de Leon, Cerro Grande and Santa Ines.

Rivers.—The Otra Banda, passing through the State capital; the San Juan, Huimilpan and Batan; the Lerma river forming the southernmost boundary and the Moctezuma river forming the eastern boundary between Hidalgo.

Products.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, lithographic stone, marble, opals, agate, porcelain clay, corn, beans, jalap root, and fruits of the tropic and temperate zone.

The mining districts are Cadereyta, Jalpan and Toliman. In the first are the celebrated groups of El Doctor, Las Aguas, Vizarron and Tierra Colorado.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn.....	103,547,000 kilogr.,	valued at	\$2,450,000
Wheat.....	7,696,400	“ “	285,200
Cane Sugar.....	2,250,000	“ “	280,000
Black Beans..	4,254,300	“ “	179,760
Red Pepper.....	1,078,200	“ “	44,920
Barley.....	1,421,400	“ “	30,000
Añil.....	20,000	“ “	30,000
Potatoes.....	480,000	“ “	28,800
Spanish Peas.....	641,200	“ “	27,480
Chick Peas.....	339,300	“ “	14,340
Tobacco.....	47,300	“ “	10,900
Garden Beans.....	374,300	“ “	10,840
Lentils	154,200	“ “	8,970

THE COTTON FACTORY

In Queretaro, the Hercules, belonging to Rubio hermanos, produces 12,000 pieces cloth per month; in the Hacienda de Batan there is also a cotton factory.

The State is divided into six districts, as follows: Querétaro, with 65,995 inhabitants; Amealco, 27,308; Cadereyta, 22,268; Jalpan, 22,096; San Juan del Rio, 36,818; Toliman, 28,765.

It contains 4 cities, 4 towns, 42 villages, 121 landed estates and 306 farms. The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$4,121,849; in the country, at \$4,370,682. Total, \$8,492,531.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 101 primary schools for boys, with 6,271 pupils; 62 primary schools for girls, with 2,922 pupils; a civil college, with 152 students; Lyceum Sanjuanense, with 50 students; seminary, with 200 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, and its constitution amended in 1879.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$3,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$1,500 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eight members.

The Judiciary consists of one President and two magistrates, receiving a salary of \$1,200 per annum each.

Each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Querétaro, with fourteen estafetas (postal routes) and eight agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cadereyta Mendez, Querétaro and San Juan del Rio.

The Jalisco State Telegraph Company has offices at San Juan del Rio and Queretaro.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Querétaro.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad, connecting Mexico City with Leon, Aguascalientes, etc., is in full operation through the State; a branch of the same railroad is projected to connect Queretaro by the way of Celaya and Guadalajara with San Blas.

The main line of the International Construction Company's railroad is projected to connect the capital with Mexico City.

QUERÉTARO,

The capital of the State, with 48,000 inhabitants, situated on the Otra Banda river, is a very enterprising city. In 1848 the articles of peace were signed here between the United States and Mexico, and on the Cerro de las Campanas, close to the city, Maximilian, the noble-hearted, but ill-advised, gave up his life with the brave Generals Miramon and Mejia, in May, 1867. The city

has a gubernatorial palace, cathedral, several churches, theatre, and an extensive aqueduct supplies the city with excellent water. There is also a tramway service and the city is lighted by electricity.

Newspaper.—La Sombra de Arteaga, weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Carlos Rubio, Arnaud y Martel, Rivera y MacGregor, José Garcia and Gonzalez.

Lawyers.—Juventino Guerra, Prospero Vega, Alfonso Septien, José Arteaga, Manuel Muñoz and Eduardo Lopez.

Physicians.—Manuel Septien, José M. Esquivel, José Suirob and M. Jimenez.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO,

On the river of the same name, with 11,000 inhabitants. The city has a tramway service.

Merchants.—Manuel Perrusquia, Pablo Berruecos, Francisco Echeverria, Alejandro Camacho, Pedro Argain and Matias Ruiz.

Lawyers.—J. Basurto, N. Baliesteros and Juan Lopez.

Government lands are valued at \$3,511.32 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 78½ cents per acre.

STATE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Population : 516,486.

Area : 71,210 square kilometres.

Situated between $21^{\circ} 14'$ and $24^{\circ} 37'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 34'$ long. east and $3^{\circ} 20'$ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by Coahuila, northeast by Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, east by Vera Cruz, south by the States of Mexico, Queretaro, Guanajuato, southwest by Jalisco and on the west by Zacatecas.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses the State in various branches, known as the Sierra del Venado, Gorda, Naola, Guadalcazar and Ramos. The eastern range of low hills is known as the Huasteca Potosina.

Rivers.—The Rio Bagres runs through the southeastern part taking up the Rio Verde.

Lakes.—In the western part are several small lagunes, where considerable salt is produced.

Products.—Sugar, coffee, tobacco, corn, beans, wheat, fruits of the temperate zone, magueys, a fibre called "istle," woods of great variety, cattle, horses, mules, marble, plaster, salt, iron, coal, tin, cinnabar, lead, silver, gold and petroleum.

The mining industry has attained quite an importance in the State. The districts are San Luis, Cerro de San Pedro, Cerro de la Rasposa, Cerro de los Blancos y Peltonte, Bernalejo, Catorce, Charcas, Sabino, Peñon Blanco, Laguna de Tapado, Ramos and Guadalcazar. The annual products of the mines are \$3,404,745, employing 11,650 hands.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are as follows:

Corn.....	287,862,400	kilogr., valued at.....	\$6,081,600
Wheat.....	12,780,000	" "	20,000
Black Beans.....	11,796,300	" "	506,880
Red Pepper.....	3,400,000	" "	253,000
Barley.....	9,230,000	" "	195,000
Rice.....	725,000	" "	60,000
Chick Peas.....	568,500	" "	20,590
Garden Beans.....	431,600	" "	12,500
Potatoes.....	180,000	" "	10,500

COTTON FACTORY.

El Venado, belonging to J. H. Bahnsen & Co., produces 1,700 kilogrammes wick, 1,500 kilogrammes thread, 2,784 pieces cloth, per month.

The State is divided into thirteen partidos (or counties), as follows: San Luis Potosi, with 127,622 inhabitants; Santa Maria del Rio, 50,982; Catorce, 56,520; Moctezuma, 40,820; Guadalcazar, 29,990; Cerritos, 29,750; Salinas, 15,899; Rio Verde, 41,210; Ciudad del Maiz, 30,103; Hidalgo, 37,862; Tancanhuitz, 21,691; Ciudad de Valles, 17,325; Tamazunchale, 16,712.

Each partido has one jefe politico (county supervisor).

The State contains 12 cities, 42 towns, 243 villages, 159 landed estates and 156 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$5,449,369; in the country, at \$7,681,336. Total, \$13,130,705.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 183 primary schools for boys, with 9,486 pupils; 56 primary schools for girls, with 3,690 pupils; a scientific literary institute, with 200 students; and a seminary (Guadalupano Josefino,) with 200 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, its constitution proclaimed in 1857 and amended in 1862. The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$4,000 per annum. Secretary of State, \$2,400 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of fifteen members, receiving \$1,800 per annum.

The Judiciary consists of four magistrates and one president, each receiving \$2,400 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at San Luis Potosi, with thirteen estafetas (postal routes) and fifteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Buena Vista, Catorce, Cerritos, Charcas, Guadalcazar, Matchuala, Moctezuma, Ciudad del Maiz, Peotillos, Rioverde, San Luis Potosi, Peñon Blanco, Valle de San Francisco, Santa Maria del Rio, Tancanhuitz, Tamazunchale, Villa de Reyes, Alaquines and Ahualulco.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at San Luis Potosi.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad is constructing a branch from Tampico, passing through the capital of the State and connecting the same with Guadalajara and San Blas.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) is building its main line from Laredo and Saltillo, south through San Luis, to connect it with Mexico City. A branch of the same railroad is projected to connect San Luis with Zacatecas.

The International Construction Company has projected a branch from Tampico to San Luis and thence southwest to connect with the main line.

The Mexican, Oriental, Interoceanic and International Railroad (Gould-De Gress) has projected a branch from the main line in Tamaulipas, passing through Victoria to San Luis Potosi.

There is a tramway service in the capital.

SAN LUIS POTOSI,

The capital of the State, with 45,000 inhabitants, is a thrifty business place, and next to Mexico City destined to be the largest railroad centre of the Mexican Republic. It is on the east side of the great plateau of Anahuac, in a valley extending from north to south, about forty-five miles. Seen from a distance, after ascending the plateau, San Luis, with its eighteen domes and towers, presents the appearance of a Moorish city. Like all Mexican cities, its streets are narrow and run at right angles. After the royal decree dividing Mexico into intendencies, the City of San Luis Potosi was made the capital of the intendency of the same name, the present State of Texas forming, as a province, a part of that intendency.

Newspapers.—La Crésalida and El Correo de San Luis, weeklies; El Republicano, semi-weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Muriedas & Co., J. H. Bahnsen & Co., Matias H. Soberon, Aristi & Co., Herculano M. de Lara successors, A. Gutheil & Co., Pittman & Co., Caire & Texier, Aguerre hermanos, Campos y Gomez, Pons-hermano, Carlos Danne, Ortolozaga & Co., Antonio Delgado Renteria, Balmori & Co., Larrache successors, Gastinel & Auber, Ignacio Noriega, Juan José Ottermin, Santiago Diliz,* Juan Eguillor, Gedowius & Co., J. Heredia, J. M. Otahegui and José Rodriguez Angelina.

Lawyers.—Tomas del Hoyo, Ignacio Arriaga, Francisco Macias Valadez, Rafael E. Sousa, Conrado Diaz Soto, Rafael Gordoza, Francisco de P. Ramos, Joaquin Degollado, Miguel Villalobos, Severo I. Reyes, Mariano Palau, Manuel Ambris, Moctezuma, Manuel Martinez, Santiago Chavira, Mariano Chavez, Silvestre Lopez Portillo, Jacobo Villalobos, José M. Aguirre and Ramon Ramos Flores.

Physicians.—Angel Carpio, Buenaventura Paz, Flaviano D. Romero, Ignacio Gama, José Gama, Francisco Estrada (padre), José M. Coca, Juan M. Diaz Sandi, Joaquin Lopez Hermosa, Dr. Schaffner, Antonio Sosa, Alejo Monsisvais, Alberto Lopez Hermosa and Juan Cabral.

MATEHUALA,

With 25,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Soriano y Almanza, Barrenechea hermanos, Trinidad Avila and Moreno hermanos.

Lawyers.—Aguirre, Anastasio Gaitan, Ignacio Barajas, Mariano Irigoyen and Joaquin H. Villalobos.

Physicians.—Nicolas Zertuche and Santiago Atchett.

CIUDAD DEL MAIZ,

With 23,845 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Joaquin Barragan, J. Dominguez, Francisco Anaya and Pedro Horta.

Lawyer.—Juan B. Barragan.

RIO VERDE,

With 26,035 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Antonio Castro y Carreon, Administrator of José Pando and Antonio Castillo.

Lawyers.—Antonio Mejia Borja and Tirso Garcia.

Physician.—Dr. Cervantes.

Government lands are valued at \$2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF SINALOA.

Population: 186,491.

Area: 93,730 square kilometres.

Situated between $22^{\circ} 32'$ and $27^{\circ} 55'$ lat. north and $6^{\circ} 12'$ and $10^{\circ} 28'$ long. west of Mexico City. The Fuerte river at the north separates this State from Sonora; the Sierra Madre to the east divides it from Chihuahua and Durango; at the southeast the Cañas river is the division between Jalisco, and the Gulf of California and Pacific ocean form the western boundary.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre, on the eastern border, sends a number of hills to the west, following the course of the rivers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Fuerte (200 miles), Sinaloa (180 miles), Culiacan (150 miles), with the Humaya, the Elota (110 miles), Piastla, Mazatlan, Rosario and Cañas rivers.

Seaports.—Naváchiste, Tamazula, Altata, Angeles and Mazatlan, the latter being one of the principal ports on the Pacific coast.

Products.—The State produces all kinds of fruits and cereals, such as oranges, bananas, cocoanuts, cherries, corn, cotton, afile, sugar cane, palm oil, rubber, potatoes, tobacco, besides brazil and iron wood, pine, cedar, ebony, mahogany, poplar, mesquite and many others.

The State is divided into nine mining districts, as follows: Rosario, silver, gold, copper, salt; Concordia, silver, coal, mercury; Mazatlan, silver, gold, copper, salt; San Ignacio, gold silver, copper; Cosalá, silver, gold, lead, copper, salt; Culiacan, silver, gold, lead, salt; Mocerito, silver, lead, copper; Sinaloa, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, salt; Fuerte, silver, gold lead, copper, salt.

The annual product of the mines is \$1,829,810, employing 2,000 men.

The pearl, seal and cod fisheries constitute an important factor of the State industry.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn.....	94,887,200	kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$2,194,800
Cotton.....	1,500,000	“	“	500,000
Cane Sugar.....	3,150,000	“	“	395,000
Black Beans.....	3,953,200	“	“	167,040
Wheat.....	2,414,000	“	“	148,000
Red Pepper.....	1,002,600	“	“	83,550
Rice.....	610,000	“	“	52,000
Afile.....	22,000	“	“	35,000

Tobacco..... ..	102,900 kilogr., valued at.....	\$26,850
Potatoes	301,800 " "	15,460
Common White Beans.....	163,600 " "	4,740
Anise..... ..	16,000 " "	1,500

COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES.

La Bahia, at Mazatlan, belonging to Melchers successors, produces 3,800 pieces unbleached cloth per month; La Union, at Villa Union, Echeguren Bros., proprietors, produces 5,000 pieces per month; El Coloso, at Culiacan, Joaquin Redo & Co., proprietors, produces 6,000 pieces per month.

Sugar Mills.—At Culiacan, Joaquin Redo, proprietor, and another at Mochicahui, Francisco O. y Sarmiento, proprietor.

There is also an iron foundry at Mazatlan, belonging to Joaquin Redo and Vicente Ferreira, successors, and gas works at Mazatlan.

The soil and climate is similar to that of Sonora; along the coast somewhat sandy, but fertile; the north and northeastern part mountainous and well covered with timber of all kinds; the interior valleys very fertile.

The State is divided into nine districts and twenty-nine municipalities, viz.: Rosario, 18,184 inhabitants; Concordia, 12,276; Mazatlan, 29,034; San Ignacio, 8,810; Cosalá, 16,023; Culiacan, 35,592; Mocorito, 14,990; Sinaloa, 25,802; Fuerte, 25,780. Total, 186,491.

It contains 4 cities, 10 towns, 80 villages, 98 landed estates and 192 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$3,658,446; in the country, at \$5,751,890. Total, \$9,410,336.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State has 238 primary schools for boys, with 6,600 pupils; 42 primary schools for girls, with 2,600 pupils; 1 college (Rosales), with 30 students; 1 grammar school, with 20 students; 1 nautical college, with 26 students; and 1 seminary, with 50 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1834.

The chief executive officers are the Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

Each district has its jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Judiciary is composed of one president and three magistrates, with \$2,160 annual salary.

The Legislature consists of nine members, receiving \$1,800 salary each per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Mazatlan, with ten estafetas (postal routes) and fifteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Copala, Concordia, Villa Union, Mazatlan, Quelite, Elota, Quilá, Culiacan, San Ignacio, Cosalá, Guadalupe de los Reyes, Altata, Fuerte, Mocorito, Pánuco and Rosario.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Mazatlan.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad is constructing a branch to connect Mazatlan with San Blas.

The Sinaloa and Durango Railroad, between Altata and Culiacan, is now in operation.

The Pacific Coast Line, to run along the coast, connecting Altata with Mazatlan and San Blas, is projected.

The Texas and Topolobampo Railroad, to connect Mazatlan with Alamos in Sonora, is projected.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running between Panama and San Francisco, call at Mazatlan, as do the steamer Newbern of the California Steamship Company, and the steamer of the Gulf of California Line. The Federal Government has a lighthouse established at Mazatlan.

CULIACAN,

The capital of the State, with 10,000 inhabitants, is situated on the Culiacan river, about 155 miles from Mazatlan. It has a state house for the sessions of the Legislature; a mint, cotton factory and several large business houses. The national college (Rosales) was established in this city in 1875.

Newspapers.—El Continental and El Estado de Sinaloa, weeklies.

Prominent Merchants.—Redo Valadez, O. Salmon, Robert R. Simon & Co. and Angel Urrea.

Physicians.—Ramon Ponce de Leon, J. Paliza, Rafael Taboada and Ignacio Preslon.

Mining and Civil Engineers.—Luis G. Orozco, Celso Gaxiola, Geo. Douglas, Mariano Martinez de Castro and Enrique Amezcua.

MAZATLAN,

Is situated on a peninsula, 1,500 feet above sea level, and is protected by a fort. It has a population of about 17,000 inhabitants, and carries on quite an extensive trade with California, Durango, northern Jalisco and the interior of the State. The city contains a custom house, city hall, military barracks, cotton factory, two iron foundries, gas works, horse railroad, one church and two hotels—the Iturbide and Nacional.

Prominent Business Men.—Melchers sucesores; Bartning hermanos & Co.; Joaquin Redo, Hernandez Mendia & Co.; J. de la Quintana & Co.; Juan Somellera & Co.; Rogers & Marshall; Juan Cristobal Farber; Edward Coffey; Budwig & Rasch; Isaac V. Coppoll; Charpentier, Reynard & Co.; Heyman & Co.; Jesus Escobar; Federico Koerdell & Co. and Haas & Aguiar.

Bankers.—Echeguren, hermana & sobrinos and J. Kelli & Co.

Commission Merchants.—Francisco Duhagon and Maxemin hermanos.

Agents for Subscriptions.—Bartolomé Carbajal & Serrano and Donaciano Paez.

Lawyers.—Francisco Gomez Flores, José Maria Iribarren, Jesus Rio, Francisco Alcalde and Albino Pulido.

ROSARIO,

A city of about 6,000 inhabitants, is situated near the Rosario river, and is celebrated for its silver mines near by. It has considerable trade with Durango and Guadalajara. Sr. Domingo Rodriguez is one of the leading lawyers.

COSALÁ

Is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, sixty miles southeast from Culiacan, and is celebrated for its silver mines. Sr. Rafael Villegas is the principal lawyer.

Government lands command the same price as in Sonora, viz.: \$438 90 per sitio de ganado mayor.

STATE OF SONORA.

Population : 115,424.

Area : 204,600 square kilometres.

Situated between 26° 39' 42" and 32° 25' lat. north and 9° 10' and 15° 49' long. west of Mexico City ; bounded on the north by Arizona, on the north-west by the Colorado river, on the west by the Gulf of California, on the south by the Fuerte river, forming the division line between the State of Sinaloa and east by the State of Chihuahua.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre forms a natural barrier to the east and send out the Cordilleras de Antúnez, De Cananea, De Batuco and Alamos ; also the Sierras de Sahuaripa, Oposura and Prieta.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Sonora, Mayo (80 leagues), Yaqui (150 leagues), San José and Altar river (108 leagues).

Seaports.—Guaymas, on the Gulf of California and Libertad, north of Tiburon Island, and the proposed harbor of Topolobampo.

Products.—This State is principally known as one of the richest mining States of the Mexican Republic and is divided into the mining districts of Hermosillo, silver, gold, lead, copper, salt, alum and marble ; Guaymas, gold, silver, copper, salt, lead, alum, iron, sulphur and marble ; Ures, gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, lime, plaster of paris, rock salt, beryl and topaz ; Arizpe, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, nitrate of potash, rock salt, marble and coal ; Alamos, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony, sulphur, rock salt and marble ; Altar, gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, carbonate of soda and marble ; Sahuaripa, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, alum and antimony ; Magdalena, gold, silver, copper, iron, lime, plaster of paris, nitrate of potash and carbonate of soda ; Oposura (or Moctezuma), gold, silver, copper, lead, nitrate of potash, carbonate of soda, lime, plaster of paris, mercury, marble and coal.

The annual product of the mines is \$1,640,272, employing 5,600 men.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In 1882 were as follows :

Corn.. .. .	66,262,880	kilogr., valued at.....	\$1,399,920
Wheat.....	4,970,000	“ “	280,000
Cane Sugar.....	2,210,000	“ “	276,000
Black Beans.. .. .	2,751,900	“ “	116,280
Red Pepper	699,900	“ “	58,390
Rice	610,000	“ “	50,000
Potatoes	504,000	“ “	31,500
Spanish Peas	331,000	“ “	16,555
Chick Peas.....	247,900	“ “	10,770
Lentils.....	123,500	“ “	5,470

The raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules is carried on in some districts, while the temperate climate produces an abundance of all kinds of fruits, such as oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, grapes, pomegranates, peaches, figs, apples, pears, apricots, guavas, etc; also cotton, flax, indigo, coffee and tobacco. On the Alameta, Altar and Ignacio rivers especially excellent cotton is produced. The soil varies from the sandy, dry and arid on the coast to the richest undulated alluvial and gradually rising valleys in the interior. The mountains are clad with extensive forests of pine, oak, brazil wood, mulberry mesquite, etc. The climate is varied, from extreme heat to freezing, which latter is reached during the winter months, from November to March. The warm season commences in May and the heat becomes extreme during the months of June, July and August.

FACTORIES.

Cotton thread and unbleached cotton cloth are manufactured at the factory "Angeles," in San Miguel de Horcasitas, owned by Ortiz Bros., employing 300 hands and producing 1,000 pieces common cloth per month; also factories in Oposura, and near the Yaqui and Mayo rivers, District of Alamos and Guaymas; sombrero factory of palm leaves in Nuri, District of Alamos, and one in Villa Pesqueira, District of Ures; shoe factory in Guaymas; soap factory and distillery of spirits in Hermosillo and Alamos.

Articles of Exportation.—Mineral ores, flour, hides and hats.

The State is divided into nine districts, or counties, and ninety-five municipalities, or townships. The districts and populations are as follows: Altar, 5,468; Magdalena, 5,500; Arispe, 6,543; Moctezuma, 9,395; Sahuaripa, 8,000; Ures, 18,282; Hermosillo, 25,000; Guaymas, 15,000, and Alamos, 22,236.

Within its limits are 5 cities, 12 towns, 93 villages, 112 landed estates and 461 farms.

The taxable property in the cities amounts to \$2,350,600; in the country, to \$4,872,900. Total, \$7,223,500.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

From 1822 to 1830 this State formed part of the State of the Occident, which in the latter year was divided into the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. The State constitution was proclaimed Feb. 23, 1861, and amended in 1872.

The chief executive of the State is the Governor, elected for four years, receiving an annual salary of \$4,800, and a Vice-Governor. Each district is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor), who are elected by the people.

The Tribunal of Justice has a president, two magistrates and one fiscus.

The Legislature is composed of thirteen members, receiving an annual salary of \$1,560 each.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 80 primary schools for boys, with 3,500 pupils; 25 primary schools for girls, with 740 pupils; 1 college for boys, with 80 students, and 1 college for girls, with 50 students, for secondary, superior and professional instruction.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

There is one distributing office at Hermosillo, with eight estafetas (postal routes) and forty-one agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has a central office (section 19) at Guaymas, with seven stations.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an office at Guaymas, with several subscribers.

RAILROADS.

The Sonora Railroad, chartered September 14, 1880, and receiving a subsidy of \$7,000 per kilometre, connects at Nogales with the N. M. & A. R. R., running thence south through Magdalena and Hermosillo to Guaymas; now in full operation.

Texas and Topolobampo Railroad, chartered June 13, 1881, with a subsidy of \$5,000 per kilometre, to connect at Alamos with the branch of the Sonora Railroad; projected.

Pacific Coast Railroad, chartered June 22, 1881, to run from the mouth of the Colorado river along the coast, through Guyamas, etc.; projected.

Alamos to the Port of Yavaros Railroad, chartered July 20, 1881; projected.

Lobos and Sasabé Railroad, chartered May 31, 1882, to run between the port on the Gulf of California called Puerto de los Lobos and the frontier town of Sásabe; projected, though the first company have forfeited their charter.

A railroad from the coal beds of the Yaqui to Morrito, chartered December 15, 1880; projected.

HERMOSILLO,

The capital of the State, with 25,000 inhabitants, situated in a valley near the Sonora river, has clean and well paved streets. The principal buildings are the Capitol, mint, assay office, municipal building, prison, public school, one theatre, two churches and casino.

Hotels.—The Iturbide, Nacional, Cinco de Mayo and Cosmopolitan.

Prominent Business Men.—Albiztegui y Alatorre, Francisco G. Noriega, Agustin A. Pesquiera, Ruiz y Mascareñas, Celedonio Ortiz and Carlos Manetti.

Lawyers.—N. Rodriguez, I. Trelles and Alejandro Guerrero.

Physicians.—Eugenio Pesquiera, Gabriel Monteverde, José Gandara and A. Rodriguez y Gomez.

Commission Merchants.—Florencio Velasco, Camou Bros. and Antonio Calderon.

ALAMOS,

On the Yaqui river, with 5,000 inhabitants, is the principal trading place with Chihuahua and northern Sinaloa, and is one of the leading mining towns in the State.

Prominent Merchants.—Ocharan & del Corte, Quirino Corbalá, Antonio Goycoolea & Co., Pedro S. Salazar, B. Marti Casal, Miguel C. Urrea and Vincente Ortiz & hijo.

Lawyers.—Salvador Tirado, Pedro Ochoa, Ricardo Searcy and Jesus Ceballos.

Physicians.—Alfonso Ortiz and Antonio J. Carbajal.

Commission Merchants.—J. M. Ortiz y hermanos and Tomas R. Bours é hijo.

GUAYMAS.

This port on the Gulf of California is situated about sixty miles above the mouth of the Yaqui river, and is completely sheltered from the sea by the Islands of Pajaros, San Vicente, Pitayas and Tierra Firma, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. Since the completion of the Sonora Railroad business is increasing rapidly, and quite a number of wholesale importing houses have been established. The city has a shoe, soap and ice factory, oyster canning establishment, court of the first and second appeal, hospital, railroad, telegraph and telephone offices, and the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office.

The prominent buildings are, Mexican custom house, one church, the Cosmopolitan Hotel and Hotel de Guaymas, and the Theatre Alvarez.

Ocean traffic is carried on by the steamers City of Mexico and State of Sonora, the first arriving on the 14th and leaving on the 15th or 16th, carrying passengers to La Paz, Mazatlan, Cape St. Lucas, Altata, Magdalena Bay and San Francisco; State of Sonora, sailing every three weeks for La Paz, Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, Chamela and Manzanillo.

The price of the Government lands (terréños baldíos) is fixed for the years 1883-1884 at \$438.90 per sitio de ganado mayor (4,477 acres), or 9 $\frac{7}{16}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF TABASCO.

Population: 104,747.

Area: 30,680 square kilometres.

Situated between $16^{\circ} 46'$ and $18^{\circ} 40'$ lat. north and $4^{\circ} 50'$ and $8^{\circ} 9'$ long. east from Mexico City; borders on the north on the Gulf of Mexico, on the east on Campeche and Guatemala, on the south on Guatemala and Chiapas, and on the west on the State of Vera Cruz.

Mountains.—In the central southern part runs a low ridge parallel with the Macuspan river, called the Cordillera El Tortuguero.

Rivers.—The Grijalva (or Mescalapa), 549 kilometres; the Teapa, Tacotalpa, Usumacinta and Chiltepec.

Lakes.—Laguna de Santa Ana and Cupilquillo

Seaports.—Frontera, on the Gulf, and San Juan Bautista on the Grijalva river.

Products.—Cacao, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, corn, beans, rice, vanilla, hides and deer-skins, mahogany, cedar, guayacan, fustic, brazil wood, dye woods, medicinal plants and tropical fruits, petroleum, marble and rock salt.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	53,602,500 kilogr.,	valued at	\$1,121,040
Cacao.....	1,050,000	“ “	880,000
Cane Sugar.....	1,100,000	“ “	137,000
Vanilla.....	10,340	“ “	110,300
Black Beans.....	2,199,500	“ “	92,940
Rice	920,000	“ “	76,000
Coffee.....	176,500	“ “	59,000
Red Pepper.....	560,500	“ “	46,710
Tobacco.....	111,500	“ “	29,080
Sarsaparilla	49,170	“ “	17,280

The State is divided into twelve partidos (or counties), as follows: The Centre, with 24,081 inhabitants; Nacajuca, 9,613; Jalpa, 3,677; Comalcalco, 9,475; Cunduacan, 14,150; Huimanguillo, 8,520; Teapa, 6,158; Tacotalpa, 2,997; Jalapa, 5,893; Macuspana, 13,021; Jonuta, 3,735; Balancan, 3,427.

It contains 2 cities, 11 towns, 93 villages, 67 landed estates and 263 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$1,622,490; in the country, at \$2,968,785. Total, \$4,591,275.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 48 primary schools for boys, with 2,695 pupils; 17 primary schools for girls, with 525 pupils; the Institute Juarez, with 65 scholars, for secondary and higher instruction.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The constitution was proclaimed in 1857.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving \$3,000 per annum; a Secretary of the Interior receives \$1,800 per annum. Each partido has one *efe politico* (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of seven members.

The Judiciary consists of two magistrates, with an annual salary of \$1,800; one *fiscus* and one general assessor.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at San Juan Bautista, with two *estafetas* (postal routes) and sixteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Cunduacán, Frontera, San Juan Bautista, Trapiche, Teapa, Tacotalpa and Isla del Carmen.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Line (F. Alexandre & Sons) has steamers calling at Frontera.

The steamers of *Bulnes hermanos* run from San Juan Bautista to Frontera. Also a steamer line from San Juan Bautista to Paso de Cosahuyapa.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The Federal Government has a lighthouse at Frontera.

RAILROADS.

There are no railroads operated or projected in the State, except a tramway car service established in San Juan Bautista.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA,

The capital of the State, with 12,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Grijalva river, has a gubernatorial palace and many houses of modern construction.

Prominent Business Men.—Romano hermanos, *Bulnes hermanos*, M. Berre-teaga & Co., Burelo Mosquera & Co., Ruiz de la Peña y hermanos, Ramos Lanz hermanos, Graham & Vidal, Jamet & Sastre, Maldonado é hijo, Oliver hermanos, Policarpo Valenzuela, Gabriel Mijares, A. Barranco & Co., José Pulido y hermano, Juan Reina, Isidoro M. Diez and Ramon Boix.

Lawyers.—Limbano Correa, Manuel Sanchez Marmol, Fernando Duque de Estrada, Serapio Carillo, Marcelino Burelo, Quintin Saury, Santiago Cruces, Santiago Cruces Sastré, Pedro Salazar, Romulo Becerra y Fabre, Joaquin D. Casaus, M. Molina Solis, Pantaleon Gomez Gil, Bartolo Conde, Fernando Duret, Luis Presenda Sanchez, Francisco Capetillo, José M. Sandoval, Luis Montero, Mariano Pedrero and José A. Dominguez.

Physicians.—Manuel Mestre, Adolfo Castañares, Sebastian Zapata, J. Garcia, Alejandro del Rio, J. Cherizola, B. Sanchez, M. Garcia Pifia, P. Lopez de Mendoza, José M. Iris, Benito Cruces, Francisco Presenda and Antonio Soler.

Druggists.—Fernando Mendez, Estrada M. Ponz, L. Ponz, Salvador Ser-ralta and Rafael Montellano.

Notaries.—Tomas Sosa Ortiz, Candelario Vera, Gabriel Torralba, Faustino A. Torralva, Enrique Montero and Santiago Buselo.

Other places of more or less importance are: Teapa, Cunduacan, Huimanguillo, Cárdenas, Comalcalco, Frontera, Macuápana, Jalpa and Jonuta.

The Government lands are valued at \$1,316.17 per sitio de ganado mayor or 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per acre.

STATE OF TAMAULIPAS.

Population: 140,137.

Area: 78,280 square kilometres.

Situated between $22^{\circ} 4'$ and $27^{\circ} 38'$ lat. north and $1^{\circ} 59'$ long. east and $1^{\circ} 7'$ long. west from Mexico City; bounded on the north by the United States (Rio Grande), on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by Vera Cruz and on west and southwest by San Luis Potosi.

Mountains.—The Cordilleras del Chamal and Cucharas as part of the Sierra Madre, in the west, and the Sierra de los Martinez, in the east.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande (or Rio Bravo del Norte), 2,280 kilometres. The Tamesi uniting with the Panuco river at Tampico. The Panuco (as southern limit), the San Fernando, Rio de la Marina and the Rio Purificacion.

Lakes.—Laguna del Carpintero, Altamira, Morales and Madre.

Seaports.—Tampico, Sofo la Marina, Bagdad on the Gulf coast and Matamoras on the Rio Grande.

Products.—Hides, sugar, dye woods, building timber, ebony, corn, barley, silver, iron, copper, mercury, coal, petroleum, salt, earthenware, cotton, rice, potatoes, tampico fibre, cattle, horses, mules and sheep.

Though quite a large number of mines were worked at various periods in the Sierra de San Carlos, very little, if anything, is now being done in this important industry. Lately American companies have been formed to work some of the silver mines in the San Carlos mountains and the coal beds near the Rio Grande at Guerrero.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are as follows:

Corn.....	79,383,600 kilogr., valued at.....	\$1,677,120
Cane Sugar.....	2,400,000 “ “	300,000
Vanilla.....	23,900 “ “	239,000
Cotton.....	504,000 “ “	168,000
Black Beans.....	3,407,200 “ “	143,970
Sarsaparilla.....	270,800 “ “	94,140
Rice.....	1,125,000 “ “	94,000
Wheat.....	1,455,500 “ “	82,000
Red Pepper.....	868,500 “ “	72,480
Potatoes.....	421,400 “ “	25,200
Barley.....	475,700 “ “	13,400

The State is divided into five districts, as follows: Ciudad Victoria, with 34,155 inhabitants; Matamoras, 27,232 inhabitants; Tampico, 20,950; Tula (de Tamaulipas), 36,668; Mier, 21,132.

Within its limits are 4 cities, 27 towns, 19 villages, 107 landed estates and 322 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$2,685,960; in the country, at \$2,996,355.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 89 primary schools for boys, with 6,300 pupils; 21 primary schools for girls, with 3,200 pupils. There is also a Catholic seminary at Victoria, College San Juan, at Matamoros; boys and girls' high schools at Tampico and Matamoros, and business college at Matamoros.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of \$3,600 per annum; the Secretary of State receives \$2,400 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eleven members, and each district is presided over by a jefe politico.

The Judiciary is composed of one president, with \$2,400 salary per annum; two magistrates and one fiscus, at \$1,800 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Victoria, with one estafeta (postal route) and three agencies; one distributing office at Matamoros, with seven estafetas and one agency; one distributing office at Tampico, with five estafetas and three agencies; one distributing office at Tula, with two estafetas and four agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Bagdad, Barra de Tampico, Camargo, Caderejta Jimenez, Cerralvo, Guerrero, Jimenez, Jaumave, Matamoros, Mier, Nuevo-Morelos, Paso del Tasaño, Padilla, Reynosa, San Fernando de Presas, Tula de Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tantoyúquita, Villagran, Victoria, Camargo and Altamira.

The Mexican Cable Company has an office at Barra de Tampico and Tampico.

TELEPHONES

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges at Tampico, Matamoros and Victoria.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad branch from Tampico to San Luis Potosi is now under construction.

The International Construction Company's Railroad from Tampico to San Luis Potosi is projected.

The Mexican, Oriental, Inter-oceanic and International Railroad (Gould-De Gress), from Laredo, is projected, with the main line along the eastern part of the State. The same railroad company's branch from Matamoros southwest to the main line. The same railroad company's branch from Victoria south-

west to San Luis Potosi and east to the main line. The same railroad company's branch from Tampico northwest to the main line.

The Mexican National Construction Company's Railroad (Palmer-Sullivan), from Matamoros west to Camargo, Mier and Monterey.

Mier-Guerrero Railroad, chartered Aug. 24, 1881, without subsidy.

The Tamaulipas International Railroad from San Fernando to Victoria, and branch from Matamoros, via Santander to San Fernando, chartered May 23, 1881, has been incorporated with the International (Gould-De Gress) Railroad system and has commenced construction from Matamoros south.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Company (F. Alexandre & Sons) have steamers running from New Orleans and calling at Bagdad and Tampico.

The Gulf Coast steamers of Bulnes hermanos call at Tampico and Bagdad.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamers from Southampton call at Tampico.

The Imperial German Mail Steamship Company's steamers from Hamburg call at Tampico.

CIUDAD VICTORIA,

The capital of the State, with 6,000 inhabitants, has a gubernatorial palace and State offices.

Prominent Merchants.—Pablo Lavin; Casimiro Lavin, Viuda de Martinez, Francisco Cortina and José Zorilla.

Lawyers.—Juan Garza and Blas Gutierrez.

TAMPICO,

With 5,500 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Panuco river, has considerable trade with the United States and Europe, as well as with San Luis Potosi. It has a theatre, casino, two hospitals, telegraph and telephone offices and repair shops of the Mexican Central Railroad Company.

Newspaper.—El Semanario, weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Juan J. Vifia, Federico Shutz, Viuda de Camacho & Co., Maza, Trapaga & Co., Viuda de Borde & Co., De la Lastra & Co., Fusco hermanos, Caloca y Castafios, Ugarte hermanos, Simon Torres and Juan Castillo.

Lawyers.—J. Nicolas Arce and Modesto Ortiz.

Physicians.—Platon Ostos and Emilio Robert.

Druggist.—J. de la Garza.

Dentist.—Mauricio Braverman.

MATAMOROS,

On the right bank of the Rio Grande (opposite Brownsville, Texas), with 12,000 inhabitants, has a custom house for ocean and inland importation. The

State Government has a gubernatorial palace, until last year occupied by the Governor and State officers, a cathedral and several other churches, two theatres, chamber of commerce, casino, commercial college, telegraph and telephone offices, and tramway service.

Newspapers.—La Lampara, semi-weekly; El Progreso, tri-weekly; La Revista del Norte, tri-weekly.

Prominent Merchants.—Santiago Belden, Francisco Armendaiz, Armendaiz, Maiz y hermano, Adolfo Mark y hermano, José de la Mora, Cross & Co., J. P. Bosch, Francisco Garcia, F. Iturria and Gaspar A. Lynch.

Lawyers.—Diego Castillo Montero, Manuel Mendiola, Justo Treviño, Leon Aragon and Trinidad Gonzalez Doria.

Physicians.—Ignacio Martinez, Carlos McManus, Manuel Gallardo, Rafael Caraza, Miguel Cicero and José Ortega.

Government lands are valued at \$851.12 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19 cents per acre.

STATE OF TLAXCALA.

Population: 138,988.

Area: 4,200 square kilometres.

Situated between 19° 6' and 19° 42' lat. north and 0° 29' and 1° 26' long. east from Mexico City; bounded on the northeast, east and south by Puebla, on the west by Mexico and on the northwest by Hidalgo.

Mountains.—The State is situated at the foot of the Sierra Malinche, or Matlacueyatl, 14,704 feet above sea level, in the southern part, and the chain of mountains called Rancheria de Tlaxco and Alzayanca, forming the border line from northwest to southeast.

Rivers.—The Atoyac river, rising in the San Martin mountains, and the Zahuapam river rising in the Cerro de Tlaxco.

Lakes.—The Laguna de Acuitlapico, in the southern central part, the Rosario, in the west, and the Tonecuila, in the east.

Products.—Silver, lead, copper, chalcedony, coal, barley, wheat, beans, corn, flax, pita fibre and pulque.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn	75,810,000 kilogr.,	valued at	\$1,602,000
Barley	66,480,000	“ “	1,100,000
Wheat	22,265,600	“ “	940,800
Black Beans	3,159,500	“ “	133,500
Garden Beans	5,842,900	“ “	126,950
Spanish Peas	2,762,200	“ “	98,650
Chick Peas	1,775,000	“ “	75,000
Potatoes	1,800,000	“ “	75,000
Red Pepper	801,000	“ “	66,750
Lentils	498,600	“ “	17,730

COTTON FACTORIES.

San Manuel, belonging to Luis Garcia Ternel, produces 2,000 pieces cloth per month; El Valor, belonging to C. Marron Velasco, produces 2,000 pieces cloth per month.

The State is divided into five districts, as follows: Hidalgo, with 44,187 inhabitants; Zaragoza, 28,225; Juarez, 35,284; Morelos, 14,825; Ocampo, 16,467.

It contains 1 city, 4 towns, 109 villages, 136 landed estates and 143 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$585,964; in the country, at \$5,621,896. Total, \$6,207,860.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 176 primary schools for boys, with 8,100 pupils; 18 primary schools for girls, with 1,550 pupils, and a State institute, with 40 students, for higher education.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1857, its constitution promulgated September 30, 1857, amended April 29, 1868, and again amended August, 1881.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$3,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$1,800 salary per annum.

Each district has a jefe politico (county supervisor), receiving \$600 salary per annum, with the exception of those at Tlaxcala (Hidalgo) and Huamantla (Juarez), who receive \$720 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of ten members, receiving a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of one president and three magistrates, salary \$2,000; one procurador general, salary \$1,200; one attorney of the poor, salary \$600 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Tlaxcala, with six agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Apizaco, Huamantla and Tlaxcala.

The old Vera Cruz Telegraph Company has offices at Tlaxcala and Huamantla.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad passes through the southeastern part of the State.

Santa Ana Chautenpam-San Martin Texmelucan Railroad, *via* San Pablo Apetatitla and Tlaxcala, chartered September 15, 1882, is projected.

TLAXCALA,

The capital of the State, with 44,187 inhabitants, near the Zahuapan river, has the State offices, preparatory institute, cathedral and several fine private residences.

HUAMANTLA (De Juarez),

With 35,284 inhabitants, is a station on the Mexican Railroad.

ZACATELCO (De Zaragoza)

With 28,225 inhabitants.

TLAXCO (De Morelos),

With 14,825 inhabitants.

CALPULALPAM (De Ocampo),

With 16,467 inhabitants.

Prominent Merchants in the State.—Trinidad Rojas, Manuel Hernandez, Miguel Gomez, Lorenzo Viñas, Juan Vazquez, Felix Diaz Conti, Albino Rodriguez, Cirilo Sanchez, Dimas Lopez, Trinidad Calderon, Nicolas Hernandez, Miguel Carranza, J. Lastre, Secundino Aguilar, Bernardo Caso, Pomposo Picazo, Ignacio Picazo, Rafael Picazo, Agustin Garcia Corona, Agustin Rivera, Mariano Calderon, Miguel Leon, Manuel Rivera, Pedro Carrasco, Ignacio Escudero, Jesus Jimenez, Nicolas Charpenel, Jesus Nájera, Ignacio Ceron, José Maria de Jesus Marquez, Nicolas Mellado and Juan Heredia.

Physicians.—Mariano Guerra Manzanares, Miguel Barrientos, Francisco Crespo, Luis Gastelu, Martin Ramirez and Ignacio Maria Montaño.

Druggists.—Jesus Escudero, Joaquin Crespo, Francisco Atamoros, Gregorio Cervantes, Agustin Ramirez, José Maria Crespo, Andres Gomez and Antonio Najera.

Lawyers.—Francisco Zempoalteca, Francisco de P. Marin, Manuel Loaiza, Manuel Grajales, Antonio M. Viscaino, Rafael Casco, Juan Payan Leon, Ignacio Marquez, Manuel Mateos and José Maria Perez.

Government lands are valued at \$2,633.41 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 58½ cents per acre.

STATE OF VERA CRUZ.

Population: 542,918.

Area: 67,920 square kilometres.

Situated between $16^{\circ} 46'$ and $22^{\circ} 15'$ lat. north and $0^{\circ} 28'$ and $5^{\circ} 18'$ long. east of Mexico City; borders in the north on Tamaulipas, in the east on the Gulf of Mexico and Tabasco, in the south on Chiapas and Oaxaca, in the west on Puebla, Hidalgo and San Luis Potosi.

Mountains.—The State is very mountainous, except a narrow strip along the coast. These elevations are known as the Sierra de Zongolica, Ozuluama, Chiconquiaco, Jalacingo, Huatusco and Tuxtlas; the highest points being the Citlaltepétl, or Pic of Orizaba, an active volcano, 5,295 metres above sea level; Volcano de Tuxtla, 1,500 metres, and Cofre de Perote, 4,089 metres.

Rivers.—The Panuco river, forming the northern boundary between Tamaulipas (499 kilometres long), the Tuxpan, Tecolutla, Nautla, Jamapa, Blanco, Papaloapan (361 kilometres), San Juan, Coatzacoalco (361 kilometres), Uspanapa and Tonalá, all emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Lakes.—Laguna de Tamiahuac, Pueblo Viejo, Mandiuga, Catemaco, Camaronera, Alvarado and Santecomapam.

Seaports.—Tuxpan, Tecolutla, Nautla, Vera Cruz, the principal seaport of the Mexican Republic; Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Santecomapam and Coatzacoalco.

Products.—Coffee, tobacco, cotton, vanilla, honey, rhubarb, quina, dried fish, india rubber, cedar, mahogany, ebony, rose and tulip wood, hides, gold, silver, coal and petroleum.

Mining has been carried on only in two districts. The mining districts and their minerals are: Jalapa, lead, gold, copper, iron and coal; Tulancingo, gold and silver; Orizaba, lithographer's stone, sulphur, mercury, gold and Puebla onyx. In Tonalixco (Sierra de Zongolica) diamonds have been found.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn.....	286,817,200	kilogr., valued at.....	\$8,079,360
Cotton	10,560,000	“ “	3,520,000
Cane Sugar.....	12,500,000	“ “	1,550,000
Coffee	5,880,000	“ “	1,470,000
Tobacco.....	3,391,100	“ “	884,370
Black Beans	11,950,000	“ “	504,930
Vanilla	28,900	“ “	346,400
Red Pepper.....	2,725,800	“ “	227,150

Barley..	7,029,000	kilogr., valued at.....	\$148,500
Rice.....	860,000	“ “	72,000
Wheat.....	781,000	“ “	44,000
Sesam Seed.....	520,000	“ “	38,000
Sarsaparilla.....	87,400	“ “	31,400
Chick Peas.....	280,000	“ “	12,000
Spanish Peas.....	319,900	“ “	11,425
Potatoes.....	138,900	“ “	8,030
Garden Beans.....	227,900	“ “	6,600
Anise.....	32,000	“ “	3,000

COTTON FACTORIES.

Their monthly product is as follows :

El Molino, Bernardo Sayago, proprietor, 5,000 kilogrammes thread ; Lucas Martin, Carlos Garcia Ternel, proprietor, 1,350 kilogrammes thread, 2,600 pieces cloth, and 180 pieces prints ; Probidad y Victoria, Emilio Manuel & Co., proprietors, 2,800 pieces cloth ; Industria Jalapeña, Agustin Cerdan, proprietor, 850 pieces of cloth, and 100 kilogrammes wick ; Cocolapan, Escandon, hermo, proprietor, 2,400 kilogrammes thread and 1,600 pieces cloth.

The State is divided into eighteen cantons (counties), as follows : Acayucan, with 19,696 inhabitants ; Coatepec, 31,228 ; Cordoba, 38,267 ; Cosamaloapam, 17,587 ; Chicontepec, 40,455 ; Huatusco, 17,926 ; Jalacingo, 36,572 ; Jalapa, 55,029 ; Minatitlan, 15,467 ; Misantla, 9,030 ; Orizaba, 48,521 ; Ozuluama, 27,279 ; Papantla, 27,834 ; Tantoyuca, 32,530 ; Tuxpan, 28,765 ; Tuxtlas, 26,075 ; Vera Cruz, 51,930 ; Zongolica, 18,727.

It contains 5 cities, 12 towns, 734 villages, 237 landed estates and 973 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$14,665,884 ; in the country, at \$8,268,790. Total, \$22,934,674.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 580 primary schools for boys, with 20,021 pupils ; 146 primary schools for girls, with 5,937 pupils ; and for higher education, the Instituto Vera Cruzano, with 102 students ; college for girls, with 87 students ; State college at Orizaba, with 53 students ; girls' high school at Orizaba, with 60 students ; preparatory college at Cordoba, 171 students ; girls' college at Cordoba, with 186 students ; preparatory college at Jalapa, 130 students ; preparatory college at Tlacotalpam, with 40 students ; College of Tantoyuca, with 44 students ; four private colleges, with 143 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824, its constitution proclaimed Nov. 18, 1857, and amended Feb. 13, 1871, and Oct. 10, 1873.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$6,000 per annum. Secretary of State, \$2,800 per annum. Chiefs of the Department

of the Interior, Treasury, War, Municipalities, Public Instruction and Works, each with a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of eleven members. Each canton is presided over by a jefe politico.

The Judiciary consists of one president and one fiscus, with \$3,600 salary per annum; five magistrates, salary \$3,000 per annum; attorney of the poor, salary \$1,200 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Cordoba, with four agencies; at Jalapa, with six estafetas and fifteen agencies; at Orizaba, with two estafetas and three agencies; at Tuxpan, three estafetas and seven agencies; at Vera Cruz, with ten estafetas and twenty-five agencies. (Tuxpan and Vera Cruz are post offices for foreign exchange).

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Barra de Tuxpan, Camaron, Cordoba, Huatusco, Orizaba, Ozuluama, Tuxpan, Tamiahuac, Tantima and Vera Cruz.

The Old Mexico-Vera Cruz Telegraph Company has offices at Orizaba, Cordoba, Vera Cruz, Perote and Jalapa.

The Tuxpan-Teziutlan Telegraph Company has offices at Jalacingo, Tlapacoyan, Papantla and Tuxpan. The same company has another line with offices at Vera Cruz, Medellin, Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Cosamaloapam, S. Nicolas, S. Andres Tuxtla, Acayucan and Minatitlan.

The Mexican Cable Company from Galveston, *via* Tampico, to Vera Cruz and Minatitlan.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has exchanges in Cordoba, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Tuxpan and Minatitlan.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Railroad Company, chartered Aug. 31, 1857, connects Vera Cruz with Mexico City, by the way of Cordoba, Orizaba, Esperanza, Apizaco, Ometusco and Otumba.

At Apizaco, a branch, is running to Puebla; from Tejeria (station on the Mexican Railroad) a branch runs to Jalapa.

From Esperanza station runs a branch to Tehuacan, State of Puebla, chartered Aug. 14, 1877.

A railroad from Vera Cruz to Medellin, chartered May 4, 1875, with a subsidy of \$5,000 per kilometre, is in operation.

A railroad from Vera Cruz to Alvarado, with branch to Anton Lizardo, chartered March 26, 1878, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is now in operation.

A railroad from Anton Lizardo to Huatulco and Puerto Angel, on the Pacific coast, chartered Aug. 25, 1880, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Jalapa to San Andres Chalchicomula, State of Puebla, chartered Sept. 6, 1880, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is in construction.

The Oriental, International and Interoceanic Railroad Company, chartered Sept. 8, 1880, with a subsidy of \$9,500 per kilom., to run from Laredo through Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala to Mexico City, with branches from Matamoros southwest, San Luis Potosi northeast, Tampico northwest, and also a branch from Tuxpan west to connect with the main line.

A railroad from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, chartered Jan. 10, 1881, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, is in construction.

The Mexico Southern Railroad, chartered May 1, 1881, without a subsidy, has been merged into the Oriental, International, Interoceanic Railroad, receiving the same subsidy, and is proposed to run from Mexico City, *via* Puebla, Tehuacan, Oaxaca, to and along the Pacific coast to the border of Guatemala, having branches from Vera Cruz, *via* Anton Lizardo, to the main line; also from Puebla to Atlixco.

The Tehuantepec Railroad, chartered to Edward Learned, June 2, 1879, with a subsidy of \$7,500 per kilometre, to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific ocean, is now being constructed by the Federal Government after its forfeiture by the original company.

The Tehuantepec Ship Railway, chartered to Jas. B. Eades, May 28, 1881, without a subsidy, to connect the navigable waters of the Coatzacoalco river with the Pacific ocean, is now under construction.

The Hidalgo Railroad, chartered Sept. 7, 1878, with a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, to connect Tuxpan with the Mexican Railroad, is under construction and twenty-two kilometres finished.

A railroad from Nautla to San Marcos, chartered June 25, 1881, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, to run from Nautla to San Marcos.

A railroad from Camaron, a station on the Mexican Railroad to Huatusco, chartered Sept. 30, 1882, with a subsidy of \$5,500 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Perote to the Morelos Railroad, chartered June 27, 1881, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Minatitlan to San Juan Bautista (Tabasco), chartered Aug. 3, 1881, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, is projected.

A railroad from Mexico to Tantojon, chartered Aug. 26, 1881, without a subsidy, is projected.

The Santecomapam-San Andres Texmelucan Railroad, to connect Santecomapam; on the Gulf of Mexico, with San Andres Texmelucan, in Puebla, chartered Dec. 14, 1882, is projected.

There is a tramway service established in Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Orizaba, Cordoba, Tuxpan, and between Cordoba and Amatlan de los Reyes.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Habana and Mexican Steamship Line (F. Alexandre & Sons) have steamers running from New Orleans to Tuxpan and Vera Cruz, and also from New York and gulf ports to Vera Cruz.

The Morgan Steamship Company have steamers direct from Morgan City and Galveston to Vera Cruz.

The steamers of Bulnes hermanos, along the Gulf coast, call at Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Alvarado and Minatitlan.

Steamer Line from Vera Cruz to Minatitlan.

The Harris (West Indian) Steamship Line, running from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.

The Imperial German Mail Steamship Company, running from Hamburg to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The Royal Mail Steamship Line, from Southampton to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The French-Transatlantic Steamship Company, running between San Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

The French Steamship Line, from Marseilles to Vera Cruz.

The Spanish (Antonio Lopez) Steamship Line, running between Cadiz and Vera Cruz.

The Spanish (Marquis del Campo) Steamship Line, from Santander to Vera Cruz.

The Italian Steamship Line, from Genoa to Vera Cruz.

There are river steamers up to the navigable waters of the Panuco, Tuxpan and Coatzacoalcos rivers.

ORIZABA,

The capital of the State, with 20,696 inhabitants, is quite a manufacturing town. Besides the State Government buildings there are several churches, Hotel de Deligencias, Hotel Juarez and the extensive repair shops of the Mexican Railroad Company.

Newspaper.—El Reprodutor, weekly.

Lawyers.—Agapito M. y Muñoz, Manuel D. Pérez, Eduardo L. Guevara, J. M. de los Rios, José Domingo Zamora, Ramon Albarran, José de S. Rendon, Juan N. Mendizabal and José H. Carrasco.

Physicians.—Francisco de P. Carrillo, Macario Ahumada, Timoteo Elguera, Luis G. Meza, Juan de la Torre, Ismael Talavera, Juan Kremesey and Gregorio Mendizabal.

Druggists.—Manuel Valdez, Leopoldo Rincon, José Ariza, José de S. Bustamante, Francisco Arnaud, Miguel Mendizabal, Luciano Vignon, Basilio Bulnes and Samuel Trujillo.

VERA CRUZ,

The principal seaport of the Mexican Republic, with 16,720 inhabitants, is defended by the celebrated fort of San Juan de Uloa. The Federal custom

house receipts average about \$750,000 per month. The State has a palace for the Governor here, also a cathedral, branch of the Banco Nacional Mexicano, several churches, a theatre, casino, several hotels (Hotel de Deligencia, Hotel Veracruzano, etc.), foundry, cigar factories, gas works, telegraph, telephone, and electric lighting in some streets, and tramway service.

Newspapers.—Opinion del Pueblo, weekly; El Ferro Carril, daily.

Prominent Merchants.—M. C. de Markoe & Co.; R. C. Ritter & Co.; Cos, Castillo & Co.; Landero Pasquel & Co.; Bonne, Struck & Co.; D'Oleire & Co., sucesores; Düring & Co.; Agustin Gutheil; Ed. Rangel, Jr.; Jauffred Ollivier & Co.; C. A. Martinez & Co.; Torre, Fisher & Co.; Jorge Banelto; Javier Muñoz; J. Galeana & Co.; M. Guillaron & Co., sucesores; Wittenez, Vila & Co.; Francisco de Prida & Co.; Lascurain hermanos, and P. de Mendez & Co.

Tobacco Merchants.—E. Goyereche & Co.

Lawyers.—José M. Manero Embides, José M. Lopez Escalera, José Miguel Caraza, Bernardo Calero, Luis B. Santealla, Agustin Moreno, Leandro M. Alcolea, Manuel G. Mendez, M. Felipe Ledon and Tomas Calero.

Physicians.—Juan F. del Rio, Miguel Heras, Ignacio Alvarado, José Sanfelin, Zacarias Molina, Manuel Cabrera, Alfredo Velasco, Ernesto Hegewisch and Narciso del Rio.

Druggists.—Belen J. Valdez, Rafael Rosell, Manuel Corrillo, Antonio Varela, Carlos Mariscal, Antonio P. Redondo, Mucio Ramos, José C. Corrillo, Adolfo Follenweider, G. Müller sucesores, and Luis H. Y. Hoyos.

CORDOBA,

A station on the Mexican Railway, with 11,600 inhabitants, founded in 1618, is celebrated for its excellent coffee, as is the Indian village of Amatlan de los Reyes (5,620 inhabitants), with which the city is being connected by a tramway road. The city has several old churches, two hospitals, literary institute, telegraph and telephone offices, and a branch of the Hypothec Bank of Mexico.

Hotels.—De Deligencia and Bella Union.

Prominent Merchants.—Cirilo Mingo, Francisco Abascal, Juan Tornel, Hugo Fink, I. Lacour & Co. and Luis Carbajal.

Lawyers.—Juan B. Sariol, Platon Torres, F. M. de la Llave, José M. Mena and Manuel Gomez.

Physicians.—A. A. Russell, Dr. Merker, C. Peña, R. Rodriguez Rivera and F. T. Elguera.

TUXPAN,

Near the mouth of the Tuxpan river, with about 7,000 inhabitants, carries on an extensive trade in honey, deer-skins, chicle (chewing) gum, india rubber, cedar wood, fustic and sarsaparilla. The Boston and Mexican Oil Company, as well as the Vera Cruz Oil Company, have commenced borings for petroleum in various places near Tuxpan. The city has a custom house, municipal hall, parish church, prison and hospital, and tramway service.

JALAPA,

With 13,987 inhabitants, is considered one of the prettiest cities in the State, and is celebrated as the birth place of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana and Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Presidents of the Mexican Republic. The convent of San Francisco was commenced by Hernan Cortes and finished in 1556. Jalapa has a municipal hall, a palace formerly occupied by the State Government, cathedral, casino, and many fine residences and villas.

Hotels.—Hotel Pino and Hotel Nacional.

Lawyers.—José M. Saenz Herosa, José J. Carrillo, Ignacio Suarez, Peredo, Joaquin G. Aguilar and Pedro de V. Olmos.

Physicians.—Manuel Camargo, Francisco R. Cambas and José Maria Sanchez.

Druggists.—Ildefonso Trigos, Manuel Quiroz, Manuel Mora and José M. Pozos.

MINATITLAN,

With 2,687 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Coatzacoalcos river, is one of the largest shipping places for mahogany, cedar and fustic.

Merchants.—Ricardo Lecht, José Antonio Ortiz and Nicolas Lopez.

Physician.—José Joaquin Perez.

Druggists.—Carlos M. Carrillo and Ignacio Cevallos.

ACAYUCAN,

With 4,907 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Juan Gonzalez Bárcena, Feliciano Cabrera and Manuel C. Pereira.

Lawyer.—Angel C. Fuentes.

Tobacco Producers.—Placido Lavie and Francisco Salmones.

PÁNUCO,

With about 4,000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Pánuco river, is one of the oldest settled places in the Mexican Republic.

Merchants.—Norberto Gonzalez, Pedro Etienne, Cristobal Juarez, Adolfo Guzman, Hermenegildo Robles, Matias Guzman, Eulalia Trasierra, Ignacio Sales and Nestor Peralta.

Physicians.—Dr. Willis and Enrique Fremont.

Government lands are valued at \$2,193.75 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 49 cents per acre.

STATE OF YUCATAN.

Population : 302,315.

Area : 76,560 square kilometres.

Situated between 17° 28' and 21° 41' lat. north and 8° 37' and 12° 21' long. east of Mexico City; borders in the north on the Gulf of Mexico, in the east on the Sea of the Antilles, in the south on Belize and Guatemala, in the west on the State of Campeche.

Mountains.—The Sierra de Yucatan traverses the southern and eastern part of the State, and a range of low hills the northwestern part.

Rivers.—The Rio Hondo, forming the southern boundary between Belize, the Manatin and other small streams emptying into the sea of the Antilles.

Lakes.—Laguna de Bacalar and Aguadulce in the south, and Laguna Jatanopolch, Noja, Chichankakahna and Ocon in the central part.

Bays.—In the south the Bahia de Espiritu Santo and Chetumal, in the east the Bahia de Shamrock, Ascension and Santa Maria.

Seaports.—Progreso is the only port on the Gulf coast.

Products.—Henequen fibre is the principal product of the State, besides cotton, añil, vanilla, tobacco, castor beans, honey, salt, corn, starch, sugar cane, medicinal plants, dye woods, ochre, brown coal, plaster of paris and deer-skins.

Lighthouses.—The Federal Government supports the lighthouses at Sisal, Celestum and Progreso.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are as follows :

Corn.....	164,952,800 kilogr.,	valued at	\$4,646,560
Henequen Fibre.....	25,000,000	“ “	2,125,000
Cane Sugar.....	3,200,000	“ “	400,000
Black Beans..	6,732,200	“ “	284,460
Tobacco.....	880,200	“ “	229,500
Red Pepper.....	1,656,600	“ “	138,050
Rice	1,300,000	“ “	98,000

COTTON FACTORY.

La Constancia, belonging to J. A. Urcelay, produces 1,300 pieces of unbleached cotton cloth per month.

The State is divided into fifteen partidos (or counties), as follows: Merida, with 49,649 inhabitants; Hunucmá, 21,106; Acanceh, 23,056; Tixkokob, 17,859; Motul, 22,802; Temax, 18,037; Izamal, 25,586; Sotuta, 11,410; Valladolid, 19,361; Espita, 11,466; Tizimin, 12,955; Tekax, 15,402; Peto, 8,206; Ticul, 26,994; Maxcanu, 18,426.

Within its limits are 5 cities, 11 towns, 151 villages, 1,145 landed estates and 363 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$1,658,795; in the country, at \$1,978,988.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 163 primary schools for boys, with 8,659 pupils; 39 primary schools for girls, with 2,643 pupils; the literary institute at Merida, with special colleges of jurisprudence and medicine, 138 students; the literary institute for girls, 153 students; the institute at Valladolid, 60 students; conservatory, 21 students; Catholic college at Merida, 90 students; conservatory of music and declamation, 67 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in 1824.

The Governor is elected for four years and receives a salary of \$3,000 per annum. There is one Secretary of State and two Counselors of State, with their substitutes.

Each partido has a jefe politico (county supervisor).

The Legislature is composed of twelve members, receiving each \$1,200 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of one president, three magistrates and one fiscus, each of the magistrates receiving a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Merida, with six estafetas (postal routes) and thirteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Acanceh, Yzamal, Motul, Merida, Maxcanu, Progreso, Tiskokob, Ticul, Tekax and Mama.

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Merida.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The New York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Company's (F. Alexandre & Sons) steamers call at Progreso.

The steamship line of Bulnes hermanos has steamers calling at Progreso on their route to the Gulf ports.

RAILROADS.

The Merida and Peto Railroad, passing by Ticul and Tekax, chartered March 28, 1878, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Merida, Kalkini and Celestum Railroad, chartered Sept. 14, 1880, with a subsidy of \$6,000 per kilometre, is under construction.

The Merida and Valladolid Railroad, chartered Dec. 15, 1880, with a subsidy of \$6,000, is under construction.

The Progreso and Merida Railroad, chartered April 2, 1874, with a subsidy of about \$22,000, is in full operation.

The Valladolid and San Celso Railroad, chartered Dec. 14, 1882, to run from Valladolid to a maritime point, San Celso, on the sea of the Antilles, is projected.

MERIDA,

The capital of the State, with 56,000 inhabitants, has a gubernatorial palace, the before mentioned educational establishments, a general hospital, almshouse, foundlings home, public library and reading rooms, tramway railroad and many fine private residences.

Newspapers.—La Revista de Merida, daily; El Eco del Comercio, semi-weekly.

Prominent Merchants—Milan y hermanos, Viuda de Regil é hijo, Venancio Cervera & Co., Camp & Co., Craseman & Co., Ravensburg & Co., Ricardo Gutierrez & Co., Luis Gutierrez Fuente y hermanos, Vales & Capetillo, Rodriguez Atoche & Co., Alvarez & Co., Haró & Co., Celestino Ruiz del Hoyo, Pinelo é hijo, Pedro Cicero, Derio Calera, Rotger & Co., Manuel Dondé Camara, Manuel Zapata, Eusebio Escalante é hijo, Carrillo Cámara, Ramon Aznar, José M. Ponce & Co., Alfredo Peon, Hoffman & Dominguez, Benito Aznar, Perez & Co., Pedro Leal, Ibarra & Co., Palma y hermanos and Jacinto Lizarraga & Co.

Lawyers.—Pastor Esquivel, Olegario Molina, Higinio Castellanos, Juan Molina Solis, Julian Carrillo, Manuel Meneses, Sebastian Rubio, Fabian Carrillo, Juan Antonio Esquivel, Perfecto Solis, J. D. Rivero y Figueroa, Ramon Aldana, Ricardo Rib, Lorenzo Ancona, Manuel S. Villamor, Prudencio Hijuelos, Januario Manzanilla and Demetrio Molina.

Physicians.—Agustin O'Horan, Manuel Arias, José D. Patron, Marcial Cervera, Rafael Villamil, Joaquin Rendon, José M. Palomequi, Ricardo Sauri, José M. Tappan, Esteban C. Vargas, Juan Pio Aguilar, Juan Nicoli and Juan Pio Manzano.

PROGRESO,

The principal port of the State, with 3,200 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Alejandro Barrera, Ignacio Sabido, Antonio Alonzo, Alberto Morales, Braulio Canton and George Llanos.

The other towns are: Izamal, with 14,428 inhabitants; Valladolid, 14,108; Motul, 12,665; Ticul, 16,484; Tecax, 9,637.

Government lands are valued at \$877.80 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 19½ cents per acre.

STATE OF ZACATECAS.

Population : 422,506.

Area : 59,550 square kilometres.

Situated between $21^{\circ} 15'$ and $24^{\circ} 55'$ lat. north and $2^{\circ} 14'$ and $5^{\circ} 25'$ long. west of Mexico City; is bounded on the north by Coahuila, on the east by San Luis Potosi, on the south by Aguascalientes and Jalisco, and on the west by Jalisco and Durango.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre traverses part of the State under the names of the Sierras de Novillos, San Juan, Hermoso, Palomas, Nochistlan and Pinos.

Rivers.—The State is sparsely watered by small mountain streams, among which the Juchipila and Tlaltenango rivers are the principal ones.

Lakes.—To the north of the capital city are several small lagunes, where, in a primitive fashion, salt and soda are obtained. In the northern part the waters during the rainy season are accumulated into natural basins called tanks, as the Tanque de Palmillas, S. Eusebio and others.

Products.—Native silver and its combinations, gold, tin, salt, salitre, mercury, iron, lead, copper, corn, wheat, barley, beans, sugar cane, flour, potatoes, and all kinds of fruits of the temperate zone, cattle and sheep are raised in considerable quantities.

The mining industry is the principal one of the State, and is divided into the mineral districts of Zacatecas, silver, iron; Veta Grande, silver; Pánuco, silver; Fresnillo, silver; Sombrerete, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc; Chalchihuites, silver, lead; Nieves, silver; San Miguel del Mezquital, silver; Mazapil, silver, copper, lead; Pinos, silver; Noria de Angeles, silver, lead; Mesquital del Oro, gold.

The annual products of the mines are \$5,791,812, employing 19,850 men.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The annual amount and value of the crops are:

Corn.....	234,941,800	kilogr.,	valued at.....	\$5,063,560
Wheat.....	21,300,000	“	“	1,200,000
Black Beans..	9,788,300	“	“	413,590
Red Pepper ..	2,481,700	“	“	206,810
Barley.....	6,943,800	“	“	122,250
Rice.....	950,000	“	“	78,000
Potatoes	588,000	“	“	35,300
Chick Peas.....	642,800	“	“	26,400
Spanish Peas.	509,600	“	“	25,480
Garden Beans.....	377,400	“	“	10,930
Anise	95,000	“	“	8,000

COTTON FACTORY.

Zacatecana, belonging to J. M. Garcia Elias, produces 500 pieces of cloth per month.

The State is divided into twelve partidos (counties), as follows: Zacatecas, with 65,805 inhabitants; Fresnillo, 50,963; Sombrerete, 40,228; Ciudad Garcia, 50,651; Nieves, 29,716; Mazapil, 13,234; De Pinos, 40,975; Ojocaliente, 11,740; Villa Nueva, 40,968; Juchipila, 23,283; Nochistlan, 22,500; Sanchez Roman, 32,443.

Within its limits are 4 cities, 9 towns, 63 villages, 121 landed estates and 1,086 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the cities at \$5,986,800; in the country, at \$10,265,600. Total, \$16,252,400.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State supports 311 primary schools for boys, with 13,738 pupils; 178 primary schools for girls, with 6,653 pupils; the literary institute Garcia, with 150 students; girls' normal school, with 32 students; boys' normal school, with 20 students; Catholic seminary, with 100 students; college at Sombrerete, with 170 students.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Was organized in October, 1823, and its constitution proclaimed in 1825.

The Governor is elected for four years, receiving a salary of \$4,000 per annum; the Secretary of State receiving \$2,000 per annum.

The Legislature is composed of twelve members, receiving each \$2,000 per annum.

The Judiciary is composed of four magistrates, one supernumerary, one fiscus and one attorney of the prisoners, each with a salary of \$2,400.

Each partido is presided over by a jefe politico (county supervisor).

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at Zacatecas, with twelve estafetas (postal routes) and nineteen agencies.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal Government has telegraph offices at Hacienda del Carro, Chalchihuites, Ojocaliente, Santiago de Pinos, Zacatecas and Ahualulco.

The State Telegraph has offices at Zacatecas, Guadalupe, Ojocaliente, Noria de Angeles, Pinos, Mezquitic, San Luis Potosi, Veta Grande, Fresnillo, Sain Alto, Sombrerete, Chalchihuites, Rio Grande, Nieves, Jerez, Villa Nueva, Colotlan (in Jalisco), Tlaltenango, Teul, San Cristobal and Guadalajara (in Jalisco).

TELEPHONES.

The Mexican Telephone Company has an exchange at Zacatecas.

RAILROADS.

The Mexican Central Railroad, running from Chihuahua and passing with its main line through the State, will connect Durango with Aguascalientes.

The International Construction Company, proposed from Eagle Pass, will pass through Zacatecas, connecting it with Mexico City.

The Mexican National Construction Company (Palmer-Sullivan Railroad) will connect Zacatecas with San Luis Potosi. A branch of the same railroad will run from Zacatecas to Aguascalientes.

A branch of the International Construction Company's road, running from San Blas northeast, will connect in Zacatecas with the main line of that road.

A tramway road connects the capital with Guadalupe.

ZACATECAS,

The capital of the State, with 64,000 inhabitants, has been the centre for all mining operations in the State. Besides the gubernatorial palace, there is a mint, cathedral and several churches.

Hotels.—De Diligencias, Del Comercio, Zacatecano, Gregoire and others.

Prominent Merchants.—Storage Warehouse: Oscar Lorenzen, Kimball, Alverdi, Pio Arenas, Julian Ibarguen, Ramon C. Ortiz and Antonio Gomez Gonzalez. Dress Goods: José M. Escobedo Nava, Salvador Tellery, Daniel Escobedo, Jesus Vasquez, Manuel Viadera & Co., Eutimio hermanos, Apéstegui, Juan Olivier, Fabricas de Francia, Ciudad de Londres, Puerto de Liverpool, Apolonio Serrano, Jesus Romero, Pedro Dartyer and A. Subiria. Fancy Goods: Viuda de Reyna, Gabriel Seguro, Manuel Cano, Feliciano Gomez Gonzalez, Ignacio Montes de Oca, Juan Ferran, Cayetano Escobedo, Meade Bros., Villanueva and Fermin Diaz. Hardware and Cutlery: Carlos Stork, Angel Ramos, Gustavo Shoder, La Palma, Camilo Larras, El Ferrocarril and José Flores. Commission Merchants: Tomas Martinez, Cruz Diaz de Leon, Luis Veyra, Pascual L. Velarde, José M. T. Escalante and José Solorzano. Jewelry: Desiderio Lebre and Guillermo Brunert.

Physicians.—Julio Prevost, Felix Ponce, Rosalio Torres, Luis G. Gonzalez, José Torres, Luis Mora, A. Padilla, I. Lares, Dr. Bonilla, Ignacio Hierro, Pedro Chavez, Aparicio, Dr. Pani, Francisco A. Solis, Dr. Huever, Dr. Sierra and Leon A. Aviles.

Druggists.—De la Parroquia, Del Comercio, De la Caja, Del Leon, Del Patrocinio, De Tacuba, De Villareal and De Leal.

Lawyers.—Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena, Alejandro del Hoyo, Urbano Medina, José M. Echeverria, José M. Davila and Cayetano Arteaga.

The principal mining towns are: Fresnillo, 28,600 inhabitants; Sombrerete, 18,062; Mazapil, 5,859; Pinos, 23,720; Nieves, 10,969; Veta Grande, 6,640.

Government lands are valued at \$1,755.61 per sitio de ganado mayor, or 39½ cents per acre.

TERRITORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Population: 30,208.

Area: 159,400 square kilometres.

Situated between $22^{\circ} 38'$ and $32^{\circ} 42' 30''$ lat. north and $10^{\circ} 6'$ and 18° long. west from Mexico City; is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the Gulf of California, on the south and west by the Pacific ocean.

Mountains.—A chain of mountains traverse the peninsula from north to south, the highest point being the Cerro del Gigante, near Loreto, 1,388 metres high; besides the Cerro de Convite, and San José, also notable elevations of this range.

Rivers.—The Muleje and San José del Cabo rivers are only short streams, which, however, during the rainy season, become exceedingly dangerous mountain torrents.

Products.—Silver, copper, placer gold, petroleum, orchilla and pearl, and cod fisheries.

The territory is divided into the mining districts of San Antonio and el Triunfo, silver, placer gold, plumbago, sulphur, lead, iron, copper; Las Virgenes and Cacachilos, native silver, copper.

There are gold placers in Santa Cruz (Arroyo del Tule), Rosario, San Rafael, and the lately discovered fields of Santa Gertrudis, ninety miles west from Bay of Trinidad.

Coal is found in Santiago, and copper is extensively mined in Mulegé.

Annual product of the mines, \$480,000, employing 1,646 hands.

With the purpose of conscientiously surveying the mining and agricultural riches of the territory of Lower California, to begin with the gold placers of Santa Gertrudis, a commission has been recently appointed, composed of chief engineer, Mr. Manuel de Anda; mining and geological engineer, Mr. Luis de Anda; agriculturist engineer, Mr. Alberto Ruiz Sandoval; topographical engineers, Messrs. Augustin H. Gutierrez and Juan José Matute; assistant, Mr. Fortino Paredes.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The amount and value of the annual crops are:

Wheat.	910,400 kilogr.,	valued at	\$59,330
Barley.	441,600	“ “	24,000
Corn	522,400	“ “	22,710
Black Beans	146,100	“ “	12,710
Orchilla.....	200,000	“ “	8,000
Red Pepper ...	92,800	“ “	7,730
Cane Sugar	45,000	“ “	6,000
Potatoes	25,000	“ “	1,500

The territory is divided into three partidos (counties), as follows: Partido of the south (La Paz), with 20,078 inhabitants; partido of the centre (Mulegé), 4,280; partido of the north (Santo Tomas), 5,850.

It contains 1 city, 8 villages, 17 landed estates and 41 farms.

The taxable property is valued in the city at \$459,326; in the country, at \$3,896,200. Total, \$4,355,526.

The administration of the territory is under the immediate supervision of the Federal Government, the chief executive being a jefe politico, appointed by the Federal Government.

EDUCATIONAL

In the territory are 17 primary schools for boys, with 677 pupils; 9 primary schools for girls, with 367 pupils; besides a normal school, with 22 students; school for young ladies, with 50 students; college at La Paz, with 30 students; peninsular college, with 32 students.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has one distributing office at La Paz, with four estafetas (postal routes) and eleven agencies.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The California Steamship Line has the steamer Newbern, calling at La Paz, Cabo San Lucas and Bahia de la Magdalena.

The Gulf of California Express Line of Steamers call at La Paz and Mulegé.

LA PAZ,

The capital of the territory, with 4,000 inhabitants, is situated in an extensive bay of the Gulf of California.

Merchants.—Gonzalez y Ruffo, Cota & Pelaiz, Pablo Hidalgo & Co., J. Mendez, sucesores, Gregorio Rivera, H. Von Borstel, Lautaro Ramirez and Gibert hermanos.

Lawyers.—Antonio Canalizo, Sabas Serrati, Eduardo Rivas, Luis Mendoza and Mariano Sansalvador.

EL TRIUNFO.

With 4,000 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Aristeo Mendoza, Cota & Pelaiz and Maximino Cota.

SAN JOSÉ,

With 2,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Hippo & Co.

MULEGÉ.

With 1,500 inhabitants.

Merchants.—Möller & Co., Vicente Gorozave, Francisco Fierro and Mejia é hijo.

Lawyers.—Jayuaga and José Isla Ruiz.

REAL DEL CASTILLO,

A mining town, with 1,000 inhabitants.

Principal Merchant.—Carlos B. Wolrich.

Government lands are valued at \$175.00 per sitio de ganado mayor, or $3\frac{1}{6}$ cents per acre.

ANNUAL BUDGET

OF THE

MEXICAN REPUBLIC

For the Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

EXPENDITURES.

LEGISLATIVE POWER (Federal Congress).

Chamber of Deputies, 227 members, at \$3,000.....	\$ 681,000 00
Mileage of Deputies.....	5,000 00
Secretaries of Chamber of Deputies.....	15,500 00
Shorthand Writers.....	8,600 00
Archives.....	2,600 00
Stationery and Library.....	6,500 00
Printing of Session Reports.....	7,140 00
Treasury.....	4,240 00
Employes.....	5,032 00
Sundry Expenses.....	10,800 00
Senate, 56 Senators, at \$3,000.....	168,000 00
Mileage of Senators.....	2,000 00
Secretaries of the Senate.....	9,600 00
Shorthand Writers.....	3,200 00
Printing of Senate Session Reports.....	5,830 00
Archives.....	1,600 00
Stationery and Library.....	3,500 00
Employes.....	2,850 00
Sundry Expenses.....	4,800 00
Chief Treasury of Public Moneys and Obligations.....	57,440 00
Special Committee of eight members to revise the unsettled accounts from July 1, 1863.....	10,400 00

EXECUTIVE POWER.

Salary of the President of the Republic.....	\$ 30,000 00
Private Secretaries of the President.....	5,200 00
Military Aids to the President.....	10,292 40
Servants of the President.....	3,340 00
Ministry of Justice (at large).....	406,652 00
Ministry for Foreign Affairs.....	367,580 00

Ministry of the Interior :

Departmental Officers	\$216,060 00
Institute for the Blind	15,548 00
Art and Industrial School.....	19,916 00
Orphan Asylum	7,200 00
National Board of Health	20,120 00
Territorial Government of Lower California.....	42,063 80
Judges of the Civil Courts.....	11,680 00
Rural Police.....	955,480 00
Metropolitan Police	631,081 00
Government of the Federal District.....	15,835 25
General Expenses.....	17,000 00
Post Office Department.....	969,726 90

Subsidies payable to the following Steamship Lines :

Steamship Newbern (Lower California).....	\$ 21,600 00
Pacific Mail Steamship.....	30,000 00
Steamer Estado de Sonora.....	28,000 00
New York, Havana and Mexican Mail (Alexandre & Sons).....	96,000 00
New Orleans (Alexandre & Sons).....	34,666 00
Frontera Line (Bulnes Hermanos).....	3,000 00
Galveston Line (Morgan Steamship Company)	7,200 00
Gulf of Mexico Line (Mendez & Co.).....	5,000 00
Gulf of Mexico Line (Bulnes Hermanos).....	20,000 00
Mexican Pacific Steamship Company (Guillermo Andrade).....	8,800 00
Steamship Line, from Tabasco to Paso de Cosahuyapa on the Blanquillo river.....	2,400 00
Steamship Line Frontera to Progreso (Regil & Co.)	7,200 00
Subsidy for new Steamship Lines in Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$363,866 00

Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction :

For use in the Federal District and Territory of Lower California.....	\$1,243,510 00
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Ministry of Public Works:

Departmental Officers	\$ 83,710 00
General Directory, Society of Geography and Statistics.....	29,100 00
Astronomical Observatories.....	24,620 00
Exploring Commissions of the public domain.....	112,500 00

Colonization and Subsidies to Steamship Lines, as follows:

Cost of transportation of expected immigrants, installation of the same, purchase of lands and surveying of same.....	\$800,000 00
Subsidies to the Mexican Transatlantic Steam- ship Line.....	188,800 00
	\$ 988,800 00

Mints.....	\$23,200 00
Telegraphs	1,100,000 00
National Palace and Palace at Chapultepec	118,000 00
Lighthouses.....	85,022 00
Subsidies to Railroads, Supervising Officers, etc.....	6,914,500 00
Public roads, bridges, harbor improvements, drainage of the Valley of Mexico, etc	951,800 00
Mining, agriculture and industry.....	160,000 00
Subsidies to Industrial and Agricultural Colleges	349,348 00
Sundry expenses	187,000 00
Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.	4,966,261 81
Ministry of War and Navy.....	8,256,352 18

Grand Total of Expenditures.....\$30,717,997 34

INCOME.

Specified estimates of income do not exist; it is, however, supposed that the revenues from all sources will be about the same as last fiscal year, or about \$30,000,000, and in conformity with this the expenditures have been regulated.

In order to give our readers an idea of the financial condition of the Federal Government, we herewith republish the last financial report showing the sources of revenue. Although this report is for the fiscal year of 1878-1879, with a revenue of \$30,077,558.04, the separate amounts may be taken as approximately correct for this year, inasmuch as the largest revenue since then was only \$30,466,093.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Import duties	\$9,518,567 31
Port charges	41,963 19
Lighthouse dues.....	17,600 00
Transit duties.....	505 22

Export duties on gold and silver.....	.....	\$871,147	37
Export duties on Orchilla (from Lower California) ...	.....	14,426	70
Other duties .....	.....	467	47
		<u>\$10,464,677</u>	<u>26</u>
Duties on goods in the Federal District	\$	959,909	91
Duties on articles of daily consumption in the Federal District...		32,269	44
Duties on articles of daily consumption in Lower California.....		2,091	41
Duties on goods in Lower California.....		24,213	19
Stamp tax.		3,003,146	60
Direct taxes in the Federal District :			
House tax.....	\$	369,238.10	
Tax on country estates.....		26,035	35
Licenses.....		159,220	02
Sundries.....		4,723	74
		<u>\$559,217</u>	<u>21</u>
Receipts from the sale of public lands, etc		27,254	60
Receipts from mints.		375,093	58
Receipts from funds formerly expended for public instruction...		38,956	49
Receipts from Post Office Department		679,392	06
Receipts from various sources, such as telegraph, duties on precious woods, fines, etc.....		197,553	15
Uncollected revenue from the preceding year.....		1,404,904	05
Ten per cent. revenue from the National Lottery.....		32,855	91
Miscellaneous receipts.....		9,589	65
		<u>\$17,811,124</u>	<u>51</u>
Total of common receipts			
Extraordinary receipts, custom house duties paid in advance, loans, etc ..	\$	9,866,970	86
Municipal tax, etc.....		692,184	63
Deposits		783,259	66
Seizures, fines, etc.....		120,821	66
		<u>\$29,274,361</u>	<u>32</u>
Grand Total.			
Cash in the Treasury at the end of last fiscal year.....		803,195	61
		<u>\$30,077,556</u>	<u>93</u>
Grand Total.....			
The expenditures for the same fiscal year, 1878-79, amounted to \$29,316,805 57			

N. B.—The custom house receipts for this year can be safely estimated as exceeding the above amounts; but other revenues will be decreased, as for instance in the Post Office Department, because since Jan. 1 the new postal law went into effect, reducing the letter postage from 25 cents to 10 cents.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In order to guide the archæological investigator, we here give a list of the most prominent places in the Mexican Republic where ruins of architectural monuments of the ancient inhabitants are found, many of which are but little known to even the scientific world.

In the northwestern part of Chihuahua, on the west bank of the Las Casas Grandes river, which empties into the Conchos river, are the Aztec ruins of Las Casas Grandes, or great houses.

In Michoacan, near Lake Patzcuaro and the village of Zinapécuaro, are ruins dating from the Tarasco Indians, who preserved their independence from the Aztec Empire.

In the central part of Oaxaca, twenty miles southeast from the capital, are found the ruins of Mitla, or Liobaa, meaning place of rest, showing ruins of the sanctuary of the gods, palaces of the high priests and crypt of the kings of the Zapotecas. On the central northern border are ruins at Teotitlan del Valle.

In the southwestern corner, about ten miles from the Pacific ocean, are the ruins of Maniáltepec.

In Chiapas, to the southeast of San Cristobel (central part), and near the village of Comitán, are extensive ancient ruins; also in the northeastern part of the State are the renowned ruins of Palenque, and at Ococingo, sixty-five miles southeast of Ciudad Real.

In Yucatan are the celebrated ruins of Uxmal (sixty-nine miles from Merida), Chichenitza (thirty miles west from Valladolid), Ake and Mayapan, with inscriptions in the Maya language. On the east coast of Yucatan, nearly opposite the Islands of Cozumel and Mujeres, are found the ruins of ancient dwarfs at Meka, Nicté and Cancun, and the ruins of Tuloom and of the Island Cozumel.

In Campeche, in the northwest corner, are the ruins at Osa Rumuchuy, to the west of Hopelchen.

In Tabasco are the ruins of Comalcalco, in the central northern part, on the west bank of the Rio Seco.

In the State of Vera Cruz is the pyramid El Tajin; two leagues to the south of Papantla and fifteen leagues west, the ancient temple of Tusapan; and to the south of the Tecolutla river, near the village of Coyutla, are the ruins of Matlatlan and Chila; near Tuxpan, between the Gulf coast and the Tuxpan river, in the Cerro de Tamilco, are ruins, and to the southwest, near the village of Tihuatlan, are the ruins of Tiallo. About three hours' ride to the northeast from Panuco, on the right bank of the Panuco river, are the ruins found in the Cerro de Topila.

In Tamaulipas, the most ancient ruins are found in the Valle de Santa Barbara, Sierra de la Palma, Laguna de Champayan, Laguna de Chila and La Marina and San Andres, about seven leagues west of Altamira. The ruins of Miradores, San Francisco and Sevadillo are about four leagues west from Altamira. On the Island La Mata del Muerto, in the Laguna de Champayan, also in the ranch of Chocoy, near Altamira, and in the Sierras de Tanchipa, Tanchagui and La Colmena, are ruins of the Chichimecas.

In Tlaxcala are the ruins of the ancient Tlaxcaltecos.

In Puebla, to the west of the capital, are the ruins of Cholula.

In the State of Mexico are the celebrated ruins and pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan, dedicated to the god of the sun and moon.

In the Federal District, in the national capital, are found in the National Museum a collection of ancient Mexican manuscripts, idols, arms, the celebrated sacrificial stone and calendar stone; at the foot of the Castle of Chapultepec there is hidden by trees and underbrush an image of King Axayacatl chiseled in the rock.

In the State of Morelos, six leagues from Cuernavaca, are the hills with the ancient pyramids of Xochicalco.

In the Cerro de los Edificios, Zacatecas, are the celebrated ruins of Quemada.

NOTE.—The exportation of Mexican antiquities is prohibited by act of Congress and jealously watched by the custom house officers.

MANNER OF ACQUIRING REAL ESTATE.

Landed property is acquired in Mexico, as anywhere else, either by purchase or donation, accession, prescription, adjudication or inheritance. Public lands (*terrenos baldios*) are subject to denouncement (*denuncio*), which denouncement is limited to 2,500 hectares (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each hectare) to each denouncer, and at the biennial valuation of the Federal Government, as noted in the description of the separate States. To acquire larger tracts of public land will necessitate a grant or contract with the Minister of Public Works.

THE LAWS GOVERNING THE HOLDING OF PROPERTY BY FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Francisco G. Palacio, Governor of Durango, who is an eminent lawyer, and was formerly a member of the joint commission on Mexican and American claims at Washington, has written for the *National* an opinion on the rights of foreigners to hold real estate in this country, which he sums up as follows:

First.—Foreigners residing in the Republic of Mexico may acquire all kind of landed property, including mines of every description, by the same titles that the civil law establishes for Mexican citizens.

Second.—The exceptions to this rule are:

A.—That to acquire land situated twenty leagues or less from any frontier of the Republic a foreigner must obtain the permission of the President.

B.—No foreigner can acquire real estate situated within five leagues or less of the coast line of the Republic, not even with the President's permission, unless by a special law.

C.—No foreigner, born or naturalized in a country bordering on the Republic, can acquire public lands by "denouncement," when said lands are situated in a State or Territory bordering on it.

Third.—A foreigner loses all right to landed property he may have acquired in the Republic:

A.—By absenting himself with his family from the country for two years without gubernamental permission. Except in the case of mines, which may be retained even in absence.

B.—By residing permanently out of the Republic, even when owner leaves a representative or attorney with full rights to act for him. Mines are not included.

C.—By transferring the property, by inheritance, sale or any other title, to any person not residing in the Republic. Mines are excepted. In all of these cases the property must be sold, and the product of the sale, minus a deduction of ten per cent., delivered to the former owner.

D.—By not maintaining on territory acquired by “denouncements” as public land, which in no case must be more than 1,500 hectares (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres each) to each “denouncer,” one inhabitant for each two hundred hectares of its extension, so that the land may be inhabited at least to that extent for four months in one year.

Fourth.—The responsibilities of the acquisition of real estate by foreigners in the Republic of Mexico are :

A.—The obligation to subject themselves to the laws in force or which may be enacted respecting the holding, transfer, use and improvement of property, and submission to the judgments of the Mexican tribunals in everything relating to it.

B.—The obligation to pay all lawful taxes on the property.

C.—To aid personally and with his means in preserving order and security in the place where he may reside, exclusive, however, of disturbances caused by political revolutions or civil war.

D.—The duties of a Mexican citizen, which the foreigner becomes on acquiring real estate, unless he declares beforehand his wish to preserve his nationality.

Foreigners, before being enabled to hold real estate in Mexico, must either be residents of the Republic and be duly immatriculated through their Legations at the Foreign Office (Ministerio de Relaciones), or must have given a power of attorney, certified by a Mexican Consul, to a resident in Mexico.

MINING LAWS.

The existing mining laws of the Mexican Republic are based on the Spanish law, promulgated Dec. 29, 1777, which have been somewhat changed from time to time in the various States. These laws (*Ordenanzas de Minería*) are classified under the following titles :

Title I.—General Tribunal of Mines in New Spain.

Title II.—Of the Judges and Deputies in mining districts.

Title III.—Of the Jurisdiction in mining matters, mode of proceeding, judging and sentencing the same in the first, second and third instance.

Title IV.—Regulations of proceeding to substantiate and determinate processes in case of impediment or vacancies in the number of mining judges, and the exceptions in the first, second and third instances.

Title V.—The original ownership of mines ; their concession to private persons and the payments for such rights.

Title VI.—The manner of acquiring mines ; new discoveries ; registry of veins or lodes and denouncement (bonding) of abandoned or forfeited mines.

Title VII.—Who may discover, denounce or work mines.

Title VIII.—About the claims (*pertenencias*), their size, inclination, etc.

Title IX.—Directions for working, fortifying mines and retaining legal possession.

Title X.—Drainage mines or works.

Title XI.—Mining companies.

Title XII.—Mines and reduction works (*haciendas de beneficio*).

Title XIII.—The water and provision supply in mines.

Title XIV.—Reducers or buyers of precious metals or ores.

Title XV.—The leaseholder of mines and the silver markets.

Title XVI.—The Miners' Loan and Trust Bank and its funds.

Title XVII.—Experts in mining and metallurgy.

Title XVIII.—Education and instruction of the youths in mining industry and the advancement of the same.

Title XIX.—Privileges of miners.

In regard to Title VI., the manner of denouncing or bonding of mines may be briefly explained as follows :

The discoverer in person enters a written statement before the Deputation of Mines (*Deputacion de Minería*) or Prefect (*jefe politico*) in which the mine is located, setting forth his name, place of birth, residence, profession or trade, and describing the kind of metal, etc., discovered (gold, silver, coal, petroleum, etc.), the distinguishing marks or limits of the claim, direction and dip of the vein. This statement is entered in a book of registry, the hour of entering noted, and then an official certificate is delivered to the discoverer. Public notice is then posted on the site of the claim, and in some public place, church door, or office of a justice of the peace, post office, etc., and within

ninety days a shaft $1\frac{1}{2}$ varas in diameter at the mouth and 10 varas in depth must be sunk. The mining expert (perito) appointed by the Deputation of Mines, a notary or some other witness then personally inspects and witnesses the bearings and direction of the vein, its width, inclination, its hardness or softness, solidity of its walls, nature and indications of the mineral. Then the perito calls out three times for all those who should have any prior claims to appear and prove their prior claims then and there; and this being done, possession is given to the discoverer, giving him the right hand, and declaration to that effect; and as another sign a handful of stones or grass are thrown into the opened shaft.

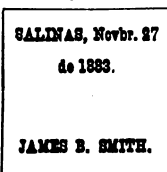
A record of these proceedings is entered on the original denouncement, and, with the certificate of possession, handed to the discoverer, constituting his title to the mine.

Failure to work the mines four consecutive months with four regularly paid miners causes a forfeiture of the mine, which may then be denounced or bonded by another, except the term for working the same be extended, either by the Deputation of Mines or the Legislature of the State. Foreigners, as single individuals, can work Mexican mines if they have a duly authorized resident agent, or, if working in partnership, one of the parties resides in the Republic.

HOW TO DENOUNCE A MINE.

After ascertaining the nature, exact location, direction (or run) and inclination (or dips) of the vein or lode, write the following letter to the jefe politico, or Deputacion de Minería, of the district, substituting the proper names, etc., for those in this sample letter.

Fifty Cents



Revenue Stamp.

SEÑOR JOSÉ M. CARDONA,

Jefe Politico del Partido de Ocampo Ojuelas.

SEÑOR JEFE POLITICO:

James B. Smith, natural de (los Estados Unidos del Norte), vecino de (Salinas), profesion (minero), ante Vd. como mejor haya lugar en derecho respetuosamente expongo, que he descubierto una mina de (plate verde) situada a trescientos metros al Norte de la Casa llamada "Veracruzano" en el Camino de Tepic, con la direccion de la veta $52^{\circ} 45'$ S. E. y la inclinacion de 45° Oeste in la municipalidad de (Salinas) del (Partido de Ocampo) y deseando trabararla, hago de ella formal denuncia y a Vd. pido que previos los requisitos de ley se me dé la respectiva posesion.

Es justicia que protesto.

SALINAS DEL MARQUES, 27° de Noviembre de 1883.

JAMES B. SMITH.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS.

Inasmuch as in Mexico the Custom House regulations and import duties are as liable to changes as anywhere else, it is advisable for parties shipping to Mexico to consult a Mexican consul about the existing custom house regulations, obtain the blank forms for invoice and manifest from him, as well as blanks for bills of lading from the steamship or vessel office, and follow the instructions to the letter. Make invoice and manifest in triplicate, containing an exact detail of marks, quantity, kind, quality and value of each package contained in the shipment. Unless the advice of the consul is strictly complied with, the consignee at the Mexican port will be heavily fined. When invoices and manifests are duly signed by the consul, keep one receipted bill of lading from the steamship or vessel office, leaving with them one manifest, and send one invoice and bill of lading with the same steamer or vessel to your consignee at the Mexican port of entry. In packing the goods, put each class or kind, as classified by the tariff, in separate packages: those dutiable by net weight and of a certain specified value in one, those dutiable by gross weight in another, those by square measure in another, and those paid for ad valorem in another package. Goods of the same tariff rate are to be put into one package, but classifying them according to values of rates as well as by the manner of appraisement. This classification by values is as necessary as the other classifications, from the fact that when different classes of values are packed promiscuously the appraisement will be made upon the whole package at the rate corresponding to the highest duty of any article contained therein. In packing goods to be appraised by square metre, every package or piece should contain the same length and width in yards or inches. This will save the opening of each package, and calculations can be made much easier for the invoice. When goods can be "knocked down" or in bundles, it will save a great amount of money, if packages are strapped only. If machinery is shipped "knocked down," the boxes or packages containing the separate pieces of the same machine must be marked in consecutive numbers, and so expressed on the invoice and bill of lading. The net and gross weight of each separate package has to be expressed on the invoice in numbers and letters.

The following invoice may serve as a sample, but it must be written according to the Mexican consul's advice, should there have been any alterations in forms, etc.

I N V O I C E

Of the following Goods, which the Subscriber remits by (American Steamship Acapulco), Captain (James Kibbel), consigned to (R. C. Ritter & Co.), at the Port of (Vera Cruz), of the Mexican Republic, to which said Steamer is directed to sail.

	Marks of each package.	Number of each package.	Number of packages, in numbers and letters.	Kind of Packages	Total weight of each pack- age, in numbers and letters.	Total net weight of goods dutiable, by net weight, in numbers and letters.	Total measure of length of cloth, dutiable by meas- uring, in numbers and letters.	Width of cloth, in numbers and letters.	Number of piece goods, in numbers and letters.	Name of kind of merchan- dise.	Place of production of merchandise.	Cost of merchandise at place of production.	REMARKS.
Marks. Vera Cruz, Mexico.	5	Five (5) Forty	Barrels of Gallons Wine Measure ea. ch.	One hun- dred and eighty pounds (180 lbs.) American weight.						White Wine.	Los Angeles, United States of America.	\$400 00 Four hundred dollars American money.	

New York, August 15, 1883.

FRANK DOUGLAS.

NOTE.—The Mexican Custom House recognizes the French metre, equal to 39 inches; one kilogramme is 2½ pounds. In the tariff list the figures in parenthesis or brackets () is an additional charge per 100 kilogrammes, gross weight, imposed by the laws of June 24, 1881. All weights in the tariff are per kilogramme, and measure per metre.

Goods destined for exhibitions that are recognized by the Federal or State Governments are free of duty, but the con- signee must give bond for the custom duties, and the same will be collected should any of the goods be sold.

The Executive of the Union can concede a dispensation of import duties to the amount of one hundred dollars on articles imported for the encouragement of material improvements or for the aid of public charities.

MEXICAN TARIFF.

Acids, of all kinds, either gaseous or liquid, kilogramme, net weight, including inside packing (50 cents).....	\$	25
Acids, powdered or in glass vessels, kilogramme, net weight, including inside packing (50 cents).....	I	00
Bags and sacks, ready-made, common, of any material, upon appraisalment, 55 per cent. (50 cents).....		
Barley, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....		3
Beer, in bbls., kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....		10½
Beer, in bottles, kilogramme, net weight, (50 cents).....		21
Billiard tables of any material, not including cloth, upon appraisalment, 55 per cent.....		
Billiard balls, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	3	72
Billiard sticks and caps, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....		43
Blankets, cotton, plain or stamped, square metre (50 cents).....		48
Blankets, wool, not stamped or figured, square metre (50 cents)....		96
Blankets, cotton and wool mixed, in average proportion, plain or stamped, square metre (75 cents).....		72
Books, bound in velvet, shell, tortoise, ivory or metal, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	I	15
Brushes, scrubbing, shoe blacking and horse cleaning, gross weight (50 cents).....		19
Brushes, for table, clothing, hair, teeth, nails and hat, set on wood, bone, horn or gutta percha, gross weight (50 cents).....		29
Same, set on ivory, shell, tortoise or gilded or silver-plated metal, gross weight (\$1.00).....		86
Buggies, each (50 cents).....	132	00
Butter, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....		24
Candles, tallow, gross weight (50 cents).....		8
Candles, stearine, gross weight (50 cents).....		19
Candles, paraffine, gross weight (50 cents).....		38
Canned fruit, cans included, net weight (50 cents).....		50
Canned meats and fish, cans included, net weight (50 cents).....		72
Carpets, two and three-ply, square metre (\$1.00).....		80
Carpets, Brussels, square metre (\$1.00).....		97
Carpets, velvet, square metre (\$1.00).....	I	40
Carriages, open and coupé, each (50 cents).....	176	00
Cassimeres and similar woolen goods, square metre (\$1.00).....		80
Clocks, fine, not gold or silver, gross weight (\$1.00).....		86
Clocks, common, with or without wooden box, gross weight (75 cents).....		29

Cloves and spices, net weight (50 cents)	\$	60
Cloth, all kinds and colors, with woolen base and woof, plain, figured or striped, square metre (75 cents)	I	56
Clothing, ready made, all kinds, per suit (\$1.00), 132 per cent.....		
Cheese, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents)		14
Cotton, ginned, gross weight (50 cents).....		7
Cotton, seed, gross weight (75 cents)		2
Cotton goods, common, white and colored, square metre (\$1.00)..		9
Cotton goods, white and colored, not embroidered or perforated, square metre (50 cents).....		16
Cotton goods, plain, brown, unbleached, square metre (50 cents)..		9 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀
Cotton goods, bleached or unbleached, serged or twilled, square metre (50 cents).....		16
Cotton goods or textures, white or colored, embroidered or per- forated, square metre (\$1.00).....		19
Codfish, dried or smoked, and any other fish prepared in the same manner, net weight (75 cents).....		10
Coaches, phaetons, landaus, each (50 cents).....	396	00
Coffee, net weight (75 cents).....		10
Combs, Chinese cane, all kinds, gross weight (\$1.00).....		23
Combs, ladies', varnished iron, horn, gutta percha, bone or wood, with or without common metal, gross weight (50 cents).....		29
Curry-combs and iron combs, gross weight (50 cents).....		19
Crackers, gross weight (50 cents).....		12
Cocoa-matting, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....		16
Drugs, medicines, natural and chemical products, and vessels and commodities used therefor, not specified in tariff, 88 per cent. ad valorem (\$1.00).....		
Earthenware and porcelain, except those specified, and toys, gross weight, without allowing breakage (50 cents).....		14
Same, ornamented with white or yellow metal (75 cents).....		29
Flour, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....		10
Furniture, 55 per cent. ad valorem (50 cents).....		
Glass, common, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....		24
Gunpowder, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents).....	2	00
Hams, smoked, net weight (50 cents).....		25
Harness, for carriages, fine, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)...	2	00
Harness, for wagons, ordinary, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents)		86
Hops, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....		18
India rubber clothing, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents).....	I	43
India rubber shoes, etc., kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....		43
India rubber cloth, for tables, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)		29
Lard, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....		18
Leather, boots, yellow, dozen (\$1.00).....	16	50

Leather, boots, calf or morocco, dozen (\$1.00).....	\$ 27 00
Leather, shoes, common, men's, dozen (\$1.00).....	7 00
Leather, shoes, fine, men's, dozen (\$1.00).....	16 50
Leather, shoes, women's, fine, dozen (\$1.00).....	10 00
Leather, shoes, women's, common, dozen (75 cents).....	5 50
Meats, salt and smoked, net weight (50 cents).....	24
Nails, of all kinds, iron, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	12
Oil-cloth, for floors, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	29
Onions, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	2
Petroleum, cans included, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	9
Potatoes, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	2
Pianos, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents).....	43
Pickles, jars included, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	48
Rice, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	7
Resin, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	25
Salt, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	5
Soap, toilet, kilogramme, gross weight (75 cents).....	1 15
Soap, common, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	15
Sulkies, each (50 cents).....	33 00
Tar, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	3
Thread, per dozen (\$1.00).....	20
Tools, iron, steel and wood, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents)..	19
Vinegar, in barrels, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	5
Vinegar, in bottles, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	10
Wagons, each (50 cents).....	66 00
Wheat, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	4
Whisky, in barrels, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	37½
Whisky, in bottles, net weight (50 cents).....	46
Wine, white, of all kinds, in bottles or demijohns, without allowing breakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	29
Wine, white, of all kinds, in wooden vessels, without allowing leakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	19½
Wine, claret, all kinds, in bottles or demijohns, without allowing breakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	18½
Wine, claret, all kinds, in wooden vessels, without allowing leakage, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	11½
Wines, medicinal, all substances and manufacturers, kilogramme, net weight (50 cents).....	1 00
Liquors, in bottles or jars, without allowing breakage, kilogramme, gross weight (50 cents).....	23 cents and 8 cents additional, net.

FREE LIST.

The following articles are exempt from import duties, paying only the amounts set opposite for each gross weight of 100 kilogrammes :

Armaments for the State Governments, provided the exemption be solicited from the President by the Governors, and with the consent of their respective Legislatures.....	\$
Alabaster in the rough.. .. .	50
Animals of all kinds, alive or stuffed, for cabinets of natural history, with the exception of gelded horses.....	50
Agricultural implements, shoes, "machetes" (common chopping knives for sugar cane) without sheathes, cythes, sickles, rakes, harrows, spades, shovels, picks and pickaxes for agricultural purposes.....	75
Anvils for silversmiths.....	50
Anvils for blacksmiths.....	50
Books, printed, bound or unbound.....	1 00
Boxwood.....	50
Bricks and clay, refractory.....	50
Crowbars (steel), for mines, cylindrical or octagonal, from 4 to 6 centimetres in diameter and from 75 to 175 centimetres in length.....	50
Carding cloths of wire, in sheets for machinery and sheep cards.....	50
Crucibles of all materials and sizes.....	50
Coal of all kinds.....	
Collections, mineralogical and geological, and of all branches of natural history.....	
Corn meal, made from maize, and hand mills for grinding it.....	50
Coins (legal) of silver or gold, of all nations.....	
Coins (collection of) of all classes.....	1 00
Copper (sulphate of).....	50
Cars (railway), coaches and wagons.....	
Designs and models of machinery, buildings, monuments and ships or vessels.	50
Fire engines and common pumps of all classes, and materials for irrigation and other purposes	50
Fruits and vegetables (fresh), with the exception of those specified in the schedule of duties.....	50
Firewood.....	50
Fuse and matches for mining.....	50
Fodder (dry) in the straw.....	50
Guano	50
Houses of wood or iron, complete.....	
Iron and steel manufactured into rails for railways.....	
Ice.....	50
Instruments (scientific).....	1 00
Inks (printing).....	50
Joists of iron for roofs, provided no use can be made of them for other purposes in which iron can be employed	50
Lime (hydraulic).. .. .	50

Locomotives and steam engines, iron or wooden sleepers, and all other accessories for the building of railways.....	\$
Lithographic stones.....	50
Masts and anchors for large or small vessels.....	50
Maize (Indian corn).....	50
Maps and globes.....	1 00
Machinery—machines and apparatus of every kind adapted to industrial purposes, agriculture, mining and the arts and sciences, with their separate and duplicate parts.....	50
Loose pieces of machinery and apparatus coming together with or apart therefrom.....	1 00
(NOTE.—But this exemption does not comprise the leather or rubber belting that serves for communicating motion, when it is not imported at the same time as the machinery to which it is to be applied; neither are iron shoes and dies for mortars and stamp mills and iron stamps for crushing mills exempt, but pay 6 cents per kilogramme gross weight. Those articles of which a separate use can be made distinct from the machinery or apparatus, such as pig-iron, hoop-iron, iron in bars or rods, stuffs of wool or other material and tanned leather or hides, even when they come jointly with the machinery, shall be subject to regular tariff duties.)	
Marble in the rough and in slabs, of all dimensions, for floors or pavements.....	50
Moulds and patterns for the arts.....	50
Natural history (specimens of) for museums and cabinets.....	50
Oats in grain or in the straw.....	50
Ores of precious metals, in bulk or in powder.....	
Oars for boats and barges.....	50
Plows and plowshares.....	50
Plants and seeds for the improvement of agriculture, exceeding 115 kilogrammes of each kind of seed.....	50
(NOTE.—In order that the seed be comprised in this exemption, it must be expressed in the respective consular invoices that they are imported for the improvement of agriculture.)	
Powder (common) for the use of mines, and dynamite for the same purpose.....	50
Quicksilver.....	50
Rags of all kinds for manufacturing powder.....	50
Sulphur.....	50
Staves and heads for barrels.....	50
Soda (hyposulphate of).....	50
Slates for roofing and flooring.....	50
Salt (common) imported through Paso del Norte.....	50
Saltpetre.....	50

Tubing of all classes, materials and dimensions.....	\$ 50
(NOTE.—Not considering as comprised in this exemption copper tubes, or those of other metals that do not come soldered or closed with joints or rivets in their entire length, these being subject to the payment of duties, according to the material.)	
Type-letter, spaces, vignettes and every kind of printing type.....	50
Type (wooden) and other material for lithography.....	50
Timber (common) for construction.....	50
Vessels, ships, boats, etc., of all classes and forms, in their <i>naturalization</i> , or when for sale, or when introduced for navigating the bays, lakes, canals and rivers of the Republic.....	
Vaccine matter.....	50
Wire (telegraph), the destination of which must be accredited at maritime custom houses by the consignee.....	
Wire, of iron or steel, for carding, from number 26 upwards.....	50
Wheelbarrows (hand), of one and two wheels, and hods.....	50
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....	50

(NOTE.—Besides the import duties paid to the Federal Government at the maritime or frontier custom house, there is a State and municipal tax to be paid if the goods are taken to the interior of the Republic. Goods in transit from one port to another pay only 5 per cent, of the duties imposed by the tariff on the same class and kind of goods, and \$1.00 for every 100 kilogrammes, gross weight.)

EXPORTATION OF MEXICAN GOODS.

According to Chapter XVII., Article 78, of the existing tariff, all natural products, as well as all products, effects and manufactures of Mexican origin, are free from export duties, with the exception of gold, silver, precious woods and orchilla.

Silver coined in Mexican hard dollars (pesos fuertes) pays 5 per cent. and gold ½ per cent. export duties. Silver in powder or manufactured pays 5 per cent. ad valorem as export duties.

Gold in powder pays ½ per cent. ad valorem and $\$4\frac{18}{1000}$ per cent. ad valorem coinage duty and \$2.00 for every piece not exceeding 135 marcs as assay duty. Foreign money is exempt from export duties.

Precious woods pay \$2.50 per ton of one cubic metre. Orchilla from Lower California pays \$10.00 per ton export duties.

Foreign woods (building timber and precious woods) in transit through the Republic, by rivers or through its ports, pay \$4.50 per ton of one cubic metre.

For the exportation of goods from Mexican territory it is necessary to ask for a permit to embark (pedimento de embarque) from the Administrator of the Custom House (Administrador de la Aduana), using the following official blank form:

Revenue Stamp,

VERA CRUZ, Julio 29 de 1883. EMILIO FUSCO.
--

25 Cents.

(NOTE.—This document is to be made out in quadruplicate.)

SEÑOR ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA MARITIMA,

Vera Cruz.

SEÑOR ADMINISTRADOR:

Sirvase Vd. permitir el embarque de los siguientes efectos, que en el buque (Vapor Americano "City of Mexico"), su Capitan (John Mac-Intosh), remite el que suscribe para (Nueva York).

MARCAS Y NÚM. OS.	NÚMERO DE BULTOS Y SU CLASE.	FORMENOR DE LOS FRUTOS Y EFECTOS.	SU VALOR.
New York.	100 bultos. 25 barriles.	Cascara de quina y plantas medicinales.	\$2,516.75

VERA CRUZ. Julio 29 de 1883.

EMILIO FUSCO.

The bills of lading are made out in triplicate, and also the consular invoice, of which the following is a blank form :

INVOICE DECLARATION (On Back of Invoice).

I, Emilio Fusco, of Vera Cruz, do solemnly and truly declare that I am owner of the goods, wares or merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described ; that the said invoice is in all respects true ; that it contains a full and true statement of the actual market value of said goods, wares and merchandise, at the time when and place where the same were manufactured or procured ; the actual quantity of all charges thereon ; that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in said invoice, except such as have been actually allowed thereon, and that no invoice different from the one now produced has been or will be furnished to any one.

I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said goods, wares and merchandise at the port of New York, in the United States of America

Dated at Vera Cruz this 29th day of July, 1883.

EMILIO FUSCO.

INVOICE (Made Out in Triplicate).

Shipped in good order by steamer City of Mexico, John MacIntosh, Master; to be bonded for New York to Prince & Drexel, the following goods :

MARKS.	NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES.	KIND OF GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.	PLACE OF PRODUCTION.	VALUE OF GOODS.
	100 packages, 25 bbls., numbered consecutively from No. 1 to 125 inclusive.	Cinchona Bark and Medicinal Plants.	Cordoba, Republic of Mexico	\$2,516.75. Two thousand, five hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

VERA CRUZ, July 29th, 1883.

EMILIO FUSCO.

One copy of consular invoice and bill of lading is mailed by same steamer or vessel to consignee, and one of each documents filed for reference. Invoice must be certified to by the consul (noting down the amount of charges paid), and bill of lading by the agent of steamship line or vessel (noting down the total weight or cubic measurements of the packages).

MEASURES, WEIGHTS AND MONEY VALUES.

OLD MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- 1 legua (league)=5,000 varas=2.636 miles, English.
 1 milla (mile)=1,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a legua.
 1 vara (yard)=3 pies (feet)=2.784 feet, English.
 1 vara (yard)=33 pulgadas (inches).
 1 pulgada (inch)=0.92 inches, English.

NEW MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- 1 kilometro (kilometre)=1,000 metros (metres)=0.62137 miles, or 3,280 feet
 10 inches.
 1 metro (metre)=100 centímetros (centimetres)=39.37 inches.
 1 centímetro (centimetre)=0.3937 inches.
 1 milímetro (millimetre)=0.0394 inches.

LAND MEASURES.

- 1 sitio de ganado mayor, or one square league=4,477 acres.
 1 caballería=105 $\frac{758}{1000}$ acres.
 1 fanega=8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

NOTE.—Inasmuch as in some States the old Spanish land measures of the eighteenth century are the custom, while in others the Mexican measures declared after the war of independence are in use, a difference in the number of acres contained in the sitio de ganado mayor will appear, and interested parties should inform themselves of the customary measure in the respective localities.

MEASURES OF SURFACE ACCORDING TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

- 1 hectara (hectare)=10,000 metros cuadradas (square metres)=2.471 acres.
 1 ara (are)=100 metros cuadradas (square metres).
 1 centara (centare)=1 metro cuadrada (square metre)=1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

- 1 kilolitro (kilolitre)=1,000 litros (litres)=1 metro cubico (1 cubic metre).
 1 hectolitro (hectolitre)=100 litros (litres)=0.1 cubic metre.
 1 decalitro (decalitre)=10 litros (litres)=10 cubic decimetres.
 1 litro (litre)=1 cubic decimetre.

NOTE.—There also exists the old dry measure of 1 fanega (which equals nearly 2 bushels English measure), and which is still further divided into 8 cuartillas. Corn, rice, salt, beans, etc., are measured accordingly.

OLD WEIGHTS.

- 1 tonelada (ton)=32 quintalas (hundred weights)=3,200 libras (pounds).
 1 quintal (hundred weight)=100 libras (pounds).
 1 arroba=25 libras (pounds).
 1 libra (pound)=16 onzas (ounces).
 1 onza (ounce)=16 adarmes.

NEW WEIGHTS.

- 1 tonelada (ton)=3,200 libras (pounds).
 1 kilogramma (kilogramme)=2.2046 pounds.

NOTE.—The metric system of weights and measures will be in compulsory use after January 1st, 1884.

ORE WEIGHT AMONG MINERS.

- 1 monton (ton)=32 quintales (hundred weights).
 1 monton (ton)=128 arrobas.
 1 carga (load)=300 libras (pounds).
 1 arroba=25 libras (pounds).

NOTE.—The weight of a monton has been regulated by State laws and varies somewhat in the different States.

MINERS' WEIGHTS.

GOLD.	SILVER.
1 grano= $\frac{8}{100}$ peso (3 cents).	18 granos=1 adarme.
12 granos=1 tomine.	2 adarmas=1 onza.
8 tomines=1 castellano.	8 onzas=1 marca.
50 castellanos=1 marca.	

As a rule, when the tax is paid, 1 marca silver equals 8.57 pesos, although this value varies according to the miners' tax in each State.

MONEY OF NEW COINAGE.

	MEXICAN VALUE.	U. S. VALUE.
Gold.....	20 pesos	= \$20 00
“.....	10 “	= 10 00
“.....	5 “	= 5 00
Silver.....	1 peso	= 1 00
“.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ “	= 50
“.....	1 peseta	= 25
“.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ peso	= 10
“.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ “	= 5
Nickel.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ “	= 5
“.....	$\frac{1}{50}$ “	= 2
“.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ “	= 1

The nickel coins have the composition of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel, weighing 5, 3, 2 grains respectively.

OLD COINS IN CIRCULATION.

Silver.....	1 real	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	peso =	$12\frac{1}{2}$	cents.
"	1 medio ($\frac{1}{2}$ real)	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	" =	$6\frac{1}{4}$	"
Copper.....	1 quartilla	=	$\frac{1}{32}$	" =	3	"
"	1 tlaco	=	$\frac{1}{64}$	" =	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	1 centavo	=	$\frac{1}{100}$	" =	1	"

NOTE.—In some places it is customary to cut a cent in two pieces so as to be able to make change in tlacons, which, however, has been prohibited by law, January, 1883. The issue of paper money (billetes de banco) of the various banks and the National Monte de Piedad, facilitates monetary transactions to a great extent.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO TRAVELERS.

STEAMSHIP FARES.

The rate of fare for a first class passage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, by either the Morgan or the Alexandre line, is \$50; from New York to Havana, by either the Ward or the Alexandre line, \$50; from New York through to Vera Cruz, by the Alexandre line, \$85. The return rates are the same; but for a "round trip" a deduction is made; an "excursion ticket" from New Orleans and back being \$90, and from New York and back, \$150. It is to be observed, however, that payment of the return rates in Vera Cruz is accepted in Mexican money, which is worth less than American money. The steward's bills for wines, etc., on the voyages are payable in American money.

THE TIME OF THE VOYAGE.

The Alexandre line publishes a pamphlet, in which the time of the voyage from New Orleans to Vera Cruz is stated at "about five days," and from New York to Vera Cruz at "about ten days." This statement often proves untrue, unless large latitude is given to the word "about." The chief variation from the schedule time is occasioned by "northers," which sweep the Gulf of Mexico almost weekly during the last part of the autumn, the whole of the winter and the early part of the spring. It is not uncommon for them to protract the voyage two or three days; and when a "norther" is raging off Vera Cruz it often happens that a landing is impracticable for that length of time. Sometimes the steamer will drop down to the island of Sacrificios, a few miles south of the city, for shelter, and the passengers will be tantalized all the while by close proximity to a shore which it is as impracticable for them to reach as if they were in midocean. The time of the return voyage from Vera Cruz to New York is put down on the Alexandre schedules as thirteen days, including a stop (usually from Thursday morning till Saturday evening) in Havana, and this time is generally kept with fidelity.

After this outline of the routes to Mexico which offer the most conveniences at present a few words are appropriate concerning preparations for the journey.

PASSPORTS.

No passport is needful unless the passenger desires to "stop over" in Cuba. In that case he should provide himself with a passport and procure the *visa* of the Spanish consul at the port from which he takes passage. (Separate passports are not needful for a husband and wife traveling together). If he merely stays in the port of Havana with the steamer and continues his journey on her

he can go ashore without a passport as a "passenger in transit." In respect, however, to "matriculation" in Mexico—a subject to which allusion needs to be made hereafter—a passport often is convenient for an American citizen.

BAGGAGE.

The American traveler to Mexico generally takes twice or three times the quantity of baggage that is expedient. He reads of the great difference in climate between the *tierra caliente* and the *tierra fria* and accordingly equips himself with all the varieties of clothing that he would wear in the course of a whole year in New York, although his proposed stay in Mexico may not exceed a month. He usually is ignorant of the exorbitant charges for railroad transportation of baggage. Upon the Mexican railway only sixteen pounds are allowed free to each passenger. (This does not include the small hand bag and parcels which he is allowed to take into the passenger cars.) All the trunks are weighed, and he must pay for the surplus over sixteen pounds before he gets his receipt or check for them. The charges on taking a trunk of moderate size and weight from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico amount to about half of the passenger fare. The chief clothing a traveler to the City of Mexico really needs for a winter sojourn there (and for the summer the allowance should be substantially the same, with the addition only of a light india rubber overcoat) consists of flannel underclothes (which should be worn at all seasons) of such weight as would be suitable to New York in early October; a suit of traveling clothes of corresponding weight, and preferably of a color which will not show dust easily; a rather numerous allowance of shirts, in consideration of the delays and damages he will experience from Indian washerwomen; an overcoat, such as would be suitable in New York in the early spring or late autumn; a traveling blanket, to be carried in a shawl strap, and an umbrella of a height adapted for use as a walking stick. Of course for society purposes he needs to make additions according to his social intentions. He will find no difficulty in replenishing his wardrobe at shops in Vera Cruz if he has forgotten anything essential, and in the capital and the great cities, such as Puebla, he will find shops as well equipped with all he reasonably can need as there are in New York or New Orleans.

FUNDS FOR THE JOURNEY.

The traveler will do better to open a credit in the United States against which he can draw from time to time through some well-established Mexican banking house than to buy a draft on Vera Cruz or the City of Mexico for the expenses of his journey. The rate of exchange is largely in favor of the United States. It has run up this winter to the neighborhood of twenty per cent. and bids fair not to diminish as paper money multiplies in Mexico. If his banker's Mexican correspondent is at the capital and he cannot draw till he reaches that point he will have no difficulty in exchanging American "greenbacks" for Mexican money at nearly the current premium in Vera Cruz; and when

leaving the United States he may prudently provide himself with a supply of "greenbacks" (they being more convenient to carry than gold), in addition to his credit, as a safeguard against any possible exigency before he reaches the capital.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

The writer earnestly enjoins upon every intending American traveler to Mexico to postpone the journey, if he can, until he has got such a rudimentary acquaintance with the Spanish language as will make him independent of an interpreter for the simple and ordinary needs of travel. English is not extensively spoken there, although instruction in it is becoming frequent in Mexican families, just as instruction in Spanish is becoming so in many quarters of our country. For example, the writer is informed that Spanish now is taught in the public schools of San Francisco. In the small cities (except the seaports) and off the main routes, an American wholly unacquainted with Spanish is almost helpless. Nor will a proficiency in the French language suffice always to avert trouble. If any American undertakes the journey in disregard of this warning, let him at least study a Spanish-English phrase book most assiduously on his sea voyage.

The writer also counsels no American to undertake the journey merely for pleasure, unless he possesses the first requisite for comfortable travel—the power of accommodating himself cheerfully to a very different civilization from his own in most of the usages of domestic life. What these differences are the traveler may learn to a considerable extent by tarrying in Vera Cruz, the spot where Cortez founded his first colony.

ACCESS BY SEA ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

On the Pacific side steamers land passengers from San Francisco at San Blas, in the State of Jalisco. Thence it is possible to reach the Mexican Central Railroad at Lagos or Leon by a seven and a half days' journey by "diligence" through the cities of Tepic and Guadalajara. From Lagos to the City of Mexico by rail it is, as has been mentioned, about two hundred and eighty-six miles. From Leon to the City of Mexico the distance is two hundred and sixty-six miles.

Leon and Guadalajara dispute with one another for the title of being the second city of the Republic in population. Each claims about 100,000 inhabitants.

As soon as the Mexican Central Railroad pushes its lateral line from Leon or Lagos to Guadalajara it will greatly facilitate the approach from this quarter.

ACCESS BY SEA ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

On the Atlantic side there is a weekly Alexandre steamer from New York for Vera Cruz (starting from Pier 3, North river, on Thursday), touching on the way at Havana, in Cuba, and Progreso, in the Mexican State of Yucatan,

and on alternate weeks also at Campeche, in the State of the same name, and Frontera, in the State of Tabasco. The distances by this route are as follows :

	MILES.
New York to Havana	1,200
Havana to Progreso.....	425
Progreso to Campeche.....	128
Campeche to Frontera.....	133
Frontera to Vera Cruz.....	200
Total.....	2,086

From Havana there are also British, French and German steamship lines running to Vera Cruz, to any of which a traveler may shift his passage if he desires. Or he may go from New York to Havana by the Ward line of steamers, which start from Pier 16, East river, weekly, on Saturdays, and there shift his passage to Vera Cruz either to an Alexandre boat or to one of these foreign lines.

All the Ward and Alexandre steamers from New York are commodious—those of recent build especially so—and are run with reasonable regard to the comfort of passengers. Their size in general is about 2,500 tons, old measurement.

There is also an Alexandre steamer from New Orleans for Vera Cruz once in three weeks. This steamer touches, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, at the Mexican ports of Bagdad (at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where passengers are taken from or left for Matamoros) and at Tampico and Tuxpan.

The distances from New Orleans to Vera Cruz by this route are as follows :

	MILES.
New Orleans to Bagdad.....	578
Bagdad to Tampico.....	225
Tampico to Tuxpan.....	90
Tuxpan to Vera Cruz.....	125
Total.....	1,018

There also is a Morgan line steamer from Morgan City, formerly called Brashear City (reached by rail in a few hours from New Orleans), for Vera Cruz twice a month, touching on the way only at Galveston, in Texas. This is an iron boat, flat bottomed and a "side-wheeler." All the other boats above mentioned are propellers. All the Morgan steam lines, including this one, have been purchased in an interest connected with the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and with a Mexican "concession," as yet unimproved, for a railroad toward the Mexican capital, starting from the Texas frontier at a point on the Rio Grande northwest of Laredo.

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

With a single exception (the port of Progreso, in Yucatan) there is no opportunity to alleviate the delay by a visit to land. The steamers lie at a dis-

tance varying from five to ten miles out at sea, and wait for a boat (sometimes a slow sail-boat) to come out across the bar to exchange passengers and mails. By the terms of the contract under which the Alexandre steamers are subsidized by the Mexican Government they are obliged to wait at least twelve hours, under a pecuniary penalty, for these outcomings, and meanwhile they are apt to roll very uncomfortably.

At Progreso there usually is time enough to land, and sometimes, when there is a large cargo (generally of grain) to discharge there, and also a large cargo (chiefly of henequin—Sisal hemp) to take on board, there is an opportunity to visit the City of Merida, twenty-two miles distant by railroad. Merida is a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, mostly Indians, and has characteristics unlike other Mexican cities. On Sundays they are all clad in white from head to foot. The country between Progreso and Merida is flat and hot. In January, 1883, there were three locomotive engines on the railroad, two of which were disabled and waiting repairs. The only train then running left Progreso at nine A. M. and returned near nightfall.

At all these intermediate ports bars prevent the access to the shore of any vessels drawing more than eight or ten feet of water, and the cargoes are loaded and discharged in lighters.

THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ.

This is the case throughout the whole Gulf coast of Mexico, even at Vera Cruz, where nine-tenths of the foreign commerce of the Republic is concentrated. The port of Vera Cruz is an open roadstead. The city on the water side is bounded by a stone wall, and one existed on the land side also until within a few years. The most inexperienced observer can see at a single glance that military and not commercial considerations determined the site of the city. The fleet of merchant vessels there is anchored or made fast to buoys in the neighborhood of an island which is occupied with the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and all the cargoes are "lightered." There is a stone mole jutting out from the sea wall near the centre of the water line of the city, where until recently, all the lighters were discharged, and where all passengers still are conveyed. A few years ago the Mexican Railway Company, after much difficulty, got leave to build an iron pier further north, near the railroad station. But nothing goes there except a part of their freight. At the head of the stone mole there is quite an imposing gateway with three arches, and just inside of them is the Custom House.

THE MEXICAN CUSTOM HOUSE.

The usual treatment of American passengers by the Mexican customs officers at Vera Cruz, in reference to personal baggage, is as courteous as their dealings at every port with importers and shipowners, in reference to imported merchandise, are vexatious. The following is a translation of some of the provisions of the Mexican law which apply to passengers :

“Every passenger who arrives at the ports of the Republic can disembark at once with his personal baggage after the vessel has cast anchor. In case the vessel should arrive at night, or at any hour that the office of the Custom House is closed, passengers will be allowed to disembark, but to take with them only a small package containing not more than may be necessary for immediate personal wants. The examination of baggage will be made liberally, with prudence and moderation. Passengers will not be detained any longer than the time necessary for inspection of the packages in their possession, and should they be foreigners, not speaking or understanding the Spanish language, any of the employes who can interpret shall inform them of the formalities to which they are obliged to submit. In regard to wearing apparel and jewelry for personal use, it is subject to the sound discretion of the officers what quantity and quality will not be subject to duty, taking into consideration the character and personality of the travelers. The articles which ought to be considered commonly used, besides the wearing apparel, and which are admitted free of duty, are the following: Two watches with their chains, 100 cigars, 40 packs of cigarettes, one-half kilogramme of snuff, one-half kilogramme of smoking tobacco, one pair of pistols with equipments and 200 charges, one rifle, gun or fowling piece, with equipments and 200 charges, one pair of musical instruments, except pianofortes or organs. All objects not included in this franchise and which are brought by the travelers in small quantities for presents are subject to duty. Passengers are required to make a declaration respecting them explaining the number of the packages and their contents. When the effects of travelers include used furniture, the damage from use will be taken into account in the settlement of duties. If the travelers are artists of any opera or dramatic or similar company they will be allowed, in general, besides the franchise above granted, the free introduction of their costumes and scenic ornaments, the same being a portion of their effects and not of an excessive quantity. But if the officers are of opinion that there is abuse in the introduction of these, they shall require an invoice and collect fifty-five per cent. on the valuation or appraisement of such articles.”

LANDING PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE.

Neither the Alexandre nor any other line of steamers “lands” its passengers on arrival at Vera Cruz. They are compelled to find boatmen to land themselves and their baggage. There is no lack of boatmen, to be sure. They swarm all over a steamer as soon as the Health Officer and the Captain of the Port have made their visit. Their standard charge is fifty cents per passenger and fifty cents per trunk for conveyance to the mole. But it is expedient to make a fair and clear bargain with them or they will commit extortion. It also is prudent never to pay them in advance. All this is a nuisance for which the steamship proprietors are blameworthy. They ought to land passengers and baggage at their own expense on their own steam tugs.

The writer's advice is, to leave Vera Cruz on the very day of landing, if

possible, and go to Orizaba, eighty-two miles on the railroad route to the capital, and with this intention to bargain with the boatman who takes the traveler ashore from the steamer to deliver his baggage at the Mexican Railroad station at the north end of the city, after it has passed the Custom House inspectors. All he needs to see of Vera Cruz he can see by a ride in a horse car from that station a mile and a half out to a circle where there are some pleasure gardens at the south end of the city, and by a half hour's walk through some of the back streets, and a quarter hour's occupation of one of the benches in the little plaza. He need not seek a public carriage, for the few there are in Vera Cruz are not reputedly used. It is a peculiarity of the place that everybody respectable goes afoot.

RAILROAD CARS, FARES, ETC.

On all the railroads in Mexico there are three classes of passenger cars, with fares corresponding. The first class car on the Mexican Railroad is of English coupé pattern, the second class is of the ordinary American pattern, and the third class is also a "saloon" car, but there are four rows of seats, or rather benches, running through the saloon lengthwise. On the Mexican Central Railroad the first and second class cars are of the ordinary American pattern, and the only apparent difference is that in the one the backs of the seats and the cushions are woven of rattan, and in the other they are made of wooden slats. The third class cars on both roads are like those on the Mexican Railroad. There are as yet no sleeping cars or drawing room cars on any road.

The first class passenger fare on the Mexican Railroad is at the rate of a fraction more than six cents per mile, the second class fare a little more than four cents, and the third class a little more than three cents per mile. Tickets from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, for example, 263 miles, are respectively \$16, \$12 and \$8. On the two other roads mentioned the fares are considerably less, a first class "through passage" being at the rate of about four cents per mile, and the second and third classes being graded down in like proportion.

No road runs more than one passenger train a day at the present time for any great distance. For example, there is but one passenger train daily each way between Vera Cruz and the capital on the Mexican Railroad, and but one each way between the capital and Encarnacion on the Central. A second class passenger car, however, is usually attached to through freight trains.

The running time on all the roads is slow. From Vera Cruz to the capital it is at present fourteen and a half hours (from six A. M. to half-past eight P. M.)—that is, at the average speed of only eighteen miles per hour. On the Central road the average speed is about twenty miles; on the National road it is not more than twelve or fifteen miles.

The Central and National roads both use the American system of checking baggage; the Mexican road uses the English system of pasting numbers on the

pieces of baggage and giving the passenger a receipt in writing, which is his warrant to claim them on arrival at the destination.

Owing to the as yet limited railway facilities in most of the Mexican States, the adventuresome tourist or the mine prospector is compelled to put up with many inconveniences in reaching his destination, a prior knowledge of which will be found of great service and tend to alleviate many annoyances. Even after the projected railroads have been put in operation, for a long while travel by saddle horses and pack trains will still remain the only available mode of reaching most off-lying localities.

Stage routes are few, and as a rule the traveler has to provide a conveyance; but when a journey can be completed by stage, it is advisable to take one. This vehicle, though, is a clumsy affair, and, like the old Concord coach, seemingly never designed for human comfort; it is usually hung together by rawhide and drawn by a cavalcade of horses, mules or donkeys, strung together by harness whose delapidated condition betokens great age and hard service. A journey generally begins, but seldom ends, on schedule time, the stages being from thirty to sixty miles. If, though, a journey is to be long and a carriage road runs to the traveler's destination, it is best to purchase a vehicle and mules and trust to selling the outfit at the journey's end. A wagon can be hired in Parral or Jimenez to deliver one in Durango, two hundred miles due south, but nearly three hundred miles following the road by way of Mapimi, for about \$100 and in about ten days' time, and if returning immediately to Parral no charge will be made for back passage. Even outside of the Sierra Madre, however, many important points can only be reached by trail.

Although a carriage road may permit the use of a conveyance for part of a journey, the equipment for a horseback journey should be purchased at the nearest large city to destination, for the chances are against the traveler being able to obtain an animal of any kind in a small mining town or at a hacienda. A matter of prime importance in the undertaking of an overland journey is the engagement of a good *mosso*, an indispensable personage, especially to one unacquainted with the language and habits of the country. To him must be intrusted all purchases, and, with the assistance of a boy, he attends to the horses, cooks, prepares camps, etc. He usually provides his own horse and receives \$1.50 per day for his services. The traveler should provide himself liberally with silver money, but only furnish his *mosso* with a few dollars at a time, requiring him to render a strict account for all expenditures. As untainted meats and good flour are difficult to obtain and excessively dear, even in the small towns, it is advisable to obtain a supply of bacon, canned meats and crackers in some of the largest cities. The baggage having to be packed, care should be exercised to include as few heavy or cumbersome articles as possible; but plenty of blankets and warm clothing should be taken, as the nights on the central plateau are often cold. Another important article for the traveler to provide himself with is a good saddle, and as the Mexican saddles, with few exceptions, are far from comfortable when the rider desires to

make any speed, it is well to make this purchase where he is sure of getting a good one.

It is almost impossible to divide a journey into convenient distances, as the presence of water, wood and fodder will more frequently determine the length of a day's ride than the pleasure of the traveler. But an average of forty-five miles a day can be got out of good animals without injury.

Unlike the experience of travelers in Mexico in former years, robberies and murders are now comparatively rare; notwithstanding, however, it is well to go armed, and a combined rifle and shot-gun will always be useful in bringing down game, if not needed for protection.

follows the table land 156 miles to the City of Mexico. The scenery and engineering of these sixty miles have long been

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RAILROADS AND THEIR STATIONS.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.

Main Line.—The stations on this line, with their distances in miles from Mexico City, are as follows: Tepexpam, 20; San Juan Teotihuacan, 27; Otumba, 34; La Palma, 38; Ometusco, 42; Irolo, 48; Apam, 57; Soltepec, 70; Guadalupe, 77; Apizaco, 86; Huamantla, 102; San Marcos, 113; Rinconada, 124; San Andres, 137; Esperanza, 152; Boca del Monte, 156; Bota, 166; Maltrata, 169; Orizaba, 181; Fortin, 192; Cordoba, 197; Atoyac, 210; Paso del Macho, 216; Camaron, 224; Soledad, 237; Purga, 244; Tejeria, 254; Vera Cruz, 263.

There is one passenger train per day each way. Running time, 14 hours and 30 minutes; ample time for refreshments is given at Apizaco, Esperanza and Orizaba.

Puebla Branch.—Trains on this branch start from Apizaco, with stations at Santa Ana, 10; Panzacola, 22; Puebla, 29 miles distant from Apizaco. There are two trains each way per day. Time, 1 hour and 45 minutes.

Jalapa Branch.—The stations on this branch, with their distances from Vera Cruz in miles, are as follows: Tejeria, 9½; Paso de San Juan, 16; Tierra Colorado, 20; Paso de Ovejas, 29; Puente Nacional, 35; Rinconada, 40½; Plan del Rio, 48; Cerro Gordo, 55; Dos Rios, 62; Jalapa, 70½.

There is one train each way per day. Time, 12 hours.

The Mexican Railroad Company, whose main line reaches from the City of Mexico to the City of Vera Cruz, running through the cities of Apam, Huamantla, Maltrata, Orizaba and Cordoba, and traversing the States of Mexico, Tlaxcala, Puebla and Vera Cruz, has been running throughout its whole line from Vera Cruz to the capital, 263 miles, since the year 1873, with a branch line 29 miles long from Apizaco (86 miles from the capital and 177 miles from Vera Cruz) to the city of Puebla. It is a "standard gauge" road, was built chiefly with English capital, and is controlled in London. Its president, however, is an American. Its distinctive peculiarity is that it traverses all three of the climatic belts of Mexico, while the routes of the other roads are in only the *tierra fria*. At Paso del Macho, in the *tierra caliente*, 47 miles from Vera Cruz, the work ahead is indicated by the substitution of a Fairlie for a Baldwin locomotive on the train. From this station during the next 60 miles the road mounts through the *tierra templada*, across the terraces of Cordoba and Orizaba, up to the Boca del Monte, 8,310 feet above the sea, and thence follows the table land 156 miles to the City of Mexico. The magnificent scenery and engineering of these sixty miles have long been familiar to

Americans by photographs and written narratives. It would be trite, therefore, to descant upon them. They are unrivaled except by the engineering and scenery of the present route of the Mexican National Railroad from the capital to the city of Toluca.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Main Division.—This division is now open for traffic to Encarnacion, and constructed to Aguascalientes, with the following stations distant from Mexico City in miles: Lecheria, 13; Cuautitlán, 17; Teoloyúcan, 22; Huehuetoca, 29; El Salto, 39; Tula, 50; San Antonio, 58; Márques, 76; Dañú, 88; Polotitlan, 94; Cazadéro, 100; San Juan del Rio, 119; Ahorcádo, 134; Queretaro, 153; Calera, 164; Apaséo, 173; Celáya, 181½; Guáje, 193; Salamanca, 207; Irapuáto, 217½; Siláo, 238; Leon, 259; Rincon, 268; Pedrito, 278; Loma, 287; Lagos, 295; Encarnacion, 333½; Aguascalientes, 363.

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 18 hours.

Guanajuato Branch.—Silao, distant 14 miles, and Marfil station, 3 miles from Guanajuato.

There are two passenger trains each way per day. Time, 45 minutes.

Chihuahua Division.—This division is now open for traffic from Paso del Norte to Lerdo, a distance of 575 miles, with the following stations distant in miles from Paso del Norte: Mesa, 11; Tierra Blanca, 20; Samalayuca, 30; Los Medanos, 41; Candelaria, 48; Rancheria, 59; San José, 74; Carmen, 88; Ojo Caliente, 96; Las Minas, 103; Montezuma, 112; Chivatito, 121; Gallego, 139; Puerto, 152; Laguna, 164½; Agua Nueva, 173; Encinillas, 181; Sauz, 193; Torreon, 201; Sacramento, 210; Chihuahua, 224½; Mapula, 239; Horcasitas, 253; Siding No. 1, 258; Bachimba, 264; Ortiz, 279; Las Delicias, 283; Saucillo, 293; Concho, 303; La Cruz, 316; Santa Rosalia, 326; Bustamente, 335½; Florido, 347; La Reforma, 359; Jimenez, 371; Dolores, 380; Corralitos, 392; Rellano, 405½; Escalon, 417; Zavalza, 426; Saez, 437; Yermo, 449; Conejos, 463; Peronal, 477; Mapimi, 492; Noe, 504; Lerdo, 515.

There is one daily passenger train each way. Running time, 23 hours and 30 minutes.

Tampico Division.—This division extends from Tampico to San Luis Potosi, a distance of 262 miles, and is open for traffic from Tampico west about 69 miles, with the following stations, distant from Tampico in miles: Morallilo, 2½; Tamós, 8; Las Palmas, 68.

There is one passenger train each way per day. Time, 6 hours.

The main line is completed on the north from El Paso to Lerdo, 515 miles, and on the south trains are running regularly from the City of Mexico to Encarnacion. Between Lerdo and Encarnacion there is, therefore, a gap of about 400 miles, which must be traversed at present by diligence. This gap is so extensive that it prohibits the line from becoming a convenient means

of access to the capital at present. The Mexican diligence, or stage coach, is a very uncomfortable vehicle, built on the pattern of the old-fashioned Concord coaches. The highways are very rough, and, although the relays of mules are frequent, a speed of more than forty or fifty miles a day cannot reasonably be expected.

The Mexican Central road is of the standard gauge. Its American connections are with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad system—a fact which sufficiently identifies its American control to anybody acquainted with the subdivisions of American railroad interests. Its Mexican controllers are men in close relations with the Federal Executive.

The Mexican Central Railroad Company's main line is planned to reach from the City of Mexico to Paso del Norte, on the American frontier, about July 4, 1884, running northward through the States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Queretaro, Guanajuato, through a corner of the State of Jalisco, and through the States of Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango and Chihuahua, with lateral lines from the city of Aguascalientes to San Blas on the Pacific coast, and from San Luis Potosí to Tampico, upon the Gulf of Mexico. It follows pretty nearly the central line of the *tierra fria* northward from the capital. In Humboldt's "Views of Nature" the extraordinary facilities of part at least of this route for railroad building were indicated many years ago by a table he compiled of "the line of leveling from the City of Mexico to Santa Fé," comprising the following altitudes of cities which are on its route: Mexico, 7,469 feet; Tula, 6,733; San Juan del Rio, 6,490; Queretaro, 6,362; Celaya, 6,017; Salamanca, 5,761; Silao, 5,911; Guanajuato (which the Mexican Central reaches by a branch road from Silao), 6,836; Leon, 6,133; Lagos, 6,376; Aguascalientes, 6,261; Zacatecas, 8,038; Fresnillo, 7,244; Durango, 6,848; Chihuahua, 4,638, and Paso del Norte, 3,810.

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY (Palmer-Sullivan Concession).

Toluca and Maravatio Division.—This division, with the branch from Acambaro to Celaya, is in full operation for 275 miles, with the following stations distant from Mexico City, in miles: Tacuba, 2½; Tacuba Junction, ⅓; Naucalpan, 5; San Bartolo, 6; Rio Hondo, 9; Dos Rios, 11; Salazar, 26; Jajalpa, 38; Lerma, 36; Toluca, 45; Del Rio, 60; Ixtlahuaca, 69; Flor Maria, 83; El Oro, 102; Tepelongo, 115; Maravatio, 139; Zirizicuaro, 146; de Taranacuas, 159; San José, 165; Acambaro, 175; Morelia, 233; and Celaya from Acambaro, 42.

There is one through passenger train each way, and one local train to Toluca per day. Time: through train, 18 hours; local train, 4 hours.

El Salto Division.—This division is in full operation from Mexico City to Catlongo, a distance of 50 miles, with the following stations distant from Mexico City, in miles: Colonia, 2; Tacuba, 4; Tacuba Junction, 5; Atzacapotzalco, 6; Tlalnepantla, 10; Lecheria, 16; Cuautitlan, 30; Teoloyucan, 35; Huehuetoca, 36½; El Salto, 44; Catlongo, 50.

There are two passenger trains each way daily. Time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Matamoros Division.—This division, extending from Matamoros to Camargo, a distance of 91 miles, is now in full operation from Matamoros to Capote, with the following stations distant from Matamoros, in miles: Rosita, 7; Escondido, 9, Capote, 10; Enpenenada, 24; Jaboncillos, 49; Reynosa, 54; Reynosa Viejo, 67; San Miguel, 76, Camargo, 91.

There are two daily trains each way. Time, 1 hour.

Northern Division.—This division is in full operation between Nuevo Laredo and Saltillo, with the following stations distant from Nuevo Laredo, in miles: Sanchez, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Jarita, 22; Huisachito, 29; Camaron, 39; Rodriguez, 48; Mojina, 56; Lampazos, 75; Salome Botello, 89; Golondrinas, 102; Bustamante, 108; Villaldama, 110; Alamo, 114; Palo Blanco, 127; La Cantera, 134; Morales, 142; Salinas, 150; Topo, 156; Ramon Treviño, 159; Topo Chico, 162; Monterey, 171; Gonzalitos, 173; San Geronimo, 175; Leona, 177; Santa Catarina, 179; Garcia, 192; Rinconada, 207; Los Muertos, 214; Ojo Caliente, 218; Santa Maria, 225; Capellania, 230; Saltillo, 239.

There are two passenger trains each way daily. Time, 14 hours.

Zacatecas-San Luis Potosi Division.—This division, between Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, with a branch from Ojo Caliente to Lagos, was acquired by the Mexican National road, on Dec. 22, 1880. The road is now in operation from Zacatecas to Ojo Caliente, a distance of 29 miles.

The Mexican National Railroad Company's main line is planned to reach from the City of Mexico to Laredo, on the American frontier, running first westward to Toluca, Maravatio and Acambaro, then turning from Acambaro northward, crossing the Central road at Celaya and extending to Laredo by way of the cities of San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey traversing the States of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, a corner of Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, with a central line branching off at Acambaro and running *via* Morelia, Patzcuaro, Zamora and Colima to Manzanillo on the Pacific. The elevations of the cities of Saltillo and San Luis Potosi above the sea are given by Humboldt as, respectively, 5,240 and 6,090 feet. That of the city of Toluca he gives in "Cosmos" as 8,825 feet.

As a main avenue of travel between our country and the City of Mexico the location of the southern part of the Mexican National Railroad is highly disadvantageous compared with the location of the Central road; while, on the contrary, for that purpose, the location of its northern part possesses some striking advantages.

The Mexican National Company owns, also, another strip of rail, which is laid northward out of the Valley of Mexico by the side of the Central Railroad, some fifty miles, to the village of Catlongo, availing itself of the easy grades of exit from the valley afforded by the old "Spanish drain." From El Salto numerous surveys have been made with a design to connect this strip with Toluca, in which event the monstrously expensive road that this company has

constructed directly westward from the capital to that city (with grades some of which were stated by one of the engineers to be as steep as 3.8 in 100 feet) would doubtless be discontinued as the main line and the El Salto route substituted. But these surveys were fruitless. It is now asserted, however, that a later survey has been successful in finding a way to make the connection with grades not exceeding 1.5 in 100 feet.

The Mexican National road is narrow gauge. Its American connections are with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad system, and with the Texas-Mexican Railroad from Corpus Christi, at Laredo, Texas.

SONORA RAILROAD.

This road makes connection at Nogales with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and runs to Guaymas, a distance of 265 miles, with the following stations distant from Nogales, in miles: Encina, 6; Agua Zarca, 12; Cibuta, 21; Casita, 27; Imuris, 42; Piersons, 47; San Ignacio, 49; Magdalena, 54; Santa Ana, 65; Llano, 79; Puerto, 95; Querobabi, 103; Posa, 117; Carbo, 129; Pesqueira, 151; Zamora, 159; Junction, 172; Hermosillo, 175; Sonora River, 177; Willard, 186; Posa de Vega, 193; Torres, 201; Moreno, 211; Ortiz, 235; Santa Rosa, 245; Maytorena, 250; Bata-mortal, 257; Long Bridge, 260; Guaymas, 265.

There is one passenger train each way daily. Time, 14 hours.

SINALOA AND DURANGO RAILROAD.

This line extends from Altata to Culiacan, a distance of 60 miles, with the way station of San Pedro, 43 miles from Altata. There are three passenger trains each way daily. Running time, 2 hours and 45 minutes.

MORELOS RAILROAD.

This road runs from Mexico City to Yau-tepec in the State of Morelos, a distance of about 99 miles, with the following stations from Mexico City: Los Reyes, 10½ miles; Ayotla, 15½; La Compañía, 21½; Tenango, 29; Amecameca, 36; Ozumba, 43; Nepantla, 59; Yecapixtla, 69; Cuautla, 85½; Yau-tepec, 99.

There is one daily through train each way. Time, 7 hours. One local train from Mexico to Amecameca. Time, 4 hours.

PACHUCA RAILROAD.

This road is in operation between Pachuca and Venta de Cruz, a distance of 23 miles, with the following stations: Soledad, 6 miles; Xochihuacan, 10½; Teapa, 16; Venta de Cruz, 23.

There are two daily passenger trains each way. Time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.

Irolo Line.—This road runs from Mexico City to Calpulalpam, a distance of about 71 miles, with the following stations: Reyes, 10 miles; Texcoco, 25;

Tepetlaxtoc, 30; San Antonio, 38½; Me'epec, 42; Otumba, 44½; Soapayuca, 51; Irolo, 59; San Lorenzo, 67; Calpulalpam, 71.

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 5 hours.

ESPERANZA-TEHUACAN RAILROAD

Runs from Esperanza station on the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railroad to Tehuacan, a distance of 31 miles, with the following stations: Cañada de Morelos, 10½ miles; Llano Grande, 17; Hacienda del Carmen, 22; Miahuatlan, 24; Tehuacan, 31

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 5 hours.

PROGRESO-MERIDA RAILROAD

Reaches from Progreso, the principal port of Yucatan, to Merida, a distance of 20 miles.

One daily train each way. Time, 2 hours.

VERA CRUZ-MEDELLIN RAILROAD

Runs between Vera Cruz and Medellin, a distance of about 10 miles, with the stations of Zamorana, 3 miles; Tejar, 9 miles, and Medellin, 10 miles, distant from Vera Cruz.

One passenger train each way daily. Time, 1 hour.

PUEBLA-SAN MARTIN TEXMELUCAN RAILROAD.

This road is in operation between Puebla and San Martin Texmelucan, with the following stations distant from Puebla, in miles: Cuautlancingo, 4½; Xostla, 11; Santa Clara, 13½; Santa Elena, 18; San Balthaser, 21½; San Martin Texmelucan, 22.

There is one daily passenger train each way. Time, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

PUBLIC STAGES, OR POST COACHES (Diligencias Generales).

From Guadalajara *via* Santa Ana and Sayula to Zapotlan, 105 miles. Fare, \$6.00.

From Lagos *via* Ledesma and Aguascalientes to Zacatecas, 132 miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, \$10.00.

From San Luis Potosi *via* Salinas, Carro and Ojo Caliente to Zacatecas; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$12.00.

From Zacatecas *via* Fresnillo, Sain, Sombrerete, Chalchihuites and Nombre de Dios to Durango, 187 miles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$14.00.

From Leon *via* San Francisco, Jalpa, San Sebastian and Edificios to Arandas; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$3.50.

From Toluca to Tenancingo; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$2.00.

From Ometusco *via* Santo Tomas to Tulancingo, 32 miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, \$3.00.

From Mexico *via* Tepepa, Guarda and Huitzilac to Cuernavaca, 41½ miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, \$4.50.

From Leon *via* San Francisco and Jalpa to Piedra Gorda; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$2.50.

From Morelia *via* Goleta, Charo, Indaparapeo and Zinapécuaro to Acambaro, 44 miles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$5.59.

From Lagos *via* San Juan de los Lagos, Pegueros, Tepatitlan and Zapotlanejo to Guadalajara, 140 miles; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, \$14.00.

From Guanajuato *via* Pegueros to Guadalajara; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, \$13.00.

From Leon to Guadalajara; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare, \$2.50.

From Queretaro *via* Santa Rosa, Corralejo, San Miguel, Dolores, Trancas, La Quemada, San Felipe, Jaral and Valle de San Francisco to San Luis Potosi, 150 miles; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$17.00.

From San Luis Potosi *via* Peotillos, Cerritos, San Bartolo, Ciudad del Maiz, Los Naranjos and Morelos to Lagarto, and Tantoyuquita to Tampico, in river steamer, 283 miles; Monday and Thursday. Fare, \$26.00, with meals on steamer; without meals, \$21.00.

From Irapuato *via* Cuitzeo and Penjamo to La Piedad; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, \$5.00.

From San Luis Potosi *via* Matchuala and Saltillo to Monterey; daily.

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 Files and Saws..
 Fire Arms.....

ARTICLES.	Year ending 30th June, 1880.	Year ending 30th June, 1881.	Year ending 30th June, 1882.
Fire Engines.....	1,042	3,840	13,475
Gas Fixtures.....	3,207	1,917	7,905
Glass and Glassware	54,781	87,313	111,542
Gunpowder.....	49,627	145,397	226,125
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.....	13,656	11,067	13,478
Hemp Manufactures.....	8,538	12,958	24,057
Household Furniture.....	63,124	86,266	180,619
India Rubber Goods.....	25,665	28,168	39,868
Iron Castings, not elsewhere specified.....	8,117	17,405	59,927
Iron, and Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	359,930	843,096	1,079,466
Jewelry.....	10,745	14,600	36,793
Lamps.....	14,068	18,240	32,840
Leather, and Manufactures of, not else- where specified.....	19,463	22,683	31,020
Lead, and Manufactures of.....	5,044	4,729	4,366
Lumber, Timber and Miscellaneous Wooden Ware.....	211,408	457,935	1,245,792
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....	327,783	722,617	1,185,607
Marble and Stone Manufactures.....	8,660	10,973	12,462
Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.....	2,611	7,421	23,952
Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, &c..	22,997	20,256	36,684
Nails and Spikes.....	18,834	49,449	83,753
Oils, Mineral, chiefly refined for illuminat- ing.....	157,273	177,751	256,575
Oils, other than Mineral.....	6,322	11,161	16,213
Paints and Painters' Colors.....	14,159	33,869	56,476
Paintings and Engravings.....	3,727	10,491	35,545
Paper and Stationery.....	61,402	100,718	176,372
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.....	8,357	7,422	11,776
Plated Ware.....	9,299	12,457	14,723
Printing Presses and Materials.....	15,336	25,097	37,594
Quicksilver.....	377,825	462,159	316,714
Railroad Bars or Rails, of Iron.....	1,200	11,597	5,700
Railroad Bars or Rails, of Steel.....	1,200	1,021	66,260

ARTICLES.	Year ending 30th June, 1880.	Year ending 30th June, 1881.	Year ending 30th June, 1882.
Railroad Car Wheels.....	344	30,200	23,113
Railroad Cars, Passenger or Freight.....	28,743	221,568	579,421
Railroad Locomotive Steam Engines.....	12,925	175,746	647,117
Saddlery and Harness.....	5,670	23,270	34,497
Scales and Balances.....	11,186	14,021	21,534
Sewing Machines.....	135,823	179,555	305,595
Soap, Common.....	29,509	41,315	41,021
Spirits and Wines.....	17,733	37,335	44,382
Starch.....	12,502	15,213	14,388
Steam Engines, Stationery.....	19,515	23,051	27,926
Steel, and Manufactures of.....	23,851	70,755	104,927
Stoves, and parts of.....	2,593	3,676	9,559
Tallow.....	20,405	23,897	43,768
Tin, and Manufactures of.....	12,467	17,100	20,448
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Sun Shades	8,592	12,172	19,088
Varnish.....	5,734	11,994	12,477
Watches.....		120	5,200
Wearing Apparel.....	12,383	18,236	18,719
Wool, Manufactures of.....	22,691	19,221	33,912
Zinc, Manufactures of.....	350	488	1,937
All other Manufactured goods.....	23,346	32,401	61,217
Total Manufactured Goods.....	\$4,083,784	\$6,627,795	\$10,530,466
Raw Cotton.....	1,176,067	1,494,101	1,447,522
Bread Stuffs, Fruits and Provisions....	488,756	754,513	989,708
Live Stock.....	151,912	163,652	182,433
All other unmanufactured goods.....	168,826	159,516	183,371
Total Domestic Exports.....	\$6,069,345	\$9,199,577	\$13,333,500
Exports of Foreign Goods.....	1,800,519	1,973,161	2,167,528
Total Exports from the U. S. to Mexico,	7,869,864	11,172,738	15,501,028
Total Imports from Mexico to the U. S.,	16,325,417	17,454,126	15,093,837
Total Trade.....	\$24,195,281	28,626,864	30,594,865

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THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO THE CITY OF MEXICO!

IS VIA THE GRAND

“BURLINGTON ROUTE!”

C., B. & Q. R. R.

On or about the 5th day of May, 1884, The Mexican Central Railroad will be completed and Through Tickets placed on sale which will read as follows:

Elegant Day Coaches, Parlor Cars with Reclining Chairs, (Seats Free,) Pullman Sleeping Cars and the Famous C., B. & Q. Dining Cars between Chicago and Kansas City without change.

Connecting at Kansas City, in the Grand Union Depot, with Through Fast Trains, composed of Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., for El Paso, without change, and through trains of the Mexican Central R. R. to City of Mexico from El Paso.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
CHICAGO TO QUINCY.
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.
QUINCY TO KANSAS CITY.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
KANSAS CITY TO EL PASO.
Mexican Central Railroad.
EL PASO TO CITY OF MEXICO.

For Maps, Time Tables, Rates and other information relating to the Line, call upon or address either of the undersigned, who will cheerfully furnish same Free on application.

S. K. HOOPER,

Gen'l Pass'r Agt. H. & St. J R. R.,
HANNIBAL, MO.

PERCEVAL LOWELL,

Gen'l Pass'r Agt. C., B. & Q. R. R.,
Cor. Adams & Franklin Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

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For Names, Titles, Dates, etc.

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