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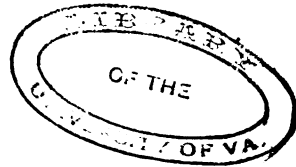


PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.



BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,  
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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# MEXICO.

MADE IN U.S.A.

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BULLETIN NO. 9.

(Prepared by Arthur W. Fergusson.)

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# Chapter I.

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## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

An impenetrable mist of fable envelops the early history of Mexico. Scientific investigation and archeological researches have not yet lifted the veil to disclose the original inhabitants of that country. Ruins and hieroglyphics in different portions of the Republic reveal the story of a series of immigrations from the north towards the south, but the point from which the peregrinations began has not been and may never be made known.

Mexican historians generally agree, founding their theories on the interpretations of hieroglyphics and upon the ancient ruins, that the country was invaded by seven families successively immigrating from the north, all speaking the same language, the *Nahuatl* or Mexican; but history does not reveal the starting point of these races nor disclose the mystery of the multiplicity of languages of so diverse a character spoken by the many tribes that followed them, nor the causes that impelled them to abandon their former homes. According to the Mexican scholar, Pimentel, not one of the one hundred and eight indigenous tongues bears any analogy to Asiatic tongues, but certain resemblances to the language of the Esquimaux would indicate direct communication between Asia and America.

The annals of the Toltecs have furnished a starting point for the history of Mexico. These composed a semicivilized nation who inhabited a country called *Huehuetlappallan*, towards the

north of the continent, where they built cities and temples, and were versed in agriculture, the arts, and the computation of time. Owing to civil disturbances, the Toltecs, with a number of their partisans and neighbors, in the year 544 A. D., were expelled from their country and began their wanderings southward, founding cities on their way.

One hundred and seventeen years after leaving their country they reached the present site of Tula (50 miles north of the City of Mexico, on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad), where they laid the foundation of their powerful kingdom. This tribe remained here until overthrown by the "lords of Jalisco," in 1116, eleven "monarchs" having reigned.

There is a notable event in the history of the Toltecs which deserves mention, as it is well authenticated. It is the origin of the universal and famous Mexican beverage *pulque* in the reign of the eighth Toltec chief, Tepaucaltzin, in the latter half of the eleventh century. It is narrated that a noble named Papantzin discovered the method of extracting the juice of the *maguey* plant, of which it is made, and sent some of the fermented liquid to his chief by the hand of his daughter, the beautiful Xochitl, called the Flower of Tollan (Tula). The chief, enamored both of the drink and the maiden, retained the latter a willing prisoner, and she became the mother of his illegitimate son, who afterwards wielded the scepter. This incident inaugurated the troubles of the Toltecs.

After the dispersion of the Toltecs, a roving tribe, the Chichimecas, hearing of the former's overthrow, occupied the abandoned country, starting for it from the north in 1117.

Other tribes of the original seven successively descended from the north and spread themselves over the valley of Mexico, founding cities and erecting temples and palaces.

The last tribe to reach the valley was the Aztec, or Mexican, whose annals claim the greatest interest in the history of Mexico. This tribe is supposed to have originally come from the north of



California, according to the historian Clavijero, their country being called *Aztlan*. They reached Tula in 1196, remaining there nine years, and spending eleven in other parts of the valley. At the expiration of this time they arrived in Zumpango, 30 miles north of their future capital. Here they were well received and the chief's son married a daughter of one of the Mexican families. From this marriage sprang the military chiefs of the Mexicans.

After many wanderings they settled on the marshy islands near the western borders of Lake Texcoco, and there, in the year 1325, was established the nucleus of the city first called Tenochtitlan, derived, according to some authorities, from *Tenoch*, one of their priests and leaders. Other authorities claim that the name comes from *Tenuch* (prickly pear cactus), as there is an old legend that the leaders of the tribes of Mexicans wandering in search of a place of rest, saw an eagle standing upon a cactus strangling a serpent, on the site of the City of Mexico. This legend has been generally accepted and gave Mexico the design for its escutcheon. The present name of the city finds its source in the name of the Aztec's god of war, Mexitli, also known as *Huitzilopochtli*. The name of the country demonstrates the hold the *maguey* plant had upon the ancient tribes. Mexican traditions, as preserved in the most ancient writings, relate that this god *Huitzilopochtli* was born of a virgin belonging to the noble family of *Citli* (free and ancestral); that his cradle was the heart of a *maguey* plant (*metl*), and hence the name of *Mecitli*, afterwards changed into *Mexitli* and finally into Mexico.

Here the Aztecs constituted their first government, which was theocratic and military under *Tenoch*, who died in the year 1343. Three years subsequent to his death the form of government changed, and in 1376 the first king was elected. Ten kings followed, during the reign of which the Aztecs devoted themselves to the arts of peace and built a fine city, connecting it with the

mainland by four causeways. The last of the Aztec monarchs was Cuauhtemoc, whose conquest by Hernando Cortez brought an end to the Mexican dynasty.

Cortez landed on the island of San Juan de Ulua, in Vera Cruz harbor, on the 21st day of April, 1519, and in two years, August 13, 1521, had captured the City of Mexico and unfurled the flag of Spain over the palace of Moctezuma.

Under the name of New Spain, Mexico was ruled from 1521 to 1821 successively by five governors, two royal commissioners (audiencias), and sixty-two viceroys, the last of whom, Juan O'Donojú, did not assume control.

During the administration of the first viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, who ruled from 1535 to 1550, discoveries were actively prosecuted in the north, the first money was coined in Mexico, the University of Mexico and several colleges were founded, and the first printing press in the New World was introduced. The School of Mines, which is still standing and yearly graduating talented men, was founded by the viceroy the Marquis of Branciforte. The construction was begun in 1797 and the building was completed in 1813. Its total cost was over \$1,600,000.

The modern history of Mexico and the commencement of the almost continuous internecine wars may be said to date from the *grito de Dolores* on the night of the 16th of September, 1810, by the parish priest of Dolores, Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, who gathered about him many trusty followers under his banner to the cry of: "Long live religion! Long live our Most Holy Mother of Guadalupe! Long live America, and death to bad government!" This cry is what is known as "*el grito de Dolores*."

Several efforts to cause a rebellion against the Spanish authorities had been made previous to this date, in fact ever since 1798, during the incumbency of the forty-fifth viceroy, Miguel José de Azanza, but they were all suppressed.

Hidalgo marshaled a considerable force and was victorious in

several engagements, but he and his lieutenants, Allende, Aldama, and Jimenez, were captured and put to death in 1811, the first on the 31st of July and the three last named on June 26. The bullets that crashed through these patriotic breasts terminated the first stage of the war for independence.

One of the greatest figures in Mexican history then came to the front, José Maria Morelos y Pavón, the parish priest of Carácuaro, who by his audacity, valor, and military sagacity was accorded a position at the head of the leaders of the cause of independence. After many notable engagements, in which he was almost always victorious, he captured Acapulco on April 12, 1813, thus ending his second campaign. On the 14th of September, 1813, in the town of Chilpancingo, the first Mexican Congress was installed, which two months later (November 6) issued the declaration of independence and decreed the emancipation of the slaves. The first provisional constitution was adopted October 22, 1814.

Morelos was eventually overcome by being betrayed by a deserter from his ranks named Carranco, was taken to Mexico, tried, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried out at San Cristobal Ecatepec on the 22d of December, 1815.

But the cause of independence was still sustained by many leaders in different parts of the Republic, among them being Francisco Javier Mina, a Spanish officer, who resolved to do battle for the independence of Mexico. He disembarked at the port of Soto la Marina on April 15, 1817, with 500 men recruited in the United States, and marched rapidly into the interior, gaining many victories. He was apprehended at the ranch called *Venadito*, and was shot on the 11th of November, 1817. Many other patriot chiefs arose to lead the independent movement, but most of them met the fate of their predecessors. Among these was Guerrero, who, after many hazardous exploits and brilliant achievements, finally, on the 10th of January, 1821, held a conference with Agustin

Yturbide, brigadier-general in command of the royalist forces, at Yturbide's request, and the two leaders agreed to proclaim independence. The latter proclaimed what is known as "The Plan of Iguala" on February 24, 1821.

Yturbide, then assuming command of the forces, marched on Mexico, making Valladolid (now Morelia), Queretaro, and Puebla, capitulate on the way. On reaching Mexico the Viceroy Apodaca was deposed July 5, 1821.

The sixty-second and last viceroy, Juan O'Donojú, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of July, and, upon hearing of the condition of affairs, issued a proclamation and entered into communication with the independents. Yturbide went to Córdoba, where a conference was held, resulting in the treaty of Córdoba, which, with slight modifications, confirmed the plan of Iguala, and Spanish domination in Mexico, which had lasted 300 years, closed forever when, on the 27th of September, 1821, Yturbide made his triumphal entry into the capital.

The second Mexican Congress, the first after securing independence, met on February 24, 1822, and elected Yturbide emperor on the 19th of May of the same year. He was crowned and anointed with great pomp and ceremony in the great cathedral of the capital on the 21st of June following as Augustine I, Emperor of Mexico. His reign was short. The people who had been warring so long could not settle down to peaceful pursuits. Ambitious leaders thirsted for high places, and the smoke of the battles for independence had scarce lifted before Gen. Santa-Anna headed a revolutionary movement in Vera Cruz, proclaimed a republican form of government, and compelled Yturbide to abdicate and leave the country. He became desirous to revisit it, and returning to Mexico, was arrested immediately upon disembarking, taken to Padilla, brought before the legislature of Tamaulipas in session there, and by that body condemned to death. He was shot July 19, 1824, just five days after landing.

The Federal Republic was established on the ruins of the Empire. The third Mexican Congress assembled November 7, 1823, and proclaimed on October 4, 1824, a republican constitution which was patterned closely upon that of the United States. The first President of Mexico, the patriot General Guadalupe Victoria, took the oath of office on October 10. Congress was dissolved December 24, 1824, and the first constitutional Congress convened January 1, 1825. During this year England and the United States formally recognized Mexico.

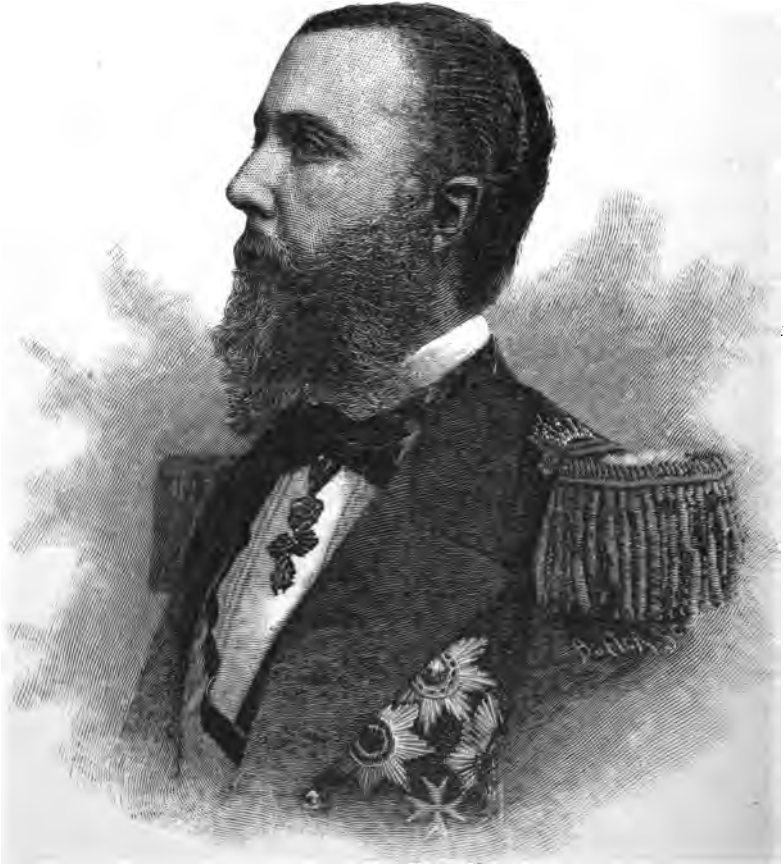
Independence being secured, two parties came into existence: The Spanish, which became the Centralists, and the Republicans, who became Federalists. To this division is due the constant internal disturbances and agitations in Mexico from 1828 to 1846. During this period five radical organic changes swayed the people between centralism and federation.

The two parties succeeded each other in power, mostly through revolutions, until 1847, when the war with the United States, which had commenced the year previous, ended and the latter nation acquired more than two-fifths of the Mexican territory. After the declaration of peace between the two countries the Mexican Liberal party remained in power (except from 1853 to 1855, when General Santa-Anna governed as Dictator), carrying out its theories of government. In the year 1857 the constitution now in force in Mexico was framed by a constitutional assembly.

In 1861 England, Spain, and France formed an alliance to declare war against Mexico, but the alliance had been scarcely perfected when the two first-named powers withdrew and France was left alone in the enterprise. War between the two nations lasted from 1862 until 1867 without the French gaining any decided foothold.

Possessing themselves finally of the capital, they established an empire, aided by a number of disaffected Mexicans, and placed the crown upon Maximilian, of Hapsburg, Archduke of Austria.

The Archduke arrived in the City of Mexico on June 12, 1864, accompanied by his wife, Carlotta, daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians. These two unfortunate beings were crowned Emperor and Empress of Mexico with great solemnity in the



MAXIMILIAN.

cathedral and ruled a portion of the country until 1867, when the perfidy of Bazaine and the cowardice of Napoleon III destroyed the life of Maximilian and the reason of Carlotta.

Maximilian, bereft of the aid and protection of the French, intrenched himself in Querétaro, where he was made prisoner by the Republicans and shot, together with the Imperialist Generals Miramon and Mexia, on the *Cerro de las Campanas*, on the 19th of June, 1867.



BENITO JUAREZ.

Benito Juárez, of Indian birth, and possessed of great ability, patriotism, and energy, was the President of the Republic during the turbulent times of the Reformation and the war with France. He entered the capital victorious on the 15th of July, 1867, and retained the Presidency until his death, in 1872, being the only Mexican who has died during an occupancy of that office. His immediate successor was Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, who retained the office until 1876, when he was unseated by the revolution of Palo Blanco. Gen. Porfirio Diaz succeeded Lerdo de Tejada in May, 1877, and was followed by Gen. Manuel Gonzalez in 1880. In 1884 General Diaz was elected to a second term, and

has since continued at the head of the government. His administration has been attended with great progress and prosperity.

The governments of Mexico since the securing of independence have been as follows :

*Regencies.*—(1) Composed of Generalissimo Don Agustín de Yturbe, Don Juan O'Donojú, Don Manuel de la Bárcena, Don Isidro Yañez, and Don Manuel Valasquez de Leon, 1821 to 1822. (2) Don Agustín de Yturbe, Don Isidro Yañez, Don Miguel Valentin, Count de Casa de Heras, and Brig. Gen. Don Nicolás Bravo, 1822.

*Empire.*—Yturbe, with the title of Agustín I, 1822–1823.

*Provisional Governments.*—The council charged with the supreme executive power, composed of Don Nicolás Bravo, Don Guadalupe Victoria, and Don Pedro Negrete, with Don José María Michelena and Don Miguel Domínguez as substitutes, 1823–1824.

#### PRESIDENTS.

*Federal Republic.*—Gen. Guadalupe Victoria, 1823 to 1829; Gen. Vicente Guerrero, 1829; Don José María Bocanegra, 1829; Don Pedro Velez, President of the supreme court of justice, Gen. Luis Quintanar and Don Lucas Alamán, 1829; Gen. Anastacio Bustamante, 1830 to 1832; Gen. Melchor Musquíiz, 1832; Gen. Manuel Gomez Pedraza, 1832 to 1833; Don Valentin Gomez Farias, 1833; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1833; Don Valentin Gomez Farias, 1833 to 1834; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1834 to 1835; Gen. Miguel Barragan, 1835 to 1836; Don José Justo Corro, 1836 to 1837.

*Central Republic.*—Gen. Anastacio Bustamante, 1837 to 1839; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna (substitute), 1839; Gen. Nicolás Bravo (substitute), 1839; Gen. Anastacio Bustamante, 1839 to 1841; Don Javier Echeverría, 1841.

*Dictatorships.*—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1841 to



1842; Gen. Nicolás Bravo, 1842 to 1843; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1843; Gen. Valentín Canalizo, 1843 to 1844.

*Central Republic.*—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1844; Gen. Valentín Canalizo, 1844; Gen. José Ignacio Herrera, 1844 to 1845; Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, 1846; Gen. Nicolás Bravo, 1846.

*Federal Republic.*—Gen. Mariano Salas, 1846; Don Valentin Gomez Farias, 1846 to 1847; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1847; Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya, 1847; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1847; Don Manuel de la Peña y Peña, president of the supreme court of justice, 1847; Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya, 1847 to 1848; Don Manuel de la Peña y Peña, 1848; Gen. José Joaquin de Herrera, 1848 to 1851; Gen. Mariano Arista, 1851 to 1853; Don Juan B. Ceballos, president supreme court of justice, 1853.

*Dictatorships.*—Gen. Manuel Maria Lombardini, 1853; Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, 1853 to 1855; Gen. Rómulo Diaz de la Vega, 1855; Gen. Martín Carrera, 1855; Gen. Juan Alvarez, 1855; Gen. Ignacio Comonfort, 1855 to 1857.

*Constitutional Presidents.*—Gen. Ignacio Comonfort, 1857 to 1858; Don Benito Juarez, president of the supreme court of justice, 1858 to 1861. Don Benito Juarez (elected), 1861 to 1872; Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, president of the supreme court of justice, 1872; Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada (elected), 1872 to 1876; Gen. Porfirio Diaz (provisional), 1876; Gen. Juan N. Mendez (substitute), 1876; Gen. Porfirio Diaz (elected), 1877 to 1880; Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, 1880 to 1884; Gen. Porfirio Diaz, 1884 to 1888; Gen. Porfirio Diaz, 1888 (still in office).

During the years from 1857 to 1860 in the capital of the Republic, which at the time was in the power of the Conservative party, there governed in the capacity of Presidents the following persons:

Gen. Felix Zuloaga, 1857; Gen. Manuel Robles Pezuela, 1858;

Don José Ignacio Pavón, 1858; Gen. Miguel Miramon, 1858; Gen. Felix Zuloaga, 1859; Gen. Miguel Miramon, 1859 to 1861.

As a result of the French intervention the Imperial Government was established from 1864 to 1867.

While awaiting the arrival of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, Bishop Juan B. Ormaechea and Generals Juan N. Almonte and Mariano Salas governed as regents.

## Chapter II.

### AREA, WEALTH, AND POPULATION.

What was originally called Mexico, or New Spain, by the historians of the last century was situated between  $9^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$  north latitude, and  $80^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  west longitude. Its length was 2,100 miles, and its breadth 1,600.

The United Mexican States of to-day, according to the latest official data, lie between  $14^{\circ} 30'$  and  $32^{\circ} 42'$  latitude north, and  $86^{\circ} 46' 8''$  and  $117^{\circ} 7' 8''$  longitude west from Greenwich, having a superficial area of about 751,700 square miles. These last figures are only approximate, as the whole of the country never has been surveyed. The northern and northeastern boundary of the Republic is the United States of America, its eastern, British Honduras, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico; its southern, the Pacific Ocean, Guatemala, and British Honduras; and its western, the Pacific Ocean. Its greatest length is about 1,900 miles and its greatest width 750 miles.

The Republic at the outset was divided into nineteen States, but at present there are twenty-seven States, two Territories and a Federal District.

The following table shows the names of the States and Territories, their area in square miles, the assessed value of the property in each (1889), and their estimated population (1889):

Name of State, etc.	Area.	Assessed value.	Estimated population.
Aguascalientes.....	2, 897	\$5, 119, 693	121, 926
Campeche.....	25, 834	1, 243, 795	91, 180
Coahuila.....	59, 904	9, 719, 796	183, 327
Colima.....	3, 746	3, 335, 466	69, 547
Chiapas.....	16, 048	3, 430, 212	266, 496
Chihuahua.....	83, 715	5, 353, 730	298, 073
Durango.....	42, 511	7, 057, 879	265, 931
Guanajuato.....	11, 413	30, 071, 636	1, 007, 116
Guerrero.....	24, 552	13, 497, 112	332, 887
Hidalgo.....	8, 161	14, 384, 737	494, 212
Jalisco.....	39, 174	54, 456, 871	1, 161, 709
Michoacan.....	23, 714	24, 115, 195	830, 923
México.....	7, 840	23, 391, 096	778, 969
Morelos.....	1, 776	5, 257, 374	151, 540
Nuevo Leon.....	23, 637	9, 584, 790	270, 852
Oaxaca.....	33, 582	11, 741, 300	806, 845
Puebla.....	12, 019	30, 021, 544	839, 468
Querétaro.....	3, 205	11, 446, 547	213, 525
San Luis Potosi.....	27, 503	13, 553, 656	546, 447
Sinaloa.....	36, 200	6, 008, 882	223, 684
Sonora.....	79, 020	7, 223, 500	150, 391
Tabasco.....	11, 849	4, 591, 275	114, 028
Tamaulipas.....	27, 916	6, 214, 935	189, 139
Tlaxcala.....	1, 622	7, 045, 716	155, 151
Veracruz.....	26, 232	47, 838, 578	644, 157
Yucatan.....	29, 569	5, 374, 508	282, 502
Zacatecas.....	22, 999	15, 615, 651	526, 966
Territory of Lower California.....	61, 563	4, 355, 526	34, 668
Territory of Tepic.....	12, 000	5, 172, 380	130, 019
Federal District.....	403	109, 848, 978	451, 246
Total.....	751, 664	496, 072, 358	11, 632, 924

The assessed values are from Mexican statistics for 1889, but they do not include public or Federal buildings, nor property exempted by law from the payment of taxes. Of the total amount \$258,403,185 is the value of city and \$237,669,173 of rural property.

The principal cities of Mexico are: Mexico, with a population (1889) of 329,535; Guadalajara, 95,000; Puebla, 78,530; San Luis Potosí, 62,573; Guanajuato, 52,112; León, 47,739; Mon-

terey, 41,700; Aguascalientes, 32,355; Mérida, 32,000; Oaxaca, 28,827; Colima, 25,124; Pachuca, 25,000; Durango, 24,800; Celaya, 24,670; Morelia, 23,835; Querétaro, 23,520; Ciudad Guzman, 23,205.

The country possesses a curious physical formation. Rising rapidly by a succession of terraces from the low, sandy coasts on the east and west, it culminates in a central plateau running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, and having an elevation varying from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. High above this plateau tower the snow-capped crests of several volcanoes, most of which are extinct. Ten of them are over 12,000 feet in height, and three look down upon the fertile valleys from altitudes of 17,782, 17,356, and 16,060. These are Popocatepetl, Orizaba, and Ixtaccihuatl.

There are no good harbors on the eastern coast of Mexico, most of them being in exposed situations and liable to the ravages of the "northers," which have their origin in the Gulf of Mexico. Most of the harbors on this coast do not afford anchorage for ocean-going vessels except at a great distance from shore and are obstructed with bars and shoals. The western coast, however, furnishes some excellent harbors, such as those of San Blas, Acapulco, Guaymas, Mazatlan, and Manzanillo. There are also several smaller ports affording good anchorage.

Mexico has many rivers and, although some are of considerable length, they are not navigable, except in a few cases, and then only to craft of small draught. Among the most important streams are the Rio Grande, 1,500 miles in length; the Lerma, 540 miles; the Mescala, 426 miles; the Yaqui, 390 miles; the Grijalva, 350 miles; the Fuerte, 340 miles; and the Uzumancita, 330 miles in length.

Near the Pacific Slope, in the States of Michoacan and Jalisco, lies a beautiful lake region. Here, its clear waters reflecting the warm summer sun, Lake Chapala extends itself over an area 80 miles long by 30 miles wide. Lake Cuitzeo covers an area of 40

miles in length by 10 in breadth, and Lake Pátzcuaro overflows a surface of 25 miles in length by 10 in width.

The beautiful valley of Mexico also has its lakes to add diversity to the landscape. These lakes are five in number: Chalco, Xochimilco, and Texcoco, which are large, and Zumpango and San Cristóbal, both small. History recounts that in 1541, during



POPOCATEPETL FROM SAN PEDRO.

the administration of the first viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza, who founded the mint for the production of silver and copper coins, the natives looked with disfavor on the latter and consigned them to Lake Texcoco, where they are still supposed to lie buried.

#### FLORA AND FAUNA.

The flora of Mexico is unrivaled. It has been remarked that the most striking characteristic of the Mexican flowers, to which branch of the flora this sketch is limited, is their deep, rich color.

The prevailing color of the flowers is always glowing and intense. There can be no more pleasing or extensive field for the botanist than the tropical forests of Mexico, in whose deep shades bloom the most exquisitely tinted flowers and orchids. In the vicinity of Orizaba, a locality almost incomparable as regards the great variety of flowers, orchid collectors may find a paradise.



TREE OF THE SORROWFUL NIGHT.

In the valley of Mexico there is no day in the year that finds the markets wanting in a superabundance of beautiful roses and flowers to delight the eye and regale the senses, and the marvelous size the calla lilies, heliotropes, camelias, and poppies attain, arrests wondering attention. There are about fifty varieties of lilies blooming in varied garb in this valley. Each belt, the hot, the temperate, and the cold, displays its own peculiar varieties of flowers, and in each has Nature spread her most gorgeous colors, her fairest tints, and her sweetest perfumes.

The animal kingdom is almost as extensively represented in the territory of Mexico as the botanical. On the plains of the north, over the frontier States, roam bands of bisons and antelope, and chamois, beaver, tiger-cat, tapir, and black, brown, and cinnamon bear abound. Venomous serpents and insects lurk in the forests of the hot lands. The mountains and foothills present a veritable paradise to the sportsman—deer, hare, rabbits, quail, wild pigeons, partridges, and an infinite variety of birds and ground game abounding. Horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are found almost everywhere, and, being the source of much wealth and industry, will be treated more at length in another place.

The birds of Mexico are far-famed for their brilliant plumage and singing qualities. In the hot lands the birds are more distinguished for beauty of plumage than melody of voice, their coloring being as varied as that of the flowers; but in the colder belts splendid songsters fill the air with thrilling notes.

Sperm and gray-back whales, seals, and sea lions abound in the western waters of Lower California and in the gulf of that name. The waters of both coasts as well as the rivers and mountain streams teem with a great variety of fish. Alligators infest the river mouths of both coasts. Turtles of all kinds are also found in abundance on the coasts. Tortoises exist in the waters of Yucatan and Lower California as well as on the coasts of Sinaloa. The shell is an important article of export.

Señor Don Antonio Garcia Cubas mentions fifty-two varieties of mammal quadrupeds as existing in the Republic, and two hundred and three varieties of fowls, including domestic fowls; as well as over fifty kinds of humming birds, differing in color and form, and forming a chromatic scale of brilliant tints running from sea green through bluish green to emerald green, and from the lightest straw color to the deepest scarlet and fiery red. Of reptiles the authority cited enumerates forty-three classes, and of batrachians thirteen species.



Among insects, those claiming attention are the cochineal (*Coccus cacti*) and the honey bee, because of the excellent materials they produce beneficial to industry and to commerce. The former insect is cultivated in Oaxaca, living on the prickly-pear cactus, and producing a red liquid dye. Winterbotham, one of the last century's historians, in his "History of America," relates that the trade in cochineal by the city of Oaxaca alone in the year 1796 amounted to 200,000 crowns in value.

The bee is to be found all over Mexico, busily producing prodigious quantities of honey and wax. During the fiscal year 1887-1888 Mexico exported to the United States honey to the amount of \$50,335.42.

The country offers a vast and rich field to the naturalist and entomologist for the study of the innumerable species of coleopterous insects.

## Chapter III.

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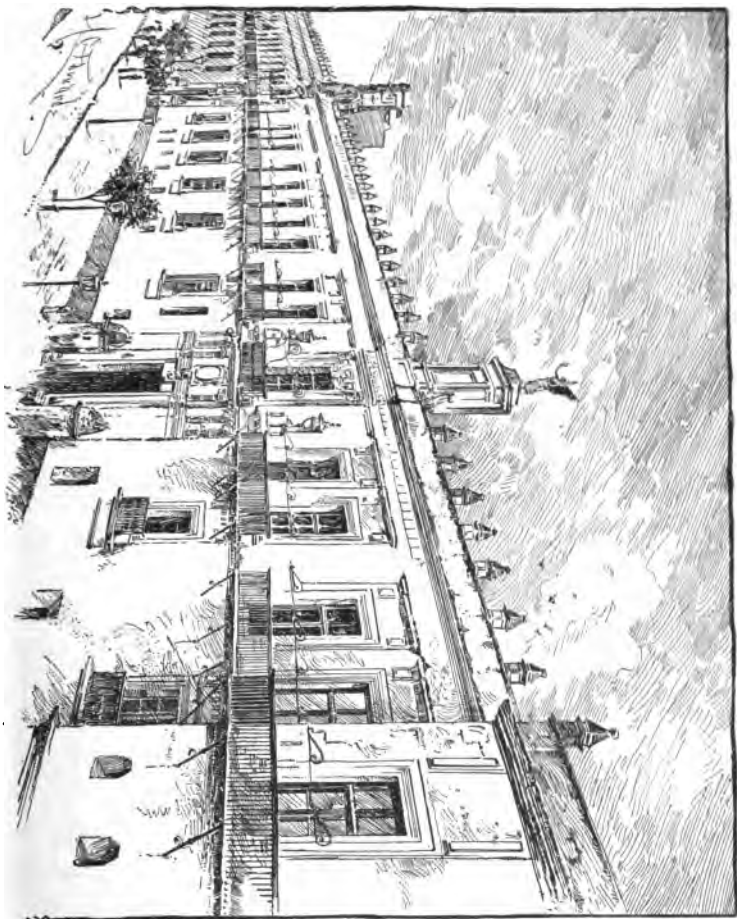
### GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION.\*

The government of the Republic is representative, democratic, and federal. The seat of the supreme power of the federation is the capital of the Republic, which is also the capital of the Federal District. The supreme federal power is divided into three branches, legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative power is lodged in the general Congress, which is divided into two bodies, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by popular vote of the Mexican citizens every two years, one deputy for each 40,000 inhabitants, or for each fraction of more than 20,000 inhabitants. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State and two from the Federal District. Senators are elected indirectly, half of the body being renewed every two years. The salary of Deputies and Senators is \$3,000 a year. Congress has two regular sessions every year, the first commencing on the 16th of September (the national holiday) and ending on the 15th of December. It may be prorogued thirty days longer. The business of this session is the general regulation and conduct of the Federal Government. The second session begins April 1 and ends May 31, but may be prolonged fifteen days. Its business, primarily,

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\*See Appendix for Constitution in full.



FEDERAL PALACE, MEXICO.



is auditing the accounts of the previous fiscal year and making appropriations for the fiscal year to come.

The executive power is vested in the "President of the United Mexican States." He is elected by electors chosen by popular vote every four years. He is inaugurated and enters upon his administration on the 1st of December. In the discharge of his high duties the President is assisted by seven Secretaries or Ministers, whom he may appoint and remove at will. The Secretaries are: Of Foreign Affairs, of Home Affairs, of Justice and Public Instruction, of Colonization, Industry and Commerce, of the Treasury and Public Credit, of War and the Navy, and of Communication and Public Works. All of these Secretaries authenticate with their signatures the regulations, proclamations, and decrees of the President, and have charge of the several Departments of the Government designated by their respective titles. The salary of the President is \$30,000 a year, and of the Secretaries \$8,000.

The judicial power is lodged in the Supreme Court of Justice, and in the district and circuit courts. The Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice, eleven associate justices, four alternate justices, an Attorney-General, and a public prosecutor. These several officers are chosen by indirect popular vote and their term of office is six years. Formerly in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Presidency by reason of death or cause other than limitation, the duties of the President devolved upon the Chief Justice. By amendment to the Constitution, Congress, on October 3, 1882, vested the Presidential succession in the President and Vice-President of the Senate and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Congress, successively. The same amendment prescribes that these functionaries must be native-born citizens of Mexico.

The jurisdiction of the Federal courts extends to all cases arising (1) from laws or acts of any authority infringing on individual rights; (2) from laws or acts of the Federal authority violating or limiting the sovereignty of the States, and (3) from

laws or acts of the latter encroaching on the Federal authority. Appeals may be made from the district courts to the Supreme Court of Justice.

The political organization of the States is similar to that of the General Government.

#### REVENUES.

The Federal Government is sustained by import duties, the stamp tax, internal-revenue taxes, and by the "Federal contribution," which is an additional duty levied on all taxes collected by the States. There are other sources of revenue, such as export duties, mint duties, and the taxes on nationalized property.

The governments of the States are sustained by excise duties levied on all foreign and domestic merchandise, and by certain direct taxes, but the system of State taxation is now (1891) being reorganized, so as to abolish the taxation of imported merchandise.

The city governments are sustained by direct taxes, and in some cases they receive besides a percentage of the duties collected by the State.

#### THE ARMY.

The army of Mexico is divided into three sections, the active army, the reserve, the general reserve. The active army at present (1891) consists of infantry, 17,307; engineers, 655; artillery, 1,604; cavalry, 5,484; rural guards, 1,950; gendarmerie, 244. Total, 27,244. There are over 3,000 officers.

A military school is maintained by the Federal Government at Chapultepec, on the outskirts of the City of Mexico. The number attending the school is about three hundred. According to Gen. Sóstenes Rocha, general of division of the Mexican army, the total fighting strength thereof, including the standing or active army and both reserves, was: Infantry, 131,523; dragoons, 25,790; artillery, 3,650. The infantry use the Remington rifle, caliber .43, and bayonet; the cavalry use a musket of the same make and

caliber, and the artillery carry Remington carbines, calibre. 50, which are manufactured in the country. Rifled steel breech-loading guns are used by the artillery as well as other new and improved guns. In the organization of the army the French system, with slight modifications, is followed.

The Republic can hardly be said to have a navy. Its interests on the water are protected by a fleet of two unarmored vessels, of 450 tons and 600 horse-power, armed with two 20-pounders, and three small gunboats.\*

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

The present Constitution of Mexico was adopted February 5, 1857. By virtue of this instrument the Republic is formed of States, free and sovereign, so far as regards their internal affairs, united under a Federal Government. The population necessary to entitle a Territory to statehood is 120,000 inhabitants at least. The national power resides primarily and exclusively in the people, from whom all public authority emanates and by whom it is exercised through the channels of the State and National Governments, with the reservation, so far as State authority is concerned, that State laws shall not conflict with those of the nation.

All persons born on the soil are free, and slaves become free by entering the Republic. Freedom of education, freedom to exercise the liberal professions, freedom of thought and the inviolable freedom of the press are guaranteed—this last with the restriction that private rights and the public peace shall not be violated.

No person can be obliged to work against his will or without proper compensation.

The rights of petition and lawful association are recognized.

The right to carry arms for lawful self-protection and defense,

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\*There are two naval arsenals, one each at Campêche and Acapulco. At the former place and at Mazatlan there are naval schools. The Government also maintains a large floating dock.

and to freely enter, leave, and travel over the Republic without passport is guaranteed.

Titles of nobility, hereditary honors, and prerogatives are not recognized, neither are the judgments of privileged tribunals.

*Ex post facto* laws and the concluding of treaties for the extradition of political offenders and the search without warrant of competent authority are all prohibited.

Imprisonment for debt of a purely civil nature is abolished. Arrest is prohibited except for offenses meriting corporal punishment, as is also detention without trial for a longer period than three days. The rights of accused persons are guaranteed. The application of penalties, other than those purely correctional, is limited exclusively to judicial authority. Whipping, branding, mutilation, torture, or other infamous punishment is prohibited. The death penalty is limited to high treason, highway robbery, arson, parricide, and willful murder.

In criminal actions three appeals only are permitted. A second trial after acquittal on the same charge is prohibited.

The inviolability of private correspondence as well as the right of private property is recognized. In case of condemnation of private property for public uses previous indemnity under prescribed forms is guaranteed.

The quartering of soldiers in time of peace upon the property of individuals is forbidden, as it is in time of war, save under the regulations established by law.

Civil and ecclesiastical corporations are not permitted to acquire landed estates.

Monopolies are prohibited, save the Government monopolies of coinage and the postal service, and the limited monopoly enjoyed by patentees of useful inventions.

The President, with the concurrence of his Cabinet and the approval of Congress, or, during its recess, the Congressional Standing Committee, may suspend all constitutional guaranties



in case of invasion, grave internal disorder, or serious disturbance endangering the State.

All children born in the country or abroad of Mexican parents, foreigners naturalized under the laws of the federation, and foreigners acquiring real estate in the Republic, or begetting children by Mexican mothers, are regarded as Mexican citizens unless a distinct claim of citizenship elsewhere is avowed in due legal form. As such they are liable to military service and taxation and are guaranteed all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Mexican citizens. All persons within the Republic, citizens or foreigners, are guaranteed the protection afforded by the Constitution and the laws.

Article 33 of the Constitution treats of foreigners, and contains among its provisions one empowering the President to expel any "pernicious foreigner."

The Congressional Standing Committee referred to in the Constitution is composed of twenty-nine members, fifteen Deputies and fourteen Senators, appointed by their respective chambers on the eve of closing their sessions.

The amendments to the Constitution, adopted September 25, 1873, establish the independence of church and state; deprive Congress of the power to make laws which establish or suppress any religion whatever; institute marriage as a civil contract; substitute affirmation for religious oath; prohibit the existence of monastic orders, without regard to denomination or object; prohibit the clergy wearing their clerical garb except when performing religious offices, and expressly exclude ecclesiastics from eligibility to the Presidency.

By amendment adopted December 12, 1884, the seventh canton of the State of Jalisco was separated from that State and was made a part of the Republic with the name of the Territory of Tepic.



POPOCATEPETL AND IXTACCIHUATL FROM CATHEDRAL TOWERS.

## Chapter IV.

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### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forests, 18,134 square leagues of mountain land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land.

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, who has written several books on the country, draws attention to the fact that its shape on the map is that of a cornucopia, and calls the Aztec land a "horn of plenty;" a most appropriate simile. Nature has certainly showered her gifts upon the Republic with lavish hand. Her mines are practically inexhaustible, her forests rich in every variety of precious woods. It is stated that the proceeds of the sale of the wood from a single tree were \$10,000.

Extending through seventeen degrees of latitude, eight and a half of which are in the torrid zone and an equal number in the north temperate zone, and owing to its physical formation, Mexico has three well-defined climates;—hot on the coasts, temperate in the regions lying at an elevation of between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea, and cold in those regions lying at a higher elevation. The most populous cities are situated in the colder zone, Mexico being 7,349.80 feet above sea level; Puebla, 7,053; Queretaro, 6,363; Guanajuato, 6,789; Leon, 5,863.50; San Luis Potosi, 5,905; Zacatecas, 8,044.50; Durango, 6,893; and Aguascalientes, 6,179.50 feet.

The mean temperature on the coast is about 85° Farenheit, in the temperate lands 70°, and in the cold regions 60°. The extremes are about 100° in the hot localities and about 20° in the higher altitudes. There are but two seasons in the year—the dry, lasting generally from November to May, and the rainy season, lasting from June to October. As a rule the climate is pleasant and healthful except on the coasts, which harbor fevers of various kinds.

The vegetable products of the country are varied in the extreme, owing to the diversified climate. Its productiveness is perhaps unsurpassed by any other country on the globe. The soil produces all the cereals and all of the fruits of the United States and Europe. Among the cereals the most abundant is Indian corn, which grows almost everywhere in the country, in some places two crops a year being raised. This is eminently a Mexican staple, serving as nutriment for man and beast, and forming the “staff of life” for the majority of the inhabitants in the form of cakes, called *tortillas*.

What are known as the hot lands (*tierra caliente*), which lie between the coast and the foothills of the Cordilleras, produce the most exuberant vegetation. Excellent grazing land abounds, studded with groups of trees, among which the trumpet-flower tree and the turpentine or mastich tree (*Pistacia terebinthinus*) predominate. Here also are found great quantities of gigantic bamboos known by the name of *tarros*. Nearer the foothills lie immense forests of valuable hard woods such as mahogany, ebony, rosewood, ironwood, etc. These forests also furnish Campeche and Brazil wood, the rubber tree, and many trees of medicinal value. Hundreds of varieties of plants, herbs, roots, etc., useful in medicine and in the industries, grow in great profusion. There are also, in many parts of the Republic, a great many kinds of mosses and lichens furnishing excellent dyes, among which the principal is the orchil, which grows in Lower California, and has

for many years been an article of large exportation, the Mexican Government deriving large profits therefrom, as there is an export duty of \$10 a ton. The exports of orchil for the year ending June 30, 1888, although during the past three years they have fallen off considerably, amounted to \$106,290.52, of which \$25,890.52 went to the United States.

The vanilla plant grows wild in these lands, and sugar cane is cultivated extensively, especially in the States of Morelos, Veracruz, Mexico, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Campeche, Guerrero, and Chiapas. The annual crop averages \$8,735,000.

#### COFFEE.

Coffee is raised principally in the States of Chiapas, Veracruz, Morelos, Oaxaca, Michoacan, and Colima, and can be grown in several others. The coffee of Uruapam (Michoacan) is celebrated. The annual crop is valued at about \$4,200,000. The exports to the United States of this bean during the fiscal year 1887-'88 amounted to \$2,117,299.08. The total exports for the year 1888-'89 were valued at \$3,886,034, and for the first six months of 1890-'91, \$1,019,066.09, according to official data.

Concerning coffee culture in Mexico, the following data is taken from a book entitled "Coffee Culture in the Southern Coast of the State of Chiapas," published by Señor Don Matias Romero in the City of Mexico, August, 1875: Cost of each coffee tree four years after planting, including value of public land and wages at the rate paid then in Soconusco, about 11 cents per tree; yield of each tree in its fourth year, 2 pounds of coffee, which, at the minimum price of 10 cents per pound, is 20 cents; expenses of gathering the coffee beans and other expenses until the coffee is delivered to the market, 5 cents per tree. Net profit, 15 cents per tree.

Tobacco is a great product of the States of Veracruz, Tobasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Jalisco. The annual

tobacco crop averages a value of \$2,500,000, Veracruz alone yearly raising about 5,000 tons. The United States imported during the fiscal year 1889-'90, leaf tobacco to the value of \$15,807.20, and manufactured tobacco to the value of \$16,851.67. The exportation for the first six months of 1890-'91 reached \$446,655.59.

## COTTON.

The great cotton-producing region of Mexico is the district of Laguna, in the State of Coahuila, which furnishes over 40,000 bales per annum. Besides this State and those before mentioned, cotton grows in the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Guerrero, and Chiapas, and in several others. The annual crop is valued at about \$10,857,000.

The discrimination in charges for transportation has had a discouraging effect on Mexican cotton. Foreign cotton is transported from the frontier to the City of Mexico cheaper than Mexican cotton from one city to another. Mexican cotton, which brought from 13 to 15 cents a pound before the international railway lines were constructed, has fallen to \$11 and \$12 per hundred-weight, which produces a profit so insignificant that the cultivation is discouraged. The fiber of the Mexican cotton is larger than that of the United States, but is not so soft and lustrous. But there are great advantages in the cultivation of Mexican cotton, as the plants continue to bear profitable crops without the use of fertilizers on the soil or the renewal of seed, which is necessary each year in the United States.

The cocoa bean is mostly cultivated in Tabasco and Chiapas. The best is grown at Soconusco; its flavor and natural richness commends it as the finest imported into the United States. Chocolate sells at Soconusco for 20 cents a pound, and an excellent opening is offered for the cultivation of the cocoa tree on a large and systematic scale. There is regular steamer communication between this district and San Francisco and New York.

## RUBBER.

Soconusco is also the natural home of the rubber tree, but the natives very foolishly chopped down and destroyed great numbers of these trees, and thereby retarded what undoubtedly would have become a great industry. A rubber tree once fairly started requires little or no care, and will produce the milk abundantly six to eight years from planting. The milk, being either sun or smoke dried, hardens and is ready to be worked.

From an article published in the City of Mexico in December, 1871, by Señor Don Matias Romero, on India-rubber culture in Mexico, the following information is taken: The cost of each India-rubber tree in Soconusco, Chiapas, at the prices at that time of public land and labor, the trees being planted at intervals of 5 yards, without taking into account the interest on the money invested, would be about 10 cents per tree. Six years after planting the milk yield of each tree is estimated at 6 pounds, which, reduced to rubber, loses about 55 per cent., leaving it at 2.7 pounds, which, at 45 cents per pound, was \$1.21. Even should this yield be reduced one-half or one-third, the yield would be about 60 or 40 cents per tree, while the expense would be only 10 cents. The cost of extracting the juice is estimated at about 5 cents per tree.

Señor Romero calculated that a plantation of 100,000 rubber trees would produce a net profit at the end of the sixth year, at the prices then prevailing (1871), of \$110,880.

On the 28th of October, 1889, the Department of Public Works entered into a contract with three Mexican gentlemen to plant 15,000,000 rubber trees in the State of Oaxaca, near the shores of the Pacific. The planting was to begin within eight months from the date of the contract, and be finished within fifteen years, 300,000 trees to be planted the first year and 1,000,000 each subsequent year of the term mentioned. A subsidy of 3 cents per tree was guaranteed by the Government, and exemption from

duties on all necessary materials, tools, implements, wagons, etc. The exportation of rubber for the first six months of 1890-'91 amounted to \$28,142.65.

## FRUITS.

The hot lands also yield sarsaparilla, the exports of which to the United States in 1887-'88 were valued at \$91,090.20, and for the first six months of 1890-'91, \$11,604.75; jalap, rice, arrow-root, beans, indigo, and many other products. This region is especially rich in fruit-bearing trees, principal among which may be enumerated orange, lemon, citron, tamarind, guava, plum, plantain, nut, and banana trees, and date palms. Pine-apples and melons and many other tropical fruits grow wild. Most of these fruits offer a very profitable field for cultivation, owing to the exceptional conditions under which they are produced and the high prices they bring in the United States, where their consumption is enormous. These fruits bring higher prices in the United States than domestic fruits of the same kind. For instance, in 1888 California sweet lemons sold for \$1.50 per box, while Mexican lemons brought from \$5 to \$6 per box. California oranges sold at from \$1 to \$2 a box, and the Mexican fruit sold readily at \$3.25 a box. The State of Sonora exported, in 1888, 3,000,000 oranges, costing \$10 a thousand at the place of production.

The banana and the orange grow spontaneously in great abundance near the Mexican coasts. On lands near the sea, at an elevation of from 1,900 to 2,400 feet above it, great plantations of banana trees can be laid out at a cost of 5 cents per plant, which includes every expense up to the time of bearing fruit. At the end of the first year the plant produces one bunch, which can be sold in the United States for from \$2.50 to \$3. A thousand banana trees, costing \$50, will bring \$1,000 at least in one year. The following year the product of each plant will be about double that of the first, and this almost without expense. The



exportation of this fruit from the West Indies and Central America reaches into the millions every year.

## ORANGES.

The cultivation of the orange is also very profitable. One man can cultivate with his own hands from 7 to 9 acres of orange trees. One tree in the tropic belt of Mexico will yield as many as 5,000 oranges. Taking half of this figure as the yearly yield, that is, 2,500, each tree will bring \$25, and each acre (about seventy trees) \$1,750, making an income from 7 acres of \$12,250. These figures are lower than those given by several recognized authorities.

Sonora is a great orange-raising district, fruit coming from the vicinity of Hermosillo in that State being among the best flavored known.

According to a report to the Department of State by Consul Smith, of Nogales, Sonora, during the year 1889, there were shipped through that place to various points in the United States 13,190 boxes of oranges. Of these 2,012 boxes were sold at \$1.50 per box and 11,178 at \$2 per box, Mexican silver. The shipments were made between January 2 and April 6, and between November 4 and December 31, all within five months of the year.

The report further says that 300 boxes of oranges at \$2 per box in Mexican silver would cost laid down at Chicago about as follows: Cost in Sonora, \$600 Mexican silver (\$454.80 in United States currency); freight from Guaymas, Sonora, to Chicago, Ill., \$262.50, United States currency, and duties and consular fees at Nogales, \$77.50, or a total of \$794.80 at destination, making the cost of an orange at Chicago about 1.83 cents. This estimate will also apply to St. Paul, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, to which point freight rates from Guaymas are the same.

Oranges shipped from Guaymas to Kansas City, Omaha,

Albuquerque, St. Joseph, Denver, and Topeka will cost about 1.77 cents each at destination, freight rates being cheaper.

The weight of a box of oranges is 70 pounds gross; measurement  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet. The number of oranges in a box is about one hundred and forty-five. A carload is 20,000 pounds. At the rates given above oranges sold at about \$14 a thousand at the place of production.

During the year 1889 there were shipped from the State of Sonora, as shown by the records of the United States consulate at Nogales, 21 barrels and 13,190 boxes of oranges at a first cost of \$19,980.20 in American currency. The export duty per box is 25 cents.

Surface irrigation is considered the best for orange culture.

It has been estimated that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres planted in pineapples will easily produce 10,000 plants. The crop of corn which is sown among the pineapples will fully meet the expense of the cultivation of the fruit. The 10,000 pineapples will cost absolutely nothing. On the ground the fruit sells at 38 cents per dozen, but exported to the United States they bring \$6 per dozen, netting about \$2,000 per acre under cultivation, and one man can easily cultivate 6 acres. The facilities for the transportation of these fruits are good. Besides the railroads, the lines of steamers touching twice a month at the principal ports of the Pacific side and more frequently at those on the Gulf of Mexico, carry these products to the United States under very advantageous freight conditions; in fact, in order to secure return cargoes the steamers often make considerable reductions in their freight rates.

In the temperate lands the oak, pine, cedar, larch, and other forest growths of that zone are to be found, as well as fruits in the greatest abundance and variety.

#### THE MAGUEY.

The colder regions produce corn, wheat, barley, and other cereals and the *maguey* or agave from which the national drink *pulque* is

extracted. This plant is a native of Mexico, but it is found growing in the United States, although not in any great abundance. The maguey grows on the great plains, the plateaus, at an elevation of more than 7,000 feet above the sea. On the vast plains of Apam, about 100 miles from the capital, the plants are to be seen as far as the eye can reach, laid out in straight rows having an interval of 3 yards between them. It is said that there are thirty-three species



PULQUE GATHERER

of the plant on the plateaus. As far back as 1519 the native Mexicans cultivated the maguey, of which an observant writer has remarked: "They made almost as many uses as the South Sea Islander does of the cocoa palm, namely, a hundred." A great

variety of products are obtained from the roots, leaves, and juice. Paper is made from the pulp of the leaves, twine and thread from their fibers, and needles from the sharp tips of their leaves. These leaves also serve as thatching for the houses of the poor. The rare and valuable Mexican manuscripts in ancient times were made of pulp from the maguey, which resembled the papyrus.

Some of the maguey plantations produce a revenue of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum. Pulque is the fermented juice of the maguey. It has been stated that in the City of Mexico over 250,000 pints of pulque are daily consumed, and in 1888 there were 822 shops in that city devoted exclusively to its sale. A train on the Mexican Railway leaves the plains of Apam every day laden with nothing but pulque in barrels and skins, deriving a revenue of over \$1,000 a day from the shipments. In January, 1890, the department of public works issued a patent to two Mexicans for a process discovered by them to make vinegar out of pulque. The *maguey haciendas* (plantations) in the State of Hidalgo are valued at \$8,000,000; in Tlaxcala, \$4,000,000, and in Puebla, \$2,000,000. The amount of pulque transported on Mexican railroads during 1887 was 81,673 tons.

#### WHEAT AND CORN.

Mexico is becoming a wheat-growing country, and since the transportation facilities offered by the great American railroad systems great impetus has been given to the raising of this grain. Wheat grows on the plateau of Mexico from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level and between the eighteenth and twenty-fourth parallels of latitude. The area best adapted for its cultivation comprises some 52,000 square miles, over one-third of which could be planted in wheat without serious detriment to the other agricultural interests of the country. This land is situated in the States of Michoacan, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí, and Querétaro.

The Mexican plan of cultivation makes it possible to take off the land three crops every two years—one crop of wheat and two crops of corn. The average yield of wheat per acre is about 20 bushels, and of corn about 50 bushels on irrigated soils and about 30 on dry lands. These are considered conservative figures. Were this wheat area cultivated to its fullest capacity, the wheat and corn yield of one-third of the 52,000 square miles of suitable lands would be: Wheat, 110,000,000 bushels, and corn, 440,000,000 bushels per year, according to a conservative estimate made in 1883. This immense yield would all be available for foreign markets, as the home consumption could be always provided for by the outlying lands. Since the date of this estimate improved machinery and more systematic treatment of the soil have considerably increased the yield of the lands devoted to the cultivation of the cereals mentioned, which are by no means all that could be utilized in this way. The following table, taken from a statistical work published by the Mexican Government, gives the yield in bushels of four of the agricultural products in all the States during the year 1888, and will serve to show that the estimates above given are not too large since much of the specified available area is not sown with wheat or corn:

States and Territories.	Barley.	Wheat.	Corn.	Beans.
Aguascalientes .....	137, 170	116, 313	1, 108, 143	73, 863
Lower California .....	15, 848	28, 158	19, 045	5, 405
Campeche .....			155, 367	35, 092
Coahuila .....	594, 300	566, 000	1, 615, 901	137, 255
Colima .....			792, 400	33, 111
Chiapas .....			1, 733, 423	103, 210
Chihuahua .....	121, 690	812, 210	1, 354, 438	155, 650
Federal District .....	42, 450	73, 580	442, 329	4, 245
Durango .....	12, 253	310, 422	2, 696, 990	160, 461
Guanajuato .....	962, 200	1, 103, 700	13, 729, 745	668, 163
Guerrero .....			2, 787, 550	253, 568
Hidalgo .....	210, 835	169, 800	6, 737, 494	368, 154
Jalisco .....	149, 990	2, 749, 882	18, 010, 204	876, 168
Michoacan .....	213, 948	426, 863	10, 932, 290	558, 925
Mexico .....	849, 000	650, 900	10, 619, 518	582, 980
Morelos .....	16, 980	3, 509	511, 409	12, 754

States and Territories.	Barley.	Wheat.	Corn.	Beans.
Nuevo Leon.....	22, 074	47, 119	2, 440, 705	127, 350
Oaxaca.....	28, 300	226, 400	10, 040, 840	554, 680
Puebla.....	948, 050	735, 800	10, 459, 680	567, 981
Querétaro.....	51, 506	268, 850	2, 547, 000	159, 329
San Luis Potosí.....	149, 990	353, 750	7, 449, 607	367, 900
Sinaloa.....	.....	77, 825	1, 334, 384	138, 670
Sonora.....	.....	115, 181	897, 817	100, 748
Tabasco.....	.....	.....	1, 554, 519	96, 814
Tamaulipas.....	17, 149	42, 450	2, 264, 000	133, 321
Tlaxcala.....	792, 400	169, 800	2, 575, 300	125, 086
Veracruz.....	253, 568	27, 083	6, 142, 200	442, 895
Yucatán.....	.....	.....	776, 835	185, 987
Zacatécas.....	341, 015	2, 320, 600	9, 749, 293	737, 215
Total.....	5, 930, 716	11, 396, 195	131, 478, 425	7, 766, 980

The method of collecting statistics in Mexico, although somewhat improved of late years, is still quite crude. Were more correct statistics obtainable it would, without doubt, be found that the above figures fall below the actual production. Mexican wheat is small and hard, and, when properly milled, makes good flour. Specimens of this wheat exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 took the first prize.

#### FIBER PLANTS.

Fiber plants grow in great profusion over nearly every portion of the territory of the Republic. Principal among them are the agave, already spoken of, the banana tree, ramie, *henequen*, several kinds of cacti, among which figures the organ cactus and a species of cactus growing abundantly in the Territory of Lower California between the twenty-seventh and thirty-first degrees of latitude north, which is called *cirio*, and from which a good quality of paper is manufactured. The great fibrous plant of Mexico is the *henequen*, which grows in the peninsula of Yucatan. An immense business is done in the exporting of this fiber. In the year 1884 there were exported from Progreso, Yucatan's port of entry, 233,311 bales of *henequen*, averaging 400 pounds per bale, the total valued at

\$3,045,304 in American coin. Of this amount exported, six-sevenths went to the United States, New York leading with 187,978 bales. In 1887 the exports to New York amounted to 201,969 bales. The total value of the exports of this fiber from Progreso to the United States in 1888 was \$5,789,856.14, Mexican silver. The total exports to all parts during the first six months of 1889-'90 were valued at \$4,084,480.30, and for the corresponding period of 1890-'91, \$3,314,514.88.

The mulberry tree is found in many localities, and experiments lately made in the States of Veracruz, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Michoacan in the way of cultivating the silkworm have produced good results.

The percentage of arable land in Mexico is, perhaps, as large as it is in the United States. The lowlands along the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico are generally well supplied with moisture by rainfalls and heavy dews, but artificial irrigation must be resorted to upon the plateaus to produce good results.

The modes of cultivation in Mexico still differ but little from those employed by the ancient Egyptians. Wooden beam plows with a small iron shoe are used. These make a furrow 5 inches broad by 5 deep. A hoe is also used, which often weighs from 3 to 5 pounds. A saw-toothed sickle completes the outfit with which the ordinary Mexican crops are raised and gathered. The plow is nothing more than a forked stick, the shorter fork being iron-shod and sharpened. The longer is lashed with rawhide thongs to the yoke of the oxen that draw this prehistoric implement. It takes about four men and four yoke of oxen to do the work of one man and one horse in the fields of the United States. With the exception of a few districts, all thrashing of grain in the Republic is done by driving horses or mules around in a ring upon the straw which is on the ground. The winnowing is done by men tossing the grain and chaff into the air with scoop shovels. Mexicans, as a rule, object to threshing machines, because they

leave the straw whole, while by employing their method the constant trampling cuts it up as fine as though run through a feed cutter, and, as straw is universally used as feed, any further preparation is unnecessary.

The grain is transported from the field to the farmhouse or station on ponderous two-wheeled carts, there being 3 pounds of cart to one of load for the oxen to pull. Better facilities for communication between the United States and the neighboring Republic have changed some of these methods, as before stated, and on many of the large *haciendas* may be found improved American agricultural machinery, which is admitted free of duty. There is still one drawback to its general use in the country. The machinery is costly and unfamiliar, and should any part of it break no Mexican blacksmith can repair it, as usually the broken part is of cast iron; and the distance from the manufactory would cause long delay and heavy expense.

It is unfortunate that no law exists on the statute books of the United States for the collection of statistics of exports to adjacent foreign countries over railroads, thereby causing the value and amount of exports from the United States to Mexico since 1883, when the first railroad connecting the two Republics was completed, to be considerably understated. According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics the value of exports of agricultural implements to Mexico from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1888, was \$25,365, while the official Mexican figures show for the same year imports from the United States of agricultural implements valued at \$171,560, of which \$56,106 represented plows and shares. According to Mexican statistics there were imported from the United States in cars and other land vehicles through the single custom-house at Paso del Norte during the year ending June 30, 1889, articles to the value of \$5,115,051, while the United States figures, representing the total exports to Mexico during the same period, are \$9,897,772.

A law for the collection of these statistics is greatly needed.





PLAZA OF THE INQUISITION.

## Chapter V.

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### INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

Mexico is not a manufacturing country. Such articles as the mass of the people require are, however, generally produced in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Mexico will never become to any appreciable extent a manufacturer of articles beyond those of which she produces the raw materials, yet this field is by no manner of means restricted.

The Indian, who forms the greater part of the laboring population, is not progressive. He is loth to lay aside the rude implements of his forefathers and take up methods of modern invention and progress. His needs are few and he is not inspired with a desire to improve his condition. Having inherited nothing but traditions and the meager physical means to provide for his sustenance, he zealously guards the one and utilizes the other to the same extent as his progenitors, leaving his children only what he himself received. Everything he does is executed in a perfunctory manner. He goes to his daily toil early and returns to his frugal meal and rest late. He is satisfied with his lot and cares little what the morrow may bring forth. But the Indian is losing ground. The whiter races are surpassing him, and with increasing transportation facilities, a progressive government fostering industrial interests, and the disappearance of internal strife, his successors will in the not very distant future either join the ranks of the progressive people, as in the thickly populated portions of

the Republic they have already begun to do, or will die off to be replaced by a more energetic and ambitious class.

Manufactures will spring up with the increased production of raw materials, but the country's agricultural resources are so great it is destined to become, still more than at present, a great exporter of raw material. The natural products of the soil are so varied, so certain, and so sure of good markets that capital is diverted to agricultural and mineral development rather than into manufacturing enterprises on a large scale.

What was said fifty years ago by Brantz Mayer about California is applicable at this time to Mexico. The whole world rushed to the Golden Gate when the news spread that fortunes lay sparkling in the yellow sands and auriferous rocks of that State, and every one shouldered a pick and a pan to seek the alluring nugget and aureate dust, noting not the fertile lands yearning, like all of nature, to produce and reproduce. When the feverish excitement engendered by the pursuit of sudden wealth abated, then, and then only, did the wealth-seeker lay aside his pick and pan and take up the implements of agriculture and of other industries and make of that fair land what it is to-day. Mexico has been regarded by natives and foreigners as a land of mineral wealth only, and her many other resources are as yet but little noticed or developed.

Brantz Mayer's words alluded to above were these :

California has, at least, illustrated one great moral truth which the avaricious world required to be taught. When men were starving though weighed down with gold—when all the necessaries of life rose to twice, thrice, tenfold, and even fifty or a hundred times their value in the Atlantic States—that distant province demonstrated the intrinsic worthlessness of the coveted ore and the permanent value of everything produced by genuine industry and labor.

It was this truth, perhaps, that urged the commission appointed by the Mexican Government to study the question of the threatened crisis of 1886 (referred to under the head of mining) to come to its wise conclusions, and suggest the aiding and fostering of other industries than mining.

If the country were populated, even in proportion to Guanajuato and its outlying districts, the census of Mexico would show 58,000,000 of inhabitants, according to a recent estimate, and under such conditions the agricultural interests would become and constitute an element of enormous wealth.

#### THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

One of the most important of Mexico's industries is cattle raising. The States of the northern frontier are so well adapted to such purposes that they may be said to be immense cattle ranges. The excellent situation of the lands as well as their generally well-watered condition will, as has been said by persons who have given study to the matter, make Mexico a formidable rival of the Argentine Republic. Lately Texan and English capitalists have made extensive purchases of lands and live stock in the Northern States and are devoting themselves to the lucrative business of raising cattle for the market. But it is not only in the temperate and cold lands of the Northern States that this industry may be carried on. In the warmer latitudes, where the herbaceous vegetation is exuberant and water courses abundant, it offers equal opportunity for success.

The fattening of beeves on ranges well-conditioned for grazing, or which lend themselves to grass growing and are well watered, give excellent results. The estimate following is from official sources and figures :

*Establishment of a cattle ranch of 617.75 acres, situated 249 miles from a large city and 50 miles from a railroad station.*

Purchase price of 617.75 acres at \$4.86 per acre .....	\$3,002.26
Expense of sowing, fencing, house and general expenditures .....	9,020.00
	<hr/>
	12,022.26
Interest on \$12,022.26 at 12 per cent. per annum .....	1,442.67
	<hr/>
Total for first year .....	13,464.93

Second year: Purchase of 1,000 beeves at \$16 per head.....	\$16,000.00
General expenses, interest, etc.....	7,798.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$23,798.00
Shipping beeves to the city, railroad charges, tax, etc.....	10,670.00
	<hr/>
Total expenses up to time of sale.....	47,932.93
	<hr/> <hr/>

SALE.

970 beeves (allowing a loss of 3 per cent. during fattening season) will give at the rate of 600 pounds per head, 582,000 pounds of meat, which at 7 cents per pound will give.....	40,740.00
100 pounds of tallow per head, at 12 cents.....	11,640.00
970 hides, at \$3.....	2,910.00
\$1 a head for slaughtering.....	970.00
	<hr/>
	56,260.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Profit, \$8,327.07, realized at the end of two years, after having paid for the property.

In the third year the expense of fattening 1,000 beeves is reduced to that of purchasing the cattle and general expenses, which will amount to.....	31,009.00
The sale will bring.....	56,260.00
	<hr/>
Net profit.....	25,251.00

Which net profit is more than 70 per cent. on the capital invested.

The States of Durango, Sonora, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Michoacan present admirable fields for the carrying on of this great industry. The rich pasture lands of the latter State feed the thousands of cattle slaughtered for the sustenance of the residents of the capital of the Mexican Republic, which is by no means an inconsiderable number, for during the year 1888 there were 83,228 beeves and 130,263 sheep slaughtered in the abattoirs of the City of Mexico. Some of the States above named are not well provided with water, but it has been demonstrated that with small expense all the necessary water can be provided by the boring of wells. In the State of Guanajuato a company, under the patronage of the State government, has bored

wells and begun the breeding and fattening of cattle on a large scale. This company has imported into the country a considerable number of specimens of the best breeds of horned cattle from the United States and elsewhere, and, judging from appearances, its efforts are meeting with gratifying success.

Mexico raises great numbers of cattle for the United States and does so under better conditions of climate than the latter country, for the stock-raisers of this country lose thousands every year owing to the rigorous winters and severe summers, while in Mexico perennial spring smiles on man and beast.

Statistics show that in 1883, in the northern States of Mexico alone, over an area of 300,000 square miles there roamed 1,500,000 horned cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 sheep, 1,000,000 horses, and 500,000 mules. During the same year there were 20,574 cattle ranches in the country, valued at \$515,000,000, which number and value have increased considerably in the last seven years.

Other live stock, such as horses, sheep, goats, swine, etc., are also raised on these ranges for export.

According to Mexican official statistics during the fiscal year 1887-'88 the neighboring Republic exported to the United States live stock as follows:

Horses, 22,825 head, valued at .....	\$239, 342. 50
Cattle, 10,093 head, valued at .....	115, 279. 80
Sheep, 71,232 head, valued at.....	119, 631. 75
Mules and jacks, 2,068 head, valued at.....	32, 631. 50
Other animals valued at .....	491. 50

Making a total of 106,218 head, valued at \$507,377.05, Mexican silver.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

Another considerable industry is the collecting and exporting of hides and skins. Mexico occupies the fourth rank among the nations of the earth in this particular branch.

In the year 1887-'88 that country exported to the United States hides, skins, and leather to the value of \$1,718,544.65, Mexican silver, as follows:

Hides, value.....	\$639, 880. 02
Tanned leather, value.....	3, 084. 68
Sheep skins, value.....	6, 333. 00
Goat skins, value.....	943, 061. 03
Deer skins, value.....	99, 613. 28
Other animals' skins, value.....	26, 572. 64

During the year 1888-'89, Mexico exported to all countries hides and skins to the value of \$2,011,129, Mexican silver.

The kid exported through the Matamoros custom-house is much esteemed for the manufacture of strong shoes, its dimensions and weight ranking high. This kid brings from 45 to 50 cents per pound. The Veracruz goat skins are more sought after and bring 2 cents more a pound, while those from Oaxaca are lighter and bring about 39 cents per pound. These kids are considered among the best in the world for women's and children's shoes.

Another industry, although not a prominent one, is the killing of seals and sea lions on the coast of Lower California, the skins being converted into leather.

The exports of furs and skins from Mexico for the years below mentioned were valued as follows:

1887-'88.....	\$3, 156, 422
1888-'89.....	3, 376, 176
1889-'90.....	3, 973, 495

Tanneries are to be found at many places and a very fair leather is turned out. There are thirty-three tanneries at the capital. Mexicans are artists in leather work, and in the making of saddles they excel. Saddles manufactured in the country have sold for more than \$800, being profusely ornamented with silver and finely stamped leather. The center of the leather-working industry is the city of Leon. There are no large shoe manufactories, most of the

disciples of St. Crispin carrying on their trade in small huts or houses and on the sidewalks. The Mexicans are wonderful repairers of old and dilapidated foot wear.

Among other industries may be mentioned the gathering of sponges, mother-of-pearl, abalone, and other shells, pearl diving and tortoise fishing. These industries are at present but little developed, but, with the exception of pearls, which at one time were quite abundant in the Gulf of California, that gulf and the coast of both oceans abound in the articles enumerated, all of which are of the choicest kinds. The *carey*, or tortoise shell, of Yucatan and Guerrero has been for a long time an article of trade which in 1883 amounted to \$20,000 yearly, and which has considerably increased of late years. This article is also shipped to some extent from Magdalena Bay, in the Territory of Lower California. The Government is very desirous of developing these marine branches of industry and production and has made very liberal concessions to companies desirous to engage in them. In comparison to the returns the capital necessary to exploit these industries is small.

#### HAMMOCK MAKING.

Another quite prominent industry of the Republic is hammock-making. This is principally carried on in the State of Yucatan, where hammocks have been articles of use and barter from time immemorial. This fact is demonstrated beyond peradventure by the discovery in buried cities of hammock beams and hooks. Yucatan exports more hammocks than any other province in the world. These articles are made from the fiber called *henequén*, which grows so abundantly in the State named, and are woven entirely by hand, with the aid of a few very primitive implements, in this as in most other cases the Indian proving his disapproval of innovations. All that is necessary to make a hammock is a couple of straight poles, a shuttle, a thin slat of zapoli wood, and



a pile of *henequen* leaves. With these articles at hand a Yucatan native is prepared to accept contracts for hammocks by the piece, dozen, or hundred. Some of these hammocks are brilliantly colored. The great hammock-making district, whence come the best made and which produces more than all the other districts combined, is Tixcoco. Almost the entire exportation of these articles is consumed by New York. In the year 1885 over 24,000 hammocks were exported from Yucatan into the United States. In 6 months of 1886 over 35,000 went to the latter country. During the fiscal year 1887-'88, as shown by official Mexican statistics, 71,097 kilogrammes of hammocks were exported to foreign countries, valued at \$23,796.26, Mexican silver, of which 70,439 kilogrammes, valued at \$23,476 went to the United States and only \$320 to England. Nearly all these hammocks were manufactured by the nimble fingers of the Indian women of Yucatan.

#### COTTON FABRICS.

The principal manufacturing industry of the Republic is the making of cotton cloth, mostly *manta*, a coarse, unbleached cotton cloth. It has been estimated that the mills of the country consume annually 26,000,000 pounds of cotton, most of which is grown there, but quite a considerable quantity is imported. The industry gives work and support in the field and mill to more than 50,000 families. The mills are usually provided with English and American machinery of modern type, and a few operators carry on business on an extensive scale. The ordinary cotton cloth (*manta*), which is about the only material for clothing used by two-thirds of the inhabitants of the country, is usually made up in pieces of 30 yards 4 inches in length by 34.12 inches in width. The price of the piece varies from \$2.88 to \$4.

The cotton mills of the country, their location, number, annual output, and its value, are set forth in the table following :

Location.	No. of mills.	Yearly production in pieces.	Value of product.
Federal District.....	6	452, 400	\$1, 583, 400
Aguascalientes.....	3	36, 000	126, 000
Coahuila.....	8	302, 000	1, 057, 000
Colima.....	2	48, 000	168, 000
Chihuahua.....	3	90, 000	315, 000
Durango.....	7	150, 000	525, 000
Guanajuato.....	4	272, 400	953, 400
Guerrero.....	1	24, 000	84, 000
Hidalgo.....	1	16, 800	58, 800
Jalisco.....	9	282, 000	987, 000
Mexico.....	3	186, 800	653, 800
Michoacan.....	3	114, 000	399, 000
Nuevo Leon.....	3	54, 000	189, 000
Oaxaca.....	2	72, 000	252, 000
Puebla.....	22	995, 200	3, 483, 200
Querétaro.....	3	150, 000	525, 000
San Luis Potosí.....	1	33, 408	116, 928
Sinaloa.....	3	141, 600	495, 600
Sonora.....	1	12, 000	42, 000
Tlaxcala.....	2	26, 400	92, 400
Veracruz.....	8	287, 700	1, 006, 950
Yucatan.....	1	15, 600	54, 600
Zacatecas.....	1	6, 000	21, 000
Total.....	97	3, 768, 308	13, 189, 078

Besides the product above given nearly 3,000 tons of cotton yarn used in the manufacture of *rebozos* (an article serving as a shawl and scarf for women), blankets, and napkins are spun. The best *rebozos* are made in the town of Tenancingo. These articles are also manufactured of silk and linen. Cotton prints are also made which sell at about \$3.73 per piece. Cotton and woolen blankets are also quite extensively manufactured and bring from \$18 to \$30 per dozen. There are in the City of Mexico seventy factories devoted to the manufacture, by hand, of *zarapes*, *rebozos*, *manta*, and other cotton stuffs.

The manufacture of knit goods, such as hosiery, underwear, etc., has increased considerably of late years, and has resulted in making a noticeable reduction in the amount of imported goods of this

character. The cloth made is of a fair quality, and sells at from \$1.63 to \$2.62 per vara, carpets bringing from \$1 to \$1.13 per vara. A vara is 34.12 inches.

#### WOOLEN FABRICS.

The weaving of *zarapes* constitutes a profitable industry, there being an extensive and increasing demand for them. These multi-colored woollen cloaks or blankets are well made, those of Sattilo and San Miguel being celebrated for their fine texture, brilliant colors, good finish, and excellent wearing qualities.

There are in the Republic quite a number of woollen mills, four of which, situated in the Federal District, have a yearly production of 162,000 pieces of cloth. Mexico supports three establishments, producing 150,000 pieces of cloth and carpet per annum; Puebla has five mills, turning out yearly 550,000 pounds of yarn; Hidalgo has three factories whose approximate yearly production is 125,000 pieces of cloth. Guanajuato has several mills, the two principal ones being located at Zempoala and Celaya, which, combined, produce yearly 85,000 pieces of cloth and 50,000 varas of carpets.

It is not generally known that wool-spinning has been carried on in Mexico for more than three centuries, yet such is the well-authenticated fact. In the year 1541 the first Viceroy introduced merino sheep into the country and established manufactories of cloth.

#### THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Silk-weaving can hardly be said to be a great industry as yet, but it is increasing rapidly. Silk was cultivated and sold in the markets of Mexico as far back as the time of Charles V, Cortez speaking of the fact in his letters to that monarch, and there are still preserved pictures done by the ancient Mexicans upon a paper made of silk. For some political reason, known only to the Spaniards of the day, the culture of the silkworm and the

weaving of its product was prohibited by the Spanish crown in its American possessions during the vice-regal administrations. The industry gradually died out, and it is only of late years that it has been revived.

The climate of Mexico is considered unexcelled by any in the world for the raising and development of cocoons. Silkworms are at the present time mostly raised in Oaxaca, in the State of the same name, Tetela, in the State of Puebla; Ixmiquilpam, in Hidalgo, and in the States of Jalisco, Oaxaca, Tlaxcala, Michoacan, Querétaro, Veracruz, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas. In all of these States, as well as in the Federal District, the white and black mulberry leaves grow. In 1886 there were four silk factories which could be considered to be well equipped. These had plants of machinery imported from France, and, although small, were in the hands of enterprising men, and it was estimated at that time that these factories and others which would be established in the future would manufacture more silk than could be consumed by the people of Mexico. This estimate has been proven to be exaggerated, for the factories existing in the country at this time do not produce, by any means, a sufficient quantity of the material to supply the domestic demand. In the factories women are generally employed because of the delicacy required in the work, most of the female operatives receiving only  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day.

The Federal and some of the State governments have taken a great interest in this industry, and the desire to foster it was illustrated by the action of the executive of the State of Puebla, who, under authority of the legislature of that commonwealth, on the 30th of March, 1886, offered to all those persons devoting themselves to silk culture within the State, a subvention of \$1 for each kilogramme of silk produced in the first year and 50 cents per kilogramme during each succeeding year. Tracts of land devoted exclusively to the planting and growing of mulberry trees were made exempt from State taxes for a period of five years, in case the

plantations were preserved for that length of time. The first factory of spun and woven silk goods established in the State and deemed by the governor to offer fair prospects of stability was given a subvention of \$5,000.

## PAPER.

Considering the great quantity and variety of fibrous plants and other material for paper-making with which Mexico is endowed, it seems strange that throughout the entire territory there are only seven paper mills, two in the State of Jalisco, one in Veracruz, and four in the Federal District, which manufacture comparatively little writing paper, but a considerable quantity of wrapping and printing paper. How much these mills manufacture can not be stated.

## SUGAR.

Save in the States of Morelos and some districts in the States of Puebla, Veracruz, Michoacan, and Jalisco, and the Territory of Lower California, the sugar industry is very backward. In most of the sugar mills the juice of the cane is pressed out by wooden cylinders, boiled to the necessary consistency to form small tablets or cakes (called *panelas* or *piloncillos*) of a dark brown saccharine substance called *panocha*. Except in rare cases the use of steam and modern machinery is unknown. However, within the past six or seven years the United States has sent to the neighboring Republic considerable machinery of the best and most improved pattern, thereby to some degree advancing this industry.

## DISTILLERIES.

Distilleries are to be found all over the country, yet very few of them have modern plants. These distilleries are chiefly engaged in distilling the liquor called *mescal*, a strong alcoholic beverage, which is colorless or of a very light amber tint. This liquor is distilled from the root of the American agave, and has an odor and

a taste not unlike Scotch whisky. Mexicans claim that it has good stomachic qualities, but it is a great intoxicant. Another liquor made in Mexico is distilled from the sugar cane, and is called *aguardiente* (burning water). It is one of the strongest liquors known.

Grapes flourish in the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Aguascalientes, and Sinaloa, as well as in some other parts of the country, and a very fair native wine and brandy are made of them, as well as raisins and sugar, but the industry is not a prominent one and the production does not supply the home demand.

Beer and pale ale of excellent quality are brewed, there being five breweries in the capital doing an extensive business, only one of which, however, is well equipped, and all of them do not supply the demand. There is annually consumed in the Republic \$1,500,000 of beer imported from the United States and Germany. The cost of this beer at the breweries is about \$500,000. Duties, freights, and middlemen's profits treble the cost.

#### TOBACCO.

The tobacco industry is extensive, nearly every town and hamlet having its cigarette factories, which may be counted by the hundreds in the Republic. In 1889, in the City of Mexico, there were 15 cigar and cigarette factories and 1,201 shops exclusively devoted to the sale of cigars and cigarettes. The tobacco of Veracruz is considered to rival that of Cuba, and the factories of that city manufacture an excellent quality of cigars, much sought after by foreigners. Cigarettes are very cheap, seven to eight hundred selling for a dollar. Good brands of cigars may be purchased at from \$35 to \$80 per thousand, Mexican coin.

There are many flour mills in the country, and nearly all the millstones were imported from France. No very fine grades of flour are manufactured, nor do the mills supply the domestic demand.

## IRON FOUNDRIES.

Iron foundries are numerous, the excellent quality of the Mexican minerals and their abundance making it possible for these foundries to turn out good work. Some large pieces have been cast, but the production is mostly limited to the smaller agricultural implements and ordinary marketable iron. There are some foundries where sugar-making machinery has been constructed and heavier work turned out, but foreign articles compete against them profitably. The Government arsenal and gun foundry in the City of Mexico has done some excellent work. Arms and munitions of war have been produced at this establishment which speak highly for the skill and dexterity of the operatives in the establishment. Good work is also done in the two type foundries located in the City of Mexico.

## POTTERY AND CROCKERY.

Pottery is classed as the third great manufacture of the country. It is carried on everywhere. The cities of Guadalajara, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and Puebla may be said to be the centers of this industry, although there is scarcely a village where it is not carried on. The pottery and crockery of the various localities or districts where it is manufactured has its peculiar distinctive features of quality, design, and color.

The Guadalajara ware is gray, as a rule soft-baked, polished, and often very elaborately decorated in colors, gold, and silver. The Zacatecas ware is red, hard-baked, glazed, and decorated rudely with splashes of underglaze color. The ware of Guanajuato is in dark brown or dark green with ornamentation of figures in low relief, and with a soft, rich glaze. In Puebla a coarse porcelain with a thick tin glaze is manufactured. Very fine glazed tiles, multiformed and varicolored are made in this State, specimens of these ornamenting the exterior and interior of the churches which abound in the city of Puebla and other cities and towns of

the historic State. In some parts of the Republic a curious iridescent ware is manufactured which has a copper glaze.

The crockery for table use is usually heavy and in white and blue. There are in the Federal District two quite extensive factories where finer grades of porcelain are made. In many places the Indians are adepts in the manufacture of earthenware, and the Mexicans generally are skillful in the fabrication of wax, clay, and rag figures, which is one of their profitable industries. In Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco, and Tepic, in the Territory of that name, vast numbers of clay images, well molded and painted, are made. Foreigners are amazed at the perfect accuracy displayed by the humble artists in reproducing costumes, and portraits from life or photographic pictures. The rapidity with which the modelers perform their tasks is also wonderful. Some of the clay and wax work manufactured by the deft fingers of the natives has been deemed worthy to rank with works of sculpture. The specimens of Mexican handiwork in wax which adorn the innumerable churches do the artists great honor. No city in the Republic of any pretensions whatever is without the itinerant vendor of rag, baked clay, and wax images, crying his wares.

Despite the fact that Mexico is a large producer of cabinet woods, the manufacture of furniture is but little developed. The rich and well-to-do classes import nearly if not all of their furniture, upon which heavy duties are levied, and the poorer classes need but little, and that of the most humble description.

#### VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Glassware is manufactured to some extent, but not to that warranted by the abundance of the raw materials suitable to glass-making. The industry is almost limited to the making of window-panes and ordinary bottles and goblets, at prices so high that the poor are almost denied their use. An ordinary pane of glass of a small size costs 75 cents. In the City of Mexico there is invested about \$95,000,000 in house furnishings and 62,000



residences are furnished with more or less elegance. The residents import annually about \$4,000,000 in furniture, carpets, curtains, plate glass, marble slabs, and other household accessories. These materials at the factory are estimated to cost about \$1,000,000. Duties, freights, and intermediary profits eat up the rest.

There is but one manufactory of jewelry and trinkets in the country, notwithstanding the Mexican love of display in this line. There are any number of itinerant jewelers without capital who hawk their wares about and obtain good prices. The importations of jewelry and trinkets from France and England amount yearly to millions of francs. The silver and goldsmiths of the country excel in the execution of filigree work, it being sought after in all parts of the civilized world.

The manufacture of acids and chemical compounds, which would undoubtedly be a profitable industry, has but seven establishments devoted to it, and of these two only manufacture acids, so necessary to the mining industry. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, and nitric acids are manufactured at great profits. The seven factories are located at the City of Mexico.

Another quite prominent industry is the manufacture of chocolate, several large factories being devoted to the converting of the cocoa bean into this article. The Mexican chocolate when ground with cinnamon is much esteemed.

Hardware is also manufactured, principally in the City of Mexico.

Felt hats are made in all the large cities, and straw hats everywhere.

The manufacture of wooden and wax matches is extensively carried on in the country, there being eighteen match factories in the City of Mexico and a large number in Puebla.

A large business is done, although nowhere upon an extensive scale, in the manufacture of *dulces* (sweetmeats) and confections.

Gunpowder is also manufactured to quite an extent.

Among the distinctively Mexican industries are the beautiful

drawn work and feather work, in the making of which, as well as in the spinning of horsehair *riatas*, or lasso, which every Mexican carries on the pommel of his saddle, the natives of the country are unexcelled. Mexican lace is also far famed.

What Mexico needs and what would prove profitable investments are paper mills, salt refineries, the salt fields being inexhaustible, while a 5-cent bag of American salt costs  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents; and pork packing and meat-canning establishments. The climate and soil being favorable to the growing of broom-corn and the brooms manufactured in the country being very poor, factories for broom-making would yield good returns.



CONVENT AT QUERETARO, WHERE MAXIMILIAN WAS CONFINED.

## Chapter VI.

### MINES AND MINING.

Nature has richly endowed Mexico with resources well nigh countless, but in the bestowal of mineral resources she has been most lavish. Beneath the surface of that volcanic ridge raised between two great bodies of water lie buried treasures incomparable, and although mining enterprises innumerable have for nearly 400 years exploited the metal-bearing regions and have extracted fabulous quantities of precious metals, by far the greater part is yet to be laid bare.

At the beginning of this century Humboldt estimated the mines in Mexico to number 3,000. Seven years ago there were hardly that many being worked, but since the railroads have been extended and remote sections of the country brought into closer communication, they have greatly increased in number and in value. This increase is also due to another cause.

During the economic crisis of 1886, due to the depreciation of silver, the Mexican Congress appointed a commission composed of distinguished men to study the question. The commission suggested as a remedy the absolute necessity of the production of something else than silver. It called attention to the undoubted fact that the Republic, possessed as it is of the most varied climates, was favorable to all kinds of cultivation, and in consequence it proposed a series of measures tending to the protection of agricultural and mechanical interests. The result of the studies

and report of this commission has been the reformation of the mining legislation, encouragement to large companies, the working of coal, mercury, and iron mines, the revision of the customs tariff in a way favorable to agriculture and industries, and the conferring upon the executive of the power to accord advantages to the development of the cultivation of certain agricultural products. Another result of the work of this commission was the placing upon the free list not long ago by the Mexican Congress of some eighty-six articles used in connection with the mining and agricultural interests.

The law of June 7, 1887, still in force, exempted for 50 years from all Federal, State, or municipal taxes (excepting the stamp tax) coal, iron, and quicksilver mines. Iron of Mexican origin in bars, ingots, rails, etc., enjoys the same privilege. All mines other than those mentioned are subject to but one tax, which can not exceed 2 per cent. of the value of the annual product. The free circulation of gold and silver in bars or coined, and in general of all the products of mines, can not be impeded by any tax whatever. Mercury is exempted from all tax. The tax on reduction works levied by the States or the Federation can not exceed one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the value of the works. The law also prohibits the States from imposing any other tax whatever upon mines, their machinery, products, the capital invested in them, the declarations or denouncements, or any other acts necessary to the acquiring of a mine. Pursuant to this law of June 7, 1887, the President has entered into 167 contracts with companies for the exploration and development of the mineral wealth of many of the States. It has been estimated that over \$30,000,000 of capital has been invested recently in mining properties. In the 17 months from April, 1887, to September, 1888, 2,077 mines and 33 reduction works were recorded.

From the State of Sonora to that of Oaxaca, an extent of about 1,242 miles, running northwest and southeast, lies what is known

as the metalliferous belt, because it is of extraordinary richness and it comprises the greater number of mining districts in the Republic, the most active centers being those of Zacatecas, Guanajuato, and Pachuca.

This belt includes one hundred and forty-three important mineral districts, situated in the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla, Veracruz, and Oaxaca. Mineral deposits also exist in the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, but they do not lie in the belt above mentioned and are mostly abandoned.

Of the two great ranges into which the Sierra Madre Cordillera is divided, the westernmost greatly exceeds the eastern in metal-bearing lodes.

In Chihuahua there are over one hundred rich mineral districts, with more than five hundred and seventy-five mines producing gold, copper, lead, mercury, salt, coal, and silver, generally accompanied by other metals from which may be obtained iron, zinc, antimony, arsenic, and other substances.

In the district and near the city of Chihuahua is situated the celebrated Santa Eulalia mine, one of the oldest in the country, the products of which have left a monument in the very handsome parish church of San Francisco, erected in the city between the years 1717 and 1789 with the proceeds of a tax of one *real* ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents) on each half pound of silver got from the mine. The total sum thus secured is stated to be \$800,000.

Sonora is one of the richest as well as most important mining centers. It is noted for its high-class metals, among which are gold, silver, mercury, and iron. Here abound the soft or lead ores, which are so easily worked and aid so materially in smelting. There are also other minerals, such as asbestos, copperas, magnetic iron ore, muriate and carbonate of soda, and saltpeter. The native

silver is found in these districts in considerable quantities, and native iron has also been discovered in the Sierra Madre, Papagueria, and the vicinity of the Colorado River.

Sinaloa has also more than one hundred mining districts, the mineral deposits being classified into six formations. Calciferous and quartz ore prevails with silver in a native state or combined with sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, with more or less traces of gold. Veins of gold-bearing quartz exist in some localities, and deposits of iron ore, sulphite of lead, zinc, copper, and silica are to be found.

The districts of Durango run mostly to silver, yet many other metals exist, such as tin and iron, in inexhaustible quantities in the *Cerro del Mercado*, which is an enormous mass of magnetic iron. This *cerro*, or hill, has been calculated to contain 60,000,000 cubic yards of iron ore, having a specific weight of 5,000,000,000 quintals (100 pounds). An analysis of this ore has given 66 per cent. of pure metal.

Jalisco is another silver-producing region, and furnishes also copper and lead ores and coal.

Of the many districts in Michoacan two only are being worked at the present time, those of Tlalpujahua and Angangueo. This is due to the very limited population of the State and lack of the necessary capital. The principal deposits are of copper.

The districts of Guerrero furnish many specimens of silver-bearing ores; also some gold, copper, lead, cinnabar, and coal.

Zacatecas is the great silver-producing State. It is estimated that in the last three centuries its many mines, which were first worked by the Spaniards in 1540, but which had previously been worked in a rude way by the Indians, have yielded over a thousand million of dollars. In 1886 there were over fifteen thousand miners employed in the mines clustered around the city of Zacatecas.

Guanajuato is another far-famed silver-producing State, and has

been and still is the center of great exploitation. The district bearing the name of the State was discovered in 1548, and has been worked almost continuously ever since that date, the output of its mines reaching fabulous figures. Native gold has been discovered in this district and the late denouncing and registering of mines has disclosed the presence of other minerals, such as tin and bismuth.

In the mineral district of Querétaro are to be found lead metals, cinnabar, and the ever-present silver. The mines are numerous and important. There were, in 1888, 216 that had been surveyed, 193 being silver mines, 5 gold, 7 copper, 6 quicksilver, 2 antimony, 1 lead, and 1 tin. The celebrated San Juan Nepomuceno, or El Doctor, mine is situated here, in the Cadereyta district. It is one of the oldest and richest of Mexico, its production being so great two hundred years ago that it paid the Spanish Government \$18,000,000 in taxes. During 1888 a syndicate with a capital of £100,000 sterling was formed in London to work mines in this State. It is in this State that the fine opals, which reflect every prismatic color and are much sought after, are found. Great beds of these stones exist on the celebrated hacienda of La Esperanza. The opals from this place are sold in the City of Mexico by itinerant venders at remarkably low prices. The most important deposit of these stones produces from \$80,000 to \$100,000 a year.

The State of Morelos has but one mineral district worthy the name, that of Huatla, which, like most of those in the country, is silver-producing.

Puebla's districts yield native gold, silver, oxide of manganese, and pyrites, as well as coal and iron ore. Here also exist quarries of beautiful onyx and what is known as Puebla marble. A syndicate was lately formed in New York with a capital of \$1,500,000 to control the output and prices of this onyx, which now constitutes the almost sole source of the world's supply. This onyx is much used in the United States for decorating houses and in the

jeweler's trade. Its price is now about \$14 per cubic foot. Lately in the mountains bordering on the States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon extensive quarries of onyx and marble of most beautiful colors and varieties, equal in every way to the Puebla product, are being worked.

Among the mineral regions in the eastern cordillera, that of Zomelahuacan, in the State of Veracruz, deserves mention, three classes of metals being found there, lead, argentiferous copper, and iron. Gold nuggets have been secured there also, as well as very rich malachite in scattered veins, the mother vein not having been discovered up to date.

The State of Mexico is rich in mines of native gold and silver, as well as those of copper, iron, oxide of iron, and manganese.

The Territory of Lower California is rich in minerals. The peninsula is barren and without water. The mountain ridge forming the backbone of the peninsula is a continuation of the coast range of Upper California, and is interwoven almost over its entire extent with metallic veins of all descriptions. Near San José and Cape St. Lucas there are argentiferous and auriferous outcroppings, and in the municipalities of La Paz, El Triunfo, and San Antonio veins of gold, silver, iron, and other substances are exhibited on the surface of the mountains.

In the districts of Comundú, Loreto, San Luis, and Mulejé, in in the northern part of the peninsula, rich copper mines abound. Also other metals, such as mica, iron, tin, and oxides of iron, besides gypsum, enormous piles or hills of which are to be found, marble, alabaster, and sandstone. Gold was discovered near Santa Gertrudis, north of Mulejé, about 1884, and it is said that the mountains and gulches in that vicinity have rich veins of this metal.

In this district there are also solid mountains of iron. The frontier district of Lower California is noted for its gold diggings and ledges, mica, and other mineral substances, such as sulphur,



soda, and salt. American capitalists are largely interested in this region.

Besides the minerals named there are in the peninsula plumbago, sulphuret of lead, porphyry, prismatic pyrites, sulphur, oxide of antimony and lead, carbonate and phosphate of lead, hydroxide of iron, and hydrosilicate of copper. Near Todos Santos exist some lime quarries.

The largest mining enterprise in Lower California is the Progreso Silver Mining Company, having mills and works, with improved American and English machinery, at El Triunfo. In 1886 two of this company's mines, the Hormiguera and Moroneña, were yielding ore averaging \$55 per ton of silver. The other substances, such as antimony, lead, iron, sulphur, arsenic, etc., are not extracted, but are left to run with the tailings. The ores are here milled under the lixiviation process, the absence of lead in the ores and the presence of other substances preventing smelting. It was stated in 1884 that the annual copper production of the mines in the district of Mulejé was about 6,000 tons.

The State of Hidalgo deserves more extended mention here, as it was in one of its districts that a Mexican miner discovered the *patio* process for reducing ores—a process which to this day is most in use in Mexico, and one which no miner or mining engineer has been able to supersede by a more economical one for reducing the peculiar ores in which that country abounds. The great mineral district of this State is situated in the vicinity of Pachuca, the principal mines being the Real del Monte, Atontolico el Chico, and Zimapan.

Pachuca, with its rich cluster of mines, lies on a plain about 60 miles from the City of Mexico, and is one of the oldest mining centers in the country, having been worked for more than three and a half centuries. It now has a population of about 30,000 souls, mostly Indian miners. It was here that the process of amalgamation, called the *patio* process, was discovered by the celebrated

Mexican miner Bartolomé de Medina in 1557. The very hacienda, or reduction works, where this discovery was made are still to be seen in the town.

There are in Pachuca and the mining regions adjacent to it 267 mines, as follows: In Pachuca, 154; Real del Monte, 76; El Chico, 24, and Santa Rosa, 13. Sulphate of silver is the prevailing metal, although native silver mixed with ore is found in some of the mines. Most of these mines, as well as those in other States, are still operated in the primitive Mexican fashion. The metal is brought up in rawhide sacks, by means of ropes made of the fiber of the maguay wound about a large malacate, or horse or mule whims, and the peons or laborers carry pieces of ore weighing sometimes between 100 and 200 pounds on their backs from "headings" of the levels to the main shaft. Some foreigners are employed in the mines of Pachuca and elsewhere at good wages, but they generally are superintendents, engineers, bosses, etc.

The Santa Gertrudis mine, situated less than 2 miles from Pachuca, which was successfully worked and then abandoned for many years, began paying, after much money had been sunk in it, about 1877. From June of that year until March, 1881, it produced \$2,300,000 and declared thirty-two dividends, amounting to \$640,000. This mine is provided with powerful pumping and hoisting machinery, large buildings, and many modern appliances. The ores of this district run from \$20 to \$300 to the ton, and there are some deposits running up to \$500 to the ton.

There are in the Republic abundant sulphur deposits, particularly those of Popocatepetl, Pico de Orizaba, and Tajimaroa; several deposits of salt, rock crystal, marble, jasper, fine building stone, and the beautiful onyx of Tecali.

The most celebrated salt deposits of Mexico are those of Peñon Blanco, in San Luis Potosi, their product containing from 70 to 80 per cent. of chloride of sodium. On the coasts of both oceans there are also a great number of salt mines, the most useful being

those of Yucatan, whence comes the salt used for reducing the product of the mines of Hidalgo.

Mexico also has deposits of precious stones, such as the opal, topaz, emerald, agate, amethyst, and garnet. It is related that one of the heroes of Mexican independence, General Guerrero, possessed some diamonds which had been given him by one of his soldiers, who had found them during an expedition in that part of the Sierra Madre running through the State of Guerrero. The field or locality whence came these precious stones, of which the general gave but vague information, have been vainly sought by various prospectors.

#### THE MEXICAN PRODUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

It has been estimated that the annual output of silver from Mexican mines is now over \$30,000,000; and the yield of other minerals amounts to fully \$5,000,000 more. There are about 200,000 men employed in the more than a thousand mines now being worked in the Republic.

The total gold and silver product of Mexican mines from 1521 to 1884 was: Gold, \$276,970,173; silver, \$3,570,370,247, making a total of \$3,847,340,420.

The yield for the fiscal year 1886-'87 was: Silver, \$25,897,981.75; gold, \$548,414.71; total, \$26,446,396.46. The total export of silver from Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1889, was, in round numbers, \$38,000,000. Since the discovery of America the mines of Mexico have yielded nearly two-thirds of the silver product of the globe. The amount of capital invested in Mexican mines was estimated on August 15, 1890, to be \$500,000,000, Mexican money.

The coinage of the mints since their establishment (1537) up to December 31, 1888, was as follows:

Gold .....	\$122, 751, 291. 29
Silver .....	3, 203, 119, 941. 63
Copper .....	6, 400, 214. 58
Total.....	3, 332, 271, 447. 50

There should be added to this amount the copper coined by the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, \$200,000, and that coined by Sr. Ayllon, \$31,667.67, which will increase the total to \$3,332,503,115.17. This amount augmented by \$4,000,000 worth of nickel coined during the Presidency of Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, but which is now out of circulation, brings the grand total up to \$3,336,503,115.17.

There have been fifteen mints established at one time and another in Mexico, only eleven of which now exist, located as follows: Alamos (Sonora), Culiacan (Sinaloa), Chihuahua (Chihuahua), Durango (Durango), Guanajuato (Guanajuato), Guadalajara (Jalisco), Hermosillo (Sonora), Mexico (Federal District), Oaxaca (Oaxaca), San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí), and Zacatecas (Zacatecas).

Every silver and gold producer is free to have his bullion converted into coin in unlimited quantities, the mints receiving for such coining 4.618 per cent. for gold and 4.41 per cent. for silver.

The total metal product of Mexico in coined gold and silver, in gold and silver bullion, in minerals not treated, and in other metals, as well as the balance exported or utilized in home consumption may be put down at about \$70,000,000 per annum.

There are five processes for the reduction of ore at present in use in Mexico—the patio, tonel, lixiviation, fuego, and pan.

#### THE PATIO PROCESS OF REDUCTION.

The patio process, invented, as before stated, by Bartolomè de Medina, consists of amalgamation with quicksilver. A description of this system of treating ore has been given by the United States vice-consul at Guerrero in 1886, as follows:

The ore as it is brought from the mine is in large pieces; this is piled up in the court-yard in a huge pile, and does not look as if it contained any mineral, but like so much red stone. It is in the first place put into an inclosed box, and pounded to pieces by immense wooden pounders, armed on the end by iron pestles, which are lifted up by arms connected with an axle, which is turned by

mules. The ends of these arms fit into a notch in the pestles and lift them up to a certain distance, and then the end of the arm slips out of the notch, and the iron pestle falls down with an immense force upon the mineral, and comminutes it into small pieces. These fall down upon a sieve made of hide, and the smaller pieces fall down through the holes in the sieve, and the larger pieces are thrown back under the pestles to be again crushed. There are several of these pestles in a straight line, connected with the same axle, and they are lifted up alternately.

After the ore is pounded in pieces in the mortars (*morteras*) it passes to the *tahones*, or mills, which consist of a round vat, placed on a level with the floor, where the ore is ground up into a fine mud (water being added), by means of three heavy and hard granite stones of an oblong shape, which are tied to the arms, connected with a revolving axle turned by a mule, which walks around in a circle, blindfolded. Into holes made in the stones sticks are introduced, and these are connected by means of ropes or chains to the revolving arms. There are several of these circular vats, all situated in a line in a long room, each worked by a mule blindfolded. These are called *tahones*, and the crest-pole in the middle, *peon*, with its two *brazos* (arms) of wood, from which are suspended the heavy stones called *metapiles*, or crushers.

From here the ore, looking like so much mud, is thrown out into the patio or yard, which has a floor well made of some hard cement or stone, and here are added quicksilver and salt in a liquid state, or *caldo* (soup) as it is called. It is thus left in the open air, exposed to the heat of the sun, some twenty or thirty days, and is stirred up every day or two by the feet of men and horses, who walk around in a circle until the quicksilver and salt are well incorporated with the ore. When this process is completed the mud thus mixed is called *torta de lama* (cake of mud). After the ore is thus worked or brought to a proper state it goes to the *lavadero* (washing place), called *tina* (vat), which is round and made of wood and stone, where the silver is separated from the earth, and here is where the *tortas de lama* are taken from the yard, and here remains, after the mud is washed out, what is called the *plata pifia* (amalgamated silver), containing quicksilver; this amalgam is then put into stout canvass bags and submitted to a heavy pressure to get rid of the mercury, and afterwards it goes to the furnace, where the silver is purified of all foreign substances.

The same consul gives an additional process connected with this system in the reduction of certain kinds of ores in the following words:

After the mineral has been exposed to the sun in the patio, or yard, it is transferred to the *planillo*, which is an inclined plane in the open air, having a

solid stone floor some 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. At the foot of this sit a number of nearly naked men, who occupy themselves by throwing water gradually on the mass of mud by means of pieces of ox horn, so that the mud flows off, and runs outside of the yard in a ditch, and the silver with some mud is left at the foot of the inclined plane. This requires a great deal of skill, as the water must be thrown on gradually. After this process, the greater part of the mud has flowed off and only a small portion remains, which contains the silver. This mud is then removed to a room in the second story, where it is placed in the *criso*, a large round iron boiler, with fire underneath; water is added, and it is stirred up by means of revolving arms worked by a mule, and the remaining mud flows off, only a small portion remaining. The rest of the process consists in removing the remaining substance to the amalgamating room, where quicksilver is added, which unites with the silver in the mud, and then this is further washed, and only the quicksilver is left united with the silver. This is further purified in a furnace and the silver runs off into molds.

#### THE LIXIVIATION PROCESS.

Another method in vogue is smelting, and lately American machinery and systems have been introduced in many of the mining districts. Lixiviation is the system adopted in several of the States. Leaching tubes have taken the place of barrels and pans in a number of the mills. A writer on Mexico has thus described the lixiviation process :

The rock is crushed dry and passed through screens of twenty to thirty meshes to the inch. It is then roasted in reverberatory furnaces with salt. The roasted ore is then subjected to the water process, being kept in large tanks or tubs, constantly covered and run over by clear water during a number of hours, after which the water is drawn off, and a cold solution of hypo-sulphate of soda is made to pass through the ore until it is ascertained that the solution carries no more silver. The silver carried by the hypo-sulphate solution is precipitated by the addition to that solution of another solution of quicklime and sulphur, known as calcium sulphide, which is made by boiling lime and sulphur. After the precipitation, and the running off of the precipitating liquid, the silver appears as a sulphide, is put into canvass filters, dried, roasted in reverberatory furnaces to carry off the sulphur, and then melted into bars. If the operation is carefully performed the bullion resulting will be from 900 to 1,000 fine. The solution is pumped back into the tanks to be used again.

## SMELTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are several kinds of silver ore taken from the mines; some of the principal varieties are plata blanca (white silver), which is the rarest and best; plata verde (green silver), united with copper; bronces (bronzes) united with iron; plomosos (lead) united with lead, a very soft ore; caliches (chalk) united with a chalky substance very greatly resembling the common white limestone, but which is rich in silver and easily worked. Previous to the passage of the new United States tariff bill, silver-bearing lead ore was brought from Mexico to the United States for reduction. This bill puts a heavy duty on such ores, and has caused companies to form in the latter country to establish smelting works in different parts of Mexico. One company was lately organized under the laws of New Jersey to establish such works at San Luis Potosí. The capital to be invested is \$4,000,000, mostly furnished by a New York syndicate.

In April, 1890, a corporation called "The Nuevo Leon Smelting, Refining and Manufacturing Company, Limited," was organized in Monterey, with a capital of \$500,000.

This company got all its machinery from Chicago, and put up six furnaces with all the modern appliances, electric lights, etc. Its object is to treat silver, lead, and copper ores. Out of the lead they propose to manufacture pipe, sheet lead, and other articles. Heretofore all the manufactured lead has been imported, and this company is the only one now engaged in this line in the Republic. The locality chosen by the corporation for its plant is excellent, transportation facilities being furnished by two lines of railroad, the Mexican National and the Monterey and Gulf.

Wages for miners range all the way from 37½ cents to \$1 per day, the workmen being mostly peons. The men are paid off weekly.

## THE MEXICAN MINING CODE.

Under the Mexican mining code, which has been in force since January 1, 1885, all mines and mineral beds are immovable property distinct from the soil in which or under the surface of which they may lie, even though both shall belong to the same owner. The title to mines is granted private persons for an unlimited time provided they operate the mines in conformity with the provisions of the mining code and the regulations framed in accordance therewith intended for the preservation of the mines and the security of the workmen.

Foreigners may acquire mining property, but being considered as Mexican citizens, they must submit, as such, to the requirements of the law and to all other laws that may hereafter be enacted touching the mining interests. Legally acquired mining property may be alienated or transferred freely, the same as other real property. It may be forfeited for the reasons following: When from want of supports, strengthening, or general bad condition the lives of the miners are imperiled; when necessary works for the survey and exploitation of the deposit, such as shafts, pits, adits, general passages, etc., are allowed to go to decay; when the works are not properly ventilated; when the water impeding the working of the mine has not been pumped out for twenty-six consecutive or interrupted weeks in one year preceding the day of the denouncement or within a shorter period.

The law also declares the following to be the exclusive property of the owner of the soil, and gives him the right to work or avail himself thereof without denouncement or adjudication: Beds of coal of every kind; rocks of the earth and materials of the soil, such as calcareous rock, slate, porphyry, basalt, building stone, earths, clays, sands, and other like substances; substances found in beds, such as iron, tin, and other minerals; salt found on the surface; pure and salt waters, superficial or subterraneous, petroleum and gaseous springs, thermal and medicinal waters.



The law declares to be of public utility all matters forming the objects of the mining code, such as the working of placers and mines, the establishment and operation of reduction works, and the enjoyment of water privileges.

The possessor of a mine is entitled to the necessary space for opening shafts, for offices, habitations, stores, washing places, dams, aqueducts, and roads, by previous indemnification for the surface occupied, etc. The right of way is guaranteed over the ground adjacent to the mine holdings for all workmen, wagons, animals, etc., necessary to the operation of the mines. The law also gives the right to the use of water, etc.

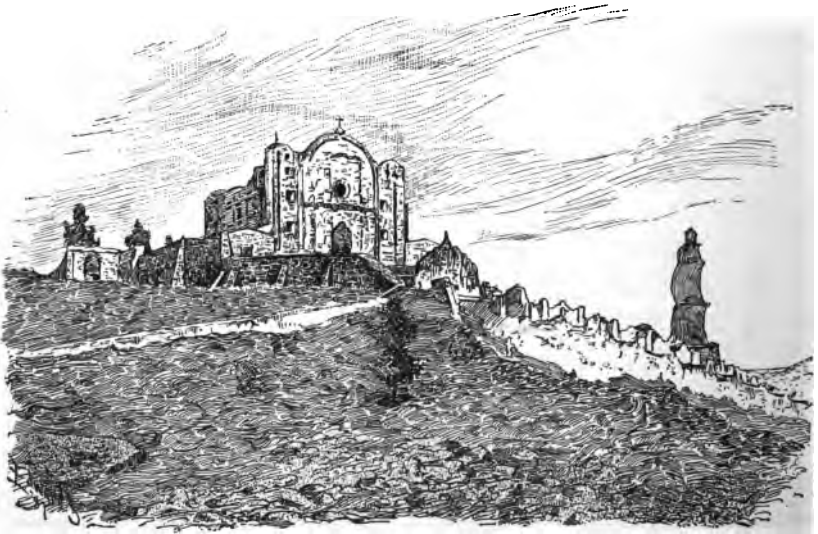
The method of "denouncing" or obtaining a mine is, briefly, as follows: The discoverer in person files a written statement before the Diputación de Minería (mining board) or the Jefe Político (prefect) in whose jurisdiction the mine is located, setting forth his name, place of birth, residence, profession, or trade, and describing the kind of metal discovered, the distinguishing marks or limits of the claim, direction and dip of the vein, etc. The declaration or statement is entered upon a register kept for the purpose, the hour of filing noted, and an official certificate is delivered to the discoverer. A notice is next posted on the site of the claim, and in some public place, such as a church door, office of a justice of the peace, post-office, etc., and within ninety days thereafter a shaft  $1\frac{1}{2}$  varas\* in diameter at the mouth and 10 varas in depth must be sunk. The claim is then inspected by the expert appointed by the mining board, a notary, or some other person, who takes the bearing or direction of the vein, its width, inclination, hardness or softness, the solidity of its walls, and the nature and indications of the mineral or minerals. This done, the expert, being at the site of the claim, proceeds to cry out three times, calling upon those who may have a prior claim to the mine to appear and prove the same then and there. Should no claim be advanced or proven the

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\* A *vara* is equal to 34.12 inches, English measure.

discoverer is put in possession by the expert clasp his right hand and declaring him the owner. The proceedings are brought to a close by a handful of stones or grass being thrown into the open shaft. A record of these proceedings is entered on the original document, which, together with the certificate of possession, constitutes the title to the mine.

A "denuncio" may be made for the reasons following: (1) Discovery, (2) abandonment, (3) forfeiture or extinction of the right of a prior owner. A discovery may be: (1) Of a new mine, (2) of a new deposit in a known mining district, (3) of a new mine in a known deposit and district. Restorers of ancient mining districts are also considered as discoverers.



CHAPEL OF THE LITTLE HILL, GUADELOUPE.

A recent law abolished all fees for denuncements and possession necessary for the acquisition of mines, mining properties, and reduction works, and for the organization of mining companies, titles, or shares issued by them. The President of the Republic is authorized

for a period of ten years, to enter into contracts (not to the injury of third parties) granting especial privileges and concessions for mines and mining lands to companies who shall guaranty the investment of capital corresponding to the extent of the lands or zone granted for such work. The minimum capital of such companies shall be \$200,000.

Before bringing this section to a close it may be well to state that it has been recently estimated that Americans are interested in Mexican silver mines to the amount of about \$100,000,000.

## Chapter VII.

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### COAL, ASPHALTUM, AND PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

Mexican geologists affirmed for many years that no mineral coal existed in that country. About the year 1881, however, reports from several parts of the country claimed that anthracite coal had been discovered, and many specimens of what was supposed to be this mineral were sent to the National College of Engineers to be assayed. Much enthusiasm was aroused by these reports, and the Department of Public Works appointed scientific commissions to visit the alleged coal localities and report thereon. The labors of these commissions proved that coal did exist assaying from 41 to 92 per cent., the latter in the State of Sonora. It was to this coal that General Rosecrans gave the name of black gold. The commissions discovered and reported on anthracite deposits in Sonora, Michoacan, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and other States.

The excitement and enthusiasm thus created led to the formation of many coal companies, and many persons looked forward to the amassing of fortunes out of collieries, but the results were not great. This enthusiasm was succeeded by a state of depression and inactivity by the discovery that the seams of coal brought to light were poor, and that the reports and rumors were exaggerated. Want of means of communication between the deposits

and the markets also had much to do with the quiescent state. The depression continued until profitable coal deposits were unearthed in Coahuila, and were purchased by Mr. C. P. Huntington, the American railroad magnate.

An analysis of this coal as compared to other coals gives the following results :

	United States coal used on steamships.	Pennsylvania anthracite coal.	Black bituminous coal from England, used on Mexican railways.	San Felipe (Coahuila) coal.	El Alamo coal.
Water .....	1. 35	2. 30	2. 50	0. 86	1. 77
Volatile and combustible matter .....	37. 45	5. 20	15. 00	13. 32	13. 86
Fixed carbon.....	57. 40	80. 95	78. 30	73. 02	60. 45
Ashes .....	3. 80	11. 55	4. 20	12. 80	23. 92

The heating power of the San Felipe coal is 82.4 per cent., and El Alamo coal is 69.1 per cent.

Mr. Huntington's mines produced in the first year they were worked 150,000 tons, and are now yielding 250,000 tons, which are shipped to the United States.

In 1890 a deposit of coal having continuous, powerful, and compact seams was discovered within a short distance from Piedras Negras, Coahuila. Twelve trial shafts were sunk into this vein, and, according to an examination made by a French engineer, the amount of coal in sight is 9,000,000 tons, of a superior quality. This deposit is not being worked, because, as stated by a Mexican journal, the rates on the railroad are raised to prevent competition with Mr. Huntington's mines. The Sabinas mines, in Coahuila, have been purchased by the last-named gentleman and are being actively worked by him. To afford transportation facilities for these mines the International Railway was built, but both of these enterprises are said to be losing ventures.

In 1890 an English company, called "The Mexican Explora-

tions, Limited," secured from the Government a concession of coal lands in Sonora, and it is proposed to build a railway to connect the collieries with the port of Guaymas. One of the most important mineral deposits of Sonora is anthracite, it having been recently discovered at Barranca, on the Yaqui River, 100 miles from its mouth. The coal is said to contain 90 per cent. of carbon and is found in sandstone and conglomerate.

It is stated on good authority that plentiful coal deposits have been discovered in the district of Justlahuaea, Oaxaca.

In June, 1890, there were fifty-nine coal mines in the State of Puebla, few of them being worked. In the district of Acatlan, where twenty of these mines exist, a Mexican coal company, called "La Compañía Carbonífera Mexicana," are now exploiting eighteen of them.

In the district of Chiautla the "Compañía de fierro y carbon de piedra en el Estado de Puebla" (The Puebla Iron and Coal Company) owns one mine.

In the district of Izucar de Matamoros, Puebla, a Mexican company owns eight collieries.

The government of the State of Puebla is very anxious to stimulate the development of coal deposits, and to this end it has decreed all such properties exempt from taxes for twenty-five years. It moreover offers a bounty of \$1,000 per year for ten years to the first company to supply Puebla with a quantity of coal at a price not higher than that of other fuel. Further inducements are offered to railroads which shall traverse coal regions. All industrial enterprises have heretofore had to rely on wood and charcoal for necessary fuel. Green wood costs from \$7 to \$8 a ton and charcoal between \$25 and \$30. To import coal from England now entails an expense of \$40 per ton of 2,208 pounds, and coke from the Veracruz gas works costs \$30 per ton.

Up to the present no foreign company or outside capital has stepped in to purchase coal or other mines in the State.

In the same year, 1890, coal was discovered in Jalisco, on the borders of Lake Chapala, in the Rancho del Veralito, Chiquilista, and in the Ameca and San Gabriel Valleys.

Deposits have also been discovered in the States of Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. Some of the coal found in the latter States is now being burned in the locomotives of the Mexican National Railway. Brown, or lignite, coal is found in many localities, although it is but little used. The scarcity of fuel near the lines of the great railroads is the cause of great quantities of coal being imported. The Mexican Railway, connecting Veracruz and the capital of the nation, uses cakes of compressed coal imported from Great Britain, and the Mexican Central Railway, which formerly used wood, now brings its coal from the United States. In November, 1890, a Mexican engineer, while examining the coal fields of San Marcial, in Sonora, found a layer 6 feet in thickness at a depth of 17 feet. The existence of coal, great in quantity and excellent in quality, for a distance of 10 miles in a northeast and northwest direction was proved. Operations at the coal fields are now being carried on about 40 miles from Ortiz, a town on the Sonora Railway between Hermosillo and Guaymas. The concession is owned by a Mexican company and covers 4,000,000 acres. Coal has been found in borings 50 miles apart. The diamond drill has gone through three veins—one of 2 feet, another of 4 feet, and a third of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and in a fourth it has already penetrated 22 feet, and is still working in coal. The coal, which by test is said to equal the finest Lehigh Valley product, can be traced for miles on the surface, the four veins showing the same thickness throughout the whole extent. A railway 60 or 65 miles in length will carry the coal to the harbor at Guaymas, whence it can be laid down in San Diego, Cal., for \$5 a ton.

It has been said that an extensive coal mine in Mexico would prove a greater bonanza than a gold mine.

## PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

The territory of Mexico also abounds in deposits of asphaltum, liquid petroleum, and bituminous coal. These deposits have not been worked to any great extent, however, many causes having existed for the nonactivity in this and other industrial pursuits, among which may be mentioned the relatively small number of inhabitants in comparison to the extent and richness of the soil (there are about 5 inhabitants to the square mile), the absence, to within a few years, of public security and protection to property, and the lack of means of communication, which have been only lately partially supplied.

The turning of the minds of the people of the country to peaceful business occupations and the ever-increasing influx of foreigners have created a largely augmented demand for illuminating and heating substances. The consumption of petroleum in Mexico, it has been stated on good authority, amounts to 5,000,000 gallons per annum. Foreign crude petroleum pays an import duty of 1 cent per kilogramme, which is about 10 per cent. ad valorem on the average market value of the refined article.

The entire Atlantic coast of Mexico shows traces of oil and asphaltum, which there goes by the name of *chapotote*. In the northern part of the Republic between the foothills and the coast there exist springs and deposits of the substances named.

The deposits of asphaltum in the vicinity of Tuxpan and Tampico are excellent in quality, and from them the merchants of the coast have shipped at various times small quantities to the United States and Europe, but its commercial value has not yet been ascertained. This asphalt may be easily broken into blocks and floated down the river to the seacoast where it may be collected and laden on ships.

Crude petroleum springs running freely are to be found on the banks of several rivers, the oil flowing into these and covering their surface for some distance. Samples of this oil have been



assayed in Pennsylvania, and are reported to be of a quality equal to the crude product of that State. Some of these springs have a natural flow of 3 inches in diameter.

Deposits of bituminous coal of the class known as "Grahamite" have also been discovered in the regions named. This is an important discovery, since the value of this article is much greater than that of anthracite coal, owing to the superior qualities it possesses for the manufacture of gas. One deposit, which has been but little examined, is situated a few miles up the river from Tampico, and the amount of the coal in sight proves it to be an important discovery.

Almost all of the oil springs and asphalt and coal deposits are situated in localities favorable to their being worked profitably and their products being easily transported.

Under a recent law, coal, iron, and quicksilver mines and their products are made free from all taxes and duties for 50 years.

## Chapter VIII.

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### THE PUBLIC-LAND SYSTEM AND LAWS.

Land in Mexico may be divided into three regions, which the Mexican Financial Review calls, respectively, the hacienda country, the pueblo country, and the free country.

The first-named comprises the greater part of the central plateau, many of the temperate valleys situated on the slopes or terraces of this plateau, nearly all of the Gulf coast, and many points on the Pacific.

The pueblo or community holdings lie toward the southern part of the country.

The free country or public lands, so called because of the fact that few if any haciendas or pueblos exist there, is situated in the north of the Republic.

As regards the central plateau, it is really marvelous that its lands retain their fertility, considering their great productiveness, for hundreds of years. The only way this can be accounted for is that the system of irrigation there in vogue yearly resupplies the soil with natural fertilizing matter.

Previous to the Conquest this very land had to provide food for at least twice the existing population of the country and was producing for more than six centuries unceasingly and without fertilizers. Strange, indeed, then, that it has not become sterile. But it is said that the day is fast approaching when the fecundity

of this soil will vanish. Dryness and barrenness are already becoming evident in certain portions of the table-lands.

The almost virgin land and that which invites the energetic arm of the careful husbandman lies on the east and on the west, towards the coasts, and when the railroads now being constructed shall have united one and the other points, many fertile valleys will be in a position to bring forth two and three crops a year to gladden the eye and fill the purse of the tiller of the soil.

The free or public lands are situated mostly in parts of the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, and Sonora. Immense tracts are here almost uninhabited, and in the western Sierra Madre the plains reach down to the tropics. These lands were formerly settled upon by religious orders, or were held by officers of the Spanish crown. After the war of independence and the escheating to the State of ecclesiastical holdings they became public lands, and are what are now called *terrenos baldios*. The nation, under a law to that effect enacted, is having these lands surveyed and measured, giving to the companies doing the surveying one-third of the land surveyed, and disposing of the rest to private parties and companies. About 100,000,000 acres have thus been disposed of, and the Government still retains in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 acres.

The land in the north is generally laid out in squares containing from 4,000 to 6,000 acres.

The climate of this section greatly resembles that of the south of Europe, and is well adapted to colonization.

As has been said, the *pueblo* system prevails nearly everywhere in the south of the country, and the Government will require some three or four years more to complete the reclamation of public lands in that quarter. The southern railroad system will not be completed before that time, and the country must wait some time before the fertile valleys of the States of Chiapas, Guerrero, and Oaxaca can be opened up to immigration and settlement. Land

may, however, be bought there at very low prices, but organized immigration, compelled to produce and sell quickly, should look elsewhere for a few years.

The great question in Mexico is water. The country, excepting the lowlands of the Gulf, is dry, and has been likened to Algeria and Egypt.

The law concerning the occupation of public lands (*terrenos baldios*) was promulgated on July 22, 1863, and, with amendments afterwards enacted, is in substance as follows :

All lands in the Republic are considered as public (*baldios*) which have not been utilized for public purposes nor ceded to individuals or corporations authorized to receive them.

Every inhabitant of the Republic has the right to denounce or enter upon public land to the extent of 2,500 hectares (about 6,177 acres), and no more, excepting natives or naturalized citizens of bordering nations, who can not, except by express authority of the President of the Republic, acquire land in any State or territory bordering on their country situated within 20 leagues of the boundary line or within 5 leagues of the coast.\*

The Government publishes every two years the prices of public lands in every State, district, and territory.

The denouncing of public lands must be made before the judge of the federal court in the judicial district wherein the land is situated.

This step taken, the survey and plat of the land denounced will be made by the Government surveyor, or, in default thereof, by a surveyor appointed by the court.

After the survey and platting, inquiry will be made at the land office if the land is in the possession of the Government. Should this be the case the patent is issued to the denouncer without

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\* Aliens desiring to acquire property within the proscribed limits must apply to the department of public works (*Fomento*), accompanying the application with a report of the government of the State, district, or territory wherein the land sought to be acquired is situated.

further proceedings; but in the event of an adverse claim the case between the claimant and denouncer is tried in the courts, the Government also being a party thereto.

In case the Government is not in possession of the land the denouncement shall be published three times, at intervals of ten days, in the newspapers, and by notices displayed in public places. If no claimant presents himself, no patent shall issue, but a possessory title shall be decreed to vest in the denouncer; but should a claimant intervene, the case shall be tried, with the Government as a party.

A judicial decree granting a patent or possessory title shall not have effect without the approval of the Department of Public Works, to which end the record and copy of the map shall be forwarded to said department by the governor of the State wherein the land in question is situated, accompanied by the report he may deem it advisable to make.

The approval alluded to having been obtained, and the party in interest having filed the certificate and having deposited in the proper office the value of the land, in accordance with the biennial price list, or the requisite installment when time payments are allowed, the judge will deliver to him the patent, or possessory title.

The expenses incident to measurement, survey, or procuring of title and all other necessary expenses shall be borne by the denouncer, but he is indemnified in case an adverse claimant is successful against whom costs shall be decreed.

By act of June 7, 1886, the Government, evidently intending to favor the introduction of foreign capital into Mexico, decreed, among other provisions, that foreigners shall not be required to reside in the Republic for the acquisition of waste or public lands, real estate, and ships, but that they shall be subject to the restrictions imposed by the laws at present in force. The act further provided that all leases of real estate made to foreigners shall be considered as sales if for a longer period than ten years.

The obligations contracted by an alien acquiring real estate in Mexico are :

To subject himself to the laws of the country in force at the time of acquisition or which may thereafter be enacted respecting the ownership, transfer, use, and improvement of land, and to submit to the judgment and decrees of Mexican courts in everything affecting the said land.

2. To pay all lawful taxes levied on the property.

3. To aid with his services and means in the preservation of order and security in his place of residence, except in cases of disturbance due to political revolutions, or civil war.

4. To perform the duties of a Mexican citizen, which a foreigner becomes on acquiring real estate, provided he does not beforehand declare his intention to retain his nationality.\*

An alien holding real estate in the Republic loses all right, title, and interest therein in the following cases :

1. By absenting himself with his family from the country for more than two years without previous permission of the Government. This does not apply to mining property.

2. By residing permanently abroad, although the owner may leave a representative or attorney to look after the property and represent him. Mines are also excluded from this provision.

3. By transferring the title to the real estate to any non-resident of the Republic, either by deed, will, or other conveyance. An alien thus situated must sell the property within two years from the date of absenting himself, under penalty of having it sold on

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\* Up to the year 1886 the Mexican law recognized as a citizen every foreigner who had acquired real estate, or had a child born in the Republic, unless he explicitly made known his intention to preserve his nationality by being "matriculated," i. e., having his name and nationality inscribed in a book kept for the purpose in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and outside of the capital in the State governor's office, etc., but by the law of July 7, 1886, the acts requiring the registration of foreigners were repealed. A foreigner, however, desiring to be recognized as such, may solicit and receive of the said department a certificate of nationality, which will constitute a legal presumption of foreign citizenship, but will not bar proofs to the contrary being adduced in courts of competent jurisdiction in the manner established by the laws or treaties.

his account by the local authorities. In the event of there being an informer to bring the matter to the notice of the proper authorities, one-tenth of the proceeds of the sale may be retained by him. Mines are not included.

Under the law, as given in substance above, the secretary of public works publishes every two years the prices at which Government lands may be purchased. In pursuance thereof the prices for such lands for the years 1891-'92 have been published. The following table gives the price per hectare (2.471 acres) for land of each class:

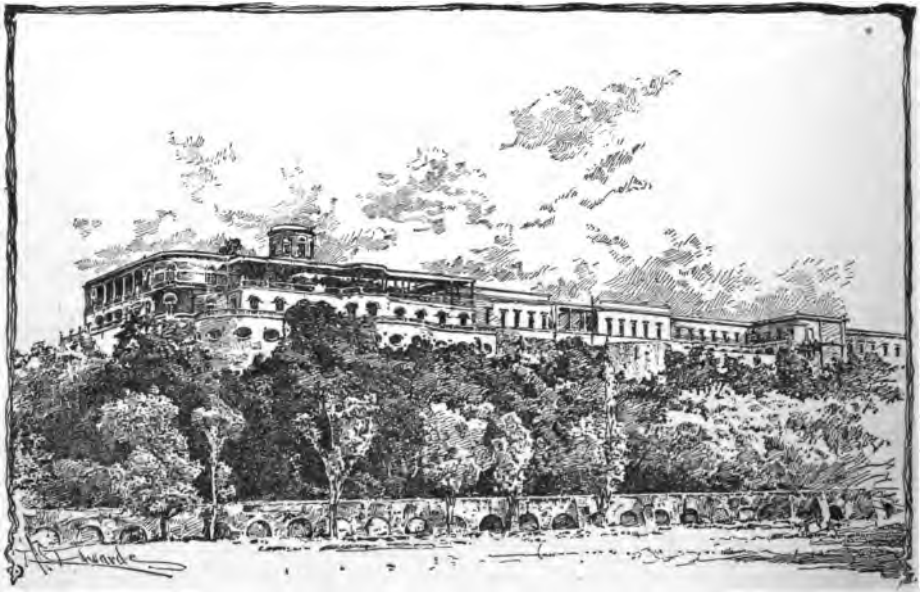
States and Territories.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Aguascalientes.....	\$2. 25	\$1. 50	\$1. 00
Campeche.....	1. 65	1. 10	. 75
Coahuila.....	. 75	. 50	. 30
Colima.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Chiapas.....	1. 55	1. 10	. 75
Chihuahua.....	. 75	. 50	. 30
Durango.....	. 65	. 50	. 30
Guanajuato.....	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
Guerrero.....	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Hidalgo.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Jalisco.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Mexico.....	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
Michoacan.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Morelos.....	4. 50	3. 00	2. 00
Nuevo Leon.....	. 75	. 50	. 30
Oaxaca.....	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Puebla.....	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
Querétaro.....	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
San Luis Potosí.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Sinaloa.....	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Sonora.....	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Tabasco.....	2. 00	1. 50	1. 00
Tamaulipas.....	. 75	. 50	. 30
Tlaxcala.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Veracruz.....	2. 75	1. 85	1. 25
Yucatan.....	1. 65	1. 10	. 75
Zacatecas.....	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Federal District.....	5. 60	3. 75	2. 50
Territory of Tepic.....	1. 65	1. 10	. 75
Territory of Lower California.....	. 65	. 40	. 25

The first-class lands comprise all such as are situated near a railroad line, a populous city, such as can be irrigated, and all offering

advantages to agriculture and other interests. Lands covered with fine woods, orchil and other dye-producing plants, and those bearing minerals and salts mentioned in the Mining Code are also included in lands of the first class.

Second-class lands are those distant from means of communication, those where but one crop a year, sown before the rainy season, can be raised, and all those appropriate for cattle raising.

Lands of the third class are those which are not included in the foregoing classes.



CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC FROM THE EAST.



## Chapter IX.

### LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Mexico has made sacrifices to induce people to its shores, but its efforts in this behalf have not caused any considerable influx of foreigners to the country. Mexicans attribute this state of things to two causes, viz, the fact that free land is situated at a considerable distance from means of communication, and that the country is not so devoid of native population as is generally supposed. The Indian lives on very little and can therefore afford to work for such paltry wages that foreign immigrants can not compete with him. When the general state of the country shall be such as to create a voluntary current of immigration it is confidently believed that the Republic will reap the reward of its sacrifices, for it is a country where the immigrant, under the colonization laws, has the smallest amount of taxes to pay.

The first steps taken in the direction of inducing aliens to seek Mexico's fertile fields date back to 1827. In the year 1821 a law was enacted entitled "Prosperidad General" (general prosperity), in which special reference is made to the rapid growth of the foreign colony in the State of Texas. In the year 1846 the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, José M. Lafragua, presented a plan for legislation to Congress in which, *inter alia*, he spoke of "the neglect of colonization as a crime of high treason," and held out the flattering but delusive hope of establishing innumerable colonies to contain at least 50,000 persons. During the imperial period Señor Robles

submitted to Congress plans of the same sort, as did also Señor Balcárcel in 1868, and Señor Riva Palacio in 1877; but up to 1882 no really serious practical efforts were made to attract immigration, and the results obtained up to the present are comparatively insignificant.

The colonization law now in force was enacted and promulgated on the 15th day of December, 1883. It comprises four chapters and thirty-one articles, the former being entitled, respectively, "Of the survey of lands;" "Of colonists;" "Of companies;" "General provisions."

The provisions of this law are, in substance, as follows:

For the purpose of securing lands suitable to the establishment of colonies the Executive will cause the waste or Government lands in the Republic to be surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised, appointing to this end the corps of engineers he may deem necessary, and determining the methods to be followed.

No subdivision shall in any case exceed 2,500 hectares (about 6,177 acres) in extent, this being the greatest amount of land which shall be conveyed to any one individual of lawful age and legal capacity.

The lands surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised may be conveyed to foreign immigrants and inhabitants of the Republic who may desire to establish themselves thereon as colonists, under the following conditions:

(1) By purchase, at the price set by the engineers and approved by the Department of Public Works, payable in ten years in equal installments, the first becoming due two years after the establishment of the colony.

(2) By purchase, the price being paid on entry, or in installments on shorter time than that provided in the preceding section.

(3) By gratuitous concession, when requested by the colonist; but in this case no cession shall exceed 100 hectares (about 247 acres), and the colonist shall receive no title to the same until he shall

have shown that he has retained the land in his possession, and has wholly cultivated it, or to an extent not less than one-tenth of the whole for five consecutive years.

So soon as there shall be lands suitable for colonization under the conditions herein provided, the Executive shall determine which should be settled at once, publishing the plats thereof and the prices at which they shall be sold, endeavoring in every case that the sale or gratuitous conveyance shall be of alternate sections. The remaining sections shall be reserved to be sold under the conditions prescribed by this law when they shall be sought, or when the Executive shall so determine, the Executive being empowered to mortgage them for the purpose of raising funds, which, added to the proceeds of the sale of sections of land, shall be exclusively destined to the carrying out of colonization.

To be considered as a colonist and to be entitled to the privileges conferred by this law it is necessary that the colonist, in case he is a foreigner, shall come to the Republic provided with the certificate of the consular or immigration agent, issued at the request of the said immigrant, or of the company or corporation authorized by the Executive to bring colonists to the Republic.

Should the petitioner reside in the Republic, he must apply to the Department of Public Works, or to the agents authorized by the said Department to admit colonists to the colonies which shall be established in the Republic.

In every case petitioners must present certificates of the proper authorities setting forth their good character and their occupation previous to petitioning for admission as colonists.

Colonists settling in the Republic shall enjoy for the period of ten years, counted from the date of their establishment, the following privileges:

- (1) Exemption from military service.
- (2) Exemption from all taxes except municipal.
- (3) Exemption from all import or domestic duties on articles

of consumption not produced in the country, agricultural implements, tools, machines, outfits, building materials, household furniture, and animals for breeding purposes, and thoroughbreds for the use of the colonies.

(4) Exemption, personal and nontransferable, from export duties on the products of cultivation.

(5) Premiums on praiseworthy productions, and prizes and special protection for the introduction of new agricultural interests or industries.

(6) Exemption from fees for the certification of signatures and issuing of passports delivered by consular agents to parties coming to the Republic as colonists by virtue of contracts entered into between the Government and any company or companies.

The Department of Public Works shall determine the number and kind of articles which, in each case, shall be admitted free of duties, and the Treasury Department shall regulate the manner of admission to prevent fraud and smuggling, but without retarding the prompt dispatch of the said articles.

Colonists settling on lands barren of trees, and who shall prove, two years previous to the lapse of the period of exemption, that on a portion of their section, which shall not be less than one-tenth thereof, they have laid out trees to a number proportionate to the land planted on, shall be exempt from taxes on the whole land for one year longer, and, in general, shall have exemption for one year further for each tenth part of their land so laid out.

The colonies shall be established under the municipal jurisdiction, subject, as regards the election of their authorities and the levying of taxes, to the general laws of the Republic and the laws of the State wherein they are established. The Department of Public Works may, however, appoint agents in said colonies for the purpose of better directing their labors and exacting the payment of the amounts which may be due to the Federation for any titles conveyed.

Colonists are required to carry out their contracts with the Federal Government, or with the individuals or companies transporting or establishing them in the Republic.

Every alien immigrant settling in a colony shall, at the time of such settlement, declare before the Federal colonization agent, notary, or proper judicial officer, whether he proposes to retain his nationality, or desires to embrace Mexican citizenship, conceded him by the third section of Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic.

Colonists shall be vested with all the rights and obligations which to Mexicans and foreigners, under like circumstances, are conceded and imposed by the Federal Constitution, besides the temporary exemptions conceded by this law; but all questions arising, of whatever character, shall be subject to the decisions of the courts of the Republic, to the absolute exclusion of all foreign intervention.

Colonists abandoning, without due cause, for more than a year, the lands which shall have been sold them shall forfeit the right to said lands and the amounts they may have paid therefor.

The right to a gratuitous title shall be forfeited by abandonment of the land or failure to cultivate it for more than six months without good cause.

One section shall be ceded without cost, in localities designed by the Federal Government for new settlements, to Mexican or foreign colonists desiring to found the same; but they shall not acquire the title to said section until they shall show that within two years from the foundation of the settlement they have erected thereon a house, forfeiting the right to said title in case of failure to so build. It is the purpose to cede such sections alternately.

The Executive is empowered to aid colonists or immigrants, within the appropriations to that effect made, whenever he shall deem it advisable, by furnishing them expenses of transportation for themselves and their baggage by sea and in the interior to the

terminus of the railroad lines; he may further furnish them with free subsistence for fifteen days, and no more, in the localities he may approve, and also with tools, seeds, building materials, and animals for work and breeding; these latter advances, however, shall be repaid in the same manner as the price of the lands.

The Executive may authorize companies to open up (*habilitar*) waste lands by measuring, surveying, subdividing into sections, appraising, and describing the same, and to transport colonists and establish them on said lands.

For the purpose of obtaining the necessary authorization companies shall designate the waste lands they propose to occupy, their approximate extent, and the number of colonists to be settled upon them within a given time.

The proceedings incident to the demarkation or survey shall be authorized by the district judge within whose jurisdiction the waste land to be surveyed is situated, which done, and there being no adverse claimant, the record will be delivered to the company to be presented to the Department of Public Works, where the other formalities demanded by this law must be complied with. Should an adverse claimant present himself the case will be tried as hereinafter provided, the representative of the Federal Treasury being a party thereto.

In return for the expenses incurred by the companies in opening up waste lands, the Executive may cede them not more than one-third of the land thus opened up, or its value in money, but under the express conditions that they are not to convey such lands so conceded to foreigners not authorized to acquire them, nor in greater quantities than 2,500 hectares, under pain of losing, in each case, the portions of land so conveyed, in violation of said conditions, which portions shall at once become the property of the nation.

Lands surveyed by the companies, excepting such as may be ceded to the same in return for expenses incurred in opening them

up, shall be conveyed to colonists, or be reserved under the conditions before mentioned.

Any authority conferred by the Executive for opening up waste lands shall be void and nonextendable, whenever work thereon shall not have been commenced within the term of three months.

The Executive may contract with companies or corporations for the introduction into the Republic and the establishment therein of foreign colonists or immigrants under the following conditions :

(1) The companies shall fix the exact time within which they will introduce a determined number of colonists.

(2) The colonists or immigrants shall fulfill the conditions hereinbefore prescribed.

(3) The bases of the contracts the companies may make with the colonists shall conform to the provisions of this law, and shall be submitted for approval to the Department of Public Works.

(4) The companies must guarantee to the satisfaction of the Executive the carrying out of the obligations assumed in their contracts, which contracts must name the causes in which forfeiture and fines shall be imposed.

Companies contracting with the Executive for the transportation to the Republic and settling therein of foreign colonists shall enjoy for a term not to exceed twenty-years the privileges and exemptions following :

(1) The sale on long time and at low price of waste or Government lands for the exclusive purpose of colonizing the same.

(2) Exemption from taxation, except the stamp tax on capital invested in the enterprise.

(3) Exemption from port dues, except those set aside for improvements in ports, to all vessels that on the companies' account shall carry ten families, at least, of colonists to the Republic.

(4) Exemption from import duties on tools, machines, building materials, and animals for work and breeding, which shall be exclusively destined for an agricultural, mining, or industrial colony,

whose establishment shall have been authorized by the Executive.

(5) Premiums for each family established and a second premium for each family disembarked; premiums for each Mexican family established in a foreign colony.

(6) Transportation of colonists at the expense of the Government on subsidized steamship and railroad lines.

Foreign colonization companies shall be considered as Mexican, being required to have a legal domicile in one of the cities of the Republic, without prejudice to their having one or more abroad, and they are bound to have at all times a local board of directors and one or more attorneys *de facto*, fully empowered to treat with the Executive.

All questions arising between the Government and the companies shall be decided by the courts of the Republic and according to its laws, without any intervention whatever on the part of foreign diplomatic agents.

Private parties setting aside any portion of their lands for the purpose of colonizing them, with not less than ten families of foreign immigrants, are entitled to have the same enjoy equal privileges and exemptions with the colonies established by the Federal Government, whenever they shall conform to the conditions imposed by the Executive to assure the success of the colony, and whenever among said conditions shall be one requiring said colonists to acquire, by purchase or cession, one section of land for cultivation.

The Executive may provide private parties with foreign colonists, by stipulating with them the conditions under which they are to be established, and he may aid them by furnishing the expenses of transportation of said colonists.

The colonizing of the islands in both oceans shall be done by the Executive, subject to the provisions of this law, the Government reserving on each island 50 hectares of land for public use. In case the island should not have the superficial area necessary



for the reservation herein specified, no sale of land shall be made thereon, and said land may only be rented on short terms.

Colonies established on islands shall always include Mexican families to a number not less than one-half of the total colonist families.

The Executive is authorized to acquire, by purchase or cession, private lands, whenever he shall deem it expedient to establish colonies thereon, subject, however, to the appropriations to be made for this purpose.

The question of inducing aliens to settle in Mexico has awakened not only the interest of the General Government, but some of the State governments have given it much time and thought. Foremost among these is the government of the State of Veracruz. On the 25th of December, 1885, the legislature of this State passed a law founded upon that quoted on the preceding pages. This law authorized the governor to enter into contracts with owners of suburban landed property for the purpose of colonizing them under the law. All such owners entering into a contract are entitled to a rebate on their taxes at the rate of \$5 for every family settling on their lands who shall engage in agriculture and kindred pursuits. Owners of suburban lands receive a premium of \$5 for every fifteen foreign families established on their lands as colonists for an uninterrupted period of three years. Premiums are likewise offered for every new industry established in such colonies, and to the colonist showing the largest area of land under cultivation. Many exemptions from taxes and contributions are granted. Every colony of fifteen or more families, definitively established in any locality in the State, is entitled to organize its own local police in accordance with law, and to solicit of the Government a subvention to carry out such public works as may be deemed necessary in the interest of the colony.

Notwithstanding the inducements offered by this law the total foreign population of the State of Veracruz at the beginning of

the year 1888 was only 4,549, distributed over eighteen cantons, of which 274 were Americans and 14 Africans.

Under the first-quoted law of the General Government some eighteen colonies have been founded, and from the years 1881 to 1888 public lands were surveyed by different companies to the extent of 36,578,780 hectares (about 90,386,165 acres). Of this area 11,958,348 hectares (about 28,549,078 acres) were conveyed to the companies for expenses incurred in the survey, 13,160,918 hectares (about 32,520,628 acres) were sold, and there remained to be disposed of 11,459,514 hectares (about 28,528,849 acres).

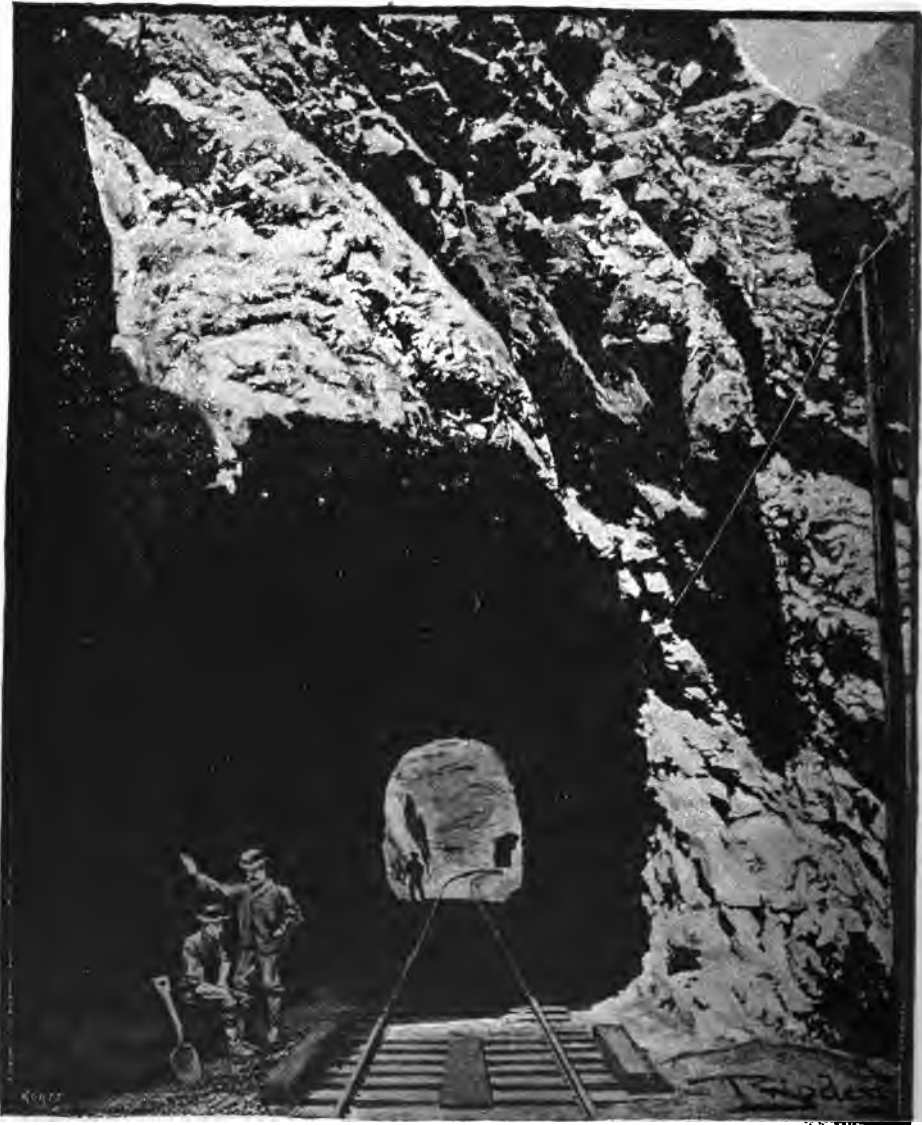
As before stated, there are eighteen colonies in the Republic. The latest obtainable statistics (1890) gives them as follows.

Colonies.	States.	Inhabitants.
Porfirio Diaz.....	Morelos.....	115
Manuel Gonzalez.....	Veracruz.....	402
Carlos Pacheco.....	Puebla.....	310
Fernandez Leal.....	do.....	390
Diez Gutierrez.....	San Luis Potosí.....	134
Sericicultora.....	Mexico.....	152
La Ascención.....	Chihuahua.....	2,294
Aldana.....	Federal District.....	111
San Pablo Hidalgo.....	Morelos.....	196
San Vicente de Juarez.....	do.....	83
San Rafael Zaragoza.....	do.....	124
Juarez.....	Chihuahua.....	650
Tapachula.....	Chiapas.....	93
Ciel de Leon.....	Oaxaca.....	10
Guanajuato.....	Guanajuato.....	37
Lerdo.....	Sonora.....	190
Topolobampo.....	Sinaloa.....	300
International Company.....	Territory of Lower California..	933
	Total.....	6,524

Among the foreign colonists Americans rank second in point of numbers, the Italians being first. The colonists devote themselves to the raising of cereals, tropical fruits, sugar cane, vanilla, tobacco, ramie, and the cultivation of the silkworm, according to the nature of the soil upon which they are established. The colony of 152 Mexicans in the State of Mexico is devoted

exclusively to the cultivation of silkworms, and the success attained is gratifying.

The last-named colony, the International Company, owns an immense tract of land, estimated to contain 17,000,000 acres, situated in and around Ensenada de Todos Santos (All Saints Bay), in Lower California. This tract lies between the southwestern boundary of the United States and parallel 28° north, near the port of Santa Rosalia. The colony is being rapidly settled with foreign immigrants, mostly Americans. The soil is most fertile and adapted to the raising of fruits, cereals, and vegetables. Water is scarce, but artesian wells are being bored. Ensenada is 100 miles from San Diego, with which city it maintains telegraphic and telephonic communication. A railroad between the two localities is now nearly completed.



TUNNEL ON MEXICAN RAILROAD.

## Chapter X.

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### COST OF LIVING—WAGES TO LABOR—BUILDING, ETC.

It may be said in a general way that the cost of living in Mexico is not great, although, of course, it varies in different localities. In the interior towns and villages the common necessities of life, such as beef, vegetables, etc., are cheap. Coffee and tea, the latter being very seldom used or seen in the interior, are dear. Luxuries are not to be thought of, as they are only procurable from distant points and at great expense. Imported German beer and English ale in some cities of the interior costs 75 cents a pint. Butter, when it is procurable, and it is sometimes made without salt, is very expensive. If one can accustom himself to the rich, highly-seasoned food, and does not object to a considerable sameness in and a limited bill of fare, meals may be had at the hotels in the interior for about 50 cents each. Board and lodging at these hotels range from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

In the City of Mexico living is more expensive. Hotels charge from \$2.50 to \$5 and more per day. Good meals may be procured at any first-class restaurant for \$1.

Ready-made clothing, except of an inferior quality, is not to be had; but imported English and French cloth is made up into suits at about the same cost as in the United States. The large dry-goods establishments, millinery stores, etc., are as well stocked as those of the larger cities of the United States, and for imported

goods the prices vary very little from those prevailing in the latter country.

Rents in the City of Mexico, however, are very high. This is due not so much to the rapacity of the landlords as to the cost of house-building and other reasons. Landlords, when renting their houses, have to pay into the municipal coffers a tax of 12 per cent. on the annual rental, besides pavement, drainage, water, and stamp taxes. The expense in taxes on a house costing \$10,000 to build and renting for \$75 per month is \$13.08 per month, or about 17½ per cent. of the receipts.

Following are the wholesale prices quoted for a few articles of food in the City of Mexico for the week ending February 28, 1891:

Flour, Mexican.....per pound..	\$0.05½
Sugar, refined.....do....	.19
Coffee.....do....	.24
Chocolate.....do....	.62
Beans.....per peck..	.50
Tea, black.....per pound..	\$1 to \$2.00
Pepper, black.....do....	.45
Rice.....do....	.08½
Lard, unrefined.....do....	.18
Beef.....do....	.06½
Pork.....do....	.08½
Salt.....do....	.97
Ham, Mexican.....do....	.30
Cheese, Mexican.....do....	.25

There is not much money to be saved by hiring private lodgings unless it is proposed to take them for a protracted period. Furnished rooms in desirable localities cost nearly as much as hotel apartments. Although unfurnished rooms may be secured, the cost for furnishing them is very considerable,; still they rent for about one-half the amount charged for furnished rooms. *Casas de huespedes*, corresponding to the American boarding house, abound, but as a rule the meals served are not of the best. Their charges are relatively moderate. The hotels generally are not provided with baths, but in Mexico City, as well as in every interior city and town, there

are excellent public baths. The prices at these establishments are usually, for cold baths, 1 real ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents); for warm baths, 2 reales (25 cents). Street tramways in the City of Mexico, and there are many, running to nearly every quarter of the city, generally charge  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Hackney coaches are divided into four classes, distinguished by tin flags painted in different colors, indicating the charge per hour for each, as follows: White flag, 50 cents per hour; red flag, 75 cents per hour; green flag, \$1.50 per hour. On feast days and Sundays the prices are, respectively, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50, and \$2. Good livery stables abound and saddle horses may be secured at the rate of \$3 for a morning's ride, or \$4 for an entire afternoon. The "tipping" of servants prevails everywhere. A tourist intending to take a short trip to Mexico would do well to calculate his expenses at \$10 per day, including traveling expenses.

Labor is abundant in Mexico; in some places the supply is greater than the demand, and as the laboring classes can live on such frugal diet and need so little clothing, wages, except for imported skilled labor, are small.

Speaking of these classes a Mexican newspaper says:

One of their greatest evils at the present time is the existence of a scale or wages which defies all power of reduction; which robs the laborers of all sense of dignity, or of feeling of association with the rest of their fellow citizens, and having reduced them to a condition of abject debasement, deteriorates to a like extent their productive power and the measure of their utility. Instead of claiming and occupying the position of an important and essential element in the process of the development of the country's resources, they, the laboring classes, are content to regard themselves as a plant, or machinery which moves by extraneous aids only, and has no power of volition, and no desire to exercise it if it had.

Mr. John Bigelow, late minister to France, once said that the laborers of Mexico lived at a less expense than a farm horse in a New England State.

The hacendados, as the large landowners are called, own

immense tracts of land, and the hacienda, or manor, is a congregation of buildings forming, at times, quite a settlement, and is generally fortified. The hacendado usually works his possessions in accordance with the traditions handed down from the time of the Spanish conquest—a veritable feudal system. He is not only a landowner, but he is a dealer in provisions, clothing, etc. His peons, as the laborers and the tillers of his soil are called, are descended from those his father had before him, and they are paid, live, and work as their progenitors were and did. The peon is born under the shadow of his master's house, grows up and remains under him, following his father's steps in everything, using his same implements, and receiving the same pay, generally from 27 to 37½ cents a day. On many of these haciendas the Indian may be seen clad as were his prototypes on the banks of the Nile, and handling tools and working in the same manner as those that toiled when the Pharaohs reigned. The best wages are paid in Yucatán, where there has lately been a large influx of Cubans. Skilled labor is there in demand and good artisans can secure employment easily and at good rates. Following is a table of wages taken from a report of the late Consul-General Strother, and applies to the larger centers of population and trade :

Blacksmiths .....	per day..	\$1.00	to	\$2.50
Bookbinders .....	do....	.75	to	1.00
Carpenters .....	do....	1.00	to	1.50
Cigar-makers (chiefly women) .....	do....	.50	to	1.50
Coach-makers .....	do....	1.50	to	2.00
Cotton spinners and weavers, woolen spinners and weavers (paid by the piece, equivalent to per diem).....		1.00		
Engine drivers .....	per day..	1.00	to	1.50
Factory hands .....	do....	.50	to	.75
Farriers, locksmiths, silversmiths (generally included in blacksmithing).....	per day..	.75	to	1.00
Harness-makers and saddlers .....	do....	.75	to	1.00
Hatters .....	do....	.87½	to	1.00
House painters .....	do....	.75	to	1.25
Machinists .....	do....	1.00	to	1.75
Pattern-makers, molders (in foundries are paid by the piece), gilders .....	per day..	.75	to	1.25



Plasterers, plain and ornamental.....per day..	\$1. 25	to	\$1. 50
Plumbers and gasfitters .....	. 75	to	1. 00
Porters, or <i>cargadores</i> , a course.....do....	. 12½	to	. 50
Printers (equivalent to per diem) .....	1. 00	to	2. 00
Quarry men (paid by the piece), common laborers ( <i>peons</i> ).per day..	. 37½	to	. 50
Railway conductors .....	1. 00		
Seamstresses .....	. 37½	to	. 50
Shoemakers .....	. 75	to	1. 50
Stone masons, stonemasons, bricklayers (all under same heading).....per day..	. 75	to	1. 25
Stokers .....	. 87½	to	1. 50
Tailors (equivalent to per diem) .....	1. 00	to	1. 50
Tinners.....per day..	. 75	to	. 87½
Turners.....do....	. 75	to	1. 00
Upholsterers .....	. 75	to	1. 25

In the trades and occupations not given in the above list the current wages of journeymen will not vary much from the average stated. Skilled workmen from abroad generally are paid conventional wages much higher than the foregoing.

The prevailing style of architecture throughout Mexico, so far as regards what may be termed modern buildings as contradistinguished from the ruined temples and palaces of the Republic, is the Spanish *renaissance*. The cathedrals and churches are all built in this style. Arabesque work and stone carvings ornament the façades of nearly all religious edifices. Governmental buildings and those devoted to public uses are generally imposing and commodious. The national palace in Mexico has a frontage of 675 feet and is two stories high.

Private houses are always substantially built, generally in a rectangular form around a courtyard. It is rare, except at the capital, to see a private residence over two stories high. The roofs are flat, with a wall running entirely round them. The roof is called the *azotea*, and in the warmer region is often utilized by the residents for sleeping purposes during the dry season. Growing plants and shrubs are often to be seen on the *azotea* and in the courtyard. The windows of the houses are generally barred with railings of iron. The larger residences are constructed of igneous

rock, such as porous amygdaloid, porphyry, or trachyte. Dwellings are made usually of brick and tepetate (a kind of clay thickly sprinkled with sand and pebbles, which is soft when taken out of the deposit, but on exposure becomes exceedingly hard) and are stuccoed.

On the table-lands houses in the smaller towns and villages are constructed of adobe, a sun-dried brick made of dark clay mixed with straw.

The peons in the warm, well-wooded regions build of wood, palm leaves, and stalks; in the table-lands, of adobe, the houses having flat roofs of stamped clay supported by beams.

In the Indian villages the rudest possible habitations are to be seen, often being mere frameworks of limbs of trees with the bark on and thatched in on all sides with grass, palm leaves, or stalks.

## Chapter XI.

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### RELIGION AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The prevailing religion in Mexico is the Roman Catholic, the church being governed by a number of archbishops and bishops. The foundation of the church in the country may be said to date back to 1517, in which year Yucatan was discovered by Don Francisco Hernandez de Córdoba, a rich Cuban merchant. Córdoba, with one hundred and ten Spaniards, reached Cape Catoche during April of 1517, and soon gave battle to the inhabitants, killing fifteen and capturing two. The invaders were accompanied by a priest named Alonzo Gonzales, a native of Santo Domingo, who, during the engagement, carried from a heathen temple the idols therein preserved, and, the fight ended, made the temple a Christian church, dedicating it under the invocation of *Nuestra Señora de los Remedios* (Our Lady of Succor), the patron saint of the Spaniards. The two captives, named Melchor and Julian, were purged of their sins, baptized, and made Christians, becoming the first converts of the New World.

Leo X, by bull of January 27, 1518, created the Bishopric of Yucatan, appointing to the see the Dominican Fray Julian Garcés, at the time Bishop of Cuba, but he never entered his diocese, owing to the Spanish conquest extending at the time into Mexico and operations in Yucatan being abandoned. On October 13, 1525, Pope Clement VII appointed Garcés to the newly created see of Puebla, under the official title of Bishop of Puebla, Yucatan, Chiapas, and Oaxaca. The first Bishop of Mexico, with

the title of Bishop-elect and Protector of the Indians, was Fray Juan de Zumárraga. This functionary destroyed many of the ancient picture writings of the Aztecs. He arrived in Vera Cruz in December, 1528, and was made Bishop of Mexico, suffragan to the Archbishop of Seville, by bull of September 2, 1530. In 1545 the Mexican Bishopric was made independent, and by bull of January 31, 1545, it was erected into an Archbishopric, with Bishop Zumárraga as Archbishop. In the year 1571 the Archbishop of Mexico was made Primate of New Spain, and on March 16, 1863, Pius IX divided the Mexican church into three Archdioceses. These were the eastern, or that of Mexico; the central, or that of Michoacan; and the western, or that of Guadalajara. The various Bishoprics of Mexico are suffragan to these Archbishoprics.

The Holy Office of the Inquisition founded its first tribunal in the City of Mexico in the year 1571, with Don Pedro Moya de Contreras as Inquisitor-General of New Spain, Guatemala, and the Philippine Islands. The first burning place in the City of Mexico was situated near the Church of San Diego, upon land now included in the Alameda. The first *auto de fé* was celebrated in 1574, when, as stated by a chronicler of the day, "twenty-one pestilent Lutherans" were incinerated for the cause of religion.

On May 31, 1820, the Inquisition was suppressed forever in Mexico. The last *auto de fé* was celebrated on November 26, 1815, the accused being the patriot Morelos, who, having been turned over to the secular authorities, was shot on December 22 1815.

The finest edifices in the Republic were erected by the Roman Catholics, and it is estimated that up to 1859 one-third of the real and personal property was owned by the church. The cathedrals and churches, convents and monasteries were solidly, massively built, and the interiors of the cathedrals and churches were magnificently decorated, gold and silver being lavishly employed in embellishing them.

The three orders of the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Jesuits were the most prominent in firmly fixing the power of Spain in Mexico and fostering learning in the land; but the absorption of so considerable a portion of the wealth of the colony by the church and the blocking of the channels of trade consequent on the locking up of capital brought about the suppression of religious orders in the Republic. The Jesuits were finally expelled from the country in 1856, and all the remaining orders had been abolished on Mexican territory by December 27, 1860, through the efforts of the Liberal forces, headed by Juarez. The Laws of Reform, incorporated into the Federal Constitution December 14, 1874, suppressed the last remaining female religious establishments, the Sisters of Charity.

The number of vicarages and parishes, Roman Catholic churches and chapels in Mexico in 1889 is given in the following table:

Dioceses.	Seat.	Vicarages and parishes.	Churches and chapels.	Total.
Archbishopric of Mexico .....	Mexico .....	203	1, 654	1, 857
Bishopric of Puebla .....	Puebla .....	187	2, 513	2, 700
Bishopric of Oaxaca .....	Oaxaca .....	134	1, 000	1, 134
Bishopric of Chiapas .....	San Cristibal .....	40	500	540
Bishopric of Yucatan .....	Mérida .....	84	234	318
Bishopric of Tabasco .....	San Juan Bautista .....	12	100	112
Bishopric of Tulancingo .....	Tulancingo .....	70	400	470
Bishopric of Veracruz .....	Jalapa .....	64	100	164
Bishopric of Chilapa .....	Chilapa .....	75	379	454
Bishopric of Tamaulipas .....	Ciudad Victoria .....	39	41	80
Archbishopric of Michoacan .....	Morelia .....	58	300	358
Bishopric of San Luis Potosí .....	San Luis .....	53	171	204
Bishopric of Querétaro .....	Querétaro .....	29	107	136
Bishopric of León .....	León .....	23	100	123
Bishopric of Zamora .....	Zamora .....	36	100	136
Archbishopric of Guadalajara .....	Guadalajara .....	106	376	482
Bishopric of Durango .....	Durango .....	45	250	295
Bishopric of Linares .....	Monterey .....	36	135	171
Bishopric of Sonora .....	Culiacan .....	55	200	255
Bishopric of Zacatecas .....	Zacatecas .....	20	100	120
Vicarage Apostolic of Lower California .....	.....	.....	3	3
<b>Total .....</b>	.....	<b>1, 349</b>	<b>8, 763</b>	<b>10, 112</b>

Independence of thought and religion may be said to have had its beginning in Mexico as far back as the year 1770, when Bishop Fabian, of Puebla, under the auspices of Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) Lorenzana, published his "Missa Gothica seu Mozarabica," which was a liturgy used in Spain by the Gothic Christians prior to the adoption of the Roman liturgy. Liberal ideas grew very slowly, but received considerable impulse when, in 1824, Mexico gained her independence from the mother country. Juarez and the "Laws of Reform" further invigorated these ideas, which grew more and more until about 1860 when the first Protestant missionary, Miss Matilde Rankin, commenced her labors in the Mexican field, which resulted in a short time in the formation of fourteen Protestant congregations,

The first movement towards the formation of a Christian church, distinct from the Roman Catholic, which came to a successful issue, was begun in the country in 1868, when aid was asked of Protestants in the United States. The aid being afforded, there was organized in 1869 in the city of Mexico what was called "The Church of Jesus in Mexico," which, however, was not the result of missionary work so much as "a spontaneous movement originating among members of the Roman Catholic Church" in the country, who desired "a greater liberty of conscience, a purer worship, and a better church organization."

The Rev. Henry C. Riley, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, went to Mexico, in 1869, and entered heartily into the work of "The Church of Jesus." In the same year the great church of San Francisco, as well as the chapel of Balvanera, was purchased by the Protestants, and services were conducted therein in Spanish and English.

The existing main church of San Francisco was dedicated December 8, 1716, but the original monastery and church, whose site this edifice occupies, was built about 1607 on lands which had formerly been the garden and wild-beast house of the kings of

Tenochtitlan. Cortez provided funds for the building of the first church, and material was secured in the hewn stone from the steps of the great *Teocalli* (the Aztec temple). In this church Cortez heard masses, and for a time his bones found a resting place. Here the Spanish Viceroys, through the centuries, took part in the great festivals of the church. The *Te Deum* in celebration of Mexican independence was first echoed by its walls. Here the Liberator, Agustin Yturvide, worshipped, and here his funeral services were held when he died; and here, to-day, Protestant services are held.

Three churches now stand on portions of the land covered by what were known formerly as the seven churches of San Francisco. They are the Church of Jesus; Christ Church, where the services of the Church of England are held; and the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Trinity.

A short résumé of the work of the American Church Missionary Society is given in the following lines, penned by its general secretary, under date of February 12, 1891:

In 1873 our society entered upon work in Mexico. We found there an organization entitled "The Church of Jesus." The Rev. Dr. Riley, a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, acted as our missionary there. Two very large buildings, formerly Roman Catholic Churches, were purchased at an expense of \$50,000, and, in addition to this, during the five years that we continued in charge of the work, over \$83,000 were expended in the support of missionaries. More than 3,000 persons connected themselves with this Protestant movement, and in 1873 our society deemed it expedient to transfer this work to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After that date, the Rev. Dr. Riley was consecrated Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, but subsequently retired, and the board withdrew its support. At present the work is in the care of the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, and is conducted by the Rev. William B. Gordon, resident presbyter.

An orphanage for girls has long been sustained by Mrs. Hooker, formerly of Philadelphia, and an effort is now being made to erect a building for this orphanage at a cost of \$20,000.

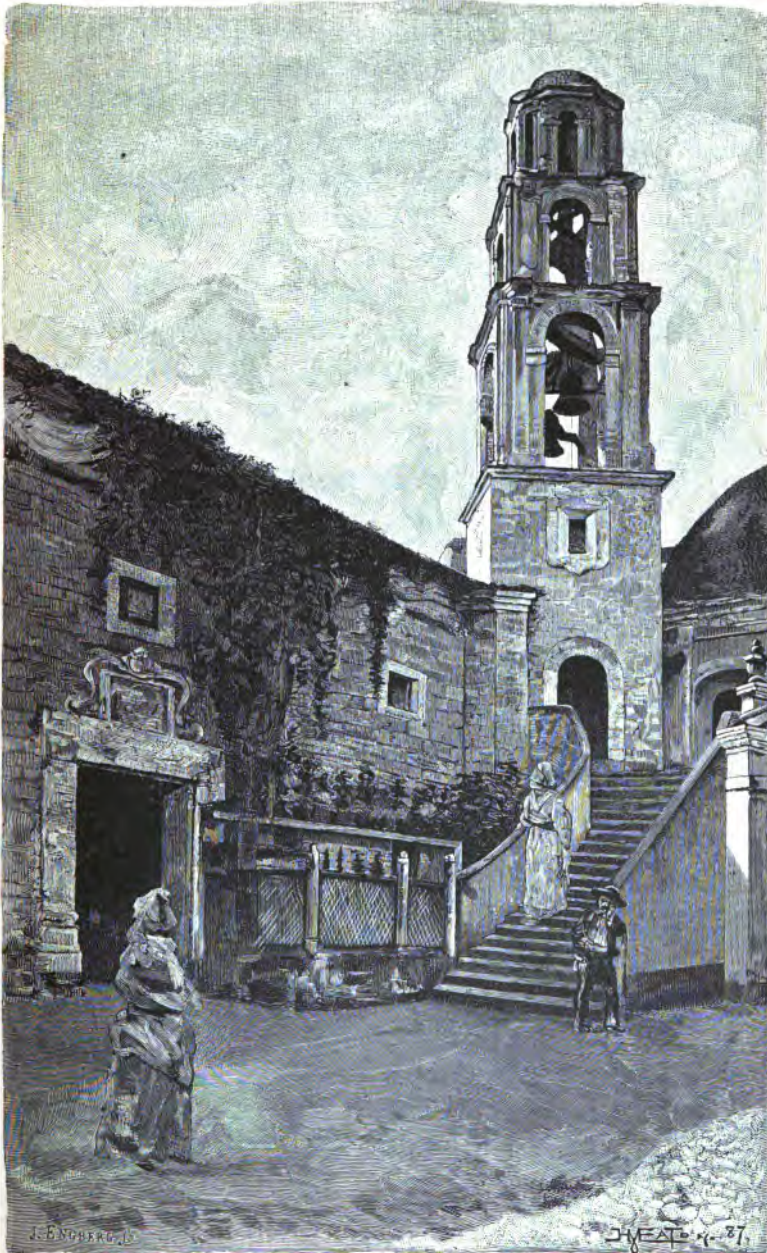
The Protestant Episcopal missions and churches are many, and the congregations, especially in the City of Mexico, generally large

and flourishing. This church maintains, besides the edifices mentioned, a chapel at Second Independencia street, No. 3, Mexico City, and many congregations and schools in other parts of the Republic, six congregations and two schools being in Hidalgo, and four congregations and two schools in Morelos.

The Presbyterian Mission was begun in 1872, and central stations are maintained in the City of Mexico, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Jerez, Saltillo, and Lerdo, attached to which are numerous out-stations. All of these congregations and schools are in a flourishing condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Mexico in 1873, and has made most rapid strides. The parts of the Republic where the work is carried on is divided into four districts, the Central, Coast, Northern, and Puebla, and into twelve circuits and twenty-eight stations. According to the statistics published in the seventy-second annual report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1890, the strength of the mission was: Number of appointments, 101; foreign missionaries, 9; assistant missionaries, 8; foreign missionaries of Women's Foreign Missionary Society, 7; native workers of the same, 35; native ordained preachers, 10; native unordained preachers, 30; native teachers, 25; foreign teachers, 3; other helpers, 38; adherents, 6,106; churches and chapels, 15, estimated to be worth \$91,600; halls and other places of worship, 26; parsonages or "homes," 15; estimated value of these, \$100,900; high schools, 3; number of scholars attending, 115; number of teachers, 9; number of other day schools, 42; number of other day scholars, 2,725; number of Sabbath schools, 47; number of Sabbath scholars, 8,641; value of orphanages, schools, hospitals, book rooms, etc., \$111,340; volumes printed during the year, 170,330; pages printed during the year, 2,637,000. The average attendance on Sunday worship was 2,305. There was a gain during the year of 28 congregations, and a net increase of 394





SACRO MONTE CHURCH, AMECAMECA.

members and probationers; 349 conversions are reported, against 120 the year before; 6 day schools were added to the list, gaining an increase of 526 scholars; 3 more Sabbath schools and 274 more Sabbath-school scholars appear among the figures for the year. Three new churches were built and the church properties were increased \$7,600 in value over the preceding year, most of which amount was raised in the country. There were collected for self-support \$9,146, against \$6,708 the year before.

The Baptist churches organized in Mexico are as follows; Under the Home Mission Society of New York, a church each at Monterey, Salinas, Garcia, Santa Rosa, Montemorelos, Ebanos, Cadereyta, Apodaca, in the State of Nuevo Leon, and one in the City of Mexico. Under the Southern Baptist Convention there are churches at the following places: Saltillo, Patos, Progreso, Muzquiz, and Juarez, in the State of Coahuila. In 1886 there were 13 ordained Baptist ministers and 5 schools, which have considerably increased in number since that date.

The American Friends Society has established missions at Matamoros, City of Mexico, and other places.

According to Mexican official statistics there were in 1889 in the Republic 88 Protestant churches and chapels, in the following States and Territories:

Federal District.....	21	Tabasco.....	2
Mexico .....	5	Hidalgo .....	3
Michoacan .....	13	Veracruz .....	3
Puebla .....	13	Aguascalientes.....	1
Guanajuato.....	4	Tamaulipas.....	3
Guerrero .....	1	Nuevo León.....	1
Querétaro .....	2	Zacatecas.....	2
Jalisco .....	2	Territory of Tepic.....	1
Tlaxcala .....	1		
Morelos.....	10	Total .....	88

There, were in 1890, published in Mexico seven Protestant papers, as follows; In the City of Mexico, *El Abogado Cristiano* Illustrated, weekly; *El Faro*, fortnightly; *La Luz*, monthly; and

El Evangelista Mexicano, monthly; in Guadalajara, Jalisco, El Expositor Bíblico, monthly; in Toluca, Mexico, La Antigua Fé, monthly; and in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, El Ramo de Olivo, monthly.

When the Protestant missionaries first began their labors in the Mexican field they suffered trials and tribulations innumerable, and some suffered death for their faith, but of late years the Federal Government, as well as the State authorities, see to it that the constitutional right of free conscience is enjoyed by all alike, and, in consequence Protestantism is spreading and gaining proselytes.

## Chapter XII.

### INTERNAL TAXATION—THE ECONOMIC CONGRESS AND FISCAL UNIFICATION.

Realizing that the imposition of taxes on imported merchandise by the State and municipal governments throughout the Republic impeded commerce, the Mexican Government called to the capital an economic conference, with delegates from each State, to confer as to the best method of removing this obstacle without an embarrassing loss of revenues. The conference, which was in session from December, 1890, to April, 1891, reached certain conclusions, which, although not yet finally acted upon, will in all probability be adopted, and are of the greatest importance to all persons engaged in commerce with the Republic. It is proposed:

First. That all interior custom-houses be abolished, and that all imported merchandise, having complied with the customs laws at the port of entry, shall thereafter pass unimpeded to its destination.

Second. In place of the existing *alcabala* (internal duties) an indirect tax is to be substituted, to be collected from the consumer, which shall be uniform throughout the Republic, at a rate not to exceed 8 per cent. ad valorem on all articles except tobacco and spirits, and shall be paid in the form of stamps, which the General Government shall issue to the several States as they shall make

requisitions for the same. This tax shall be imposed for twenty years from and after the 5th day of February, 1892.

Third. The tax upon tobacco and spirits shall be determined from time to time by special regulations.

Fourth. The law authorizing the States to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on the import duties levied upon imported merchandise is to be repealed, and there is to be no taxation whatever upon imported merchandise except the regular Federal customs dues and the 8 per cent. stamp tax herein mentioned.

Fifth. The revenues from the new 8 per cent. tax shall belong to the States that collect them, and those collected in the Federal District and the Territories shall be paid into the Federal Treasury.

Before this plan goes into effect it must be approved by the Federal Congress and ratified by the several States.

The alcabala system in Mexico is so little understood abroad that it will not be out of place to give a short résumé of it here. In his *Diccionario de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* (Law Dictionary) Escriche defines the word "alcabala" as follows: "The tribute tax charged upon the proceeds of all sales or barter, which is paid into the public treasury."

The etymology of the word is doubtful. It is not known whether it is of Moorish, Hebrew, or Latin origin, or is a corruption of the Spanish phrase *algo que valga* (*al que vala*), which means "something of value."

The alcabala was first established in Mexico at the beginning of the year 1575, and the tax could be farmed out to corporations, civil or municipal, or individuals, being purchasable at public auction. The term "alcabala" was generic and included import duties as well as the tax on sales. Under this system the exportation of articles, especially of precious metals, which were greatly handicapped by excessive duties, was restricted,

The first alcabala laws promulgated in Mexico, or New Spain, in the course of time were gradually modified, and assuming different

forms and expanding, constituted eventually a complete branch of jurisprudence.

The commercial movement of the Spanish colonies was much impeded by the Spanish laws, and, as was lately stated by a writer in a Mexican publication, "was subject to regulations which, by an inexplicable contradiction, were called *free trade* regulations." These regulations prohibited the interning of foreign goods and manufactures into the colonies.

After Mexico secured her independence and established her autonomy, the first governments were obliged to continue under the fiscal system which previously obtained for fear of reducing the revenues and also because of the transitory character of the governments.

Thus, in 1821, and for years afterwards, the alcabala system was organized and worked as it was under the vice-regal régime, with the exception of some modifications in the matter of the number and salaries of employés and the amount of tax on certain articles. These changes did not reduce the tax, however, as it continued to be more burdensome, articles having to pay 16 per cent. ad valorem.

About the year 1830 certain radical reforms were introduced, establishing the regulations to be observed in the collection of the alcabala, which, however, only served to restrict trade and hamper the freedom of the transit of goods. Under these regulations through goods subject to duty carried to a destination known under the system as *distinto suelo* (literally, different soil) had to pay another tax, which was not imposed in case the goods were destined to another point of the same soil. To explain: Córdoba was the center for the collection of the tax, and had four other soils dependent on it, viz, Coscomatepec, Huatusco, Tomatlán, and Zongolica, to which places goods having paid the alcabala at Córdoba could be transported and disposed of without incurring further duties. Should goods, however, be introduced into a soil not within the jurisdiction of the collection center, they would be liable to new duties.

This obstacle to the free transit of goods was all the more injurious and far-reaching as the number of soils into which the country was divided was increased, and there were at one time 276 different soils in the Republic.

The alcabala legislation of this period declared a 5 per cent. extra tax on consumption, over and above duties, on foreign products and manufactures. Foreign liquors were taxed 10 per cent. extra. Four-fifths of the 5 per cent. tax and nine-tenths of the 10 per cent. went to the Federal treasury, the residue being turned into the treasury of the State collecting the same.

The coastwise trade was less hampered, a system of permits prevailing under which a trader going from port to port paid the duties on the goods as they were sold, the permits covering the articles disposed of becoming void. Warehouses were established for the coasting trade where merchandise might be deposited for a period of forty days, at the expiration of which time the owner was required to remove the goods, failing to do which he was charged a half real ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents) per day for each package, piece, bale, barrel, or case. Should the withdrawal of the goods be delayed for forty days longer the customs officer, after summoning the owner, proceeded to the inspection, appraisal, and assessment of the goods and sold the same, or such portion as might be necessary, to liquidate the duties.

In 1839 the administration declared the official meaning of the word alcabala to be :

The tax on the price of property, sold or bartered, which the seller or barterer pays to the public treasury.

This tax was 12 per cent. on the majority of taxable articles and was divided into a fixed and contingent tax, the former being the 6 per cent. levied from the year 1639 on all sales, barter, or transfers of taxable things, and the latter being 6 per cent. added to the alcabala in 1817 in place of certain war taxes levied to carry on the struggle for independence.

Some articles, such as Chile peppers and beans, were only subject to the fixed tax, as were also sales of magueys, transfers of title to real estate, sales of tithes, and of ice; other articles paid higher duties; imported rum was burdened with a 20 per cent. duty, liquors distilled from pulque, 16 per cent., and the products of any other indigenous plant. Leaf tobacco paid a tax of 50 cents on each 25 pounds, and the manufactured article 75 cents per 25 pounds.

On the 10th of October, 1846, General Salas, then head of the Government, abolished the alcabala tax throughout the Republic in so far as it affected sales of land, domestic products, and effects. One of the first acts of Gen. Santa-Anna, in 1853, was to reestablish the tax.

During the period of the dictatorship offices for the collection of the alcabala were opened in the States and Territories, and all collections were turned into the general treasury.

As regards collection, the tax on consumption on foreign goods and the alcabala on domestic articles were payable at the port of introduction, the place of sale, or of final destination, according to the regulations for the coastwise trade and other regulations in force previous to the establishment of the Federal system.

The government springing from the revolution of Ayutla levied an extra tax of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents upon each package introduced into the City of Mexico.

President Benito Juarez, on January 30, 1861, abolished the alcabala tax on all domestic articles.

On the 14th April, 1862, the Executive reestablished the tax to sustain the war of the intervention.

In 1867, after the republican restoration, a tax of 2 per cent. ad valorem was levied on all foreign and domestic articles introduced into the capital, excepting machinery, and such articles as were not subject to the alcabala tax.

In 1857 the Federal Congress amended the Constitution by adding article 124 thereto, which article abolished the alcabala tax



and interior custom-houses throughout the Republic on and after June 1, 1858. This amendment had little effect, however, and might be classed as a dead letter.

In the law making appropriations for the fiscal year 1868-'69, the Mexican Congress created the *portazgo* (octroi) tax in place of the *alcabala*. For ten years this tax was exacted without creating any serious resistance on the part of taxpayers, those objecting to it either soliciting reductions in the rate of taxation, or smuggling.

On January 29, 1878, however, some traders in pulque appeared before the first district court in the City of Mexico and applied for a writ of *amparo*\* to issue against the tax-collector of the district who had collected the *portazgo* tax from them. The complainants averred that article 124 (above cited) of the Constitution provided that all *alcabalas* and internal custom-houses be abolished on and after June 1, 1858; that, in consequence, such tax was illegally collected. They further cited articles 4 and 27 of the Constitution relating to the freedom to earn an honest living and the inviolability of property.

The court having issued the necessary order, the collector filed his answer in which he affirmed that the *portazgo* tax had legally replaced the *alcabala*; that one tax would not be confounded with the other, for *alcabala* is the tax levied by the authorities on the selling price of everything which is the object of a sale, while *portazgo* is the toll paid for the transportation of merchandise to a certain place. He further insisted that the provision of law doing

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\*This word means literally "protection," and recourse may be had to the writ whenever any constitutional guaranty or natural right is violated by established authority. Should any citizen consider himself restrained of his liberty or deprived of his property, or denied any other right recognized under the Constitution, without due process of law, he may go into the Federal courts for *amparo*, setting forth his specific grievance, and asking *amparo* from the authority to whose action the restraint, deprivation, or denial is due.

This writ is the *magna charta* of the Mexicans, and is pointed to by them as their most precious constitutional right. The legal proceedings in cases of this character partake largely of what are known under United States laws as *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition proceedings. The effect of the granting of the writ is to nullify the act complained of.

away with the *alcabala* did not constitute a natural right; and consequently, in case such a tax or toll were exacted, no guaranty would be violated, for it would be idle to hold exemption from the payment of *alcabalas* to be a natural right, even if the collection thereof should incur responsibility for a violation of the letter of the Constitution.

The court held the *portazgo* to be an *alcabala* and granted the prayer of the petitioners.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice the decision below was affirmed, and the writ of *Amparo* continued to be the recourse for redress taken by taxpayers who objected to the tax until an Executive decree closed the door to these actions.

Since that decree the *alcabala* has continued to be the most general tax in the country.

On the 22d day of November, 1886, article 124 of the Constitution was again amended, providing that no State should declare any tax upon merchandise *in transitu* for the interior. The Federal Government reserved the right to tax foreign goods crossing the national domain for transshipment abroad.

No State can impede or restrict, directly or indirectly, save for police measures, the entry or departure of merchandise into or from its territory, nor can it tax any domestic articles shipped abroad or to another State.

There can be no discrimination in taxation. The same rate shall apply to each class of articles, whatever the place of production. No tax upon any article can exceed that levied upon similar products of the State or Territory where the same is imposed.

The free transit of domestic goods can not be hampered, nor will such goods be subject to search or examination while in transit, nor do they require any custom-house document for their circulation in the interior.

Nor shall any State impose a higher tax upon foreign goods than that fixed by Federal law.

Later, on the 26th of November, 1886, the following law was promulgated:

The tax on consumption which the States, the Federal District, and the Territories shall levy on articles shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the import duties thereon.

But little can be said of the tax laws in the several States of Mexico, for they are in a very unsettled condition. The abolishing of the internal custom-houses has cut off much of their revenue, and a substitute therefor is now being sought.



STATUE OF CUAUHEMOO.

## Chapter XIII.

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### RECIPROCITY TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The subject of promoting and increasing the trade between the nations on either bank of the Rio Grande has for many years claimed the attention of statesmen in each nation.

Treaties looking toward commercial reciprocity have been negotiated, but have failed of ratification or have been otherwise defeated, and to-day the sister Republics have no commercial tie between them founded on treaty stipulations.

In 1857, during the administration of President Comonfort, Mr. Forsyth, United States minister at Mexico, negotiated a treaty with that Government which gave the United States greater rights in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and provided for other reciprocal commercial privileges between the two nations. This treaty was never ratified.

Two years later a second treaty, known as the McLane-Ocampo treaty, was concluded at Veracruz, granting commercial advantages to the United States. This treaty also failed of ratification by the Senate.

When railway communication between the two Republics began to appear as an established fact it was evident that it would bring about a great increase of trade between them, and a bill was introduced in the Congress of the United States appropriating a sum of money for the payment of the salaries and expenses of a

commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. The bill passed August 7, 1882, and the President appointed Gen. U. S. Grant and William H. Trescot, esq., commissioners with full powers to negotiate such a treaty.

On the 20th of January, 1883, a commercial reciprocity convention was concluded in the city of Washington between the two countries, the above-named gentlemen acting for the United States, and the Hon. Matias Romero, Mexican minister, and the Hon. Estanislao Cañedo, on the part of Mexico.

Following is the full text of the convention :

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations, happily existing between them, and to establish such commercial intercourse between them as shall encourage and develop trade and good will between their respective citizens, have resolved to enter into a commercial convention. For this purpose the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Ulysses S. Grant and William H. Trescot, citizens of the United States of America, and the President of the United States of Mexico has conferred like powers on Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Washington, and on Estanislao Cañedo, citizens of the United States of Mexico ;

And said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles :

#### ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights granted by the United States of Mexico to the United States of America in article second of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit, free of import duties whether Federal or local, all the articles named in the following schedule, into all the ports of the United States of America, and into such places on their frontier with Mexico, as may be established now or hereafter as ports of entry by the United States of America, provided that the same be the growth and manufacture or produce of the United States of Mexico.

*Schedule of Mexican articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States of America.*

1. Animals, alive, specially imported for breeding purposes.
2. Barley, not pearl.
3. Beef.
4. Coffee.
5. Eggs.
6. Esparto and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.
7. Flowers, natural of all kinds.

8. Fruits. All kinds of fresh fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pine-apples, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, etc.
9. Goat skins, raw.
10. Henequen, sisal hemp, and other like substitutes for hemp.
11. Hide-ropes.
12. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, and asses' skins.
13. India-rubber, crude and milk of.
14. Indigo.
15. Ixtle or Tampico fibre.
16. Jalap.
17. Leather, old scrap.
18. Logwood, berries, nuts, archil, and vegetables for dyeing or used for composing dyes.
19. Molasses.
20. Palm or cocoanut oil.
21. Quicksilver.
22. Sarsaparilla, crude.
23. Shrimps and all other shell fish.
24. Straw, unmanufactured.
25. Sugar, not above number 16, Dutch standard in color.
26. Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured.
27. Vegetables, fresh of all kinds.
28. Wood and timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, including ship timber.

#### ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the rights granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of Mexico hereby agree to admit free of duties whether Federal or local, all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the United States of Mexico and into such places on their frontier with the United States of America as may be established now or hereafter as ports of entry by the United States of Mexico.

*Schedule of United States articles to be admitted free of duty into Mexico.*

1. Accordeons and harmonicas.
2. Anvils.
3. Asbestos for roofs.
4. Bars of steel for mines, round or octagonal.
5. Barrows and hand trucks with one or two wheels.
6. Bricks, refractory and all kinds of bricks.
7. Books, printed, unbound or bound in whole or in the greater part with paper or cloth.
8. Beams, small, and rafters of iron for roofs, provided that they can not be made use of for other objects in which iron is employed.

9. Coal of all kinds.
10. Cars and carts with springs.
11. Coaches and cars for railways.
12. Crucibles and melting pots of all materials and sizes.
13. Cane-knives.
14. Clocks, mantle or wall.
15. Diligences and road carriages of all kinds and dimensions.
16. Dynamite.
17. Fire pumps, engines, and ordinary pumps for irrigation and other purposes.
18. Faucets.
19. Fuse and wick for mines.
20. Feed, dry, and straw.
21. Fruits, fresh.
22. Fire-wood.
23. Fish, fresh.
24. Guano.
25. Hoes, mattocks, and their handles.
26. Houses of wood or iron, complete.
27. Hoes, common agricultural knives without their sheaths, scythes, sickles, harrows, rakes, shovels, pick-axes, spades and mattocks for agriculture.
28. Henequen bags, on condition that they be used for subsequent exportation with Mexican products.
29. Ice.
30. Iron and steel made into rails for railways.
31. Instruments, scientific.
32. Ink, printing.
33. Iron beams.
34. Lime, hydraulic.
35. Locomotives.
36. Lithographic stones.
37. Masts and anchors, for vessels large or small.
38. Marble in blocks.
39. Marble in flags for pavements not exceeding forty centimeters in square and polished on one side.
40. Machines and apparatus of all kinds for industrial, agricultural and mining purposes, sciences and arts, and any separate extra parts and pieces pertaining thereto.  
The extra or separate parts of machinery and the apparatus that may come united or separately with the machinery are included in this provision, comprehending in this the bands of leather or rubber that serve to communicate movement, but only when imported at the same time with the machinery to which they are adapted.
41. Metals, precious, in bullion or in powder.
42. Money, legal of silver or gold, of the United States.
43. Moulds and patterns for the arts.
44. Naptha.

45. Oats in grain or straw.
46. Oars for small vessels.
47. Plows and plowshares.
48. Paper, tarred for roofs.
49. Plants and seeds of any kind, not growing in the country, for cultivation.
50. Pens of any metal not silver or gold.
51. Petroleum, crude.
52. Petroleum or coal oil and its products for illuminating purposes.
53. Powder, common, for mines.
54. Quicksilver.
55. Rags or cloth for the manufacture of paper.
56. Roof tiles of clay or other material.
57. Sulphur.
58. Stoves of iron for cooking and other purposes.
59. Staves and headings for barrels.
60. Soda, hyposulphite of.
61. Steam engines.
62. Sewing machines.
63. Slates for roofs and pavements.
64. Sausages, large or small.
65. Teasels of wire, mounted on bands for machinery, or vegetable teasels.
66. Tools and instruments of steel, iron, brass, or wood, or composed of these materials, for artisans.
67. Types, coats of arms, spaces, rules, vignettes, and accessories for printing of all kinds.
68. Vegetables, fresh.
69. Wire, telegraph, the destination of which will be proven at the respective custom houses by the parties interested.
70. Wire of iron or steel for carding, from No. 26 and upwards.
71. Wire, barbed, for fences and the hooks and nails to fasten the same.
72. Water pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions, not considering as comprehended among them tubes of copper or other metal that do not come closed or soldered with seam or with riveting in all their length.
73. Window blinds, painted or not painted.

### ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States of Mexico, shall have the power to issue such laws, rules, regulations, instructions and orders, as it may deem proper to protect its revenues and prevent fraud in order to prove that the merchandise included in the above schedule annexed to article second of this convention, are produced or manufactured in the United States of America, and therefore are entitled to importation free of duty, into the Mexican ports or such places on the frontier between Mexico and the United States of America, as are previously established as ports of entry by the Government of Mexico.

The Government of the United States of Mexico shall have moreover the power to



amend, modify, or amplify the laws and regulations issued in exercising the power conferred by this article, whenever it deems proper to do so in order to protect its revenues and prevent fraud.

## ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the United States of America shall have the power to issue such laws, rules, regulations, instructions and orders as it may deem proper to protect its revenues and prevent fraud, in order to prove that the merchandise included in the above schedule attached to the first article of this convention are produced or manufactured in the United States of Mexico, and therefore are entitled to importation, free of duty, into the ports of the United States of America or such places on the frontier between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico as are previously established as ports of entry by the Government of the United States of America.

The Government of the United States of America shall have moreover the power to amend, modify or amplify the laws and regulations issued in exercising the power conferred by this article, whenever it may deem proper to do so in order to protect its revenues and prevent fraud.

## ARTICLE V.

The stipulations contained in the first and second articles of this convention will not prevent either of the contracting parties from making such changes in their import duties as their respective interests may require, granting to other nations the same liberty of rights in regard to one or more of the articles of merchandise named in the schedule annexed to the first and second articles, either by legislation or by means of treaties with other Governments. But in case such changes are made, the party affected by the same may denounce this convention even before the term specified in Article IX., and the present convention will be terminated at the end of six months, from the day on which such notification may be made by the respective country.

## ARTICLE VI.

It is further agreed by the contracting parties that neither of them shall charge any duty for the transit of the above said articles of merchandise through its own territory, provided that they are intended to be consumed in the same territory.

## ARTICLE VII.

Notwithstanding, either of the contracting parties may impose duties of transit upon any kind of merchandise, passing through its territory and destined to be consumed in the territory of another country.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it has been approved and ratified by both contracting parties, according to their respective constitutions; but not until laws necessary to carry it into operation, shall have been passed both by the Congress of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States, and regulations provided accordingly, which shall take place within twelve months from the date of the exchange of ratifications to which Article X. refers.

## ARTICLE IX.

Upon the present convention taking effect, it shall remain in force for six years from the date in which it may come into operation, according to the foregoing article, and shall remain in force until either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, and until the expiration of twelve months from the date of said notification. Each of the contracting parties is at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of six years, or any time thereafter, or before as provided in Article V. of this convention.

## ARTICLE X.

The ratifications of the present convention shall be duly exchanged at the city of Washington within sixteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this twentieth day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

U. S. GRANT.	[SEAL.]
WM. HENRY TRESBOT.	[SEAL.]
M. ROMERO.	[SEAL.]
E. CAÑEDO.	[SEAL.]

The foregoing treaty was ratified, with amendments, advised by the United States Senate, March 11, 1884; was signed by the President of the United States May 20, 1884, and by the President of Mexico May 14, 1884, the ratifications being exchanged at Washington May 20, 1884. The convention was proclaimed at Washington June 2, 1884.

The eighth article of the treaty, as amended, provided that it should not take effect until the laws and regulations that each party should deem necessary to carry it into operation should have been passed by both countries, and twelve months from May 20, 1884, was allowed for that purpose. There being a failure on the part of both Governments to pass the necessary legislation, an additional article to the convention was concluded February 25, 1885, which extended the time to May 20, 1886. By the supplementary article of May 14, 1886, the time was again extended to May 20, 1887.

Several bills to provide the legislation necessary to the carrying into effect of the treaty were introduced in the House of

Representatives but failed to secure final action, this being suspended at various stages of their passage through the House. The last bill introduced was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but twelve members of the thirteen composing the committee voted in favor of an adverse report and the bill failed to pass.

The treaty can now only be revived by the negotiation of another instrument, since the time provided for action upon it expired on May 20, 1887.

## Chapter XIV.

### PECULIARITIES OF MEXICAN TRADE.

BY HENRY C. PAYNE, CITY OF MEXICO.

The condition of Mexico at the present time from a financial and government standpoint is such as to give confidence and hope to foreign settlers. The Government favors the investment of foreign capital, and by reason of the strong and wise administration of affairs throughout the country under the able and enterprising leadership of General Diaz, aided materially by good and intelligent local rulers in the several States of the Republic, ample security and encouragement are afforded. Peace reigns throughout; the administration of justice is in conscientious hands, and those who for any reason appeal to the laws for protection are dealt with without reference to nationality or social position.

Every inducement and facility are offered to foreigners who come with proper credentials proposing to establish industries tending to develop and enlarge the marvelous resources of the country, especially in agricultural, mining, and banking enterprises.

With particular reference to the financial condition of the Republic, I think it may be said with truth that no country in all Latin America presents so sound a position, one so worthy the confidence and consideration of the stronger nations of the world as Mexico. For the first time in its history it will present in the coming budget for the fiscal year 1891 and 1892 a balance in natural

income over expenses something like \$1,000,000, which fact considered in connection with the total debt, foreign and domestic, of only \$78,000,000, is interesting. To form any sort of proper appreciation of present conditions, it is but necessary that we take a retrospective view of the last 14 years. When General Diaz was chosen President in 1877 the country was in a state of turmoil and revolution. The primitive roads leading to and from all the smaller interior towns, and indeed many of the towns themselves, were at the mercy of revolutionists and robbers. The only railway then operated in the country was the Mexican, or popularly known, the Vera Cruz road, whose line extended from Vera Cruz to Mexico, a distance of some 283 miles.

The income then derived from all sources showed a yearly deficit, as against expenses of maintaining the Government, of from eight to ten millions, and the total debt of the country, though in very unsettled form as to its nature and amount, was estimated at \$150,000,000. During this period of 14 years the debt has been reduced, as will be seen, nearly half. Railways have been built in different parts of the country. Two lines, the Mexican Central and Mexican National, now connect the city of Mexico with the great trunk lines of the United States, leading north, east, and west from the Rio Grande, and the means of communication and transportation are, considering all things, excellent, with the Government lending great inducements for the further development and encouragement of these great revolutionizers of the world. New lines are being proposed and built from the trade centers to interior points for the development of different resources here and there, in all of which, as I have said before, the Mexican Government is doing everything possible in its power to foster.

Of course in the direction of civilizing the country and acquainting its people with modern ideas of life, it would seem that this is the best course Mexico can possibly pursue. Her leaders realize it and are not found lacking in disposition to take hold of any

legitimate enterprise of this sort and lend to it all the assistance good government and prudence will permit.

This condition of affairs is certainly favorable to Americans who wish to do business in the country by the sale of their wares, or who wish to come here and settle and invest their means. The country is slowly but steadily developing its vast resources and is naturally becoming a larger consumer every year of all the necessities of improved life, of the implements for development of agricultural interests and of different materials which we have to sell for beneficiating mines, of machinery for the establishment of manufactories, and of certain classes of raw material which are too numerous to itemize.

The merchants in the large cities, as well as in the smaller interior places, are as a rule conservative to a rare degree, and hence failure among them is seldom. The credit system is in vogue to an extent which the American people can scarcely comprehend, and although the time given for anything sold seems to them extraordinarily long, unnecessary, and pronounced by many of them ridiculous, they pay. Many of them are slow, but in the end they cover their accounts. Failure by any of them, as we understand the term "failure," is a most expensive procedure, as under the laws to liquidate an estate judicial proceedings are somewhat complicated and long drawn out, and naturally cost a great deal of money. In fact, I have many times heard it said by intelligent trades-people in this city that no man could afford to fail for the reasons stated above.

Both merchants and consumers are, as far as we can naturally expect them, disposed to buy American products, at least such of them as they find adapted to their wants, and with the increasing facilities for doing business with the United States, considered together with the proximity of the two countries and the short time necessary to transport the goods to and fro, there is no intelligent reason to be found, so far as I can see, why the commercial intercourse between Mexico and the United States should not strengthen by each year until this intercourse will assume such conditions as no power on earth can destroy.

Merchants here are beginning to appreciate, as they never have before, the advantage to be gained by reason of the improved transportation facilities, the time gained now as against the past in importing the goods, by which they are relieved of the burden of carrying such immense stocks as was necessary in former times. Before the railways were established by which the two countries were commercially joined together, merchants in this city were obliged to invest very large sums of money in order to have on hand the supply of goods necessary for the proper conduct of their business, to pay for which they necessarily had to demand a higher price. This condition of trade has gradually been changing in form, until now the average merchant will order from month to month stocks of the different lines he may deal in with perfect security that his supplies will not be exhausted and that he will not lose trade thereby. When no railroads connected Mexico and the United States, and when steamers seldom plied between ports of both countries, Europeans were the only foreign merchants established in the country. In point of fact, it may be said that only Europeans, practically speaking, are established here to-day; but they are forced by the changed conditions to look to the United States as their base of supplies, and hence in one sense they may be considered United States merchants, or at least to the extent that they are distributors of products of that country, whereas before all of their orders went to Europe.

It is but natural that Europeans established in the country and doing business with her people should prefer to deal with their home countries as against the United States, for the good reason that their capital is provided by their countrymen at home and in many cases their parent houses were located there. Again, Europeans have educated as far as possible the Mexican buying public to fancy European articles. In accomplishing this of course they have been obliged, first, to study the Mexican wants, and second to manufacture, pack, and invoice goods accordingly. They studied

with characteristic patience and persistency the domestic life of the people, their habits, their disposition, their tastes, and in offering goods to them have catered to these several conditions. When new concerns have come to Mexico with capital to establish, these same European merchants already doing business in the country would get hold of them in the endeavor to have them stand by this policy, so that for generations past, the average Mexican buyer has known but little of any other market than that which Europe provided.

Americans have failed in their endeavors to establish trade relations with this country for the most part because they have been too insistent upon discussing the possibility of changing the Mexican market to suit the ideas and customs of life in vogue in the north, instead of doing as I have shown above as the Europeans did, adapt themselves, their wares, and their systems of doing business to suit the people whose orders they were seeking. Instead of exercising some care to conform to instructions given by the Mexican merchant for goods to be shipped from the States, they have been too ready to inquire why this, that, or the other was necessary, and in very many cases they have disregarded these instructions and have very naturally suffered delays and what to them seemed unnecessary and ridiculous costs in getting their goods through the custom house. I have known instances where these errors were committed resulting in fines and complications at the border, which so disgusted the shipper that he declared he would never attempt it again. He cursed the Mexican Government first of all for having laws which would complicate him in the introduction of his goods, and would argue to himself and to his friends that such laws were useless, were barricades to trade, and were ridiculous, instead of accepting the situation at once as Europeans have been forced to do by the necessity of a foreign trade and meeting at once and carefully, existing conditions.

The lesson to be learned by the American manufacturer or



merchant who finds it necessary to cultivate trade with Mexico, is, that Mexico is not the United States, that she has laws and regulations of her own, that her country is populated by people with ideas, tastes, and preferences of their own, all of which they have a perfect right to, and in all of which they are entitled to consideration. By their failure to comply with these various conditions they have not been able so far to participate to any large extent in the benefits of foreign trade in Mexico. In trading with this and other countries of the continent, they have adhered too closely to systems prevalent in their own country.

In the matter of credit they have been, and are to-day, too exacting to secure any large amount of trade, because, as I have endeavored to show, the credit system exists here, and to demand cash upon shipment of goods or offering at best a small term of credit, will not answer the demands of this market. All of us who know anything of the conditions of commerce in the United States know that this will answer there, but such a policy can not succeed in this country where the general rule (when credit is given at all) is to sell on terms never less than four months, and often extending six, twelve, and eighteen.

It must not be forgotten in considering this important feature of the Mexican market that with European merchants favoring their trade by giving ample facilities to buyers in this country, it is a most natural thing that they should get the larger and more profitable portion of it. Not only have the European merchants studied carefully the general requirements of the Mexican consumer, but they have in the minutest detail studied trifles of attractiveness and convenience which the United States merchant has been loath to consider worthy of any of his thought. This they have done by various means, either by sending sagacious representatives who could speak the language of the country with equal readiness to that of their own and therefore suitable and prepared to treat with the people of the country, or by coming themselves and inspect-

ing the principal centers of trade and remaining here long enough to acquire that knowledge which would enable them to accommodate themselves to the instructions they expect to receive from their customers throughout the country.

The railway system to which is due more than to any other factor the rapid development of the country, is, in a large measure in American hands, and may be considered thoroughly efficient. The Government has displayed almost a prodigality in favoring the construction of these lines by heavy subsidies. There can be no possible doubt as to the favorable disposition on the part of the Federal and local governments toward all enterprises offering evidence of good faith and responsibility whether fathered by Europeans or Americans. This is amply shown by the railway subventions, exemptions from taxation, and by every form of assistance now being rendered to the large smelting plants in process of construction in Monterey and San Louis Potosi, and other industrial undertakings in different parts of the country. The smelters referred to are American enterprises, backed by American capital, and will be when finished, operated to a great extent by American labor. The establishment of these plants was made necessary and deemed advisable by ore men by the late ruling of the United States Treasury Department shutting out silver-lead ores, and the result, while for a time imposing hardships upon some, has been a benefit to Mexico in a larger sense, which benefit is now being understood and appreciated.

With a little forbearance on both sides, the people of the United States and Mexico will soon enjoy intimate acquaintance. Nature has done the most important part by placing these two countries side by side, and by the wonderful genius and enterprise of the American people, the long distances are covered quickly and comfortably.

It is pleasant to note that among the higher classes of Mexicans as well as Americans there is a constantly increasing desire to

know each other better and greater appreciation of the good qualities of each. This satisfactory result has been attained chiefly by the continuous arrival of American tourists who see the country and form acquaintances among the people. This will naturally improve as intercourse becomes more intimate, until the two peoples will correspond with each other, visit each other, form attachments for each other, and do business with each other upon a most friendly and satisfactory footing. The better classes are inclined to improve their opportunity, and the coming World's Columbian Exposition will serve admirably to bring them together, have them mingle together, and by object lessons from both countries to learn something more of the boundless resources, of the characteristics, of the habits, and customs of both. This opportunity will be a grand one and in appreciation of its importance the Mexican people will not be found lacking. Mexico will make a fine exhibit; one creditable to the country and most interesting to all who may see it.

## Chapter XV.

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### CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS—INFORMATION FOR SHIPPERS.

I. Shippers of goods to Mexican ports must supply the invoices of the objects they are sending, even when such objects are destined for the public service of the nation or are free from import duty. Shippers must make out these invoices separately for each of their consignees. Further, they must make four exact copies of each invoice, according to the form annexed;\* they must also take care that the total number of packages be stated in figures and letters.

II. In the consular invoices several cases, bags, barrels, or packages of any description must not be inscribed as "one" package, if packed up under one cover, else double duty will be collected.

From this rule are excepted :

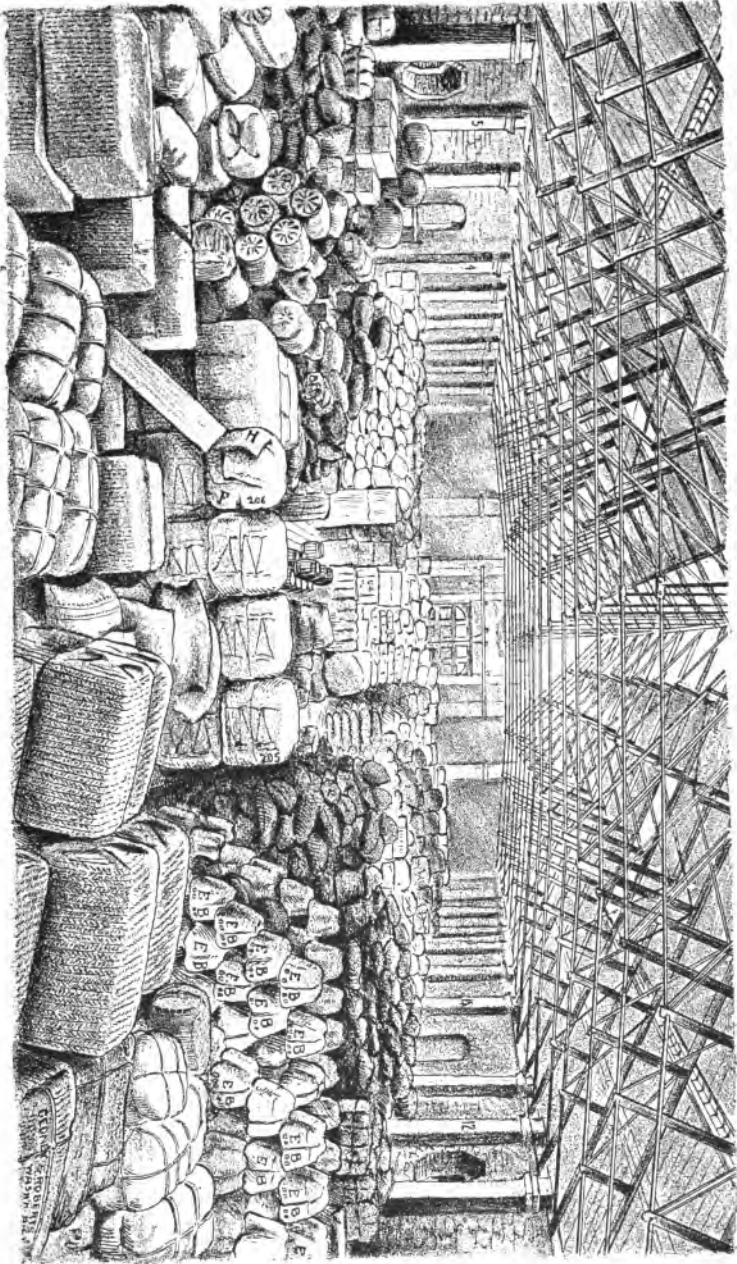
First. Heavy goods of common classes which are generally only tied up together, such as, for instance, iron bars, metal sheets, boards for packing purposes, and other similar articles.

Second. Petroleum and oil cans and other liquid merchandise generally put up in large tin cases; but in these cases shippers must state accurately in their invoices the number of cans contained in each case.

Third. Piece goods in packages or cases, bottles or flasks containing alimentary substances, drugs, perfumery, etc., and generally small parcels, sacks, or other objects put up in the same package.

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\* Page 146.



MEXICAN CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE.



III. In the consular invoices the gross weights (or net weights if there is no tare) must be given separately of the various merchandise of a different class or packing whenever their respective weight differs by more than 10 kilogrammes (22 pounds English). It is also prohibited to give average widths for goods that pay duty by the square metre if they differ by five millimetres (one-fifth inch). The only exceptions from these rules are packages containing goods free of duty and those that pay only one-half cent per kilogramme, in which case their weights can be thrown together.

IV. It is prohibited to write between the lines, to make scratches, blots, or rectifications in the consular invoices, under a fine of one hundred Mexican dollars for each fault of this character discovered in these documents. Such faults are only tolerated in the following cases :

First. When the rectifications have been made with written explanations at the foot of the documents and before taking out the consular certificate.

Second. When, notwithstanding the corrections, the several copies of the same document agree.

Third. When the interlineations, scratches, etc., relate to points that have no influence on the question of duties.

V. When shippers send in the same package goods paying different duties they must declare in the consular invoice, besides the gross weight of the package, the net weight or legal\* weight of each article contained in the same, in order to be able to calculate the duties relating to each class of goods contained in the package. Should this rule not be complied with, duties will be collected on the scale of the highest duty-paying class of articles for the whole of the package.

VI. The shippers of goods must present for certification, before the sailing of the boat, four copies of each invoice to the Mexican

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\* Legal weight is the net weight including the inner inseparable packings or wrappers.

consul or consular agent residing in the place of shipment or in the port where the boat is being loaded. They will leave three copies of the invoice in the consulate and retain the copy which the Mexican official will hand them with the certificate and receipt attached. The shippers have to send this copy of the consular invoice, with the corresponding receipt attached, and with such precautions as they may deem fit, to the consignees of the goods, in order that the consignees shall be able to comply with the formalities prescribed by law.

VII. The absence of the consular invoice, with the receipt attached to it by the stamps of the consulate (these being the two documents which the consignee must present), will entail the payment of double duty.

VIII. The invoices should be written in Spanish, but they will also be admitted if written in any other well-known language.

IX. The shippers of samples require no consular certificate to their invoice; it is sufficient to state in this latter whether the samples have any value or not, the kind or kinds of the articles, the gross weights of the packages, their marks and numbers, and the name of the consignee, as can be seen from the form.

X. The consignees of goods in Mexican ports are responsible by law for the faults committed by the shippers.

XI. As regards the payment of consular fees, the shippers of goods must submit to the following tariff:

For certifying ship's manifest.....	\$10
For certifying manifest if ship is in ballast.....	4
For certifying set of four copies of each invoice.....	4
For certificates to captains or shippers.....	2
When the certificates named in the foregoing paragraph are requested to be made out in duplicate, triplicate, etc., there has to be paid extra for each copy.....	1

The office hours of the Mexican Consulate being from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., parties requiring them to do work up to 8 o'clock in the evening and on feast days have to pay double charges, and after 8 o'clock in the evening treble charges.



XII. Passengers landing in Mexican ports must present their luggage at the custom-house, and if they happen to bring with them dutiable objects, they must declare them at once in writing, with all the necessary details for taxation.

XIII. Each passenger can import with him, free of duty :

First. His own articles of clothing, which, according to the judgment of the custom-house, must not be excessive, having regard, however, to the conditions of the passenger.

Second. The articles on his person, or for his use, such as watch, chain, buttons, cane, etc., and one or two fire-arms with their accessories, and up to one hundred cartridges.

Third. If the passengers have a profession or a trade they can introduce, free of duty, the instruments or tools indispensable to the exercise of their profession or trade.

Fourth. Adult passengers can introduce, free of duty, ninety-nine cigars, forty packages of cigarettes, and half a kilogramme (one pound) of snuff or chewing tobacco.

Fifth. Artists who are members of an opera, theater, circus, or other company, besides the foregoing, can also introduce, free of duty, their costumes and scenery; provided, however, that such articles form part of their luggage, and are really intended for the uses declared.

XIV. Any objects which, in the opinion of the customs officials, have not been worn will have to pay duty, if dutiable, even when the passengers bring them in their luggage.

XV. When passengers bring furniture or other household goods with them, they will be allowed a rebate of duty corresponding to the depreciation of value in consequence of their use.

XVI. Passengers having nothing to pay for the examination of their luggage, the employés of the customs must fulfill their duty with the greatest regard for the travelers and with the utmost politeness.

*Form of a consular invoice for merchandise.*

Invoice of the following goods which the undersigned ships on [name of the boat], Captain \_\_\_\_\_, consigned to \_\_\_\_\_, of [name of the port], in the Mexican Republic, where the boat is going.

Marks of each package.	Number of each package.	Total number of the packages in figures and words.	Class or nature of the packages.	Gross weight of each package in figures and words.	Total net weight in figures and words of those goods that have to pay duty according to net weight.	Total legal weight in figures and words of those goods that have to pay duty according to legal weight.	Total length of textile goods in figures and words.	Total width of textile goods in figures and words.	Number of pieces, pairs, dozens, etc., in figures and words.	Nature, class, and name of the goods.	Origin of the goods.	Value of the goods in figures and words.

[Date.]

[Signature of the shippers.]

N. B.—The specification of each and all the goods must be made precisely as indicated above. The total number of the packages must also be given in figures and words, and the declaration to be made by the shipper must precede his signature. Legal weight is the net weight of the goods, including their inner and inseparable packing, such as perfumed soap in its wrappings, perfumery with its bottles, etc.

*Form of a declaration for samples.*

Note of the samples which the undersigned ships on [name of boat], Captain \_\_\_\_\_, consigned to \_\_\_\_\_, of the port of \_\_\_\_\_, in the United States of Mexico, where the boat is going.

Number of packages in figures and words.	Class of the packages.	Class of the merchandise.	Value or valueless.	Gross weight of each package in figures and words.	Consignee.

Besides the foregoing instructions to shippers, and information for merchants and travelers, some further advice in the same line will be found worthy of attentive perusal:

In shipping groceries, if any doubt exists as to whether the duty is on the gross, net, or legal weight, it is better to give full particulars, gross weight, net, and legal weight. Groceries, such as flour, canned goods, cheese, tea, spices, etc., generally pay on the net or legal weight.

The classification of dry goods and drugs varies so that no general instructions could be of any practical value. Such as require information in this line should address customs brokers at the port of destination.

Shippers of drugs will do well to state plainly and correctly the gross, net, and legal weights, in case they are not posted as to the duties. With this data the customs broker will take the needed weight.

Shippers to Mexico should bear in mind that package shipments pay duty on the gross weight, and should, therefore, be packed in light packages, as durable as possible. Mexican merchants, especially in the interior, where the means of transportation are not of the best, prefer goods shipped them to be baled instead of packed in cases.

In machinery shipments shippers should bear in mind that only machinery which can not be moved by hand or foot, whether agricultural, mining, or other industrial machinery, is imported free. All machinery which can be moved by hand or foot pays duty, even if it can also be adapted to horse, water, or steam power, or if it be intended by the importer to be moved by any of these higher powers. It is of very great importance, therefore, in making shipments to state clearly if or not adaptable to hand or foot power. Those parts of machinery which can be used independently of the machine pay duty, even when accompanying the machine, such as blocks and tackles, tin cans used in weaving machinery, molds,

plain iron bars, etc. The Customs Department having ruled that all tanks shall pay duty, whether made of wood or iron, therefore describe all such articles, giving them separate weights when shipped with machinery.

Machinery should always be light for transportation, which is often done on mules; no piece should weigh over 150 or 200 pounds. It should also be of a good and durable character, as Mexico is not a country for such repairs as imperfect or broken American machinery would require.

Manufactures of iron, not otherwise specified, pay 10 cents per kilogramme if over 20 kilogrammes, and 20 cents per kilogramme if less than 20 kilogrammes.\*

Those of copper or brass.....	\$0.30
White metal.....	.40
Nickel-plated articles.....	.70
Gold and silver plated articles.....	1.30

Articles manufactured of different metals pay duty on the entire weight assessed at the rate applicable to the metal paying the highest duty. State, therefore, in such cases the metal of which such articles are made, and whether they contain wood, cloth, or leather.

Crockery pays 15 cents, glassware 20, when plain; crockery or glassware with mountings, if brass, pays 30 cents, if nickel plated 70 cents, if silver plated \$1.30 per kilogramme; therefore it is necessary to state if they have mountings and of what kind.

Wines pay mostly by weight; also beer. State precisely the net weights of the liquor in addition to the gross weights. A small difference in the net weight of each pint of beer, for instance, will make a difference in a carload, if shipped in that way. Beer generally weighs 360 grammes o. liquid per pint bottle, and a carload has 100 barrels of 10 dozen pints each; now, if it be declared 350 grammes per bottle, and should turn out to weigh 360 grammes, the difference would be 10 grammes by 12,000 bottles, equal to 120 kilogrammes, which, at 20 cents per kilogramme, makes \$24. This amount would be collected by the custom-house, in addition to

\*See import duties, p. 202.

declared weight, and an equal amount, or \$24, as fine or penalty for underweight. On the other hand, if the weight is overestimated the custom-house will not refund any duties paid. So it is necessary to give the precise net weight on all goods paying by weight.

Tobacco pays on the net weight, whether leaf, chewing, or smoking tobacco.

As a matter cognate to the subject in hand it would be well to say that American manufacturers desirous of introducing their goods in Mexico should not only send earnest, intelligent men to show the goods, but should also have men accustomed to their use and able to impart the knowledge to others who may be not only unacquainted with the goods, but oblivious of their utility. Before a demand can be created it is necessary that the benefits to be derived from the use of the articles be clearly shown. Mexicans are intelligent and quick to grasp a situation, but their methods of doing business differ from those of the United States, and the men who are sent to Mexico must not only speak the language but fully understand the business and social customs of the country.

#### MARITIME AND FRONTIER CUSTOM-HOUSES OF MEXICO.

##### PORTS OF ENTRY.

Gulf of Mexico.—Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Isla de Carmen, Campeche, and Progreso.

Pacific Ocean.—Soconusco, Tonalá, Salina Cruz, Puerto Angel, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blás, Mazatlán, Altata, Guaymas, La Paz, Cape St. Lucas, Magdalena Bay, and Todos Santos.

Northern frontier.—Tijuana, Quitovaquita, Nogales, Sásabe, Palominas, Ascensión, Paso del Norte, Presidio del Norte, Piedras Negras, Laredo de Tamaulipas, Guerrero, Mier, and Camargo.

Southern frontier.—Zapaluta.

##### PORTS FOR THE COASTING TRADE.

Gulf of Mexico.—Soto la Marina (Tampico), Tecoluta, Nautla, Alvarado, Tlacotalpam, Santecomapan (Veracruz), Tonalá (Coatzacoalcos), Tenocique (Frontera), La Aguada, Villa de Palizada (Isla de Carmen), Champoton (Campeche), Celestun, Isla de Mujeres, Isla de Cozumel (Progreso).

Pacific Ocean.—Tecoanopa, Zihuatanejo (Acapulco), Chamela (Manzanillo), Maria Madre (San Blás), Topolobampo, Perihuate, Teacapam (Mazatlán), Agiabampo (Guaymas), Mulegé, San José del Cabo (La Paz), Isla de Guadalupe (Todos Santos).

NOTE.—The names in parentheses are those of maritime or frontier custom-houses of which the name or names preceding them are dependencies.

#### HARBOR REGULATIONS AND DUES.

Under the provisions of the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico, vessels of the former country are on the same footing in Mexican ports as Mexican vessels as regards tonnage, harbor, and light dues, pilotage,\* salvage, and all local charges. The coasting trade is, however, reserved by either nation for its own vessels. United States vessels may import into Mexican ports merchandise the growth or manufacture of the United States on the same terms as if the same were imported in Mexican bottoms. The duties of import are to be no higher or other than levied on similar merchandise the growth or manufacture of the most favored nation. In United States ports Mexican vessels and merchandise are accorded the same privileges enjoyed by American vessels and merchandise in Mexican ports.

Following are some of the more important harbor regulations of Mexico:

When there are no Mexican vessels to carry on the coast trade, foreign sailing and steam vessels are permitted to engage in such trade. When the quantity of merchandise prepared for shipment from one port to another of the Republic is so small that it would not be enough to fill a Mexican vessel, its shipment upon a foreign steamer is allowed.

The fact of a foreign vessel arriving at a port of the Republic with Mexican effects shipped at any other Mexican port shall not subject her nor the merchandise to any penalty, for, should there

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\* Pilotage is not obligatory under the Mexican law.

be any irregularity in the clearance, the collector of the custom-house at the port of clearance will be answerable therefor.

Every shipmaster arriving with a cargo at a Mexican port is bound to produce his manifest. Vessels from the United States must produce the *visa* of the Mexican consul at the port of departure. This is also required from vessels direct from Europe. The manifest and bill of lading will be accepted by the customs authorities as a basis for entering the merchandise; but they must agree with the cargo as it is discharged. The vessel is held responsible for errors or misdeeds of owners of goods. The absence of such documents or any omission in them is liable to be punished by a fine.

The copies of manifests or bills of lading, where there is no Mexican consul or commercial agent, must be forwarded by post, under cover, one each to the Treasury Department of Mexico and to the custom-house to which the goods are consigned.

Manifests must be legibly written and clearly compiled.

All regulations must be strictly carried out by ship owners and masters. Any violation of them is rarely overlooked by the customs officials, and heavy pecuniary penalties are inflicted for very slight defects.

It may be added that provisions at Mexican ports are as a rule scarce and dear, and that water, which is also scarce, often costs between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 cents per gallon.

The following is a translation of the form for a Mexican inward manifest of cargo from a foreign port:

General manifest of the cargo which, bound for the port of \_\_\_\_\_, in the Mexican Republic, is conveyed by the subscriber, \_\_\_\_\_, master, in the \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ tons burthen, consigned to \_\_\_\_\_, doing business in said port.

Marks and counter-marks.	Numbers of the packages.	Number of packages in figures and words, itemized.	Character of the packages.	Gross weight in figures and words.	Nature of the contents of packages.	Consignees.
		Total packages.				

[Place and date.]

I certify that I have no goods on board my vessel other than those declared in this manifest, and that I am bound for the Mexican Republic to trade legally therewith.

[Signature of master.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES IN \_\_\_\_\_.  
[National seal.]

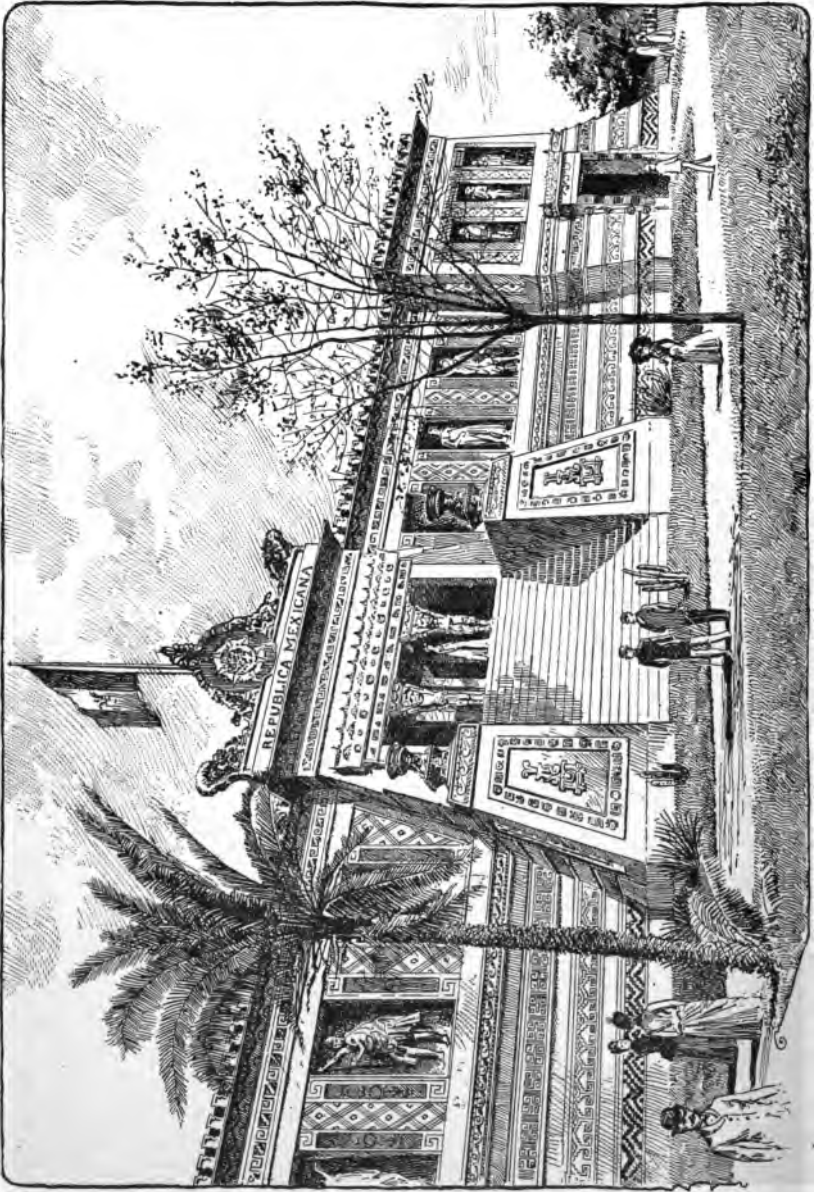
I have received for certification from \_\_\_\_\_, master, the four copies of the manifest of \_\_\_\_\_, which sails with \_\_\_\_\_ packages (or in ballast) for the Mexican port of \_\_\_\_\_, three certified copies remaining in this consulate, one being returned to him after having been entered in the proper book under its corresponding number \_\_\_\_\_, and attaching this receipt to the manifest to be delivered by means of the consulate seal.

[Place and date.]

\_\_\_\_\_ *Consul.*







MEXICAN BUILDING AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

## Chapter XVI.

### COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The principal coinage in Mexico is of silver, the monetary unit being the peso (dollar).

The Mexican Government has at present under consideration a plan for the revision of the monetary laws and coinage. This plan was recently submitted to the Congress, and it calls for a system of gold, silver, copper, and brass coins of new designs, and differing somewhat in value from that now in use.

The following table shows the coins now issued by the Mexican mints:

Denomination.	Fine-ness.	Value in pesos.	Weight in—		Diameter in—	
			Grammes.	Troy ounces.	Milli-metres.	Inches.
<b>Gold coins:*</b>						
Double hidalgo .....	875	20. 00	33. 841	1. 0860	34	1. 33858
Hidalgo .....	875	10. 00	16. 920	. 5430	27	1. 06299
Medio hidalgo .....	875	5. 00	8. 460	. 2715	22	. 86614
Cuarto hidalgo .....	875	2. 50	4. 230	. 13575	18	. 70866
Decimo hidalgo .....	875	1. 00	1. 692	. 05430	15	. 59055
<b>Silver coins:*</b>						
Peso .....	901	1. 00	27. 073	. 866	37	1. 45669
50 centavos .....	901	. 50	13. 536	. 433	30	1. 18110
25 centavos .....	901	. 25	6. 768	. 2165	25	. 98425
10 centavos .....	901	. 10	2. 707	. 0866	17	. 66929

\*There were formerly coined in gold the onza, = \$16 in silver; the media onza, = \$8; the pistola, = \$4; the escudo de oro, = \$2; and the escudito de oro, = \$1. In silver, the real, = .12½; medio real, = .06¼.

Some years ago a metric system of coinage was adopted, and 5 and 10 cent silver pieces were coined, some of which are still in circulation. There were formerly coined also in copper the *cuartilla*, equal to about  $.3\frac{1}{3}$  cents; the *tlaco*,  $.1\frac{2}{16}$  cents, and the *centavo*, .1 cent.

In the year 1883, during the administration of President Manuel Gonzalez, nickel coins of 1, 2, 3, and 5 centavos were issued, but the lower classes looked with extreme disfavor upon them, the small dealers refusing to accept them when *tlacos* and copper centavos were procurable. The newspaper press of the capital was filled during the whole time these coins were in circulation with articles condemnatory of their existence. Stories were printed of persons having been poisoned by carrying nickel coins in their mouths, and eventually so great was the dislike engendered in the people by these coins that in the latter part of the year of their issue what was known as the "nickel riots" took place. On one occasion, as the President was driving through one of the streets in the vicinity of the market place, near the National Palace, the populace attacked the carriage in which he was being conveyed with handfuls of nickel coins, and shortly thereafter they were withdrawn from circulation.

The gold circulation of Mexico is comparatively small. In all shops and among the larger part of the population in naming prices the old system is still in vogue, the real being used as the unit. Pieces of 50 and 25 cents are not known as *cincuenta* and *viente-cinco centavos*, but as *cuatro* (4) *reales* and *dos* (2) *reales*. These pieces are also called *tostón* and *peseta*, respectively. A dollar and a quarter is spoken of in Mexico as *diez* (10) *reales*; \$2.50 as *viente* (20) *reales*. The silver *peso* still continues to be struck with the legend "8 R.," meaning 8 *reales*.

The metric system is now in official use in the Republic of Mexico, having been adopted by the Government in the year 1862. It is used to compute all customs and other duties to be

paid to the General Government, in the measurement of public lands, and by the railroads in all freight and other transactions, and is exclusively taught in the public schools.

The old-time weights and measures were founded on Spanish models, but, owing to the inexactness of the first standards and to subsequent changes, differ at present very widely from their originals.

The value in the metric system here assigned to each denomination of the old weights and measures is that fixed by the Mexican Government at the time of the adoption of the metric system. The equivalents in American weights and measures were calculated from data found in Trautwine's Pocket Book as to the comparison between French and American weights and measures and are believed to be correct.

LINEAR MEASURES.

		Kilometres.	Miles.
1 legua (league) = 5,000 varas. . . . .		= 4.19	= 2.604375
		Metres.	Feet.
1 vara (yard) = 3 pies. . . . .		= 0.83800	= 2.749578
1 pie (foot) = 12 pulgadas. . . . .		= 0.27933	= 0.916526
			Inches.
1 pulgada (inch) = 12 lineas. . . . .		= 0.02328	= 0.916526
1 linea (line) . . . . .		= 0.00194	= 0.076377

The vara is also divided (for dry-goods selling) into palmos or cuartas (palms or quarters).

	Metres.	Feet.	Inches.
1 palmo or cuarta. . . . .	= 0.209500	= 0.687394	= 8.248728

SUPERFICIAL OR SQUARE MEASURE.

		Hectares.	Acres.
1 square legua. . . . .		= 1,755.61	= 4,339.4
		Square metres.	Square feet.
1 square vara . . . . .		= 0.702244	= 7.559000
1 square pie. . . . .		= 0.078027	= 0.839888
			Square inches.
1 square palmo. . . . .		= 0.043890	= 68.03094
1 square pulgado . . . . .		= 0.000542	= 0.84012

*Land or agrarian measures.*

Spanish names.	Nearest English equivalent.	Length (varas).	Breadth (varas).	Hectares.	Acres.
Hacienda .....	Plantation .....	25,000	5,000	8,778.050000	21,697.000
Sitio de ganado mayor	Cow-ranch.....	5,000	5,000	1,755.610000	4,339.400
Sitio de ganado menor	Sheep-ranch .....	3,333½	3,333½	780.271111	1,928.133
Fundo legal para pueblo.	Legal town site...	1,200	1,200	101.1231360	244.140
Labor .....	Field .....	1,000	1,000	70.2244000	175.532
Caballeria de tierra ..	Knighthold of land	1,104	552	42.7953111	105.751
Fanega sembradura de mais.	Sowing-ground for 1 fanega of corn.	276	184	3.5662759	8.813
Solar para casa, molino, ó venta.	Site for a house, mill, or inn.	50	50	0.1755610	0.434

## HYDROMETRIC MEASURE.

This is used for measuring and distributing water for irrigation and domestic uses:

1 buey (ox) .....	= 48 surcos.
1 surco (furrow) .....	= 3 naranjas.
1 naranja (órange) .....	= 8 reales or limones.
1 real (bit) or limon (lemon) .....	= 2 dedos.
1 dedo (finger) .....	= 9 pajas (straws).

According to the old ordinances of lands and waters, established in Spanish times, the buey of water was as much as would flow through an aperture 1 vara (0.838 metre) square, no head or pressure being mentioned. By a law of the Mexican Republic, of August 2, 1863, 1 surco is made equal to 6½ litres per second for rural measures, and the paja is made equal to 0.45 litres per minute for town measurements. This distinction is intended to make the surco a unit for irrigation, while the paja is made the unit for distributing water to houses, etc., in towns.

## CUBIC MEASURES.

	Cubic metre.	Cubic yard.
1 cubic vara .....	= 0.588480	= 0.769734
1 cubic pie .....	= 0.021795	= 0.769484
1 cubic palmo .....	= 0.009195	= 0.324634

DRY MEASURES.

	Litres.	Bushels.
1 carga = 2 fanegas . . . . .	= 181.629775	= 5.154357
1 fanega = 12 almudes . . . . .	= 90.814888	= 2.577178
		Pecks.
1 almud = 4 cuartillos . . . . .	= 7.567907	= 0.859109
		Dry quarts.
1 cuartillo (quart) . . . . .	= 1.891977	= 1.718122

OIL MEASURE.

	Litre.	U. S. liquid quart.
1 cuartillo . . . . .	= 0.506162	= 0.534870

WINE MEASURE.

	Litre.	U. S. liquid quart.
1 cuartillo . . . . .	= 0.456264	= 0.482140

COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS.

	Kilogrammes.	U. S. pounds avoirdupois.
1 quintal = 4 arrobas . . . . .	= 46.024634	= 101.444
1 arroba = 25 libras . . . . .	= 11.506159	= 25.361
1 libra (pound) = 16 onzas . . . . .	= 0.460246	= 1.01444
		Ounces avoirdupois.
1 onza (ounce) = 16 adarmes . . . . .	= 0.028765	= 1.0148
1 adarme (dram) = 36 granos . . . . .	= 0.001798	= 0.06343
		Grains.
1 grano (grain) . . . . .	= 0.0000499	= 0.77160

In commerce there is used the following relation between the kilogramme and the pound (libra) different from the ratio as fixed by Government, viz:

1 kilogramme . . . . . = 2.1733 pounds (libras).

There is also a weight called carga, used in commerce, in freight-  
ing, and in mining:

1 carga = 12 arrobas = 300 pounds. . . . . = 138.073902 kilogrammes = 304.332  
United States pounds avoirdupois.

PRECIOUS METAL WEIGHTS.

	Kilogramme.	Ounces avoirdupois.
1 marco = 8 onzas . . . . .	= 0.230123	= 8.1184
1 onza = 8 ochavas . . . . .	= 0.028765	= 1.0148
1 ochava (eighth) = 6 tomines . . . . .	= 0.003596	= 0.12685
		Grains.
1 tomin = 12 granos . . . . .	= 0.000599	= 9.25920
1 grano . . . . .	= 0.0000499	= 0.77160

*Weight of coins.*

Fineness.	Value.	Weight.	Weight.
GOLD.			
		<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>
	\$20. 00	33. 841	522. 234
	10. 00	16. 920	261. 117
875 gold, 125 copper to the 1,000.....	5. 00	8. 460	130. 558
	2. 50	4. 230	65. 279
	1. 00	1. 692	26. 112
SILVER.			
	1. 00	27. 073	417. 7903
9,027 to the 10,000.....	0. 50	13. 536	208. 8951
	0. 25	6. 768	104. 4475
	0. 10	2. 707	41. 7790

The tolerance of gold coin is two-thousandths more or less than the exact fineness and 75 milligrammes in weight on the \$20 piece, with a proportionate allowance for the lesser coins.

For silver the tolerance is three-thousandths more or less than the exact fineness, and 1 gramme in weight on the dollar piece, with proportionate allowance for the lesser coins.



## Chapter XVII.

### PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS.

Following is a translation of the patent laws of Mexico :

ARTICLE 1. Any Mexican or foreigner, who is the inventor or improver of any industry or art or of objects destined therefor, has the right, by virtue of article 28 of the constitution, to the exclusive use thereof, during a certain number of years, under the rules and regulations prescribed in this law

In order to acquire this right, one must obtain a patent of invention or improvement.

ART. 2. Every discovery, invention, or improvement that may have for its object a new industrial product, a new manner of production, or the new application of means, already known, for the obtainment of a result or of an industrial product, is susceptible of being patented. Chemical or pharmaceutical products are likewise susceptible of being patented.

ART. 3. An invention or improvement shall not be considered new when in this country or abroad, and prior to the petition for the patent, it may have received a sufficient publicity to be put into practice. Excepting, however, the case when the publicity may have been made by a foreign authority empowered to issue patents, and when the invention or improvement may have been presented in expositions held within the territory of the Republic or abroad.

ART. 4. The following can not be patented :

I. The inventions or improvements whose working shall be contrary to the laws forbidding them or regarding public security.

II. Scientific principles or discoveries while they are merely speculative or be not put into practice by means of a machine, apparatus, instruments, mechanical or chemical proceedings of a practical industrial character.

ART. 5. The concession of a patent does not guaranty the novelty nor the usefulness of the object to which it relates, nor does it solve questions that may arise therefrom. Consequently, it must be granted without previous examina-

tion as to the novelty or utility of the invention or improvement, or of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the descriptions that may accompany the petition.

ART. 6. The concession of a patent can only be made with reference to one object or industrial process. When two or more can be combined among themselves to produce the same industrial result, there must be asked the number of patents that may be necessary therefor.

ART. 7. The rights granted by virtue of the patents issued in the Republic for objects or processes, that may have been or may hereafter be protected by foreign patents, are independent of the rights that the same may grant, and of the effects or results that they may produce.

ART. 8. The effects of a patent are :

I. To deprive every person, without permission from the owner of the patent, of the right to produce, through industrial means, the object of the invention, or to place it in the market and from selling it.

II. With reference to a process, machine, or any other manner of working an instrument or other means of operation, the effect of the patent is to deprive others of the right to apply the process or to use the object of the invention without the permission of the owner of the patent.

ART. 9. The patent does not produce any effect whatever, as regards a third party that was already secretly working or had made the preparations necessary for working within the Republic the invention or process before the presentation of the patent.

ART. 10. The effects of the patent do not comprise the objects or products that may cross in transit the territory of the Republic or may remain within its territorial waters.

ART. 11. The right of petitioning for a patent for objects or processes that may be protected by foreign patents can only be granted to inventors or improvers or to their legitimate representatives.

ART. 12. Inventors shall have the period of one year from the date of the patent within which they shall have exclusive right to petition for patents for improvements.

ART. 13. Patents may be granted for 20 years from the date when the same shall have been issued ; nevertheless, when the patents shall be asked for objects or processes already protected by foreign patents, the terms of duration can not exceed what may be wanting for the expiration of the first patent issued in favor of the petitioner.

ART. 14. The term of a patent may be extended for 5 years at the discretion of the Executive. The extension of the term of a patent of invention involves the extension of the term of the supplementary patents of improvement relative thereto.

ART. 15. On payment of a fair indemnification the Executive may appropriate a patent on the ground of public policy or on account of the patented article being of such a nature that its free use is capable of proving an important source of public wealth. However, this can only be done under one of the following circumstances :

I. When the patentee refuses to allow his patent to be worked.

II. When the machine, apparatus, instrument, or process is capable of being produced or used in the country.

The regulations will determine the formalities and procedure to be observed in the appropriation of patents for the public good.

ART. 16. In order to obtain the protection of this law, application must be made in due form to the department of public works, to which the power to grant patents belongs.

ART. 17. The first applicant for a patent shall have in his favor the presumption of being the first inventor, and moreover enjoys the right of possession.

ART. 18. Inventors, whether citizens or foreigners, who are unable to apply personally to the department of public works, may appoint attorneys in fact to act for them, both in obtaining the patent and in lawsuits and other matters relative thereto.

Citizens may appoint an attorney in fact by a common letter of authorization, but foreigners must grant a regular power of attorney duly registered.

The effects of the power of attorneys cease with the issue of the patent, unless it be otherwise stated in the power.

ART. 19. Petitions for the granting of letters patent shall be published in the official journal of the Federal Government during a period of 2 months, at intervals of 10 days.

ART. 20. During the period of time mentioned in the foregoing article, interference proceedings may be instituted by any one with a view to prevent the granting of the patent solicited.

After the said period of time has elapsed no proceedings of interference will be allowed.

ART. 21. Interference proceedings can only be instituted on the following grounds :

I. That the alleged invention or improvement is not properly patentable under the provisions of this law.

II. That such alleged invention or improvement has been taken from descriptions, drawings, models, devices, apparatuses, or methods invented by another, or from processes already reduced to practice by another, or, in general, on

the ground that the applicant is not the original inventor or his legitimate assignee.

ART. 22. If two or more persons claim the same invention, the first inventor shall be entitled to the patent, but if priority of invention can not be determined, the patent shall be granted to the first petitioner.

ART. 23. If interference proceedings be instituted, as determined by articles 20 and 21, the department of public works shall summon the parties and endeavor to reconcile their conflicting claims. But if this is not obtained, the department shall suspend all further executive proceedings and shall transmit all the evidence in the case to the proper judicial authority. The party instituting interference proceedings shall be allowed two months to make good his action in court, but if he fail to do so within this time, his claim shall be disallowed.

ART. 24. All sentences given by the judicial authority shall be transmitted to the department of public works that they may be duly enforced.

ART. 25. The decrees of the department of public works granting a patent can only be canceled by a judicial sentence, and only owing to the nullity of the patent.

ART. 26. At the expiration of the 2 months referred to in article 19, and after the Government tax has been paid into the treasury of the nation, the letters patent shall be issued with reference to the invention or improvement sought, provided always that letters patent covering the same invention have not previously been granted by the department of public works.

ART. 27. Letters patent issued in the name of the nation shall have subscribed thereto the signature of the President of the Republic, be countersigned by the secretary of public works, and bear, besides, the great seal; furthermore, they must contain in clear language a description of the discovery or improvement patented.

The letters patent, with one of the copies of the drawings, samples, models, and other matters under seal, together with the documents presented with the petition duly certified by the subsecretary, shall constitute the title of property of the person who may obtain the patent.

ART. 28. Letters patent shall be recorded in a special record wherein the appropriate entries relative thereto shall be made.

ART. 29. All letters patent that may be issued shall be published in the official journal; and, furthermore, every year, a special book shall be published which must contain a clear and exact description of the inventions or improvements, as also copies of the drawings.

ART. 30. All inventions protected by letters patent shall bear a mark stating that fact and the number and date of the letters patent.

ART. 31. Letters patent shall require the payment of a fee amounting to from \$50 to \$150, payable in Mexican dollars or in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

ART. 32. In case of the extension referred to in article 14, a new fee shall be paid in conformity with the foregoing article.

ART. 33. The owner of letters patent for an invention or improvement must prove before the department of public works, within the period of 5 years after the date of the patent, that the objects or processes protected thereby are manufactured or employed in the Republic or that everything necessary has been done for the purpose of having them so employed or manufactured.

The term within which these facts must be proved can not be extended.

ART. 34. The department of public works shall make an entry in the registry of letters patent of the fact that the requirement referred to in the foregoing articles has been complied with.

ART. 35. Letters patent are null and void—

I. Whenever they may have been issued in contravention of what is prescribed in articles 2, 3, and 4. Nevertheless, when letters patent shall have been obtained, in conformity with a petition wherein the petitioner has presented and obtained more than what he is entitled to as the first discoverer or inventor, his letters patent shall be valid in so far as it relates to whatever he may be entitled to, provided it does not infringe the provisions of the following subdivision and that no fraud shall have been committed upon making the petition. In this case the letters patent shall be limited to what it should only comprise, the proceedings relating thereto to be in conformity with what is prescribed in article 39.

II. Whenever the object for which the patent has been asked is different from that which is obtained by virtue of the letters patent.

III. Whenever it is proved that the main object sought in the petition for the letters patent is comprised within one of the cases referred to in subdivision II of article 21.

The proceedings to invalidate letters patent have to be commenced within the term of 1 year after the date when the patent shall be put in operation in the Republic.

ART. 36. An action for the purpose of declaring invalid letters patent before the courts may be instituted in the name or on behalf of the district attorney.

Whoever may work or have in operation the same industry shall have the right to interpose an exception and take part in the proceedings of interference.

ART. 37. Letters patent shall lapse—

I. Whenever the term for which they were granted shall have terminated and they may not have been extended.

II. When they shall be given up in part or in their entirety.

III. Whenever compliance shall not have been made with the prescriptions of article 33.

ART. 38. The department of public works shall declare the invalidity of the patent in the two first cases referred to in the foregoing article; in the third case that can only be done by the court at the instance and request of the district attorney or of the party in interest by instituting an action of interference proceedings therefor.

ART. 39. The determinations of nullity and lapse of letters patent shall be published in the official journal of the Federal Government and entered in the record of inscriptions of the department of public works.

ART. 40. The determinations of nullity and lapse of letters patent produce the effect of subjecting the inventions or improvements to the use thereof by the public in general.

In case of giving up any letters patent, if only a portion of the same is given up, then the public has merely the right to use the portion thus abandoned, the letters patent remaining valid as to the rest thereof. The abandonment shall be made by writing and be entered in the record.

ART. 41. The ownership in letters patent may be assigned by any of the means established by law with regard to private property, but no act of assignment or any other that implies the modification of the right of property shall be prejudicial to the rights of third parties, if the same shall not be recorded in the office of the department of public works.

ART. 42. Everything relating to the fraudulent infringement of letters patent shall be subject to the prescriptions of the penal code of the federal district and to those established by the codes of procedure.

ART. 43. The proceedings relating to letters patent at present pending shall be continued and decided in conformity, in all particulars as to the part not terminated, with the prescriptions of this law.

ART. 44. All those at present enjoying privileges by virtue of letters patent now in full force, may avail themselves of the provisions of this law upon paying beforehand the fees herein set forth.

ART. 45. The executive of the union may issue rules of practice appropriate to this law, and may establish, if he deems it proper, a patent office in connection with the department of public works.

ART. 46. The law of May 7, 1832, and every part thereof, and all other provisions of law adopted relative to this subject, are hereby repealed.

## TRADE-MARK LAW.

The Mexican law relating to trade-marks was promulgated by the President on the 28th of November, 1889, and went into effect on the 1st of January, 1890.

Following is a translation thereof:

ARTICLE 1. A mark specially distinguishing in trade any product of industry shall be considered a trade-mark.

ARTICLE 2. The protection conceded by this law to trade-marks does not cover any article not manufactured or sold in the country.

ARTICLE 3. No form, color, motto, or title which does not in itself constitute a specially distinguishing mark in trade of a product is registrable as a trade-mark. In no case shall such mark be *contra bonos mores*.

ARTICLE 4. Any proprietor of a trade-mark, whether a citizen or a foreigner residing in the country, may acquire the exclusive right to the use of the same in the Republic, subject to the provisions of this law.

Citizens and foreigners residing abroad having an industrial or mercantile establishment for the sale of their products in this country may register ownership of trade-marks, subject, however, in the case of foreigners, to treaty provisions.

ARTICLE 5. In order to acquire exclusive ownership of a trade-mark the party in interest must make application in person or by a representative, to the Department of Public Works, declaring that he reserves his rights, accompanied by the following documents:

I. A power of attorney in case the party in interest does not appear in person.

II. Two copies of the trade-mark, or an engraved or photographic reproduction thereof.

III. In case the trade-mark on an article is in intaglio or in relief, or has some other peculiarity, two separate sheets will also be forwarded on which these particulars will appear, either by means of one or more detail drawings or a written description.

IV. The written contract pursuant to which the agency shall have been established, duly legalized, in cases arising under the second part of the preceding article.

ARTICLE 6. The application should set forth the name of the manufactory, its location, the residence of the proprietor, and the kind of trade or industry in which the applicant desires to use the trade-mark.

ARTICLE 7. A trade-mark owned by a foreigner not residing in the Republic, can not be registered therein unless previously and regularly registered in the country where originated.

ARTICLE 8. Only such persons as shall have made legal use of a trade-mark may acquire ownership thereof. In case of a contest between two owners of the same mark, the ownership will vest in the original possessor, or, in case possession cannot be proven, in the first applicant.

ARTICLE 9. The exclusive ownership of a trade-mark cannot be exercised except by virtue of a certificate of the Department of Public Works to the effect that the party in interest has reserved his rights after having complied with all legal requisites.

ARTICLE 10. The certificate referred to in the preceding article will be issued without previous examination, on the exclusive responsibility of the applicants, and without prejudice to the rights of third parties.

The Department of Public Works will cause the application to be published, and in case of contest, filed within ninety days succeeding date of publication, the mark will not be registered until the courts shall decide which party is entitled to registration.

ARTICLE 11. Trade-marks can only be transferred with the business for whose manufactures or trade they serve as a distinctive device; the transfer, however, is not subject to any special formality and will be carried into effect according to the provisions of law.

ARTICLE 12. The duration of the ownership of trade-marks is indefinite, but the right will be considered as abandoned by the closing or failure to produce for more than a year of the establishment, manufactory or business employing the same.

ARTICLE 13. Trade-marks deposited shall be preserved in the Department of Public Works where the registration may be examined, during the hours set apart for the purpose by the said Department, by any person so desiring, and who, at his own expense, may procure a certified copy of the registration.

ARTICLE 14. The property in a trade-mark obtained in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be judicially declared void on application of interested parties.

ARTICLE 15. The judge hearing the case in which the property in a trade-mark shall be declared void shall give notice of the final judgment therein to the Department of Public Works.

ARTICLE 16. Trade-marks are counterfeited:

- I. When trade-marks are used which are fac-similes of a registered trade-mark.
- II. When the imitation is so exact a reproduction of a registered trade-mark, although it may differ in certain details, that it may be taken for the same.



**ARTICLE 17.** All such as shall have counterfeited, or made use of a counterfeit trade-mark, provided it be in connection with articles of the same industrial or commercial character, shall be guilty of the crime of counterfeiting, wherever the same may have been committed.

**ARTICLE 18.** Crimes of counterfeiting trade-marks shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the code applicable to the case, and shall be liable further to an action for damages.

**ARTICLE 19.** The provisions of this law shall also cover industrial drawings and models.

# Appendix A.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

[From the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. July, 1891. By Bernard Moses, of the University of California.]

### ANTECEDENTS.

In seeking independence the Spanish colonies in America were moved by the democratic doctrines of France and by the example of the United States. Their long submission to Spanish rule had, however, given rise to traditions which tended to keep them loyal to monarchy. But when Ferdinand VII fell into the hands of Napoleon the bond of attachment to Spain was weakened and signs of revolt appeared. The open struggle for independence, which began in 1810 and lasted with occasional interruptions till 1824, stands in marked contrast with the efforts of the English colonies. It had many of the characteristics of a civil war, on account of the large number of those who advocated continued dependence on Spain, while the more complete unity of purpose in the English colonies gave their war for independence the character of a struggle against a foreign enemy.

An early suggestion of a national representative government for Mexico appeared in the proposition made by the ayuntamiento of the City of Mexico to the Viceroy that he should call a national assembly composed of representatives of the provinces. This proposition was favored by the Viceroy, but was opposed by the *Audiencia*, who represented the spirit of Spanish possession and dominion. The higher clergy, moreover, as holders of great power, opposed all attempts at independence, while the lower clergy, to which Miguel Hidalgo i Costilla belonged, became the earliest champions of the movement.

After the overthrow of Hidalgo's forces and the capture of the leader it became evident to the patriots that they ought to be represented by some formally constituted government. An assembly composed principally of officers of the army was, therefore, convened. In accordance with its decree a governmental

council was established, consisting at first of three members and later of five, whose collective title was the "Supreme Governmental Council of America." In the exercise of their new authority they cited the military officers, the governors, and alcaldes of the Indian pueblos of the vicinity to take the oath of obedience and fidelity to the council, which governed in the name of King Ferdinand VII. The use of the king's name was clearly an act of policy, through which the council hoped to gain forces at the expense of the enemy, and to turn to the cause of freedom those who desired independence, but who halted at the idea of fighting against the king. The attempt on the part of the council to make an agreement with the Viceroy only led him to reject with indignation the project of an independent power in Mexico. Strictly speaking, the council was an illegal body, deriving authority neither from a popular election nor from any existing legitimate source. It was feared, however, by the Spanish party that it might gain recognition and exercise the functions of a legitimate government. A price was, therefore, set on the head of each member, but its subsequent dissolution was due rather to internal dissension than to external attack.

On the 1st of September, 1813, a Congress constituted by popular election was assembled in Chilpancingo. This body proclaimed anew the independence of Mexico, and agreed upon a republican constitution, which was published in Apanzingan in October, 1814. This constitution was also short-lived, being set aside by the adoption of the Spanish constitution of 1812 in so far as it was applicable to Mexico.

Between 1815 and 1820 Mexico was little disturbed by military operations, but finally the cause of independence was revived, and on the 24th of February, 1820, was published the plan of Iguala. By this instrument an independent limited monarchy was erected in Mexico, and the throne was to be offered to Ferdinand VII, and in case of his refusal to other princes designated. The Roman Catholic faith was declared to be the sole religion of the State, and the equality of all social classes was proclaimed. The plan of Iguala, a compromise between political independence and religious intolerance, found very general favor; even the new Viceroy, O'Donojú, accepted it with only slight modifications, and recognized the new *Imperio Mejicano*. A provisional governmental council was then formed, which was charged with the legislative authority until the Cortes should be installed. The executive power was temporarily intrusted to a regency of three persons, who should exercise it till the accession of the Prince. In carrying out the provisions of the plan of Iguala, as modified by the agreement at Cordova between O'Donojú and Iturbide, it was discovered that the scheme was not approved by either the King or the Cortes of Spain, and that in Mexico itself there were many republicans dissatisfied with it. In this condition of affairs Iturbide, supported by a portion of the army, was proclaimed

Emperor. But his conduct in his temporary use of power only increased the opposition which he had encountered in the beginning, and, finding it impossible to maintain an independent imperial government in Mexico, he abdicated and went into exile. The Congress, taking advantage of the departure of Iturbide, declared that his administration had been a rule of force and not of right, and that all of his acts were illegal and subject to revision. It then placed the executive power in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Negrete, Bravo, and Victoria, representing the Spanish, the monarchical, and the republican parties.

A new Congress was installed on the 7th of November, 1823, and on the 3d of December it began the discussion of a project for a fundamental law, which was approved January 31, 1824, and "in thirty-six articles contained the basis of the future political constitution." Through the adoption of this Constitution the nation acquired a popular representative, federal, republican government. But this was only a provisional government, and was set aside on the adoption of the definitive Constitution of 1824, which in many particulars was a copy of the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of 1824 remained in force eleven years, but during these years Mexico was not without its internal disturbances, and in 1833, by a revolution, General Antonio Lopez de Santana was made President. After a temporary retirement a reactionary movement restored him to power in 1834. Having allied himself with the Clericals and Centralists, he dissolved the Congress on the 31st of May, set aside the liberal decrees which that body had passed, made the Vice-President, Gomez Farias, resign, and broke openly with the Federalists. The new Congress, which was installed in January, 1835, undertook to reform the Constitution of 1824, and in 1836 a new fundamental law was issued, which rejected the federal principle and established a centralized government, the whole territory of the Republic being divided into departments instead of the preëxisting States, the departments into districts, and these again into partidos. By thus enlarging the functions of the central government the grounds of party separation were made more conspicuous. Every adherent of federalism became an opponent of the new order of things, and in the next decade Mexico was without an effective constitution. Power rested with the most successful military leader. In 1847, however, the Congress passed an act which brought into force again the Constitution of 1824 with certain amendments.

Without attempting to note the numerous "pronunciamentos" made and the "bases" promulgated, attention may be called to the "Plan" promulgated by the garrison of Ayutla. According to this plan Santana was to be deprived of the power which he exercised arbitrarily, an *ad interim* President was to be appointed, and a Constitutional Convention convened. The garrison of Acapulco seconded this plan with slight modifications, and Ignacio Comonfort became the

leader of the new revolution. On the 8th of August, 1855, Santana left the Presidency, and a few days later went into exile. On the 13th of the same month the garrison of the capital also adopted the Plan of Ayutla. The 4th of October General Alvarez was elected *ad interim* President, and in February, 1856, the Constituent Congress, or Constitutional Convention, was assembled. Comonfort, who had become President on the resignation of Alvarez, now issued, in accordance with authority conferred upon him by the Plan of Ayutla and Acapulco, an "*Estatuto orgánico provisional de la Republica Mejicana.*" The *estatuto* was a quasi-constitution, in 125 articles, which organized completely the executive and judicial powers in accordance with the principles of centralism, and which detailed with much method and in a liberal sense the civil and political rights of the Mexicans; but which obliterated all this, as with one dash of the pen, by Article 82, conceived as follows: "The President of the Republic shall be able to act discretionally, when, in the judgment of the council of ministers, this shall be necessary in order to defend the independence or the integrity of the territory, or to maintain the established order, or to preserve the public tranquility; but in no case shall he be able to impose the penalty of death, nor those penalties prohibited by Article 55."

The new Constitution, which was formulated in the mean time by the Constituent Congress, was finally adopted on the 5th of February, 1857. But this Constitution, by abolishing the ecclesiastical and military privileges, excited vigorous opposition. As a result of this opposition, the nation found itself, in 1858, in civil war, with Benito Juarez as leader of the Constitutional party, while General Zuloaga, and later General Miramon, led the Revolutionary party. Having, in 1861, overcome the Revolutionary forces and taken possession of the capital, Juarez, in accordance with Article 29 of the Constitution, received extraordinary powers to suspend the individual guarantees recognized by this law. During the same year, 1861, the Revolutionary party entered into certain foreign alliances against the Constitutional party, led by Juarez, and from these alliances proceeded the series of events which constitute the imperial episode of Maximilian's reign. While Maximilian, backed by the power of France, was attempting to establish an imperial government in Mexico, the forces of the Constitutionals were scattered on the frontiers. Three months after the withdrawal of the French troops, in obedience to the demands of the United States, the imperialists were undone, Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia had been shot, and the way was once more open to the Constitutionals. The Constitution of 1857 became again the effective fundamental law of the land, and, with a number of subsequent amendments, has continued in force to the present time.

BERNARD MOSES.

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\* The Outline of Contents has been prepared by the Editors of the ANNALS.

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## PREAMBLE.

In the name of God and with the authority of the Mexican people.

The representatives of the different States, of the District and Territories which compose the Republic of Mexico, called by the Plan proclaimed in Ayutla the 1st of March, 1854, amended in Acapulco the 11th day of the same month and year, and by the summons issued the 17th of October, 1855, to constitute the nation under the form of a popular, representative, democratic republic, exercising the powers with which they are invested, comply with the requirements of their high office, decreeing the following political Constitution of the Mexican Republic, on the indestructible basis of its legitimate independence, proclaimed the 16th of September, 1810, and completed the 27th of September, 1821.

## TITLE I.

## SECTION I.—OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican people recognize that the rights of man are the basis and the object of social institutions. Consequently they declare that all the laws and all the authorities of the country must respect and maintain the guarantees which the present Constitution establishes.

ART. 2. In the Republic all are born free. Slaves who set foot upon the national territory recover, by that act alone, their liberty, and have a right to the protection of the laws.

ART. 3. Instruction is free. The law shall determine what professions require a diploma for their exercise, and with what requisites they must be issued.

ART. 4. Every man is free to adopt the profession, industrial pursuit, or occupation which suits him, the same being useful and honorable, and to avail himself of its products. Nor shall any one be hindered in the exercise of such profession, industrial pursuit, or occupation, unless by judicial sentence when such exercise attacks the rights of a third party, or by governmental resolution, dictated in terms which the law marks out, when it offends the rights of society.

ART. 5. No one shall be obliged to give personal services without just compensation, and without his full consent. The state shall not permit any contract, pact, or agreement to be carried into effect which has for its object the diminution, loss, or irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, whether it be for the sake of labor, education, or a religious vow. The law, consequently, may not recognize monastic orders, nor may it permit their establishment, whatever

may be the denomination or object with which they claim to be formed.\* Neither may an agreement be permitted in which anyone stipulates for his proscriptio or banishment.

ART. 6. The expression of ideas shall not be the object of any judicial or administrative inquisition, except in case it attacks morality, the rights of a third party, provokes some crime or misdemeanor, or disturbs public order.

ART. 7. The liberty to write and to publish writings on any subject whatsoever is inviolable. No law or authority shall establish previous censure, nor require security from authors or printers, nor restrict the liberty of the press, which has no other limits than respect of private life, morality, and the public peace. The crimes which are committed by means of the press shall be judged by the competent tribunals of the Federation, or by those of the States, those of the Federal District and the Territory of Lower California, in accordance with their penal laws.†

ART. 8. The right of petition, exercised in writing in a peaceful and respectful manner, is inviolable; but in political matters only citizens of the Republic may exercise it. To every petition must be returned a written opinion by the authority to whom it may have been addressed, and the latter is obliged to make the result known to the petitioner.

ART. 9. No one may be deprived of the right peacefully to assemble or unite with others for any lawful object whatsoever, but only citizens of the Republic may do this in order to take part in the political affairs of the country. No armed assembly has a right to deliberate.

ART. 10. Every man has a right to possess and carry arms for his security and legitimate defence. The law shall designate what arms are prohibited and the punishment which those shall incur who carry them.

ART. 11. Every man has a right to enter and to go out of the Republic, to travel through its territory and change his residence, without the necessity of a letter of security, passport, safe-conduct, or other similar requisite. The exercise of this right shall not prejudice the legitimate faculties of the judicial or administrative authority in cases of criminal or civil responsibility.

ART. 12. There are not, nor shall there be recognized in the Republic, titles of nobility, or prerogatives, or hereditary honors. Only the people, legitimately represented, may decree recompenses in honor of those who may have rendered or may render eminent services to the country or to humanity.

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\* This sentence was introduced into the original article September 25, 1873, with other less important amendments.

† This article was amended May 15, 1883, by introducing the last sentence as a substitute for the following: "The crimes of the press shall be judged by one jury which attests the fact and by another which applies the law and designates the punishment."

ART. 13. In the Mexican Republic no one may be judged by special law nor by special tribunals. No person or corporation may have privileges, or enjoy emoluments, which are not compensation for a public service and are established by law. Martial law may exist only for crimes and offences which have a definite connection with military discipline. The law shall determine with all clearness the cases included in this exception.

ART. 14. No retroactive law shall be enacted. No one may be judged or sentenced except by laws made prior to the act, and exactly applicable to it, and by a tribunal which shall have been previously established by law.

ART. 15. Treaties shall never be made for the extradition of political offenders, nor for the extradition of those violators of the public order who may have held in the country where they committed the offence the position of slaves; nor agreements or treaties in virtue of which may be altered the guarantees and rights which this Constitution grants to the man and to the citizen.

ART. 16. No one may be molested in his person, family, domicile, papers and possessions, except in virtue of an order written by the competent authority, which shall establish and assign the legal cause for the proceedings. In the case of *in flagrante delicto* any person may apprehend the offender and his accomplices, placing them without delay at the disposal of the nearest authorities.

ART. 17. No one may be arrested for debts of a purely civil character. No one may exercise violence in order to reclaim his rights. The tribunals shall always be prompt to administer justice. This shall be gratuitous, judicial costs being consequently abolished.

ART. 18. Imprisonment shall take place only for crimes which deserve corporal punishment. In any state of the process in which it shall appear that such a punishment might not be imposed upon the accused, he shall be set at liberty under bail. In no case shall the imprisonment or detention be prolonged for default of payment of fees, or of any furnishing of money whatever.

ART. 19. No detention shall exceed the term of three days, unless justified by a writ showing cause of imprisonment and other requisites which the law establishes. The mere lapse of this term shall render responsible the authority that orders or consents to it, and the agents, ministers, wardens, or jailers who execute it. Any maltreatment in the apprehension or in the confinement of the prisoners, any injury which may be inflicted without legal ground, any tax or contribution in the prisons, is an abuse which the laws must correct and the authorities severally punish.

ART. 20. In every criminal trial the accused shall have the following guarantees:

I. That the grounds of the proceedings and the name of the accuser, if there shall be one, shall be made known to him.

II. That his preparatory declaration shall be taken within forty-eight hours, counting from the time he may be placed at the disposal of the judge.

III. That he shall be confronted with the witnesses who testify against him.

IV. That he shall be furnished with the *data* which he requires and which appear in the process, in order to prepare for his defence.

V. That he shall be heard in defence by himself or by counsel, or by both, as he may desire. In case he should have no one to defend him, a list of official defenders shall be presented to him, in order that he may choose one or more who may suit him.

ART. 21. The application of penalties properly so called belongs exclusively to the judicial authority. The political or administrative authorities may only impose fines, as correction, to the extent of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment to the extent of one month, in the cases and manner which the law shall expressly determine.

ART. 22. Punishments by mutilation and infamy, by branding, flogging, the bastinado, torture of whatever kind, excessive fines, confiscation of property, or any other unusual or extraordinary penalties, shall be forever prohibited.

ART. 23. In order to abolish the penalty of death, the administrative power is charged to establish, as soon as possible, a penitentiary system. In the meantime the penalty of death shall be abolished for political offences, and shall not be extended to other cases than treason during foreign war, highway robbery, arson, parricide, homicide with treachery, premeditation or advantage, to grave offences of the military order, and piracy, which the law shall define.

ART. 24. No criminal proceeding may have more than three instances. No one shall be tried twice for the same offence, whether by the judgment he be absolved or condemned. The practice of absolving from the instance is abolished.

ART. 25. Sealed correspondence which circulates by the mails is free from all registry. The violation of this guarantee is an offence which the law shall punish severely.

ART. 26. In time of peace no soldier may demand quarters, supplies, or other real or personal service without the consent of the proprietor. In time of war he shall do this only in the manner prescribed by the law.

ART. 27. Private property shall not be appropriated without the consent of the owner, except for the sake of public use, and with previous indemnification. The law shall determine the authority which may make the appropriation and the conditions under which it may be carried out.

No corporation, civil or ecclesiastical, whatever may be its character, denomination, or object, shall have legal capacity to acquire in proprietorship or admin-

ister for itself real estate, with the single exception of edifices destined immediately and directly to the service and object of the institution.\*

ART. 28. There shall be no monopolies, nor places of any kind for the sale of privileged goods, nor prohibitions under titles of protection to industry. There shall be excepted only those relative to the coining of money, to the mails, and to the privileges which, for a limited time, the law may concede to inventors or perfectors of some improvement.

ART. 29. In cases of invasion, grave disturbance of the public peace, or any other cases whatsoever which may place society in great danger or conflict, only the President of the Republic in concurrence with the Council of Ministers and with the approbation of the Congress of the Union, and, in the recess thereof, of the permanent deputation, may suspend the guarantees established by this Constitution, with the exception of those which assure the life of man; but such suspension shall be made only for a limited time, by means of general provisions, and without being limited to a determined person. If the suspension should take place during the session of Congress, this body shall concede the authorizations which it may esteem necessary in order that the Executive may meet properly the situation. If the suspension should take place during the recess, the permanent deputation shall convoke the Congress without delay in order that it may make the authorizations.

#### SECTION II.—OF MEXICANS.

ART. 30. Mexicans are—

- I. All those born, within or without the Republic, of Mexican parents.
- II. Foreigners who are naturalized in conformity with the laws of the Federation.
- III. Foreigners who acquire real estate in the Republic or have Mexican children; provided they do not manifest their resolution to preserve their nationality.

ART. 31. It is an obligation of every Mexican—

- I. To defend the independence, the territory, the honor, the rights and interests of his country.
- II. To contribute for the public expenses, as well of the Federation as of the State and municipality in which he resides, in the proportional and equitable manner which the laws may provide.

ART. 32. Mexicans shall be preferred to foreigners in equal circumstances, for all employments, charges, or commissions of appointment by the authorities, in which the condition of citizenship may not be indispensable. Laws shall be

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\* See Article 3 of Additions to the Constitution.

issued to improve the condition of Mexican laborers, rewarding those who distinguish themselves in any science or art, stimulating labor, and founding practical colleges and schools of arts and trades.

## SECTION III.—OF FOREIGNERS.

ART. 33. Foreigners are those who do not possess the qualifications determined in Article 30. They have a right to the guarantees established by Section I., Title I., of the present Constitution, except that in all cases the Government has the right to expel pernicious foreigners. They are under obligation to contribute to the public expenses in the manner which the laws may provide, and to obey and respect the institutions, laws, and authorities of the country, subjecting themselves to the judgments and sentences of the tribunals, without power to seek other protection than that which the laws concede to Mexican citizens.

## SECTION IV.—OF MEXICAN CITIZENS.

ART. 34. Citizens of the Republic are all those who, having the quality of Mexicans, have also the following qualifications :

- I. Eighteen years of age if married, or twenty-one if not married.
- II. An honest means of livelihood.

ART. 35. The prerogatives of the citizen are—

- I. To vote at popular elections.
- II. The privilege of being voted for *for* any office subject to popular election, and of being selected for any other employment or commission, having the qualifications established by law.
- III. To associate to discuss the political affairs of the country.
- IV. To take up arms in the army or in the national guard for the defence of the Republic and its institutions.
- V. To exercise in all cases the right of petition.

ART. 36. Every citizen of the Republic is under the following obligations :

- I. To be inscribed on the municipal roll, stating the property which he has, or the industry, profession, or labor by which he subsists.
- II. To enlist in the national guard.
- III. To vote at popular elections in the district to which he belongs.
- IV. To discharge the duties of the offices of popular election of the Federation, which in no case shall be gratuitous.

ART. 37. The character of citizen is lost—

- I. By naturalization in a foreign country.
- II. By serving officially the government of another country or accepting its

decorations, titles, or employments without previous permission from the Federal Congress; excepting literary, scientific, and humanitarian titles, which may be accepted freely.

ART. 38. The law shall prescribe the cases and the form in which may be lost or suspended the rights of citizenship and the manner in which they may be regained.

## TITLE II.

### SECTION I.—OF THE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

ART. 39. The national sovereignty resides essentially and originally in the people. All public power emanates from the people, and is instituted for their benefit. The people have at all times the inalienable right to alter or modify the form of their government.

ART. 40. The Mexican people voluntarily constitute themselves a democratic, federal, representative republic, composed of States free and sovereign in all that concerns their internal government, but united in a federation established according to the principles of this fundamental law.

ART. 41. The people exercise their sovereignty by means of Federal officers in cases belonging to the Federation, and through those of the States in all that relates to the internal affairs of the States within the limits respectively established by this Federal Constitution, and by the special Constitutions of the States, which latter shall in no case contravene the stipulations of the Federal Compact.

### SECTION II.—OF THE INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE FEDERATION AND OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY.

ART. 42. The National Territory comprises that of the integral parts of the Federation and that of the adjacent islands in both oceans.

ART. 43. The integral parts of the Federation are: the States of Aguascalientes, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, Oajaca, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlascala, Valle de Mexico, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas, and the Territory of Lower California.

ART. 44. The States of Aguascalientes, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Mexico, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and the Territory of Lower California shall preserve the limits which they now have.

ART. 45. The States of Colima and Tlascala shall preserve in their new character of States the limits which they have had as Territories of the Federation.

ART. 46. The State of the Valley of Mexico shall be formed of the territory



actually composing the Federal District, but the erection into a State shall only have effect when the supreme Federal authorities are removed to another place.

ART. 47. The State of Neuvo Leon and Coahuila shall comprise the territory which has belonged to the two distinct States of which it is now formed, except the part of the hacienda of Bonanza, which shall be reincorporated in Zacatecas, on the same terms in which it was before its incorporation in Coahuila.

ART. 48. The States of Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacan, Oajaca, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas shall recover the extension and limits which they had on the 31st of December, 1852, with the alterations the following Article establishes.

ART. 49. The town of Contepec, which has belonged to Guanajuato, shall be incorporated in Michoacan. The municipality of Ahualulco, which has belonged to Zacatecas, shall be incorporated in San Luis Potosi. The municipalities of Ojo-Caliente and San Francisco de los Adames, which have belonged to San Luis, as well as the towns of Nueva Tlascala and San Andres del Teul, which have belonged to Jalisco, shall be incorporated in Zacatecas. The department of Tuxpan shall continue to form a part of Veracruz. The canton of Huimanquillo, which has belonged to Veracruz, shall be incorporated in Tabasco.\*

### TITLE III.

#### OF THE DIVISION OF POWERS.

ART. 50. The supreme power of the Federation is divided for its exercise into legislative, executive, and judicial. Two or more of these powers shall never be united in one person or corporation, nor the legislative power be deposited in one individual.

#### SECTION I.—OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

ART. 51. The legislative power of the nation is deposited in a general Congress, which shall be divided into two houses, one of Deputies and the other of Senators.†

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\* Besides the twenty-four States which are mentioned in this section there have been created subsequently, according to executive decrees issued in accordance with the Constitution, the four following:

XXV. That of Campeche, separated from Yucatan.

XXVI. That of Coahuila, separated from Nuevo Leon.

XXVII. That of Hidalgo, in territory of the ancient State of Mexico, which formed the second military district.

XXVIII. That of Morelos, in territory also of the ancient State of Mexico, which formed the third military district.

† The original form of this article was as follows: "The exercise of the supreme legislative power is vested in one assembly, which shall be denominated Congress of the Union."

*Paragraph I.—Of the Election and Installation of Congress.*

ART. 52. The House of Deputies shall be composed of representatives of the nation, elected in their entire number every two years by Mexican citizens.

ART. 53. One deputy shall be elected for each forty thousand inhabitants, or for a fraction which exceeds twenty thousand. The territory in which the population is less than that determined in this article shall, nevertheless, elect one deputy.

ART. 54. For each deputy there shall be elected one alternate.

ART. 55. The election for deputies shall be indirect in the first degree, and by secret ballot, in the manner which the law shall prescribe.

ART. 56. In order to be eligible to the position of a deputy it is required that the candidate be a Mexican citizen in the enjoyment of his rights; that he be fully twenty-five years of age on the day of the opening of the session; that he be a resident of the State or Territory which makes the election, and that he be not an ecclesiastic. Residence is not lost by absence in the discharge of any public trust bestowed by popular election.

ART. 57. The positions of Deputy and of Senator are incompatible with any Federal commission or office whatsoever for which a salary is received.

ART. 58. The Deputies and the Senators, from the day of their election to the day on which their trust is concluded, may not accept any commission or office offered by the Federal Executive, for which a salary is received, except with the previous license of the respective house. The same requisites are necessary for the alternates of Deputies and Senators when in the exercise of their functions.

A. The Senate is composed of two Senators for each State and two for the Federal District. The election of Senators shall be indirect in the first degree. The Legislature of each State shall declare elected the person who shall have obtained the absolute majority of the votes cast, or shall elect from among those who shall have obtained the relative majority in the manner which the electoral law shall prescribe. For each Senator there shall be elected an alternate.

B. The Senate shall be renewed one-half every two years. The Senators named in the second place shall go out at the end of the first two years, and thereafter the half who have held longer.

C. The same qualifications are required for a Senator as for a Deputy, except that of age, which must be at least thirty years on the day of the opening of the session.

ART. 59. The Deputies and Senators are privileged from arrest for their opinions manifested in the performance of their duties, and shall never be liable to be called to account for them.

ART. 60. Each house shall judge of the election of its members, and shall solve the doubts which may arise regarding them.

ART. 61. The houses may not open their sessions nor perform their functions without the presence in the Senate of at least two-thirds, and in the House of Deputies of more than one-half of the whole number of their members, but those present of one or the other body must meet on the day indicated by the law and compel the attendance of absent members under penalties which the law shall designate.

ART. 62. The Congress shall have each year two periods of ordinary sessions: the first, which may be prorogued for thirty days, shall begin on the 16th of September and end on the 15th of December, and the second, which may be prorogued for fifteen days, shall begin the 1st of April and end the last day of May.

ART. 63. At the opening of the sessions of the Congress the President of the Union shall be present and shall pronounce a discourse in which he shall set forth the state of the country. The President of the Congress shall reply in general terms.

ART. 64. Every resolution of the Congress shall have the character of a law or decree. The laws and decrees shall be communicated to the Executive, signed by the Presidents of both houses and by a Secretary of each of them, and shall be promulgated in this form: "The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:" (*Text of the law or decree.*)

*Paragraph II.—Of the Initiative and Formation of the Laws.*

ART. 65. The right to initiate laws or decrees belongs:

- I. To the President of the Union.
- II. To the Deputies and Senators of the general Congress.
- III. To the Legislatures of the States.

ART. 66. Bills presented by the President of the Republic, by the Legislatures of the States, or by deputations from the same, shall pass immediately to a committee. Those which the Deputies or the Senators may present shall be subjected to the procedure which the rules of debate may prescribe.

ART. 67. Every bill which shall be rejected in the house where it originated, before passing to the other house, shall not again be presented during the sessions of that year.

ART. 68. The second period of sessions shall be destined, in all preference, to the examination of and action upon the estimates of the following fiscal year, to passing the necessary appropriations to cover the same, and to the examination of the accounts of the past year, which the Executive shall present.

ART. 69. The last day but one of the first period of sessions the Executive shall present to the House of Deputies the bill of appropriations for the next year following and the accounts of the preceding year. Both shall pass to a committee of five Representatives appointed on the same day, which shall be under obligation to examine said documents, and present a report on them at the second session of the second period.

ART. 70. The formation of the laws and of the decrees may begin indiscriminately in either of the two houses, with the exception of bills which treat of loans, taxes, or imposts, or of the recruiting of troops, all of which must be discussed first in the House of Deputies.

ART. 71. Every bill, the consideration of which does not belong exclusively to one of the houses, shall be discussed successively in both, the rules of debate being observed with reference to the form, the intervals, and manner of proceeding in discussions and voting.

A. A bill having been approved in the house where it originated, shall pass for its discussion to the other house. If the latter body should approve it, it will be remitted to the Executive, who, if he shall have no observations to make, shall publish it immediately.

B. Every bill shall be considered as approved by the Executive if not returned with observations to the house where it originated within ten working days, unless during this term Congress shall have closed or suspended its sessions, in which case the return must be made the first working day on which it shall meet.

C. A bill rejected wholly or in part by the Executive must be returned with his observations to the house where it originated. It shall be discussed again by this body, and if it should be confirmed by an absolute majority of votes, it shall pass again to the other house. If by this house it should be sanctioned with the same majority, the bill shall be a law or decree, and shall be returned to the Executive for promulgation. The voting on the law or decree shall be by name.

D. If any bill should be rejected wholly in the house in which it did not originate, it shall be returned to that in which it originated with the observations which the former shall have made upon it. If having been examined anew it should be approved by the absolute majority of the members present, it shall be returned to the house which rejected it, which shall again take it into consideration, and if it should approve it by the same majority it shall pass to the Executive, to be treated in accordance with division A; but, if it should reject it, it shall not be presented again until the following sessions.

E. If a bill should be rejected only in part, or modified, or receive additions by the house of revision, the new discussion in the house where it originated shall treat only of the rejected part, or of the amendments or additions, without

being able to alter in any manner the articles approved. If the additions or amendments made by the house of revision should be approved by the absolute majority of the votes present in the house where it originated, the whole bill shall be passed to the Executive, to be treated in accordance with division A. But if the additions or amendments made by the house of revision should be rejected by the majority of the votes in the house where it originated, they shall be returned to the former, in order that the reasons of the latter may be taken into consideration; and if by the absolute majority of the votes present said additions or amendments shall be rejected in this second revision, the bill, in so far as it has been approved by both houses, shall be passed to the Executive, to be treated in accordance with division A; but if the house of revision should insist, by the absolute majority of the votes present, on said additions or amendments, the whole bill shall not be again presented until the following sessions, unless both houses agree by the absolute majority of their members present that the law or decree shall be issued solely with the articles approved; and that the parts added or amended shall be reserved to be examined and voted in the following sessions.

F. In the interpretation, amendment, or repeal of the laws or decrees, the rules established for their formation shall be observed.

G. Both houses shall reside in the same place, and they shall not remove to another without first agreeing to the removal and on the time and manner of making it, designating the same point for the meeting of both. But if both houses, agreeing to the removal, should differ as to time, manner, or place, the Executive shall terminate the difference by choosing one of the places in question. Neither house shall suspend its sessions for more than three days without the consent of the other.

H. When the general Congress meets in extra sessions, it shall occupy itself exclusively with the object or objects designated in the summons; and if the special business shall not have been completed on the day on which the regular session should open, the extra sessions shall be closed nevertheless, leaving the points pending to be treated of in the regular sessions.

The Executive of the Union shall not make observations on the resolutions of the Congress when this body prorogues its sessions or exercises functions of an electoral body or a jury.

*Paragraph III.—Of the Powers of the General Congress.*

ART. 72. The Congress has power—

I. To admit new States or Territories into the Federal Union, incorporating them in the nation.

II. To erect Territories into States when they shall have a population of eighty thousand inhabitants and the necessary elements to provide for their political existence.

III. To form new States within the limits of those existing, it being necessary to this end—

1. That the fraction or fractions which ask to be erected into a State shall number a population of at least one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants.

2. That it shall be proved before Congress that they have elements sufficient to provide for their political existence.

3. That the Legislatures of the States, the territories of which are in question, shall have been heard on the expediency or in expediency of the establishment of the new State, and they shall be obliged to make their report within six months, counted from the day on which the communication relating to it shall have been remitted to them.

4. That the Executive of the Federation shall likewise be heard, who shall send his report within seven days, counted from the date on which he shall have been asked for it.

5. That the establishment of the new State shall have been voted for by two-thirds of the Deputies and Senators present in their respective houses.

6. That the resolution of Congress shall have been ratified by the majority of the Legislatures of the States, after examining a copy of the proceedings; provided that the Legislatures of the States whose territory is in question shall have given their consent.

7. If the Legislatures of the States whose territory is in question shall not have given their consent, the ratification mentioned in the preceding clause must be made by two-thirds of the Legislatures of the other States.

A. The exclusive powers of the House of Deputies are—

i. To constitute itself an Electoral College in order to exercise the powers which the law may assign to it, in respect to the election of the Constitutional President of the Republic, Magistrates of the Supreme Court, and Senators for the Federal District.

ii. To judge and decide upon the resignations which the President of the Republic or the Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice may make. The same power belongs to it in treating of licenses solicited by the first.

iii. To watch over, by means of an inspecting committee from its own body, the exact performance of the business of the chief auditorship.

iv. To appoint the principal officers and other employés of the same.

v. To constitute itself a jury of accusation, for the high functionaries of whom Article 103 of this Constitution treats.

vi. To examine the accounts which the Executive must present annually, to approve the annual estimate of expenses, and to initiate the taxes which in its judgment ought to be decreed to cover these expenses.

B. The exclusive powers of the Senate are—

i. To approve the treaties and diplomatic conventions which the Executive may make with foreign powers.

ii. To ratify the appointments which the President of the Republic may make of ministers, diplomatic agents, consuls-general, superior employés of the Treasury, colonels and other superior officers of the national army and navy, on the terms which the law shall provide.

iii. To authorize the Executive to permit the departure of national troops beyond the limits of the Republic, the passage of foreign troops through the national territory, the station of squadrons of other powers for more than a month in the waters of the Republic.

iv. To give its consent in order that the Executive may dispose of the national guard outside of their respective States or Territories, determining the necessary force.

v. To declare, when the Constitutional legislative and executive powers of a State shall have disappeared, that the case has arrived for appointing to it a provisional Governor, who shall call elections in conformity with the Constitutional laws of the said State. The appointment of Governor shall be made by the Federal Executive with the approval of the Senate, and in its recesses with the approval of the Permanent Commission. Said functionary shall not be elected Constitutional Governor at the elections which are had in virtue of the summons which he shall issue.

vi. To decide political questions which may arise between the powers of a State, when any of them may appear with this purpose in the Senate, or when on account of said questions Constitutional order shall have been interrupted during a conflict of arms. In this case the Senate shall dictate its resolution, being subject to the general Constitution of the Republic and to that of the State.

The law shall regulate the exercise of this power and that of the preceding.

vii. To constitute itself a jury of judgment in accordance with Article 105 of this Constitution.

C. Each of the houses may, without the intervention of the other—

i. Dictate economic resolutions relative to its internal regimen.

ii. Communicate within itself, and with the Executive of the Union, by means of committees from its own body.

iii. Appoint the employés of its secretaryship, and make the internal regulations for the same.

iv. Issue summons for extraordinary elections, with the object of filling the vacancies of their respective members.

IV. To regulate definitely the limits of the States, terminating the differences which may arise between them relative to the demarcation of their respective territories, except when these difficulties have a contentious character.

V. To change the residence of the supreme powers of the Federation.

VI. To establish the internal order of the Federal District and Territories, taking as a basis that the citizens shall choose by popular election the political, municipal, and judicial authorities, and designating the taxes necessary to cover their local expenditure.\*

VII. To approve the estimates of the Federal expenditure, which the Executive must annually present to it, and to impose the necessary taxes to cover them.

VIII. To give rules under which the Executive may make loans on the credit of the nation; to approve said loans, and to recognize and order the payment of the national debt.

IX. To establish tariffs on foreign commerce, and to prevent, by means of general laws, onerous restrictions from being established with reference to the commerce between the States.

X. To issue codes, obligatory throughout the Republic, of mines and commerce, comprehending in this last banking institutions.

XI. To create and suppress public Federal employments and to establish, augment, or diminish their salaries.

XII. To ratify the appointments which the Executive may make of ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls, of the higher employés of the Treasury, of the colonels and other superior officers of the national army and navy.

XIII. To approve the treaties, contracts, or diplomatic conventions which the Executive may make.

XIV. To declare war in view of the data which the Executive may present to it.

XV. To regulate the manner in which letters of marque may be issued; to dictate laws according to which must be declared good or bad the prizes on sea and land, and to issue laws relating to maritime rights in peace and war.

XVI. To permit or deny the entrance of foreign troops into the territory of the Republic, and to consent to the station of squadrons of other powers for more than a month in the waters of the Republic.

XVII. To permit the departure of national troops beyond the limits of the Republic.\*

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\* Amended by Section B, Clause III., Article 72, of the law of the 13th of November, 1874. See p. 189.



XVIII. To raise and maintain the army and navy of the Union, and to regulate their organization and service.

XIX. To establish regulations with the purpose of organizing, arming, and disciplining the national guard, reserving respectively to the citizens who compose it the appointment of the commanders and officers, and to the States the power of instructing it in conformity with the discipline prescribed by said regulations.

XX. To give its consent in order that the Executive may control the national guard outside of its respective States and Territories, determining the necessary force.

XXI. To dictate laws on naturalization, colonization, and citizenship.

XXII. To dictate laws on the general means of communication and on the post-office and mails.

XXIII. To establish mints, fixing the conditions of their operation, to determine the value of foreign money, and adopt a general system of weights and measures.

XXIV. To fix rules to which must be subject the occupation and sale of public lands and the price of these lands.

XXV. To grant pardons for crimes cognizable by the tribunals of the Federation.

XXVI. To grant rewards or recompense for eminent services rendered to the country or humanity.

XXVII. To prorogue for thirty working days the first period of its ordinary sessions.

XXVIII. To form rules for its internal regulation, to take the necessary measures to compel the attendance of absent members, and to correct the faults or omissions of those present.

XXIX. To appoint and remove freely the employés of its secretaryship and those of the chief auditorship, which shall be organized in accordance with the provisions of the law.

XXX. To make all laws which may be necessary and proper to render effective the foregoing powers and all others granted by this Constitution and the authorities of the Union.\*

*Paragraph IV.—Of the Permanent Deputation.*

ART. 73. During the recess of Congress there shall be a Permanent Deputation composed of twenty-nine members, of whom fifteen shall be Deputies and

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\* See respecting this Article the additions A, B, and C to Article 72 of the law of the 13th of November, already cited.

fourteen Senators, appointed by their respective houses the evening before the close of the sessions.

ART. 74. The attributes of the Permanent Deputation are—

I. To give its consent to the use of the national guard in the cases mentioned in Article 72, Clause XX.

II. To determine by itself, or on the proposal of the Executive, after hearing him in the first place, the summons of Congress, or of one house alone, for extra sessions, the vote of two-thirds of the members present being necessary in both cases. The summons shall designate the object or objects of the extra sessions.

III. To approve the appointments which are referred to in Article 85, Clause III.

IV. To administer the oath of office to the President of the Republic, and to the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the cases provided by this Constitution.\*

V. To report upon all the business not disposed of, in order that the Legislature which follows may immediately take up such unfinished business.

#### SECTION II.—OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

ART. 75. The exercise of the supreme executive power of the Union is vested in a single individual, who shall be called “President of the United States of Mexico.”

ART. 76. The election of President shall be indirect in the first degree, and by secret ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by the electoral law.

ART. 77. To be eligible to the position of President, the candidate must be a Mexican citizen by birth, in the exercise of his rights, be fully thirty-five years old at the time of the election, not belong to the ecclesiastical order, and reside in the country at the time the election is held.

ART. 78. The President shall enter upon the performance of the duties of his office on the first of December, and shall continue in office four years, being eligible for the Constitutional period immediately following; but he shall remain incapable thereafter to occupy the presidency by a new election until four years shall have passed, counting from the day on which he ceased to perform his functions.

ART. 79. In the temporary default of the President of the Republic, and in the vacancy before the installation of the newly-elected President, the citizen who may have performed the duties of President or Vice-President of the Senate, or of the Permanent Commission in the periods of recess, during the month prior to that in which said default may have occurred, shall enter upon the exercise of the executive power of the Union.

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\* See the Amendment of September 25, 1873, Art. 4.

A. The President and Vice-President of the Senate and of the Permanent Commission shall not be reelected to those offices until a year after having held them.

B. If the period of sessions of the Senate or of the Permanent Commission shall begin in the second half of a month, the default of the President of the Republic shall be covered by the President or Vice-President who may have acted in the Senate or in the Permanent Commission during the first half of the said month.

C. The Senate and the Permanent Commission shall renew, the last day of each month, their Presidents and Vice-Presidents. For these offices the Permanent Commission shall elect, alternatively, in one month two Deputies and in the following month two Senators.

D. When the office of President of the Republic is vacant, the functionary who shall take it constitutionally as his substitute must issue, within the definite term of fifteen days, the summons to proceed to a new election, which shall be held within the term of three months, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 of this Constitution. The provisional President shall not be eligible to the presidency at the elections which are held to put an end to his provisional term.

E. If, on account of death or any other reason, the functionaries who, according to this law, should take the place of the President of the Republic might not be able in any absolute manner to do so, it shall be taken, under predetermined conditions, by the citizen who may have been President or Vice-President of the Senate or the Permanent Commission in the month prior to that in which they discharged those offices.

F. When the office of President of the Republic shall become vacant within the last six months of the constitutional period, the functionary who shall take the place of the President shall terminate this period.

G. To be eligible to the position of President or Vice-President of the Senate or of the Permanent Commission, one must be a Mexican citizen by birth.

H. If the vacancy in the office of President of the Republic should occur when the Senate and Permanent Commission are performing their functions in extra sessions, the President of the Commission shall fill the vacancy, under conditions indicated in this article.

I. The Vice-President of the Senate or of the Permanent Commission shall enter upon the performance of the functions which this Article confers upon them, in the vacancies of the office of President of the Senate or of the Permanent Commission, and in the periods only while the impediment lasts.

J. The newly-elected President shall enter upon the discharge of his duties, at the latest, sixty days after that of the election. In case the House of Deputies shall not be in session, it shall be convened in extra session, in order to make the computation of votes within the term mentioned.

ART. 80. In the vacancy of the office of President, the period of the newly-elected President shall be computed from the first of December of the year prior to that of his election, provided he may not have taken possession of his office on the date which Article 78 determines.

ART. 81. The office of President of the Union may not be resigned, except for grave cause, approved by Congress, before whom the resignation shall be presented.

ART. 82. If for any reason the election of President shall not have been made and published by the first of December, on which the transfer of the office should be made, or the President-elect shall not have been ready to enter upon the discharge of his duties, the term of the former President shall end nevertheless, and the supreme executive power shall be deposited provisionally in the functionary to whom it belongs according to the provisions of the reformed Article 79 of this Constitution.

ART. 83. The President, on taking possession of his office, shall take an oath before Congress, and in its recess before the Permanent Commission, under the following formula: "I swear to perform loyally and patriotically the duties of President of the United States of Mexico, according to the Constitution, and seek in everything for the welfare and prosperity of the Union."\*

ART. 84. The President may not remove from the place of the residence of the Federal powers, nor lay aside the exercise of his functions, without grave cause, approved by the Congress, and in its recesses by the Permanent Commission.

ART. 85. The powers and obligations of the President are the following:

I. To promulgate and execute the laws passed by the Congress of the Union, providing, in the administrative sphere, for their exact observance.

II. To appoint and remove freely the Secretaries of the Cabinet, to remove the diplomatic agents and superior employés of the Treasury, and to appoint and remove freely the other employés of the Union whose appointment and removal are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or in the laws.

III. To appoint ministers, diplomatic agents, consuls-general, with the approval of Congress, and, in its recess, of the Permanent Commission.

IV. To appoint, with the approval of Congress, the colonels and other superior officers of the national army and navy, and the superior employés of the treasury.

V. To appoint the other officers of the national army and navy, according to the laws.

VI. To control the permanent armed force by sea and land for the internal security and external defence of the Federation.

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\* See the Amendments and Additions of September 25, 1873.

VII. To control the national guard for the same objects within the limits established by Article 72, Clause XX.

VIII. To declare war in the name of the United States of Mexico, after the passage of the necessary law by the Congress of the Union.

IX. To grant letters of marque, subject to bases fixed by the Congress.

X. To direct diplomatic negotiations and make treaties with foreign powers, submitting them for the ratification of the Federal Congress.

XI. To receive ministers and other envoys from foreign powers.

XII. To convoke Congress in extra sessions when the Permanent Commission shall consent to it.

XIII. To furnish the judicial power with that assistance which may be necessary for the prompt exercise of its functions.

XIV. To open all classes of ports, to establish maritime and frontier custom-houses and designate their situation.

XV. To grant, in accordance with the laws, pardons to criminals sentenced for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Federal tribunals.

XVI. To grant exclusive privileges, for a limited time and according to the proper law, to discoverers, inventors, or perfecters of any branch of industry.

ART. 86. For the dispatch of the business of the administrative department of the Federation there shall be the number of Secretaries which the Congress may establish by a law, which shall provide for the distribution of business and prescribe what shall be in charge of each Secretary.

ART. 87. To be a Secretary of the Cabinet it is required that one shall be a Mexican citizen by birth, in the exercise of his rights, and fully twenty-five years old.

ART. 88. All the regulations, decrees, and orders of the President must be signed by the Secretary of the Cabinet who is in charge of the department to which the subject belongs. Without this requisite they shall not be obeyed.

ART. 89. The Secretaries of the Cabinet, as soon as the sessions of the first period shall be opened, shall render an account to the Congress of the state of their respective departments.

#### SECTION II.—OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

ART. 90. The exercise of the judicial power of the Federation is vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, and in the district and circuit courts.

ART. 91. The Supreme Court of Justice shall be composed of eleven judges, four supernumeraries, one fiscal, and one attorney-general.

ART. 92. Each of the members of the Supreme Court of Justice shall remain in office six years, and his election shall be indirect in the first degree, under conditions established by the electoral law.

ART. 93. In order to be elected a member of the Supreme Court of Justice it is necessary that one be learned in the science of the law in the judgment of the electors, more than thirty-five years old, and a Mexican citizen by birth, in the exercise of his rights.

ART. 94. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on entering upon the exercise of their charge, shall take an oath before Congress, and, in its recesses, before the Permanent Commission, in the following form: "Do you swear to perform loyally and patriotically the charge of Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, which the people have conferred upon you in conformity with the Constitution, seeking in everything the welfare and prosperity of the Union?"\*

ART. 95. A member of the Supreme Court of Justice may resign his office only for grave cause, approved by the Congress, to whom the resignation shall be presented. In the recesses of the Congress the judgment shall be rendered by the Permanent Commission.

ART. 96. The law shall establish and organize the circuit and district courts.

ART. 97. It belongs to the Federal tribunals to take cognizance of—

I. All controversies which may arise in regard to the fulfilment and application of the Federal laws, except in the case in which the application affects only private interests; such a case falls within the competence of the local judges and tribunals of the common order of the States, of the Federal District, and of the Territory of Lower California.

II. All cases pertaining to maritime law.

III. Those in which the Federation may be a party.

IV. Those that may arise between two or more States.

V. Those that may arise between a State and one or more citizens of another State.

VI. Civil or criminal cases that may arise under treaties with foreign powers.

VII. Cases concerning diplomatic agents and consuls.

ART. 98. It belongs to the Supreme of Court of Justice, in the first instance, to take cognizance of controversies which may arise between one State and another, and of those in which the Union may be a party.

ART. 99. It belongs also to the Supreme Court of Justice to determine the questions of jurisdiction which may arise between the Federal tribunals, between these and those of the States, or between the courts of one State and those of another.

ART. 100. In the other cases comprehended in Article 97, the Supreme Court of Justice shall be a court of appeal or, rather, of last resort, according to the graduation which the law may make in the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts.

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\* See Additions to the Constitution, September 25, 1873.

ART. 101. The tribunals of the Federation shall decide all questions which arise—

I. Under laws or acts of whatever authority which violate individual guarantees.

II. Under laws or acts of the State authority which violate or restrain the sovereignty of the States.

III. Under laws or acts of the State authority which invade the sphere of the Federal authority.

ART. 102. All the judgments which the preceding article mentions shall be had on petition of the aggrieved party, by means of judicial proceedings and forms which shall be prescribed by law. The sentence shall be always such as to affect private individuals only, limiting itself to defend and protect them in the special case to which the process refers, without making any general declaration respecting the law or act which gave rise to it.

#### TITLE IV.

##### OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

ART. 103. The Senators, the Deputies, the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Secretaries of the Cabinet are responsible for the common crimes which they may commit during their terms of office, and for the crimes, misdemeanors, and negligence into which they may fall in the performance of the duties of said office. The Governors of the States are likewise responsible for the infraction of the Constitution and Federal laws. The President of the Republic is also responsible; but during the term of his office he may be accused only for the crimes of treason against the country, express violation of the Constitution, attack on the freedom of election, and grave crimes of the common order. The high functionaries of the Federation shall not enjoy any Constitutional privilege for the official crimes, misdemeanors, or negligence into which they may fall in the performance of any employment, office, or public commission which they may have accepted during the period for which, in conformity with the law, they shall have been elected. The same shall happen with respect to those common crimes which they may commit during the performance of said employment, office, or commission. In order that the cause may be initiated when the high functionary shall have returned to the exercise of his proper functions, proceeding should be undertaken in accordance with the provision of Article 104 of this Constitution.

ART. 104. If the crime should be a common one, the House of Representatives, formed into a grand jury, shall declare, by an absolute majority of votes, whether there is or is not ground to proceed against the accused. In the negative case,

there shall be no ground for further proceedings; in the affirmative, the accused shall be, by the said act, deprived of his office, and subjected to the action of the ordinary tribunals.

ART. 105. The houses shall take cognizance of official crimes, the House of Deputies as a jury of accusation, the Senators as a jury of judgment.

The jury of accusation shall have for its object to declare, by an absolute majority of votes, whether the accused is or is not culpable. If the declaration should be absolutory, the functionary shall continue in the exercise of his office; if it should be condemnatory, he shall be immediately deprived of his office, and shall be placed at the disposal of the Senate. The latter, formed into a jury of judgment, and, with the presence of the criminal and of the accuser, if there should be one, shall proceed to apply, by an absolute majority of votes, the punishment which the law designates.

ART. 106. A judgment of responsibility for official crimes having been pronounced, no favor of pardon may be extended to the offender.

ART. 107. The responsibility for official crimes and misdemeanors may be required only during the period in which the functionary remains in office, and one year thereafter.

ART. 108. With respect to demands of the civil order, there shall be no privilege or immunity for any public functionary.

#### TITLE V.

##### OF THE STATES OF THE FEDERATION.

ART. 109. The States shall adopt for their internal regimen the popular, representative, republican form of government, and may provide in their respective Constitutions for the reelection of the Governors in accordance with what Article 78 provides for the President of the Republic.

ART. 110. The States may regulate among themselves, by friendly agreements, their respective boundaries; but those regulations shall not be carried into effect without the approval of the Congress of the Union.

ART. 111. The States may not in any case—

I. Form alliances, treaties, or coalitions with another State, or with foreign powers, excepting the coalition which the frontier States may make for offensive or defensive war against the Indians.

II. Grant letters of marque or reprisal.

III. Coin money, or emit paper money or stamped paper.

ART. 112. Neither may any State, without the consent of the Congress of the Union:

I. Establish tonnage duties, or any port duty, or impose taxes or duties upon importations or exportations.



II. Have at any time permanent troops or vessels of war.

III. Make war by itself on any foreign power except in cases of invasion or of such imminent peril as to admit of no delay. In these cases the State shall give notice immediately to the President of the Republic.

ART. 113. Each State is under obligation to deliver without delay the criminals of other States to the authority that claims them.

ART. 114. The Governors of the States are obliged to publish and cause to be obeyed the Federal laws.

ART. 115. In each State of the Federation entire faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of all the other States. The Congress may, by means of general laws, prescribe the manner of proving said acts, records, and proceedings, and the effect thereof.

ART. 116. The powers of the Union are bound to protect the States against all invasion or external violence. In case of insurrection or internal disturbance they shall give them like protection, provided the Legislature of the State, or the Executive, if the Legislature is not in session, shall request it.

## TITLE VI.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 117. The powers which are not expressly granted by this Constitution to the Federal authorities are understood to be reserved to the States.

ART. 118. No person may at the same time hold two Federal elective offices; but if elected to two, he may choose which of them he will fill.

ART. 119. No payment shall be made which is not comprehended in the budget or determined by a subsequent law.

ART. 120. The President of the Republic, the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Deputies, and other public officers of the Federation, who are chosen by popular election, shall receive a compensation for their services, which shall be determined by law and paid by the Federal Treasury. This compensation may not be renounced, and any law which augments or diminishes it shall not have effect during the period for which a functionary holds the office.

ART. 121. Every public officer, without any exception, before taking possession of his office, shall take an oath to maintain this Constitution and the laws which emanate from it.\*

ART. 122. In time of peace no military authority may exercise more functions than those which have close connection with military discipline. There shall be fixed and permanent military commands only in the castles, fortresses, and magazines which are immediately under the government of the Union; or in

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\* See the Additions of September 25, 1873.

encampments, barracks, or depots which may be established outside of towns for stationing troops.

ART. 123. It belongs exclusively to the Federal authorities to exercise, in matters of religious worship and external discipline, the intervention which the laws may designate.

ART. 124. The States shall not impose any duty for the simple passage of goods in the internal commerce. The Government of the Union alone may decree transit duties, but only with respect to foreign goods which cross the country by international or interoceanic lines, without being on the national territory more time than is necessary to traverse it and depart to the foreign country.

They shall not prohibit, either directly or indirectly, the entrance to their territory, or the departure from it, of any merchandise, except on police grounds; nor burden the articles of national production on their departure for a foreign country or for another State.

The exemptions from duties which they concede shall be general; they may not be decreed in favor of the products of specified origin.

The quota of the import for a given amount of merchandise shall be the same, whatever may have been its origin, and no heavier burden may be assigned to it than that which the similar products of the political entity in which the import is decreed bear.

The national merchandise shall not be submitted to definite route nor to inspection or registry on the ways, nor any fiscal document be demanded for its internal circulation.

Nor shall they burden foreign merchandise with a greater quota than that which may have been permitted them by the Federal law to receive.

ART. 125. The forts, military quarters, magazines, and other edifices necessary to the government of the Union shall be under the immediate inspection of the Federal authorities.

ART. 126. This Constitution, the laws of the Congress of the Union which emanate from it, and all the treaties made or which shall be made by the President of the Republic, with the approval of Congress, shall be the supreme law of the whole Union. The judges of each State shall be guided by said Constitution, law, and treaties in spite of provisions to the contrary which may appear in the Constitutions or laws of the States.

## TITLE VII.

### OF THE REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 127. The present Constitution may be added to or reformed. In order that additions or alterations may become part of the Constitution, it is required

that the Congress of the Union, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, shall agree to the alterations or additions, and that these shall be approved by the majority of the Legislatures of the States. The Congress of the Union shall count the votes of the Legislatures and make the declaration that the reforms or additions have been approved.

### TITLE VIII.

#### OF THE INVIOABILITY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 128. This Constitution shall not lose its force and vigor even if its observance be interrupted by a rebellion. In case that, by any public disturbance a government contrary to the principles which it sanctions shall be established, as soon as the people recover their liberty its observance shall be reestablished, and in accordance with it and the laws which shall have been issued in virtue of it, shall be judged not only those who shall have figured in the government emanating from the rebellion, but also those who shall have coöperated with it.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The State and the Church are independent of one another. The Congress may not pass laws establishing or prohibiting any religion.

ART. 2. Marriage is a civil contract. This and the other acts relating to the civil state of persons belong to the exclusive jurisdiction of the functionaries and authorities of the civil order, within limits provided by the laws, and they shall have the force and validity which the same attribute to them.

ART. 3. No religious institution may acquire real estate or capital fixed upon it, with the single exception established in Article 27 of this Constitution.

ART. 4. The simple promise to speak the truth and to comply with the obligations which have been incurred, shall be substituted for the religious oath, with its effects and penalties.

# Appendix B.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

*President of the Republic.*—GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ, National Palace. Private residence, Calle Cadena, No. 8.

### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

*Secretary.*—SR. LIC. IGNACIO M. MARISCAL, Cerrada de la Moneda, 8.

*Chief Clerk.*—José T. Cuellan, Buena-vista, 3½.

*Chief of the American Bureau.*—Mauricio Wollheim, Hotel del Bazar.

*Chief of the Consular Bureau.*—Manuel Zapata Vera, Jesus, 10.

*Chief of the European Bureau.*—Felix Galindo, Esclavo, 9.

*Chief of the Bureau of Archives and the Library.*—Francisco Garcia Conde, Ribera Santa Maria, 8.

*Chief of the Bureau of Accounts.*—Francisco Elorriaga, Espalda San Andres, 10.

### MEXICAN LEGATIONS IN AMERICA.

#### UNITED STATES.

Señor Don Matías Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1413 I street, Washington.

Señor Don Cayetano Romero, First Secretary of Legation, 12 East Townsend street, Baltimore, Md.

Señor Don Vicente Morales, Second Secretary of Legation, 1126 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Señor Don Enrique Santibañez, Second Secretary of Legation, The Hamilton, Washington.

#### UNITED STATES—Continued.

Señor Don Edmundo J. Plaza, Third Secretary of Legation, 1336 I street, Washington.

Señor Don Ramon G. Pacheco, Third Secretary of Legation, Willard's Hotel, Washington.

Señor Don Antonio Leon Grajeda, Third Secretary of Legation, 1336 I street, Washington.

Señor Don José Romero, Attaché, 1413 I street, Washington.

## MEXICAN LEGATIONS IN AMERICA—Continued.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Señor Don Juan Bautista Sanchez Azcona,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary.  
Señor Don Platón Roa, First Secretary of  
Legation.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—continued.

Señor Don Federico Gamboa, Second Sec-  
retary of Legation.  
Señor Don J. García Granados, Attaché.

## CONSULS-GENERAL, CONSULS, ETC.

*Argentine Republic.*

*Buenos Aires.*—Consul, Juan Francisco de  
la Barra.

*Bolivia.*

*La Paz.*—Consul, Apolinar Aramayo.

*Chile.*

*Valparaiso.*—Consul, David Williamson.

*Dominican Republic.*

*Santo Domingo.*—Consul-General, Julian  
de la Rocha.

*Cuba.*

*Habana.*—Consul-General, Andres Cle-  
mente Vasquez; Chancellor, Manuel  
Saurez é Isla, Calle de Jesus Maria, 17.

*Santiago de Cuba.*—Vice-Consul, Pablo  
Bory de la Cruz.

*Guatemala.*

*Guatemala.*—Consul, Francisco Diez de  
Bonilla, sr.; Chancellor, Miguel Diez  
de Bonilla.

*Quezaltenango.*—Consul, José Parra y Al-  
varez.

*Retalhulea.*—Vice-Consul, Teofilo Palacios.

*Haiti.*

*Port au Prince.*—Consul, Rodolfo Mahn;  
in charge of consulate, Cheri Cöen.

*Hawaii.*

*Honolulu.*—Consul, R. W. Laine.

*Puerto Rico.*

*Puerto Rico.*—Vice-Consul, José T. Silva,  
Calle de Tetuan, No. 35.

*United States of America.*

*Boston, Massachusetts.*—Consul, Arturo P.  
Cushing; Vice-Consul, Edward A.  
Adams.

*Brownsville, Texas.*—Consul Manuel Tre-  
viño; Chancellor, Luis Niño, Elizabeth  
street.

*Chicago.*—Consul, Felipe Berriozabal, jr.  
*Eagle Pass, Texas.*—Consul, Felipe P.  
Cazeneuve, Commercial street.

*El Paso, Texas.*—Consul, Jesus Escobar y  
Armendari; Chancellor, Miguel Barrera.

*Galveston, Texas.*—Consul, Francisco Gon-  
zalez.

*Kansas City.*—Vice-Consul, Mauricio Rah-  
den.

*Laredo, Texas.*—Consul, Rafael Varrios;  
Chancellor, Rafael Barrios y Baguerre.

*Los Angeles, California.*—Consul, Joaquin  
Diaz Prieto.

*Nogales, Arizona.*—Consul, Felipe A. La-  
badie; Chancellor *ad interim*, Alberto  
Altamirano.

*New Orleans, Louisiana.*—Consul, Manuel  
Gutierrez Zamora; Chancellor, Francisco  
de P. Villasana, Commercial Place, 3.

*New York, New York.*—Consul-General,  
Juan N. Navarro; Chancellor, Ramon  
V. Williams, 35 Broadway.

*Pensacola, Florida.*—In charge of Vice-  
Consulate, Jaime N. Moreno.

## MEXICAN LEGATIONS IN AMERICA—Continued.

## CONSULS-GENERAL, CONSULS, ETC.—Continued.

*United States of America*—Continued.

- Rio Grande City, Texas*.—Consul, José Francisco Gonzalez.
- Roma, Texas*.—Consul, José M. Quiñones.
- San Antonio, Texas*.—Consul, Plutarco Ornelas, Calle de la Acequia, between Salinas and Obraje.
- San Francisco, California*.—Consul-General, Alejandro K. Coney; Chancellor, Alfonso Trillanes.
- San Diego, California*.—Cónsul, Tomás Valdespino Figueroa, First National Bank Building, Fifth street.
- St. Louis, Missouri*.—Consul, Juan F. Cahill, 216 North Eighth street.
- Tucson, Arizona*.—Vice-Consul, in charge of consulate, Rufino Vélez.

*United States of Colombia*.

- Bogotá*.—Consul-General, Ricardo Núñez; in charge, I. M. Vargas; Vice-Consul, Roberto M'Douall.
- Colón*.—Vice-Consul, A. D. Reed.
- Panama*.—Vice-Consul, Tomás Arias.

*United States of Venezuela*.

- Cardcas*.—Vice-Consul, in charge of consulate, José Antonio Sanchez.
- Carúpano*.—Vice-Consul, Gerónimo Ceriala.
- La Guayra*.—Vice-Consul, Evaristo Díaz Rojas, Calle del Comercio, No. 44.
- Maracaibo*.—Consul, Alejandro Lüdert.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*Secretary*.—Sr. LIC. MANUEL ROMERO RUBIO, San Andres, 5 and 6.

- Chief Clerk*.—Lic. Manuel A. Mercado, San Ildefonso, 4.
- First Division*.—Chief, Lic. Ramon Manterola, Cartagena 45, Tacubaya.
- Second Division*.—Chief, José Sotuyo, 4<sup>a</sup> Santa María de la Rivera, 3.
- Third Division*.—Chief, Gen. Francisco M. Ramirez, Escalerillas, 17.
- Fourth Division*.—Chief, Juan de Dios Peza, 2<sup>a</sup> Calle Ancha, 9.
- Fifth Division*.—Chief, José Jacinto Jiménez, Hospital Real, 4.
- Division of Archives*.—Chief, Joaquin B. Romero, Calle de las Moras, 15.
- Private Secretary*.—Lic. Rosendo Pineda, Patoni (Casa Lombardo).

## GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL PALACE.

- Governor*.—Agustin Pradillo, National Palace.
- First Assistant*.—Maj. Manuel Castañares, Puente de San Francisco, 6.
- Janitor*.—Lieut. Col. Adolfo Izaza, National Palace.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

- Governor of the District*.—Gen. José Ceballos, Calzada de Cuauhtemoc, 4.
- Secretary*.—Lic. Nicolas Islas, 7 Bustamante, Tacubaya.
- Chief Clerk*.—Ignacio Bejarano, Montenegro, 4.
- Inspector-General of Police*.—Gen. Luis Carballeda, 4<sup>a</sup> de la Magnolia, 36.
- Secretary*.—Col. Antonio Z. Rojas, 3<sup>a</sup> Humboldt, 6.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

*Aldermen*.

- Sebastian Camacho, San Fernando, 38.
- José María Carballeda, Arcos Belem, 12.
- Leandro Fernández, 1<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 91.
- Ignacio de la Torre y Mier, Zuleta, 14.
- Luis Lavie, 2<sup>a</sup> Reloj, 2.
- Juan B. Auza, 1<sup>a</sup> del Pino, 2.
- José Izita, Santa Teresa, 10.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—Continued.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—continued.

*Aldermen*—Continued.

Francisco Gutierrez Cortina, Ex-Seminario, 1.  
 José Delgado, 2<sup>a</sup> San Ramon, 3.  
 Guillermo Valletto, 1<sup>a</sup> San Francisco, 14.  
 Pedro Ordoñez, San Andrés, 17.  
 José A. Gamboa, 1 Humboldt, 7.  
 Alberto Arellano, 3<sup>a</sup> Vanegas.  
 Nicolás Ramirez Arellano, Puente Alvarado, 3½.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—continued.

*Aldermen*—Continued.

Francisco L. de la Barra, San Diego, 6.  
 Gabriel Durán, Buena Vista, 14.  
 Agustin Lazo, Santa Clara, 18.  
 Francisco Zepeda, 3<sup>a</sup> San Francisco, 7.  
 Manuel Barreiro, Refugio, 15.

*Attorneys to Board.*

Joaquin Salazar y Murphy, Empedrasillo, 9.  
 Fernando Vega, 3<sup>a</sup> Vanegas, 1½.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Secretary.*—SR. LIC. JOAQUIN BARANDA, Hotel San Carlos.

*Chief Clerk.*—Lic. Juan W. Garcia.

*First Division.*—Chief, Lic. Antonio M. y Ormachea.

*Second Division.*—Chief, Lic. Jesus Acevedo, Puente Monzon, 8.

*Division of Archives.*—Chief, Rafael J. de la Peña,

*Director School of Jurisprudence.*—Lic. Justino Fernandez, Tiburcio, 4.

*Director Preparatory School.*—Lic. V. Castañeda y Nájera, Cordobanes, 6.

*Director National School of Medicine.*—Manuel Carmona, Encarnacion, 8.

*Director Commercial School.*—Lic. Alfredo Chavero, Pte. San Francisco, 38.

*Director Polytechnic School.*—Antonio del Castillo, Coliseo Viejo, 21.

*Director National School of Fine Arts.*—Roman S. de Lascurain, Santa Teresa, 3.

*Director National Conservatory of Music.*—Alfredo Bablot, Tacubaya.

*Director Normal School.*—Lic. Miguel Serrano, Portilla San Diego, 2.

*Director National School of Trades.*—Manuel T. Alvarez, Chavarria, 8.

*Director Agricult'l and Veterinary School.*—Rafael Diaz Barriga, San Jacinto.

*Director School for Deaf Mutes.*—Trinidad Garcia, Corpus Cristi.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COLONIZATION, AND INDUSTRY.

*Secretary.*—MANUEL FERNANDEZ LEAL, Cordobanes, 3.

*Chief Clerk.*—

*First Division.*—Chief, Eugenio Chavero, Humboldt.

*Second Division.*—Chief, Miguel Iglesias, San Ildefonso 6.

*Third Division.*—Chief, Estanislao Velasco, San Hipolito, 9.

*Fourth Division.*—Chief, Luis Salazar, Avenida Juarez, 1.

*Fifth Division.*—Chief, Gilberto Crespo, 2<sup>a</sup> Humboldt, 6.

*Sixth Division.*—Chief, Carlos R. Ruiz, Patoni, 6.

*Seventh Division.*—Director, Ignacio Molina, Industria, 1½.

*Division of Archives.*—Keeper, Francisco Sosa, Jesus, 5.

*Subdirector of the Meteorological Observatory.*—Miguel Perez, Merced, 27.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

*Secretary.*—SR. LIC. BENITO G. FARIAS.

*Chief Clerk.*—José A. Gamboa, 1<sup>a</sup> de Humboldt, 7.

*Assistant Chief Clerk.*—Emiliano Busto, 1<sup>a</sup> de Rosales, 8.

*First Division.*—Chief, José Francisco Alvarez, 2<sup>a</sup> de Mesones, 25.

*Second Division.*—Chief, Márcos Ross, 3<sup>a</sup> Ciprés, 2.

*Third Division.*—Chief, Manuel Necoechea, Calle Real, Mixcoac.

*Fourth Division.*—Chief, Julio Jiménez, Mariscalá, 8.

*Fifth Division.*—Chief, Miguel José Enrique, Calle Real Santiago, 1.

*Sixth Division.*—Chief, José Teófilo Fonseca, Pte. Correo Mayor, 6.

*Seventh Division.*—Chief, Javier Stávolf, 2<sup>a</sup> Pila Seca, 3.

*Eighth Division.*—Keeper of Archives, Eduardo Guerrero, 3<sup>a</sup> de San Juan, 14.

*Chief of Division Compilation of Laws and Library.*—Felipe Buenrostro, Aguila, 17.

*Solicitor of the Treasury.*—Enrique Vallejo, San José el Real, 2.

*Director of the Public Debt Division.*—Cayetano Gomez Perez, 3<sup>a</sup> Santísima, 5.

*Collector of Taxes for the Federal District.*—Cástulo Centeno, 5<sup>a</sup> Calle Norte, 309.

*Collector of Internal Revenue.*—Mariano Ortiz de Montellano, Coyoacán.

*Collector of Internal Revenue for the Federal District.*—Miguel Tello, 1<sup>a</sup> Santo Domingo, 4.

*Treasurer of the Republic.*—Francisco Espinosa, Tiburcio, 17.

## DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND THE NAVY.

*Secretary.*—MAJ. GEN. PEDRO HINOJOSA, 2<sup>a</sup> de la Mosqueta, 3.

*Chief Clerk.*—Brig. Gen. Ignacio M. Escudero, 1<sup>a</sup> del Naranjo.

*First Division.*—Chief, Col. Rafael Eche-  
nique, Cartagena 44, Tacubaya.

*Second Division.*—Chief, Col. Francisco A. Rojo, Donceles, 13.

*Third Division.*—Chief, J. Ramon Villavicencio, Calle del Sur, 8.

*Library Division.*—Chief, Col. Miguel Baidillo, 3<sup>a</sup> Santa Maria R<sup>a</sup>.

*Archives Division.*—Chief, Bvt. Gen. Rosalio Flores, 5<sup>a</sup> Moctezuma, 52.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMERCE.\*

*Secretary.*—SR. GEN. MANUEL G. COSÍO, Jesus Nazareno, 1.

*Chief Clerk.*— — — — —

*Postmaster-General.*—Francisco de P. Gochicoa, Aduana Vieja, 3.

*Director-General of Government Telegraph Lines.*—S. Islas, 2<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 156.

## THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

*President.*—Lic. MIGUEL AUZA, 1<sup>a</sup> Mesones, 26.

*Vice-President.*—Lic. Félix Romero, San Juan de Letran, 2½.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE—continued.

*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Antonio Falcón, Chiconautla, 25.

*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Federico Sandoval.

*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Aurelio Melgarejo.

\* The law creating this department went into effect on July 1, 1891, and a full list of the officials connected with it has not been received.



## THE JUDICIARY—continued.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE—continued.

- Associate Justice.*—Lic. Manuel M. Leoane, Pte. Balvanera, 6.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Manuel Castilla Portugal, 1<sup>a</sup> Santa Maria, 10.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Francisco Vaca, Estampa de Jesus Maria, 6.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Manuel Saavedra, Avenida Juarez, 4.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. José M. Lozano, Montealegre, 16.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Eustaquio Buelna, 5 de Mayo, 14.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. José M. Aguirre de la Barrera, Alvarado, 7.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Francisco Martínéz de Arredondo, Callejón Santa Clara, 9.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Miguel Sagasetta, 2<sup>a</sup> Montevilla, 8.  
*Associate Justice.*—Lic. Prudenciano Dorantes, 1<sup>a</sup> Reloj, 2.  
*Attorney-General.*—Lic. Miguel Villalobos, Pte. Leguísamo, 5.  
*Solicitor-General.*—Lic. Eduardo Ruiz, 2<sup>a</sup> Zarco, 6.  
*Clerk of Supreme Court.*—Enrique Landa, Avenida Juarez, 2.  
*Defender of Paupers before Federal Tribunals.*—Lic. Manuel Prieto, Donceles, 23.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

*Justices.*

- Lic. José Zubieta, 1<sup>a</sup> San Cosme, 17.  
 Lic. Ignacio Cejudo, 1<sup>a</sup> de la Paz, 1.  
 Lic. Manuel Osio, Plaz<sup>a</sup> San Fernando, No. 3.  
 Lic. José M<sup>a</sup> Vega Limón, 2<sup>a</sup> Mesones, 11.  
 Lic. Eduardo Pankurst, Donceles, 30.  
 Lic. Carlos Flores, 3<sup>a</sup> Zarco, 8.  
 Lic. Valentin Canalizo, Arcos Belen, 11½.  
 Lic. Pablo G. Montes, Ortega, No. 21.  
 Lic. Vicente Dardon, Hotel Iturbide.  
 Lic. Julio Chávez, Ortega, 3.  
 Lic. Manuel Contreras, Por<sup>l</sup> Mercaderes, 4.  
 Lic. Emilio Zubiaga, Empedradillo, 3.  
 Lic. Diego Baz, Tacubaya.  
 Lic. Manuel Nicolin Echanove, Vergara, 12.  
 Lic. Eduardo Trejo, Mixcoac.  
 Lic. José P. Mateos, 2<sup>a</sup> Factor 7.  
 Lic. Mariano Botello, Estp<sup>a</sup> S<sup>a</sup> Lorenzo, 1.  
 Lic. Emilio Rabaza, San Hipólito, 4.  
*Clerk, Court of Appeals.*—Lic. Eduardo Escudero, 3<sup>a</sup> Zarco, 20.  
*Public Prosecutor.*—Lic. Vidal de Castañeda y Nájera, Cordobanes, 6.  
*Assistant Prosecutor.*—Lic. Ramón Espinosa, 2<sup>a</sup> Rastro, 3.  
*Assistant Prosecutor.*—Lic. Emilio Islas, 2<sup>a</sup> de Vanegas, 9.

## THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS.

## MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Alcántara, T. Melesio, 12 Avenida Oriente, 367.<br/>         Arellano, Felipe, 3<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 525.<br/>         Arguinzóniz, Antonio, 3<sup>a</sup> Calle Sur, 422.<br/>         Arriaga, Benigno, 4<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 73.<br/>         Aspe, Francisco de R., 6<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 154.<br/>         Baz, Enrique, Tacubaya.<br/>         Calderon, Estéban, 13 Calle Norte, 125.<br/>         Cañedo, Anastasio T., Avenida Oriente, 333.</p> | <p>Cañedo, Francisco, 3<sup>a</sup> Calle Sur, 422.<br/>         Carrillo, Hermenegildo, 2<sup>a</sup> Mosqueta, 10.<br/>         Castañeda, Jesús, 3<sup>a</sup> Calle Sur, 1007.<br/>         Castellanos, Sánchez M., 5<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 534.<br/>         Castillo, Apolinar, 2<sup>a</sup> Avenida Poniente, 647.<br/>         Couttolenc, José M<sup>a</sup>, 3<sup>a</sup> Avenida Oriente, 908.<br/>         Cuellar, Rómulo, 2<sup>a</sup> Avenida Poniente, A, 804.</p> |
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## THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS—Continued.

## MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—continued.

Canseco, Agustín, 3ª Avenida Oriente, 570.	Martinez de Castro, Ricardo, 3ª Calle Sur, 206.
Chávez, Ignacio T., 33 Avenida Oriente, 1504.	Meijueiro, Francisco, 5ª Avenida Oriente, 504.
Dávila, Narciso, Avenida Oriente, 176.	Mendizábal, Fernando G., Calle Sur, 402.
Diez Gutierrez, Pedro, 6ª Avenida Oriente, 121.	Montalvo, Juan, 1ª Calle Sur, 421.
Enriquez, Gumesindo, 3ª Calle Sur, A, 2.	Montesinos, José, Colonia de Arquitectos.
Ferrer, José Trinidad, 6ª Avenida Poniente, 202.	Mora, Antonio, 2ª Calle Sur, A, 28.
García, Jesús Alberto, 4ª Avenida Oriente, 73.	Ortega Reyes, Manuel.
González, Agustín R., 4ª Avenida Poniente, 404.	Peón y Contreras, José, 3ª Avenida Oriente, 112.
Herrera, Julián, 3ª Calle Sur, A, 20.	Quaglia, Carlos, 4ª Calle Sur, 411.
Hornedo, Francisco G., 3ª Calle Sur, 422.	Raigosa, Genaro, 1ª Avenida Oriente, 319.
Ibarra Ramos, Francisco, 4ª Avenida Poniente, 1034.	Ramirez, José Mª, 6ª Avenida Poniente, 53.
Islas, Gabriel M., Zuleta, 8ª Avenida Oriente, 78.	Rio, Agustín del, 8ª Avenida Poniente, 1079.
Lancaster Jones, Alfonso, 1ª Avenida Oriente, 509.	Rivas, Carlos, 1ª Avenida Oriente, 325.
Landa y Escandón, G. de, 3ª Calle Sur, 517.	Rojas, J. Luis, 3ª Avenida Oriente, 900.
Leyva, Francisco, Tacubaya.	Rubio, Enrique M., 8ª Avenida Oriente.
Loera, Jesús, 3ª Avenida de la Paz, 2 B.	Sánchez Castro, Pedro, 2ª Avenida Oriente, 1162.
López Portillo, Ignacio, 8ª Avenida Oriente.	Tellez, José C., 2ª Avenida Oriente, A, 576.
Maceyra, Félix Francisco, 3ª Calle Sur, 206.	Teresa Miranda, José de, 8ª Avenida Oriente, 120.
	Urueta, Eduardo, Avenida Oriente, 1177.
	Utrilla, Miguel, 4ª Avenida Oriente, 19.
	Velasco, Emilio, 5ª Calle Sur, 1026.
	Viesca, Andrés S., 4ª Calle Sur.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Acuña, Pedro, Hotel Central.	Ayala, Jesús, Migueles, No. 7.
Álvarez, José Ignacio, Colón.	Azcué, Pedro, Academia de San Carlos, No. 7.
Andrade, Manuel, Callejón de Santa Clara, No. 10.	Alariste, Uriel, Vergara, No. 11.
Arancivia, Julio, 4ª de Santa María, No. 4.	Acevedo, Jesús, Comonfort, No. 4.
Argaiz, Carlos, Hotel de San Cárlos.	Arce, José M., Hotel Cantabro.
Arriaga, Camilo, Antigua Penitenciaría, No. 431.	Balandrano, Darío, 1ª de Guerrero, No. 18.
Arroyo de Anda, Agustín, Puente de San Francisco, No. 13.	Barreda, Joaquín de la, Calle de Balvanera, No. 9.
Ayala, Carlos F.	Barreiro, Eugenio (padre), Calle de Colon, No. 9.

## THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS—Continued.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—continued.

- Barroso, Francisco D., Bajos San Agustín, No. 5.
- Barroso, Telésforo D., Estampa San Andrés, No. 2.
- Baz, Emilio, Empedradillo (Colegio), No. 10.
- Bejarano, Ignacio, Montealegre, No. 4.
- Berea, Diego de A., 4ª de la Providencia, No. 6.
- Bolaños, Benjamín, 2ª Rivera San Cosme, No. 33.
- Bribiesca, Juan, Jesus Maria, No. 4.
- Bueno, Manuel, Villa de Guadalupe.
- Bulnes, Francisco, Glorieta de Colón.
- Barra, Francisco de la, San Diego, No. 6.
- Cantón, Waldemaro G., Viscainas, No. 6.
- Carpio, Ángel, Merced (en la Cuna de Niños).
- Casarín, José, Portal Santo Domingo, No. 2.
- Casasús, Joaquín D., 3ª de Humboldt, No. 712.
- Casco, Rafael, Calle de Tacúba, No. 25.
- Castellanos, José María, Ortega, No. 6.
- Castellanos, Juan N., San Diego, No. 1.
- Castelló, Juan B., Ex-Seminario, No. 11.
- Ceballos, Lorenzo, San Fernando, No. 41.
- Cerda, Jesús M., 2ª Pila Seca (frente á la Cervezería), No. 4.
- Cerdán, Agustín, Tiburcio, No. 1.
- Cervantes, Eutimio, Calle de Yturbide, No. 4.
- Cisneros Cámara, Antonio, 2ª del Salto del Agua, No. 8½.
- Corona, Ramón, Rosales, No. 7½.
- Coronado, Mariano, Hotel Yturbide.
- Cosmes, Francisco G., Donceles, No. 20.
- Cravioto, Simón, Calle de Quesadas, No. 2.
- Crespo, Gilberto, Calle de Gante, No. 10.
- Cuesta y Lagos, José María, Hotel Nacional.
- Curiel, Luis C., Calle de las Escalerillas No. 15.
- Carci, Manuel, Calle Cercada Misericordia, No. 23.
- Chavero, Alfredo, 2ª de las Artes, No. 2018.
- Cházari, Estéban, Arco San Agustín, No. 11.
- Cházaro Soler, Manuel, Hotel Yturbide.
- Chousal, Luis, Callejón de la Polilla, No. 5½.
- Chousal, Rafael, En Palacio.
- Darqui, Manuel, Calle de Juan Manuel, No. 20.
- Dominguez, Ángel M., 1ª de Colón, No. 7.
- Dondé, Salvador, Calle de San Agustín, No. 9.
- Doria, Manuel Z., Hotel del Bazar.
- Dublán, Eduardo, Refugio, No. 15.
- Dublán, Juan, Santa Teresa, No. 7.
- Dublán, Manuel (hijo), 2ª del Indio Triste, No. 5.
- Egea y Galindo, Ricardo, 2ª de la Monterrilla, No. 5.
- Elguézabal, Alejandro, Hotel Guillow.
- Escamilla, Vital, Lecuona, No. 5.
- Escoto, Joaquín M., Espalda de San Andrés, No. 9½.
- España, Nicolás.
- Espéron, Antonino G., Cármen, No. 2.
- Esteva, Adalberto A., Hotel Humboldt.
- Esteva, Gonzalo A., Buena Vista, No. 18.
- Escontría, Blas, Calle del Espíritu Santo, No. 9.
- Fenochio, Pascual A., Calle de la Palma, No. 4.
- Fernández, Justino, Tiburcio, No. 4.
- Fernández, Serapión, Estampa de Balvanera, No. 5.
- Flores, Florencio, Portal Santo Domingo, No. 3.
- Flores, Luis, San Ángel.
- Flores, Manuel, Bucareli, No. 6.
- Fortuño, Leonardo F., Ex-Seminario, No. 9.

## THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS—Continued.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—continued.

- Fuentes y Muñiz, Jesús, Monte de Piedad.  
 Gamboa, José Antonio (hijo), Ortega, No. 18.  
 Gamboa, José María, Donceles, No. 4.  
 García, Arnulfo, Santa Clara, No. 1.  
 García, Daniel, Callejón de Corpus-Cristi (Sordo-mudos).  
 García, Emilio E., Monte Alegre, No. 9½.  
 García, Jesús.  
 García, Trinidad, Callejón de Corpus-Cristi, No. 1.  
 García Heras, Ignacio, Hotel Bazar.  
 García Lopez, Francisco, 1ª de San Juan, No. 7.  
 García Luna, Luis, Calle Nueva, No. 12.  
 García Ramírez, Manuel, Tacubaya.  
 Garfías, Luis G., Tacuba, No. 10.  
 Gochicoa, Francisco de P., Aduana Vieja, No. 3.  
 Gómez, Antonio, Hospicio de San Nicolas, No. 17.  
 Gómez, José F.  
 Gómez, Macedonio, San Felipe de Jesus, No. 10.  
 Gómez Parada, Manuel, Avenida Juarez, No. 6.  
 Gómez y Villavicencio, Ramón, 2ª de la R. Santa María, No. 11.  
 González, Martín, Cadena, No. 8.  
 González Porras, José, Tacubaya, Cartagena, No. 40.  
 Goytia, Manuel E., Donceles, No. 5 y 6.  
 Guillén, Manuel, Joya, No. 9.  
 Güinchar, Miguel.  
 Gutiérrez, Cirilo J., Pañeras, No. 2.  
 Gutiérrez, Juan, Humboldt, No. 8.  
 Gutiérrez Nájera, M., Pte. de Balvanera, No. 4.  
 Herrera, Mauro S., San Ildefonso, No. 8½.  
 Herrera, Rafael, 1ª San Juan, No. 9.  
 Hornedo, Ricardo, Encarnación, No. 4.  
 Ita, Carmen de, Callejón de Santa Clara, No. 10.  
 Izabal, Rafael.
- Jáuregui, José Manuel.  
 Jiménez, Rafael.  
 Juárez, Benito, Arco de San Agustín, No. 7.  
 La Barra, Francisco L. de, San Diego, No. 6.  
 Labastida, Luis G., Cordobanes, No. 4.  
 Laclau, Pedro, Xicotencatl, No. 2.  
 Landa, Enrique, Corpus-Cristi, No. 2.  
 Landazuri, Pedro.  
 Lara, Donaciano, Hotel Oriente.  
 Lascurain, Roman S. de, 3ª Orden de San Agustín.  
 Lebrija, Miguel, Donceles, No. 12.  
 Limantour, José I., Corpus Cristi.  
 León, Manuel de, Ex-Seminario, No. 10.  
 León, Marcelo.  
 Levi, Manuel, Hotel Yturbide.  
 Lombardo, Alberto, 2ª de Mesones, No. 2.  
 Lopez de Lara, Domingo, Gallos, No. 5.  
 Lozano, Agustín, Casino Nacional.  
 Llaven, Magín.  
 Llorente y Rocha, Enrique, San Ildefonso, No. 8.  
 Mackintosh, Enrique G., Buena Vista, No. 4½.  
 Malo, Alberto, Santa Ana, No. 6.  
 Mancera, Gabriel, Cordobanes, No. 5.  
 Mariscal, Alonso, Estampa de Jesus Maria, No. 7.  
 Márquez Galindo, Manuel, Tacuba, No. 25.  
 Martel, Jesús, Hotel Nacional.  
 Martínez, Rosalino.  
 Mateos, Juan Antonio, San Felipe Neri, No. 3.  
 Medina, Manuel, Coliseo Viejo, No. 15.  
 Mejía, Francisco, 2ª Degollado, No. 30.  
 Méndez, Victor, Tacuba, No. 25.  
 Méndez Rivas, Federico, Popotla.  
 Menocál, Francisco de S.  
 Mercado, Aristeo, Hotel Humboldt.  
 Mexía, Enrique A.  
 Michel, Faustino, Pte. de Alvarado, No. 29.  
 Mirus, Manuel.

## THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS—Continued.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—continued.

- Mont, Enrique.  
 Montiel, Julian.  
 Moreno, Vicente, Pte. de la Aduana Vieja, No. 10.  
 Muro, Manuel.  
 Nicoli, José P., Hotel de la Gran Sociedad.  
 Núñez, Eulalio, Hotel Europa.  
 Núñez, Roberto, Bajos de San Agustín, No. 5.  
 Olivo, Luis.  
 Omaña, Enrique, Santo Domingo, No. 7.  
 Ortiz Monasterio, Ángel, Canoa, No. 7.  
 Ortiz de Montellano, Mariano, Admon. General del Timbre (Palacio).  
 Padilla, Ángel.  
 Palacios, Alberto L., Moneda, No. 2.  
 Palencia, Francisco C., Venero, No. 2.  
 Pardo, Emilio (jr.), Donceles, No. 23.  
 Parra, Simón.  
 Paz, Ireneo, Callejón Santa Clara.  
 Peniche, Manuel, Calle del Angel.  
 Peña, Diego de la.  
 Pérez Ortigosa, Diego.  
 Pérez Gallardo, Rafael, Cordobanes (Nortaria).  
 Pérez Verdía, Luis.  
 Peza, Juan de Dios, Guardiola, No. 12.  
 Pimentel, Emilio, 5 de Mayo, No. 14.  
 Pineda, Rosendo, Patoni.  
 Pino, Roman.  
 Pliego y Pérez, Antonio, Esclavo, No. 8.  
 Poceros, Francisco, 4ª de Zaragoza, No. 39.  
 Pomo, Luis, San Felipe Neri, No. 7.  
 Pradillo, Agustín, Palacio Nacional.  
 Preciado, Manuel V., Gante.  
 Prieto, Guillermo, Tacubaya.  
 Prieto y Garza, José María.  
 Rábago, Jesús M., Pte. de Alvarado, No. 30.  
 Ramírez, Varela Manuel, Escalerillas, No. 18.  
 Ramos, Onofre, Hotel Humboldt.  
 Reyes Retana, Tomas, 2ª del Relox, No. 3.  
 Reyes, Spíndola Rafael.  
 Riba y Echeverría, Antonio, Joya, No. 7.  
 Rincón, Francisco.  
 Rincón, Leopoldo, Montepío Viejo, No. 3.  
 Rincón, Manuel E.  
 Rincón Gallardo, Francisco.  
 Rincón Gallardo, Pedro.  
 Ritter, Ernesto, 4ª del Pino, No. 1.  
 Rivas Gómez, Francisco.  
 Rivas Mercado, Antonio, 3ª de Humboldt, No. 2.  
 Rivera, Teodoro.  
 Riveroll, Ramón María.  
 Rodríguez, Ismael, Hotel del Bazar.  
 Rodríguez, Pedro L., Calle de Dolores, No. 2.  
 Rodríguez Talavera, Rafael, Hotel Yturbide.  
 Rojas, Augusto, Pte. de Villamil, No. 7.  
 Rojas, Moisés.  
 Romero, Francisco, R. de San Gerónimo, No. 8.  
 Romero, José María, 2ª de Santa María, No. 12.  
 Rubio, Fernando M., Cordobanes, No. 10.  
 Rubio, Wenceslao, 2ª de Humboldt, No. 2.  
 Ruiz, Emilio, Hotel del Refugio.  
 Riverol y Sinta, Ramon, 2ª Vanegas, No. 8.  
 Saenz Merás, Francisco.  
 Sagaceta, Miguel.  
 Salas, Ismael.  
 Salazar, Demetrio, San Juan de Dios, No. 1.  
 Salcido, Rafael.  
 Sánchez, Vicente.  
 Santa Fé, Alberto, Hotel Guardiolo.  
 Santibáñez, Manuel, San Gerónimo, No. 6.  
 Seoane, Manuel M., Pte. de Balvanera, No. 6.  
 Sepúlveda, Francisco.  
 Serrano, Manuel, Santa Clara, No. 1.  
 Serrano, Miguel, Portillo de San Diego, No. 2.  
 Sierra, Justo, San Juan de Dios, No. 4.

## THE XV CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS—Continued.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—continued.

Silva, Agapito.	Vázquez, Francisco, San José el Real (Re- lojería).
Sort, Enrique, Mixcoac.	Vázquez, Ignacio, Pte. Quebrado, No. 4.
Terreros, Alberto.	Velázquez, Eduardo, Monte Alegre, No. 19½.
Thomas Terán, Manuel, Ex-Aduana (Santo Domingo).	Vélez, Francisco (hijo), 2ª de Mesones, No. 3.
Ticó, Manuel, 3ª de Soto, No. 10.	Vila, Manuel S., Hotel Yturbide.
Torre, Juan de la.	Vizcarra, Luis.
Torre y Mier, Ignacio de la Zuleta, No. 14.	Zárate, Julio, 3ª de Soto.
Tovar, Antonio, Tacubaya.	Zetina, Fernando, Humboldt, No. 5 (Casa del Sr. Pacheco).
Uriarte, Jesús F., Alcaiseria, No. 9.	
Utrilla, Miguel, Hotel Guardiola.	
Valenzuela, Jesús E., Calle de las Artes, (por la Colonia 1626).	

# Appendix C.

## NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY OF MEXICO.

### DAILIES.

Location.	Name.	Character.	
Chihuahua, Chihuahua .....	El Chihuahuense .....	Political.	
	Mexico, Federal District .....	Siglo XIX .....	Do.
		El Monitor Republicano .....	Do.
		Trait d'Union (French) .....	Organ of the French colony.
		Diario Oficial .....	Organ of the Federal Govern- ment.
		The Two Republics (English) .....	Organ of the American colony.
		La Voz de México .....	Political and Catholic.
		La Patria .....	Political.
		El Diario del Hogar .....	Do.
		El Tiempo .....	Political and Catholic
		La Política .....	Political.
		El Mundo .....	Miscellaneous.
		El Nacional .....	Political.
		El Partido Liberal .....	Do.
		El Liberal Español .....	Organ of the Spanish colony.
		La Voz de España .....	Do.
		La Caridad .....	Catholic.
		El Universal .....	Political.
		El Anunciador Mexicano .....	Commercial.
	Guadalajara, Jalisco .....	El Municipio Libre .....	Municipal organ.
La Bolsa Mercantil .....		Commercial.	
Monterey, Nuevo León .....	Diario de Jalisco .....	Political.	
	San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí .....	La Defensa del Pueblo .....	Catholic.
Mazatlan, Sinaloa .....	El Estandarte .....	Political.	
	Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz .....	El Correo de la Tarde .....	Commercial
Merida, Yucatan .....	El Diario Comercial .....	Do.	
	El Ferro-Carril .....	Political.	
	El Telegrama .....	Do.	
	El Alva .....	Do.	

Location.	Name.	Character.
Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes.	El Republicano .....	Organ of the State government.
	Soldado de la Fé .....	Miscellaneous.
Campeche, Campeche .....	Reproductor Campechino .....	Do.
Isla del Cármen, Campeche.....	Periódico Oficial .....	Official organ.
Chihuahua, Chihuahua .....	El Estado de Chihuahua .....	Organ of the State government.
	Revista de Chihuahua .....	Political.
	Libertad Católica .....	Catholic.
	La Avispa .....	Political.
Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua...	El Parral .....	Do.
	La Revista Internacional .....	Commercial.
Paso del Norte, Chihuahua .....	El Eco .....	Miscellaneous.
	El Libre Exámen .....	Scientific.
Saltillo, Coahuila .....	La Instrucción .....	Catholic.
	El Estado de Colima .....	Organ of the State government.
Colima, Colima .....	La Revista Judicial .....	Legal.
	Boletín Municipal .....	Municipal organ.
Durango, Durango .....	El Domingo .....	Catholic.
	El Espectador .....	Political.
Villa Lerdo, Durango .....	El Eco de Durango .....	Miscellaneous.
	La Luciérnaga .....	Political.
Mexico, Federal District .....	El Abogado Cristiano Ilustrado...	Protestant.
	La Familia .....	Literary.
	El Arte de la Lidia .....	Tauromachy and public sports.
	El Hijo del Ahuizote .....	Political.
	Convención Radical Obrera .....	Industrial.
	El Progreso .....	Political.
	El Escolar Mexicano .....	Educational.
	Courrier du Mexique (Fr n h) .....	Organ of the French Colony.
	La Voz de Hipócrates .....	Pharmaceutical.
	El Anglo-Americano (English) .....	Miscellaneous.
	Revista Minera é Industrial .....	Mining.
	El Porvenir de México .....	Calisthenics.
	El Avisador Comercial .....	Advertising.
	El Correo de las Señoras .....	Literary.
	El Combate .....	Military.
	El Economista Mexicano .....	Financial.
	La Federación .....	Political.
	La Semana Mercantfl .....	Commercial.
	La Escuela de Jurisprudencia .....	Legal.
	La Voz de la Nación .....	Political.
	El Album de la Patria .....	
	Boletín Taurino .....	Tauromachy.
	Boletín Eclesiástico .....	Catholic.
	La Germania (German) .....	Organ of the German colony.
	El Grito á Roma .....	Catholic.
	Los Estados .....	Political.
	El Financiero Mexicano (Engl sh) .....	Commercial.



## WEEKLIES—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Character.
Mexico, Federal District.....	El Telón.....	
	El Estudio.....	
	La Revista Financiera Mexicana.....	Commercial.
	El Resumen.....	
	El Correo Español.....	Organ of the Spanish colony.
	El Agente Minero Mexicano.....	Mining.
	Guía Prá tica de Derecho.....	Legal.
Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato....	Revista de México.....	Scientific.
	El Anunciador Comercial.....	Commercial.
Guanajuato, Guanajuato.....	Don Gregorito.....	Political.
	La Voz de Guanajuato.....	Do.
Irapuato, Guanajuato.....	El Avisador.....	Commercial.
León, Guanajuato.....	El Pueblo Católico.....	Catholic.
Chilpancingo, Guerrero.....	La Voz del Sur.....	Political.
Iguala, Guerrero.....	La Alianza de Acatempan.....	Literary.
Cocula, Guerrero.....	El Buscapiés.....	Miscellaneous.
Apan, Hidalgo.....	El Gallito.....	Do.
Pachuca, Hidalgo.....	Periódico Oficia.....	Organ of the State government.
	La Tribuna.....	Political.
	El Obrero.....	Do.
	El Explorador.....	Mining and Industry.
	El Hidalguense.....	Political.
	El Instituto.....	Educational.
	El Ideal.....	Literary.
	El Regenerador.....	Scientific.
	El Pigmeo.....	Catholic.
	El Litigante.....	Legal.
Tulancingo, Hidalgo.....	El Mercurio O cidental.....	Political.
	La Gaceta Mercantil.....	Commercial.
	La Justicia Tapatia.....	Political.
	El Tapatio.....	Do.
	La Sombra de Cuauhtemoc.....	Literary.
	Jalisco Ilustrado.....	Political.
	El Defensor del Pueblo.....	Political.
	El Agujon.....	Do.
	La Verdad.....	Do.
	El Campesino.....	Catholic.
La Unión, Jalisco.....	El Regenerador.....	Do.
	Boletin de la Lonja Agricola Mer- cantil.....	Commercial and agricultural.
Toluca, Mexico.....	El Pueblo.....	Political.
	La Juventud Liberal.....	Miscellaneous.
	Luz de Verdades Católicas.....	Catholic.
	La Revista Católica.....	Do.
Morelia, Michoacan.....	La Familia Católica.....	Do.
	La Revista Católica.....	Do.
	Pierrot.....	Literary.

## WEEKLIES—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Character.
Zamora, Michoacan .....	Don Barbarito.....	Political.
	Don Carlitos.....	Do.
Cuernavaca, Morelos .....	El Orden .....	Official organ.
Monterey, Nuevo León .....	La Voz de Nuevo León .....	Political.
Oaxaca, Oaxaca .....	El Estudio.....	Do.
Puebla, Puebla .....	El Amigo de la Verdad .....	Do.
	Boletín Municipal.....	Municipal organ.
	El Monitor de Puebla.....	Political.
	La Justicia.....	Industrial.
San Martín Texmelucan, Puebla..	El Periquito .....	Political.
Tehuacán, Puebla .....	El Día.....	Miscellaneous.
Querétaro, Querétaro .....	La Sombra de Arteaga.....	Political.
San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí..	El Correo de San Luis.....	Do.
Culiacán, Sinaloa .....	El Estado de Sinaloa.....	Organ of the State government.
	El Occidental.....	Political.
	La Razón.....	Catholic.
Mazatlán, Sinaloa .....	El Pacífico.....	Political.
	El Colegio Independencia .....	Educational.
	El Laico .....	Spiritualistic.
	La Pildora .....	Political.
Rosario, Sinaloa .....	El Sur de Sinaloa .....	Do.
Guaymas, Sonora .....	El Tráfico .....	Miscellaneous.
	La Libertad.....	Do.
Hermosillo, Sonora .....	La Constitución.....	Organ of the State government.
	El Sabado.....	
Magdalena, Sonora .....	La Voz del Estado.....	Political.
San Juan Bautista, Tabasco.....	El Independiente .....	Do.
	La Opinión Pública.....	Do.
Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas. ....	El Eco del Centro .....	Do.
Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas.....	El Correo del Bravo.....	Do.
	La Unión Fronteriza.....	Do.
Ciudad Mier, Tamaulipas.....	El Obrero .....	Do.
Matamoros, Tamaulipas .....	La Unión Obrera.....	Industrial.
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.....	El Domingo .....	Political.
	El Orden.....	Do.
	El Duende.....	Do.
Tampico, Tamaulipas.....	El Porvenir.....	Do.
Tula, Tamaulipas.....	El Tulteco .....	Literary.
La Paz, Territory of Lower California.	Boletín Oficial .....	Organ of the Territorial government.
Tepic, Territory of Tepic.....	Periódico Oficial.....	Do.
	Lucifer .....	Political.
	Revista Comercial de Tepic .....	Commercial.
Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala .....	El Estado de Tlaxcala .....	Organ of the State government.
Alvarado, Vera Cruz .....	El Defensor del Pueblo.....	Political.
Coatepec, Vera Cruz .....	El Faro.....	Educational.
Córdoba, Vera Cruz .....	Boletín Cantonal .....	Political.

## WEEKLIES—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Character.
Huatusco, Vera Cruz .....	La Voz de Huatusco .....	Literary.
Jalapa, Vera Cruz .....	El Estudio .....	Do.
Orizaba, Vera Cruz .....	El Siglo que Acaba .....	Catholic.
	La Primavera .....	Miscellaneous.
Pueblo Viejo, Vera Cruz .....	Defensor del Pueblo .....	Political.
Tlacotalpam, Vera Cruz .....	El Correo de Sotavento .....	Do.
Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz .....	El Mosquito .....	Do.
	El Moscardón .....	Do.
Izamál, Yucatan .....	El Centro .....	Do.
Mérida, Yucatan .....	La Sombra de Zepeda .....	Do.
	La Razón Social .....	Commercial.
	El Municipio .....	Municipal organ.
Chilchihuites, Zacatecas .....	El Mosquito .....	Literary.
Zacatecas, Zacatecas .....	La Rosa del Tepeyac .....	Catholic.
	El Imparcial .....	Political.
	El Meteoro .....	Miscellaneous.

## SEMI-MONTHLIES.

Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes .....	La Gaceta Pública .....	Miscellaneous.
Campeche, Campeche .....	Diario Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
Chihuahua, Chihuahua .....	El Boletín Municipal .....	Municipal organ.
Santa Rosalía, Chihuahua .....	La Gaceta Municipal .....	Do.
Saltillo, Coahuila .....	El Coahuilense .....	Political.
Colima, Colima .....	El Renacimiento .....	Do.
	La Voz del Progreso .....	Literary.
	La Lira de Occidente .....	Scientific.
Durango, Durango .....	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
	Hojas Sueltas .....	Catholic.
Mexico, Federal District .....	Gaceta Médica de México .....	Medical.
	El Faro .....	Protestant.
	El Día .....	Political.
	Revista de Legislación y Jurisprudencia .....	Legal.
	Revista Militar Mexicana .....	Military.
	Revista Telegráfica Mexicana .....	Telegraphic.
	El Bien Social .....	
	Revista Jurídica del Estado de México .....	Legal.
Tacubaya, Federal District .....	Boletín Bibliográfico y Escolar .....	Educational.
Guanajuato, Guanajuato .....	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
	El Foro Guanjuatense .....	Legal.
Irapuato, Guanajuato .....	El Comercio del Bajío .....	Commercial.
Pénjamo, Guanajuato .....	La Patria de Hidalgo .....	Political.
Chilpancingo, Guerrero .....	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
Guadalajara, Jalisco .....	Juan Panadero .....	Political.

## SEMI-MONTHLIES—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Character.
Guadalajara, Jalisco .....	Colección de Documentos Eclesiásticos.	Catholic.
	La República Literaria .....	Literary.
	La Religión y la Sociedad .....	Catholic.
	El Testigo .....	Do.
	La Linterna de Diógenes .....	Literary.
	La Palmera del Valle .....	Do.
	Investigador Médico .....	Medical.
	El Cantonal .....	Political.
	Provincia de Jalisco .....	Literary.
	Do.	Do.
Tequila, Jalisco .....	El Imparcial .....	Do.
Tenancingo, Mexico .....	La Enseñanza Católica .....	Educational.
Tenango del Valle, Mexico .....	La Liga Escolar .....	Do.
Toluca, Mexico .....	Gaceta Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
Morelia, Michoacan .....	do .....	Do.
	Desiderio y Electo .....	Catholic.
Pátzcuaro, Michoacan .....	La Municipalidad .....	Political.
Puruándiro Michoacan .....	Angel del Hogar .....	Literary.
Cerralvo, Nuevo León .....	La Voz de Oriente .....	Political.
Lampazos de Naranjo, Nuevo León.	El Día .....	Do.
	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
Montemorelos, Nuevo León .....	La Vanguardia Fronteriza .....	Political.
Oaxaca, Oaxaca .....	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
	Boletín Mercantil .....	Comercial.
Pochutla, Oaxaca .....	El Avisador de Puerto Angel .....	Do.
Aljojuca, Puebla .....	El Ensayo .....	Political.
Puebla, Puebla .....	El Cruzado .....	Do.
	El Comercio de Puebla .....	Commercial.
San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí ..	La Esperanza .....	Literary.
	El Anunciador Comercial .....	Commercial.
Mazatlán, Sinaloa .....	El Bisemanal .....	Political.
Alamos, Sonora .....	El Artesano .....	Industrial.
Guaymas, Sonora .....	Colegio, El Progreso .....	Educational.
Magdalena, Sonora .....	El Chicote .....	Political.
Ures, Sonora .....	El Eco del Valle .....	Educational.
San Juan Bautista, Tabasco .....	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
	El Comercio .....	Commercial.
	La Central .....	Do.
	La Siesta del Obrero .....	Industrial
	La Escuela Católica .....	Political.
	El Mensajero .....	Miscellaneous.
	Do.	Do.
	El Eco del Pueblo .....	Political.
	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.
Cunduacán, Tabasco .....	El Eco del Pueblo .....	Political.
Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas .....	Periódico Oficial .....	Organ of the State government.
Matamoros, Tamaulipas .....	El Cronista .....	Commercial.
	El Amigo del Pueblo .....	Political.
Tepic, Territory of Tepic .....	La Juventud .....	Miscellaneous.
	Do.	Do.

## SEMI-MONTHLIES—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Character.
Huatusco, Vera Cruz .....	El Progresista .....	Political.
Jalapa, Vera Cruz .....	Bandera Veracruzano.....	Do.
	México Intelectual.....	Educational.
	Colección de Lecciones Clínicas ..	Medical.
Orizaba, Vera Cruz .....	Boletín Municipal .....	Municipal organ.
	El Reproductor.....	Political.
	El Eco de la Juventud .....	Literary.
Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz .....	El Centinela del Golfo.....	Political.
	El Zenzontle de Zempoala .....	Do.
Zongolica, Vera Cruz .....	El Eco de la Montaña .....	Do.
Izamal, Yucatan .....	La Voluntad Popular .....	Do.
Mérida, Yucatan .....	El Eco del Comercio.....	Commercial.
	La Escuela Primaria.....	Educational.
	J. Jacinto Cuevas .....	Musical.
Zacatecas, Zacatecas.....	Defensor de la Constitución.....	Organ of the State government.
	Crónica Municipal .....	Municipal organ.

## EVERY THREE WEEKS.

Puebla, Puebla .....	Periódico Oficial.....	Organ of the State government.
Matamoros, Tamaulipas .....	La Revista del Norte .....	Political.
	El Sol de Mayo .....	Miscellaneous.
Jalapa, Vera Cruz .....	Periódico Oficial.....	Organ of the State government.
Mérida, Yucatan .....	La Razón del Pueblo .....	Do.
	La Revista de Mérida .....	Commercial.

## MONTHLIES.

Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes..	El Instructor.....	Scientific.
Saltillo, Coahuila .....	El Alivio de Mundo.....	Commercial.
Mexico, Federal District.....	El Evangelista Mexicano.....	Protestant.
	El Boletín Masónico.....	Masonic.
	Revista Latino-Americano.....	Miscellaneous.
	Boletín de la Santa Familia.....	Catholic.
	La Luz .....	Protestant.
	El Micrófono .....	Literary.
Celaya, Guanajuato .....	La Unión .....	Society organ.
Guadalajara, Jalisco.....	El Mentor de los Niños.....	Educational.
	La Niñez .....	Do.
	La Revista Mercantil.....	Commercial.
	La Espada de Damocles .....	Political.
	El Expositor Bíblico .....	Protestant.
Toluca, Jalisco. ....	La Antigua Fé.....	Do.
La Piedad, Michoacan .....	El Destello .....	Political.
Monterey, Nuevo León.....	El Obrero.....	Industrial.

## MONTHLIES—Continued.

Location.	Name.	Character.
Puebla, Puebla .....	Observaciones Meteorológicas...	Scientific.
	Observaciones Meteorológicas....	Do.
Mazatlán, Sinaloa .....	El Precursor .....	Spiritualistic.
Guaymas, Sonora.....	Boletín Municipal.....	Municipal organ.
	La Instrucción Pública .....	Educational.
	El Obrero.....	Industrial.
	El Regenerador.....	Do.
San Juan Bautista, Tabasco .....	La Bandera Roja .....	Commercial.
Matamoros, Tamaulipas .....	El Ramo de Olivo.....	Protestant.
Huamantla, Tlaxcala .....	La Filípica.....	Legal.
Coatepec, Vera Cruz.....	La Biblioteca Escolar.....	Educational.
Córdoba, Vera Cruz.....	Revista de la Sociedad José M. Mena.	Scientific.
Jalapa, Vera Cruz.....	El Sol.....	Masonic.
	Revista de Ciencias Médicas .....	Medical.
Orizaba, Vera Cruz.....	Boletín de la Sociedad Sánchez y Oropeza.	Literary.
	Boletín del Círculo Espiritista Paz y Progreso.	Spiritualistic.
Tlacotalpám, Vera Cruz .....	La Luz.....	Masonic.
Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz.....	La Verdad.....	Catholic.

## TIME OF ISSUE NOT STATED.

San Cristóbal Las Casas, Chiapas.	Periódico Oficial del Estado de Chiapas.	Organ of the State government.
Mexico, Federal District.....	La Paz Pública .....	Political.
	El Foro.....	Legal.
	La Revista Agrícola .....	Agriculture.
	La Ilustración Espirita.....	Spiritualistic.
	La Evolución. ....	
	La Opinión Nacional .....	
	La Vanguardia .....	Political.

NOTE.—From the foregoing directory it will be seen that in the States, Territories, and Federal District there are 318 publications issued, as follows:

In Aguascalientes, 4; Campeche, 3; Chiapas, 1; Chihuahua, 10; Coahuila, 4; Colima, 5; Durango, 7; Federal District, 77; Guanajuato, 10; Guerrero, 4; Hidalgo, 9; Jalisco, 29; Mexico, 8; Michoacan, 11; Morelas, 1; Nuevo León, 7; Oaxaca, 4; Puebla, 12; Querétaro, 1; San Luis Potosí, 4; Sinaloa, 11; Sonora, 13; Tabasco, 10; Tamaulipas, 16; Territory of Lower California, 1; Territory of Tepic, 4; Tlaxcala, 2; Vera Cruz, 32; Yucatán, 12; Zacatecas, 6.

The character of these publications is as follows:

Political, 103; literary, 21; official, 36; commercial, 27; Catholic, 24; miscellaneous, 19; educational, 15; scientific, 8; industrial, 8; organs foreign colonies, 7; Protestant, 7; legal, 9; spiritualistic, 4; agricultural, 1; Masonic, 3; mining, 3; tauronomy and public sports, 2; military, 2; society organ, 1; pharmaceutical, 1; telegraphic, 1; musical, 1; calisthenics, 1; medical, 4; advertising, 1; financial, 1; not stated, 8. Of these 312 are published in Spanish, 3 in English, 2 in French, and 1 in German.

There are 29 dailies, 154 weeklies, 86 semimonthlies, 6 published every three weeks, 35 monthlies, and 8 the time of issue of which is not stated.

The Federal District leads with 77 publications, Guadalajara, Jalisco following with 23, these being the most populated localities in the Republic.

The oldest newspaper is the "Periódico Oficial de Jalapa," founded in 1824. The next in point of age is "El Siglo XIX," first published on October 8, 1841, at the capital. The greatest movement in the newspaper field was noted during the year, 1890, 106 publications devoted to various interests having been started in that year. From the beginning of 1890 to March 1, 1891, no less than 74 periodicals ceased publication, the oldest being "El Eco del Distrito," founded in 1869 and formerly published in Tenancingo, State of Mexico.

According to the Mexican system publishers of periodicals, to collect the amounts due by subscribers, draw drafts on them payable to the postmasters at their several localities, which drafts the postmasters collect, retaining a commission. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1890, there were deposited for collection in 14 post-offices in the Republic 60,000 drafts drawn by newspaper publishers of the face value of \$301,882.26, which, added to the amount of the unpaid drafts of the previous year (\$87,962.01), makes \$389,844.27. Of this amount there were collected and paid to publishers \$226,331.05, netting to the post-offices in the way of commissions \$15,196.16, thus leaving \$60,241.62 to be collected during the present fiscal year. The uncollectible drafts returned to publishers amounted to \$88,055.64.

The foregoing directory comprises publications issued in the Federal District and 454 of the principal cities and towns in the Republic, and is corrected down to March 1, 1891.

# Appendix D.

## MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF MEXICO.

### ACAPULCO, GUERRERO.

#### *Arms and ammunition merchants.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.

#### *Banks and bankers.*

London Bank of Mexico and South America.  
Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Books and stationery.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Pintos, Antonio.  
Rodriguez, Ignacio.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Commission merchants.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Bello Hermanos.  
Caamaño, Eduardo M.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Kastan, Pedro.  
Lobato, Aristeo.  
Mendiola, José.  
Stoll, German.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Drugs.*

Butron, Antonio.  
Link, Sucl.  
Posada, Roberto S.

#### *Dry goods.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Bello Hermanos.  
Caamaño, Eduardo M.  
Cordova, Ramon C.  
Mendiola, José.  
Rodriguez, Ignacio.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

### ACAPULCO, GUERRERO—Continued.

#### *Fancy goods.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Rodriguez, Ignacio.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Glassware.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Groceries.*

Bello Hnos.  
Bustos, Antonio.  
Caamaño, Eduardo M.  
Célis, Ernesto G.  
Córdova, Ramon C.  
Cuevas, Joaquin.  
Liquidano, Faustino.  
Liquidano, Herlindo O.  
Maresco, José.  
Olvera, Luis.  
Payno, Isabel G. de.  
Pintos, Antonio.  
Rodriguez, Ignacio.  
Rivera, Marcial.  
Villamar, Francisco.  
Valeriano, Juan.  
Vizcaino, Aureliano.

#### *Hardware.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Importers of groceries.*

Alzuyeta y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Mendiola, José.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

#### *Importers and exporters.*

Alzuyeta y Ca.



**ACAPULCO, GUERRERO—Continued.***Importers and exporters—Continued.*

Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.

*Ironwar., dealers and manufacturers.*

Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

*Jewelers.*

Bermudez, Pablo C.  
Martinez, Pánfilo.  
Ramirez, Gumesindo.  
Tellechea, Ignacio.

*Manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes.*

Arévalo, Enrique.  
Cardona, J. Encarnación.

*Manufacturers, brick.*

Canales, Francisco.  
Martinez, Francisco.  
Villamar, Francisco.

*Manufacturers, cotton goods.*

Fernandez y Ca., B.

*Manufacturers, cotton, linen, and woolen goods.*

Bello Hnos.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.

*Manufacturers, soap.*

Pintos, Antonio.

*Sewing machines.*

Mazzini, Angel.

*Tailors.*

Elias y Tavares.  
Piza, Victor.

*Tobacco dealers.*

Alzuyeta Hnos. y Ca.  
Fernandez y Ca., B.  
Urufuella y Ca., P.  
Villamar, F.

*Unclassified merchants.*

Loughery, W. Robert  
Oetling, Gericke y Ca.

*Watchmakers and silversmiths.*

Bermudez, Eraclio.  
Bermudez, Pablo C.  
García, G. P.  
Luz, Daniel H.  
Martinez, Pánfilo.  
Mazzini, Angel.  
Ramirez, Gumesindo.

**AGUASCALIENTES, AGUASCALIENTES.***Agricultural implements.*

Aguilar Hermanos.  
Barkly, A.  
Berber, Vicente.  
Pilon, Martin I.

**AGUASCALIENTES, AGUASCALIENTES—**

Continued.

*Banks and bankers.*

Banco Nacional.  
Guinchard, J. Rufujio.

*Books and stationery.*

Aguilar Hermanos.  
Camino, M.  
Dávila, Cleto.

*Boots and shoes.*

Alvarez, Cruz.  
Cornou, Pedro.  
Duson, Reyes.  
Jimenez, Simon.  
Masson, Francisco.  
Núñez, Marciano.  
Parga, Monico.  
Trejo, Manuel.

*Carriage manufacturers and dealers.*

Chevas, Gil.  
Navarro, Antonio.  
Santiago, Pedro.  
Santoyo, Pedro.

*China, glassware, etc.*

Bernal, Andrés.  
Castañeda, Margarita.  
Elizondo y Ca., Valera.  
Espino, Francisco.  
Iturbide, Bonifacio.  
Palacio, Emetrio.  
Sagredo, Cárlos.  
Valdés, Pedro.

*Commission merchants.*

Aguilar Hermanos.  
Berber, Vicente.  
Chevez y Hijos, Viuda de.  
Gomez, Juana D.  
Graumont, Eugenio.  
Guinchard, Refugio.  
Palacio, Emetrio.

*Drugs.*

Davila, Cleto M.  
Elizondo y Ca., Valera.  
Gonzalez, Alubiade.  
Marin, Francisco.  
Marin, Juan.  
Rosa, Luis de la.  
Sagredo, Cárlos.  
Sandoval, Miguel.

*Dry goods.*

Aguilar Hermanos.  
Cazon, Agustin.  
Corpu, Pedro (wholesale).  
Davila, Cleto Maria.  
Diaz, Leon.  
Duron, Reyes (wholesale).

**AGUASCALIENTES, AGUASCALIENTES—**

Continued.

*Dry goods—Continued.*

Elizondo y Ca., Valera.  
 Gilly, Gonzalez.  
 Gonzalez, J.  
 Gonzalez, Marin.  
 Leautaud y Barbaroux.  
 Leautaud Hermanos.  
 Martinez, Manuel.  
 Martinez, Severino.  
 Pilon, Martin.  
 Puga, Antonio.  
 Pugo, Guilhermo.  
 Romero, Manuel.  
 Vazquez, Ignacio.  
 Zuluaga, Manuel.

*Fancy goods.*

Aguilar, Edmundo.  
 Chavez, Rafael.  
 Chavez, Trifonio.  
 Leal, Alberto.  
 Sagredo, Carlos.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aguilar Hermanos (importers).  
 Berber, Vicente.  
 Castañeda, Margarito.  
 Cruz, Fernando.  
 Dávalos, Suc.  
 Enriquez, Ciprian.  
 Enriquez, Santiago.  
 Espino, Francisco.  
 Gonzalez, Espiridion.  
 Gramont, Eugenio.  
 Guinchard, Refugio J. (importer).  
 Leal, Alberto.  
 Morfin Vargas Hermanos.  
 Ocampo, Epifanio.  
 Ortiz y Vallejo.  
 Pedroza, Francisco.  
 Roman, Antonio.  
 Torres, Florentino.  
 Torres, Leonardo.  
 Valdez, Pedro.

*Hardware.*

Berber, Vicente.  
 Bernal, Andrés.  
 Castañeda, Margarita.  
 Espino, Francisco.  
 Gonzalez, Esperidion.  
 Guinchard, Refugio.  
 Herrera, Florentino.  
 Palacio, Emetrio.  
 Perez, Esteban.  
 Sagredo, Carlos.

**AGUASCALIENTES, AGUASCALIENTES—**

Continued.

*Hardware—Continued.*

Valdés, Pedro.  
 Ventura, Nicanor.  
*Hat manufacturers and dealers.*  
 Alemán, Santos G.  
 Parra, Felipe.  
 Parra, Juan.

*Ironware merchants and manufacturers.*

Berber, Vicente.  
 Guinchard, Refugio.

*Jewelry, watches, and silver.*

Iturbide.  
 Robles, Victor,  
 Romo, Ricardo.  
 Sagredo, Carlos.  
 Sancedo, Juan  
 Von Faber, Ricardo

*Lithographers.*

Davalos, Nestor.  
 Pedrosa, Trinidad.

*Manufacturers of brass and iron bedsteads.*

Arteaga, Juan.  
 Hernandez, Valentin.

*Paints, colors, and varnishes.*

Carrasco, J.  
 Irigoyen, Adalberto.  
 Vargas, Anastasio.  
 Vargas, José.

*Pianos and organs.*

Inostrosa, Gregorio.  
 Perchez, José.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Diaz, Juan.  
 Sandoval, Miguel.  
 Sandoval, Pascual.

*Sewing machines.*

Adler, M.  
 Ketelsen y Dejetao.  
 Normann, Alberto.  
 Norwald, Enrique.

*Unclassified merchants.*

Aguilar, Edmundo.  
 Aguilar, Luis.  
 Bernal, Francisco M.  
 Chavez, F. Ruiz.  
 Davalos, Enrique.  
 Gonzalez, Marin.  
 Leal, Arturo N.  
 Lopez, Fernando.  
 Morfin, Antonio, y Ca.  
 Ocampo, Tomas.

**AGUASCALIENTES, AGUASCALIENTES—**

Continued.

*Unclassified merchants—Continued.*

Quinchard y Vallego.  
Romero, Miguel.  
Vargas Hermanos.  
Zuloaga, José María.

**ALAMOS, SONORA.***Commission merchants.*

Bours y Hijo, T. Robinson.  
Ocharan y Ca., Oscar.  
Robinson, Tomas.  
Salazar, Pedro L.

**ALLENDE, CHIHUAHUA.***Commission merchant.*

Benitez, Cayetano.

*Boots and shoes.*

Chavez, José G.

*Dry goods, groceries, and provisions.*

Benitez, Cayetano.  
Chabre, Martin.  
Maynez, Miguel H.  
Ochoa, José D.  
Russek y Hno., Marcos.

**AMECA, JALISCO.***Drugs.*

del Río, Antonio S.  
Fernandez, Aurelio M.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Martinez, Adolfo de J.  
Uribe, Salvador.

**ATLIXCO, PUEBLO.***Arms and ammunition.*

Leichtlein, Felipe.

*Carriage manufacturer and dealer.*

Salazar, José María.

*China and glassware.*

Leichtlein, Felipe.

*Dry goods.*

Avalos, Ignacio.  
Cabrera, Antonio.  
Morales, Tomás.  
Ramirez, Lorenzo.

*Fancy goods.*

Leichtlein, Felipe.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Carbajal, Antonio.  
Carbajal, Manuel.  
Cardoso, Febronio.

**ATLIXCO, PUEBLO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Hernandez, Luis.  
Mendieta, Agustin.  
Otero, Pedro.  
Rivera, Ignacio.  
Rocha, Bernardo.  
Rosales, Pedro.  
Ruiz, Manuel.  
Soto, Angel.

*Hardware.*

Leichtlein, Felipe.

*Paints and oils.*

Barcenas, Gabriel.  
Leichtlein, Felipe.

**AUTLAN, JALISCO.***Merchants.*

Araza, Francisco.  
Barragan, Ireneo R.  
Corona, Juan.  
Espinosa, Gregorio.  
Gomez, Wulfrano.  
Michel, Gregorio.  
Santana, Agapito.

**CAMARGO, TAMAULIPAS.***Exporters of hides and skins.*

Garcia, Donaciano G.  
Peña, Juan Garcia.

*Importers.*

Garcia, Donaciano G. (general merchandise).  
Gutierrez y Hno., José Angel.  
Madrigal, Santos Valle.  
Peña, Juan Garcia.  
Tames y Hno., Donaciano.

**CAMPECHE, CAMPECHE.***Agricultural implements.*

Berron, Fernando.  
Castellot, Hermanos.

*Bankers.*

Cano Diego, Fernando J.  
Castellot, Hermanos.

*Boots and shoes.*

Leon, Gualter.  
Medina, José J.  
Ortiz, Antonio.  
Ortiz, Carlos.  
Quijano, Felipe.

*Carriage Manufacturers and dealers.*

Mendoza, Pilar.  
Perez, Lorenzo.  
Rodriguez, Ignacio.

**CAMPECHE, CAMPECHE—Continued.***China and glassware.*

Estrada, A. Mendez.

*Commission merchants.*Garcia, Juan Garcia.  
Oliver y Ca., A.*Drugs.*Del Rio, Joaquin.  
Espinola, Manuel.  
Gala, Joaquin R.  
Lauz, Manuel A.  
Lavalle, Eduardo.  
Leon, Agustin.  
Oliver, Manuel Lopez.*Dry goods.*Castellot, Hermanos.  
Castillo, José M.  
Lopez, José T.  
MacGregor, José F. Estré  
Oliver y Ca., A.*Fancy Goods.*Araoz, Pablo J.  
Baeza, Julio.  
Estrada, A. Mendez.*Furniture dealers.*

Campos, Juan de la Cabada.

*Groceries and provisions.*Berron, Fernando.  
Boldo, Narciso (importers).  
Cano y Cano, Francisco.  
Cano y Diego, Fernando J.  
Castellot Hermanos.  
Diego, Ignacio Cano.  
Llovera, Antonio.  
Mena, Ricardo.  
Oliver y Ca., A.*Hardware.*Berron, Fernando.  
Berron Hermanos.  
Zuloaga, José.*Hats.*

Rodríguez, José.

*Paper.*

Araos, Pablo J.

*Sewing machines.*Oliver y Ca., A.  
Ramirez, Antonio I.**CARMEN, CAMPECHE.***Dry goods.*Goyta, Garcia y Ca.  
Pallas, Francisco.**CARMEN, CAMPECHE—Continued.***Drugs.*Arcué, Venancio S.  
Ibarra, A.  
Lagunera, Manuel.*General merchants.*Anza, Benito.  
Burgos, Hermanos.  
Colarelo y Ca., B. F.  
Domingo, Perez y Field.  
Escribano, José Poveda.  
Ferrer, Felipe.  
Ferrer, José Otero.  
Guliani, Numa (books).  
Hernandez, Quirino.  
Martínez, Antonio.  
Manjarrez Hermanos.  
Nieves y Ca.  
Pallas, Francisco (dry goods).  
Paullaada, Esteban.  
Quintana, Joaquin (commission merchant).  
Ropeto, Juan Luis (groceries and provisions).  
Saeno, Policarpo.  
Slovero, Juan.  
Willms y Ca. (importers).  
Zaldivar, Antonio.**CHALCHICOMULA, PUEBLA.***Drugs.*Altamirano, J. M.  
Amador, M.  
Castillo, Francisco.  
Morales, S. L.*Dry goods merchants.*Reynaud, Camilo.  
Rivera, G.  
Urichi y Sobs, Otaolo.*Fancy goods.*Bocanegra, J. Maria.  
Maldonado y Rousset.*General merchandise.*Campos, M.  
Cordero, Viuda de R.  
Delgado, F.  
Gomez, Juan N.  
Martínez, E. L.  
Rodríguez, A. J. M.  
Rodríguez, José de J.*Hats.*

Martínez, Guadalupe.

*Hardware.*

Meza, Alejo.

*Stationery.*

Mellado, José M.

**CHIAPAS, CHIAPAS.***General merchants.*

Farrera, Vicente.  
 Flores, Romualdo.  
 Guirao, Narciso.  
 Lazos, Augusto.  
 Parriagua, Wenceslao.  
 Ramos, Benedicto.  
 Solorzano, Refugio.

**CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA.***Agricultural implements and hardware.*

Amendari, Ramon.  
 Balderran, Narciso.  
 Brittinghaus, J. M.  
 Fandoe Succ., Luis.  
 Fraser & Chalmers.  
 Ketelsen & Degetau.  
 Lerma, José.  
 Lynch y Ca.  
 Nordwald, H.  
 Reinhardt, H. O.  
 Rembez & Bezaury.  
 Serraga, Juan.  
 Taseira, Felix F.

*Banks and bankers.*

Sucursal del "Banco Nacional."  
 "Banco Minero Chihuahuense."  
 Banco de Santa Eulalia.  
 Banco Mexicano.  
 Banco de Chihuahua.  
 Ketelsen y Degetau.  
 Maceyra, Felix F.  
 Macmanus é hijos, F.  
 Solas, Miguel.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Maceyra, Félix.  
 Miramontes, Donato.  
 Villar, Antonio.

*Boots and shoes.*

Coriche, Dario.  
 Larrang, J. A.  
 Martinez, José.  
 Molina, J. J.  
 Ortegon, Policarpo.  
 Perchoz, José.  
 Vidal, Matias.  
 Williams, J.  
 Zeldivar, Mariano.

*Carriages.*

Carroceria de Lamm.  
 Carroceria de Lerma.  
 Lerma, Juan.  
 Lynch y Ca.

**CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA.—Continued.***China and glassware.*

Armendariz, R.  
 Creel, Enrique.  
 Rutiaga, Eduardo.  
 Vidal, Mathias.

*Commission merchants.*

Arguelles, Ganuto.  
 Armendariz, R.  
 Castro, Trinidad.  
 Cuevas, Santiago.  
 Ketelsen y Degetau.  
 Madrid, J.  
 Navarro, E.  
 Reinhardt, H. O.  
 Ruiz, Francisco.  
 Sanchez.  
 Terrazas, Juan.  
 Vega, Anastasio.  
 Villa, Antonio.

*Drugs.*

Botica del Aguila.  
 Botica de Carlos Cueley.  
 Botica de Evaristo Ordaz.  
 Botica Mexicana.  
 Botica Universal.  
 Dávila, Cleto M.  
 Elizondo, Valéra.  
 Gonzalez, Alcibiades.  
 Lafon, Emilio.  
 Marin, Juan.  
 Rosa, Luis de la.  
 Sagredo, Cárlos.  
 Sandoval, Miguel.

*Dry goods.*

Corpu, Pedro.  
 Duron, Reyes.  
 Ketelsen & Degetau.  
 La Fábrica de Francia.  
 La Francia Maritima.  
 La Sorpresa.  
 Maceyra, J. F.  
 Macmanus é hijos, F.  
 Nordwald, H.  
 Rubin y Ca., J.  
 Sanchez, José Maria.

*Fancy goods.*

Ketelsen y Degetau.  
 Nordwald, H.  
 Rembez y Bezaury.

*Furniture dealers.*

Anthony, George H.  
 Armendariz, Ramon.  
 Ketelsen y Degetau.  
 Lamm, C. C.

**CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA—Continued.***Furniture dealers—Continued.*

Lynch y Ca.  
 Nordwald, Enrique.  
 Rembez y Bezaury.  
 West, Ch.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aldana y Hnos.  
 Armendariz, Ramon.  
 Dale Bros.  
 Ketelsen & Degetau.  
 Maceyra, Félix F.  
 Molinar y Sánchez.  
 Nordwald, H.  
 Padilla y Ca., Albino.

*Hat stores.*

El Sombrero Rojo.  
 Sombrereria Mexicana.

*Ironware dealers and manufacturers.*

Ketelsen & Degetau.  
 Nordwald, H.  
 Reinhardt, H. O.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Alguin, Antonio.  
 Arellano y Ca., Serrilano.  
 Chacon Hermanos.  
 Hogland, Enrique.  
 Gautier, N.  
 Zavalza y Pina.  
 Zavalza, C.  
 Zavalza, Felipe.

*Musical instruments.*

Inostrosa, Gregorio.  
 Miramontes, D.  
 Perchez, José.

*Merchants, general.*

Aldana, R. S.  
 Altamirano, Manuel M.  
 Armendaro, Ramon.  
 Azrinzulo, Antonio.  
 Azumolo, Juan M.  
 Bessauri, Felix.  
 Chaves, Genaro J.  
 Creel, Enrique C.  
 Fandoa, Luis.  
 Hooper y Ca.  
 Ketelsen y Dejetau.  
 Kuiz, Francisco.  
 Lequinázaval, Domingo.  
 Lorenzo, M.  
 Loya, Carlos.  
 Maceyra, Felix F.  
 Macmanus y Hijos, F.  
 Maye, Gustavo.  
 Miñagoren, Pedro.

**CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA—Continued.***Merchants, general—Continued.*

Munoz, Silvino.  
 Navarro, Benigno.  
 Navarro, Hermanos.  
 Norwald y Ca.  
 Partida Hermanos.  
 Puig y Domingo.  
 Salas, Miguel.  
 Sanchez, José Maria.  
 Schusster, B.  
 Stalfordt, J.  
 Tejada, Refugio.  
 Terraza, Juan.  
 Treviño Hermanos, Gonzales  
 Venmehren, Guillermo.

*Paints, oils, and varnishes.*

Carrasco, J.  
 Irigoyen, Adalberto.  
 Newton & Andrew.  
 Vargas Anastasio.  
 Vargas, José.

*Sewing machines.*

Adler, M.  
 Ketelsen y Dejetau.  
 Macmanus, Franc.  
 Norwald, Enrique.  
 Reinhardt, H. O.

**CHILPANCINGO, GUERRERO.***Bankers.*

Fuente, Egidio de la (Banquero de "La Mú-tua").  
 de Celis, Gabriel F. (Agente del "Banco Nacional").

*Drugs.*

Manjarrez, Juan Cruz.  
 Parra, Miguel.  
 Rodriguez, Alberto.

*Principal merchants.*

Cabañas, José M.  
 Calvo, Ignacio (general merchandise).  
 Campos, Rafael A.  
 de Celis, Gabriel F.  
 Enriques, Lucas (general merchandise).  
 Ferreyro, Francisco I. (books and stationery).  
 Gavito, Juan (general merchandise).  
 Godinez, Sabás y Vicente.  
 Guevara, Donaciano (general merchandise).  
 Morlet, A.  
 Patino, Manuel.  
 Reyes y Hermano, A.  
 Rodriguez, Agustín (general merchandise).  
 Rodriguez, Alberto.  
 Rodriguez, Tomas.

**CIUDAD GUERRERO, TAMAULIPAS.***Boots and shoes.*

Mejid, Tomas.  
Siller, Manuel.  
Vergard, Agustin.

*Commission merchants.*

Ramirez, Manuel.  
Soltero, Crescencio.  
Yañez, Lorenzo.

*Drugs.*

Fernandez, Antonio M.  
Gonzalez, Martin.  
Winslow, Carlos.

*Dry goods.*

Ruiloba, José.  
Ruiz, Vicente.  
Sanchez, Francisco.  
Volpe, Hermanos.

*General stores.*

Canales, G.  
Flores, Juan Manuel.  
Flores, Joaquin.  
Garza, E. Gutierrez.  
Garza, Guillermo.  
Garza, Porfirio C.  
Gonzalez, Emetrio.  
Gutierrez, Anastacio.  
Gutierrez, Cadena.  
Gutierrez, Encarnacion.  
Gutierrez, Juan de Dios.  
Sada, Justino.  
Salazar, Victor.  
Saldaña, I.  
Vela, Manuel Ramirez.  
Villa, Erasmo.

*Hardware and house furnishing goods.*

Chavez, Marcelo.  
Gutierrez, Juan de D.  
Hughes, D. M.  
Saldaña, I.

*Jewelers.*

Gonzalez, Agustin.  
Garza, Guillermo.

**CIUDAD JEREZ, ZACATECAS.***Banker.*

Castellanos y Ca., Antonio R.

*Carriage dealers.*

Castellanos y Ca., Antonio R.

*Drugs.*

Escobedo, J. Villalobos.  
Ortiz y Ca., José Maria.  
Roman y Ca., Tomasa C. de.

**CIUDAD JEREZ, ZACATECAS—Continued.***Dry goods.*

Berumen, J. Antonio.  
Brilanti, Rafael.  
Escobedo, Higinio.  
Escobedo, Juan P.  
Hoyo, Eugenio del.  
Sanchez, Francisco de B.  
Silva, Francisco Escobedo.

*Fancy goods.*

Arellano, Luis.

*Furniture.*

Castellanos y Ca., Antonio R.

*General goods.*

Carrillo, Castellanos y Damas.

*Hardware.*

Arellano y Ca., Luis.  
Cabrera, José Felix.  
Escobedo, Juan de D.

*Sewing machines.*

Gutierrez, Manuel Macía.

**CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.***Arms and ammunition.*

Ketelsen y Degetau.

*Banks and bankers.*

Banco Chihuahahuense.  
Banco Minero.  
Sucursal del Banco Nacional del Paso, Texas.  
Bronson, E. B.  
Ochoa, Inocente.

*Boots and shoes.*

La Constancia.  
Zapateria Mexicana.

*Carriage dealers.*

Riebeling, Maximiliano.

*China and glassware.*

Loeb Hermanos.

*Commission merchants.*

Alvarez, Joaquin A.  
Arguelles, Canuto.  
Barroso, Cliserio.  
Ketelsen y Degetau.

*Drugs.*

Hernandez, H.  
Lewis y Ortega.

*Dry goods.*

Flores, José Maria.  
Flores, Nicolas.  
Ochoa, Inocente.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Dieter y Sauer.

**CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA—Cont'd.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

García, Andres.  
Ketelsen y Degetau.  
Sánchez, Hermanos.  
Schuster y Ca., B.  
Treuba Hermanos.

*Hardware.*

Krakauer, Zork y Moye.

*Jewelers.*

Kahn Hermanos.

*Music store.*

Walz, W. G.

*Sewing machines.*

Ketelsen y Degetau.

**CIUDAD PARRAS, COAHUILA.***Agricultural implements.*

König, Guillermo (viuda de).  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Bankers.*

Behr, Juan.  
Madero y Ca., Manuel.  
Misa, Gonzalez.  
Yarto, José.

*Boots and shoes.*

Charles y Hermano, M.  
García, Anastacio.  
Talavera, Juan.

*Carriage dealers.*

Olvera y Hermano.

*Commission merchant.*

Behr, Juan.

*Drugs.*

Aguirre, Pedro.  
Martínez, Alfonso.  
Maynes, Eduardo.  
König, Guillermo (viuda de).

*Dry goods.*

Adame, Porfirio.  
Chapman, Fernando.  
Martínez, Martín.  
Misa, José Gonzalez.

*Fancy goods.*

Behr, Juan.  
König, Guillermo (viuda de).  
Maynez y Ca.  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Furniture.*

Sieber y Ca., C.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Behr, Juan.

**CIUDAD PARRAS, COAHUILA—Cont'd.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Chapman, Fernando.  
Martínez, Martín.  
Misa, José Gonzalez.  
Rojo, Remigio.  
Ruiz, Ernesto.

*Joint stock company.*

de Velasco y Ca., Ruiz.

*Hatters.*

Behr, Juan.  
Misa, José Gonzalez.  
Martínez, Martín.

*Hardware.*

Behr, Juan.  
König, Guillermo (viuda de).  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Music stores.*

Behr, Juan.  
Prince de Maynez, Margarita.

*Sewing machines.*

Behr, Juan.  
König, Guillermo (viuda de).

**CIUDAD SAYULA, JALISCO.***Agricultural implements.*

Preciado, Paulino.  
Vizcayno y Larios.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Vazquez, Pablo.

*Boots and shoes.*

Cortez, Silvestre.  
Ramos, Policarpo.

*Carriage dealers.*

Larios, Benigno.

*Drugs.*

Cisneros, José.  
Duran, Alberto.  
Mourett, Juan O.

*Furniture dealers and manufacturers.*

Alcaez, Epitacio.  
Figueroa, Pascual.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aguilar, Clemente.  
Aguilar, Graciano.  
Aguilar, José L.  
Cisneros y Hermano.  
Cisneros, José Antonio.  
Fuente, Francisca de la.  
Fuente, Miguel W. de la.  
Fuentes, Pablo.  
Gil, Manuel Robles.  
Juan y Torre, A.  
Preciado, Paulino.



**CIUDAD SAYULA, JALISCO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Torres y Ca., Rafael.  
Vazquez, Vicente N.  
Vizcayno y Larios.

*Ironware dealers and manufacturers.*

Preciado, Paulino.  
Vizcayno y Larios.

**COLIMA, COLIMA.***Agricultural implements, arms, and ammunition.*

Oldenbourg, Jorge.

*Bankers.*

Alvarez, José M.  
Barreto, Gregorio.  
Flor, Christian.  
Flor y Kofani.  
Guizar y Ca.  
Medina, Agustín.  
Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.  
Vargas, Agustín.

*Banks.*

Banco de Londres, Méjico y Sud América  
Ltd. (Agency).  
Banco Nacional (agents, Arnoldo Vogel y Ca.).

*Books and stationery.*

Campero, Severo.  
Schmidt, J. F. A.  
Urzua, Juana.  
Urzua, Silvestre D.

*Boots and shoes.*

Chanona, Antera.  
Ruiz, José.

*Cardboard manufacturer.*

Guerrero, Luis.

*Carriage dealers.*

Cosio, Tiburcio.  
Dorantes, Eduardo.

*Commission merchants.*

Flor, Christian.  
Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.  
Ruiz, Porciano.  
Vega, Ramon J. de la.

*Drugs.*

Cuera, Francisco C.  
Fuentes, Ignacio.  
Mendoza, José L.  
Moni, Agustín.  
Morril hijo, Augusto.  
Orozco, Crescencio.  
Suarez, Cosmo.

*Dry goods.*

Bazan, Ramon.

**COLIMA, COLIMA—Continued.***Dry goods—Continued.*

Diaz, Epifanio.  
Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.  
Rodriguez y Ca., Guzman.  
Rosas, Luisa García.  
Silva, Roberto.  
Silva, Porfirio.  
Urzua, Juana (silks).

*Fancy goods.*

Oldenbourg, Jorge M.  
Rendon, José María.

*Furniture dealers and manufacturers.*

Benitez, Justo.  
Bustos, Othon.  
Quifones, Marcelino.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Alvarez, Gregorio.  
Barreto, Isidoro.  
Bazan, Ramon.  
Calleja, Antonio de la.  
Diaz, Epifanio.  
Flor, Christian.  
Flor y Kofani.  
García, Esteban.  
Gomez, S.  
Guizar y Ca., Dolores.  
Gutierrez, Ignacio D.  
Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.  
Oetling Hermanos y Ca.  
Oldenbourg, Jorge.  
Plaza, Alberta de la.  
Plaza, Francisco de la.  
Rodriguez y Ca., Guzman.  
Rodriguez, Manuel.  
Rosas, Luis García.  
Vargas, Francisco.  
Vega, Ramon J. de la.  
Vogel y Ca., Arnoldo.

*Hardware.*

Ceja, José María.  
Eschacht, Agustín.  
Oldenbourg, Jorge.  
Rendon, José María.  
Rodriguez, Manuel.  
Smith y Madrid.

*Hat stores and manufacturer.*

Gudiffo, Roque.  
Parra, Aurelio.  
Perez, José María.

*Importers and exporters.*

Flor, Christian.  
Guizar, Dolores.  
Madrid, Zenobio.  
Oetling y Ca., Alejandro, Suc.

**COLIMA, COLIMA—Continued.***Importers and exporters—Continued.*

Oldenbourg, Jorge.  
Plaza, Enrique de la.  
Rodriguez, Manuel.  
Ruiz, Ponciano.  
Vanderlinden, Vogel y Ca.

*Ironware dealers and manufacturers.*

Barreto, Isidoro.  
Barreto, Miguel.  
Flor, Christian.

*Jewelers.*

Oldenbourg, Jorge.  
Rodriguez y Ca., Guzman.

*Lithographers.*

Rivera, Rosendo R.

*Sewing machines.*

Gutierrez, Ignacio D.  
Ibarra, Eliezer M.  
Morri1 é hijo, Augusto.  
Oldenbourg, Jorge.

**COLOTLAN, JALISCO.***Bankers.*

Muro, Ramon del.  
Real, Miguel S. del.

*Drugs.*

Castillo, Ramon Mora.  
Trujillo, Celedonio.

*Dry goods.*

Lopez y Ca., Cipriano.  
Moreno, Adolfo.  
Rodriguez, S6stenes.  
Saldafia, Miguel.  
Zulueta, Juan.

*General merchandise.*

Barragan, Rosendo.  
Cardenas, Manuel.  
Escobedo, J.  
Casae, Jos6 Maria Rodriguez.  
Castañeda é hijos (viuda de).  
Lopez y Ca., Cipriano.  
Mayorga, Jos6 Maria.  
Moreno, Adolfo.  
Real, Damien del.  
Saldafia, Miguel  
Sandoval, J.  
Zulueta, Juan.

**C6RDOBA, VERACRUZ.***Bankers.*

Diaz, Jos6 Fernandez.  
Valdez, Mariano R. (agent Banco de Londres y M6xico).

**C6RDOBA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Booksellers.*

Baturoni, Ana Ant<sup>a</sup> Roy de.  
Leal, Alvino A.  
Ortega, Antonio.

*Commission merchants.*

Carbajal, Luis M<sup>a</sup>.  
Diaz, Jos6 Fernandez.  
Gomez, Jos6 Diaz.  
Gonzalez, Luis F.  
Hernandez y Hernandez.  
Izquierdo, Victor.  
Leal, Alvino A.  
Lopez, Luis.  
Martinez, Antonio Loredo.  
Mateos, Manuel.  
Mingo, Cirilo.

*Drugs.*

Arenas, Francisco de P.  
Limon, Daniel.  
Roiz, Carlos.  
Vazquez y Ca., Severo.  
Villegas, Mariano.

*Dry goods.*

Aragon, Rafael Benito.  
Bonilla, Lauro.  
Carretero, Raymundo.  
Izaola, Basilio.  
Izaola y Hno, Silvestre.  
Jimenez, Francisco.  
Lopez, Camilo.  
Leal, Antonio.  
Marquez y Ca., Torcuato.  
Victorero, Francisco Sanchez.

*General stores.*

Aspray, Norlegua.  
Bauper y Ca.  
Calima, Tranquillino.  
Cordova, Lucas.  
Costafreda, Pedro.  
Diaz, Pedro.  
Fernandez, Jos6 Camacho.  
Fernandez, Jos6 Diaz.  
Galan, Enrique.  
Garay, Ramon.  
Hernandez, Rafael.  
Herrero y Ca.  
Jimenez, Francisco.  
Junque y Isidorio.  
Lopez, Anselmo.  
Lopez, Gregorio.  
Louiatalot, Victor.  
Moral y Portilla.  
Natali, Francisco.  
Quevedo, Francisco Cordova.

**CÓRDOBA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***General stores—Continued.*

Rodriguez, Antonio.  
Rodriguez, Ramon.  
Tapia, Moises.  
Tavares, Ramon.  
Valdez, Mariano R.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Andrade, Santiago.  
Camacho, J. Fernandez.  
Candaudop, Pedro.  
Diaz, Pedro. -  
Espinosa, J. de J.  
Galan, Enrique.  
García, Ramon.  
Hernandez, Ricardo.  
Huerta, Ricardo.  
Izquierdo, Victor.  
Lanza, Enrique de la.  
Leal, Albino A.  
Martínez, Antonio Loredó.  
Natoli, Francisco.  
Posada Hermanos.  
Quevedo, Francisco.  
Roman, Eulalio.  
Sains, Juan.  
Torre, Rufino de la.  
Valdez, Mariano R.  
Vique, Angel Hernandez.

*Hardware and house furnishing.*

Abascal, Manuel.  
Calleja y Ca.  
Cortes Hermanos.  
Hernandez, Guadalupe.  
Salamanca, José María.  
Tresgallo, José.  
Vargas, Rafael.

*Hats.*

Lopez y Ca., Camilo.  
Muñoz, Alberto.  
Ruiz, Francisco.

**COSALA, SINALOA.***Merchants.*

Aragon, Manuel.  
Basoco, Antonio.  
Beltran, José M.  
Cota, Francisco.  
Padilla, Cesareo.  
Rodriguez, Facundo.  
Ruiz, Leoncio.

**CUERNAVACA, MORELOS.***Agricultural implements, hardware, and iron-ware.*

Diez, Miguel M.

**CUERNAVACA, MORELOS—Continued.***Agricultural implements, hardware and iron-ware—Continued.*

Pagaza, Juan.  
Pino, Luis.  
Rico, Leandro.  
Rios, Francisco.

*Bankers.*

Portillo y Gomez, Ramon (agente Banco Nacional).

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Elias, Bernabé L. de.  
Flores, Rosendo.  
Jimenez, Hesiquio.  
Pagaza, Juan.  
Reyes, Francisco de P.

*Boots and shoes.*

Diaz, Manuel.  
Diaz, Santiago.  
Rodriguez, José M.  
Sanchez, Lorenzo.

*China and glassware.*

Rico, Leandro.  
Rios, Francisco.

*Commission merchants.*

Elias, Francisco de.  
Pagaza, Juan.  
Rico, Leandro.  
Ruiz, Rafael A.

*Drugs.*

Argandar, Ricardo.  
Escalante, José M.  
Flores, Felipe García.  
Gutierrez, Miguel.

*Dry goods and clothing.*

Fiz, Manuel.  
Gonzalez, Tomás (hats).  
Hernandez, Ramon.  
Martínez, Alejo.  
Marsan Hermanos (silks).  
Naudin, Señorita (silks).  
Rico, Leandro (dry and fancy goods).  
Tallabas, Francisco (silks and dry goods).

*Fancy goods.*

Mejía, Romualdo.  
Rico, Leandro.  
Sanchez, Romualdo.  
Tinoco, Camilo.

*Furniture.*

Manjarrez, Ignacio.  
Pino, Luis.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Azcarate, Francisco.

**GUERNAVACA, MORELOS—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Azcarate, Viuda de.  
Elguera, José.  
Flores, Rosendo.  
Orihuela, Agustín.  
Pagaza, Juan.  
Ríos, Lino.  
Ríos, Francisco.  
Robles, Ignacio.  
Rodríguez, José M.

*Jewelers.*

Ramírez, Delfino.  
Rosales, Manuel.

*Lithographer.*

Gobierno, La del.

*Merchants, general merchandise.*

Azcarte, Viuda de F.  
Barquin, José.  
Bustamente, Luis Ríos.  
Francisco Sobrinho.  
Hernández, Aramburo.  
Muñoz, Agustín.

*Merchants, general merchandise.*

Pagaza, Juan.  
Sol, Felipe del.

*Sewing machines.*

Castañeda, Dionisio.  
Díaz, Miguel M.  
Ruiz, Rafael A.

*Sugar planters.*

Amor, Escandon Ignacio.  
Araoz, Joaquín.  
Arena, Alejandro.  
Barrón, Guillermo.  
Bautista, Alaman Juan.  
Carmona, Jorge.  
de Célis, Viuda e hijos.  
de la Torre, Isidor.  
Escandon Hermanos.  
Flores, José.  
García, Icazbalrela Joaquín.  
Goribar, Faustino.  
Guerra, José T.  
Monterde & Adalia, Augustín.  
Reina, Crescencio.  
Romero & Vargas, Ignacio.  
Rovalo, Agustín.  
Villegas de Peña Guadalupe.

**CULLIACAN, SINALOA.***Agricultural implements, hardware and iron-ware.*

Salmon y Hermano, L.  
Tamayo, Severiano.

**CULLIACAN, SINALOA—Continued.***Bankers.*

Cifra, Enrique.  
de Castro Hermanos, Martínez.  
de Castro, Pomposo Martínez.  
Haas, Agustín.  
Izabel, Ignacio.  
Izaguirre, Baltazar.  
Salmon y Hermano, L.  
Uriarte, Domingo.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Díaz y Ca., Ramírez.  
Paredes, Miguel R.  
Ramírez y Moreno.  
Tamayo, Severiano.

*Boots and shoes.*

Beltrán, Marcelino.  
González, J.  
Gutiérrez, Gil.  
Juárez, Antonio.  
Vidales, Rafael.

*Carriage dealers.*

Cuadros, Aniceto.  
Robles, Antonio.

*Commission merchants.*

Cifra, Enrique.  
Haas, Agustín.  
Kördell, Eduardo.  
Paredes, Miguel R.  
Ramírez y Moreno.  
Salmon Hno., L.  
Velasco, Ildefonso.

*Drugs.*

Batiz, Conrado.  
Kördell, Eduardo.  
Villareal, Ignacio.

*Dry goods.*

Almada, J. Marcelino.  
Almada y Ca., Ponciano.  
Astorga Hermanos.  
Clouthier, Manuel.  
de la Vega, José.  
de la Vega, Luciano.  
Escudero y Ca., Manuel.  
Ituarte, Luis de.  
Izurieta, Manuel.  
Martínez, Juan.  
Murillo, José María.  
Salmon, José María.  
Salmon y Hermano, Luz.  
Urrea, Angel.

*Fancy goods.*

Tamayo, Severiano.

*Furniture.*

Granados, Carlos M.

**CULIACAN, SINALOA—Continued.***Groceries and provisions.*

Almada y Ca., Ponciano.  
 Amador, Trinidad.  
 Amezcuca, Luis.  
 Escudero y Ca., M.  
 de la Vega, José.  
 de la Vega, Lucano.  
 Martínez, Juan.  
 Salmon y Hermano, Luz.

*Jeweler.*

García, Santos.

*Hat stores.*

Espinosa, Cenovio.  
 Noriz, J.

*Sewing machines.*

Escudero, Manuel.  
 Salmon, José María.  
 Salmon y Hermano, L.  
 Urrea, Angel.

**DURANGO, DURANGO.***Agricultural implements.*

Alvarez, Francisco.  
 Boker y Ca., R.  
 Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
 Stahlknecht y Ca.

*Banks and bankers.*

Banco Nacional de México (agentes: Hildebrand, Suc. Julio.  
 Damm, Maximiliano.  
 Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
 Juanbelz Hnos.  
 Stahlknecht y Ca.

*Boosellers and stationers.*

Barrera, Rafael.  
 Gurza, Luis.  
 de la Torre, Ignacio.

*Boots and shoes.*

Candia, Tomás Hernandez.  
 Gomez, Arturo.  
 Hernandez, Natividad.  
 Hody, Juan.  
 Olagaray, Juan B.  
 Perez, Tomás.  
 Roja, La Bota.  
 Romo, Manuel.

*Carriage dealers.*

Ball, Juan W.  
 Castro, Jacinto.  
 Flores, Epifanio.  
 Flores, J.  
 Flores, Luciano.

**DURANGO, DURANGO—Continued.***China and glassware.*

Böse, Luis.  
 Wilmanns, Francisco.

*Commission merchants.*

Alvarez y Ca., Francisco.  
 Alvarez, Ramon.  
 Avalos, J. de D.  
 Damm, Maximiliano.  
 de Grenaldo, Viuda y Hijos.  
 Doorman y Ca., Julio.  
 Gurza Hermanos y Ca.  
 Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
 Juambelz Hermanos.  
 Loweree Hnos., Succ.  
 Moller, Guillermo.  
 Rio y Ca., Pedro del.  
 Prendis, Santiago.  
 Rodriguez, Cristobal.  
 Salcido Hermanos.  
 Ugarte, Simon.

*Drugs.*

Botica Central.  
 Botica del Hospital.  
 Botica del Carmen.  
 Cobos, F.  
 de Avila, Manuel.  
 de Ostoloza, Eusebio.  
 de la Peña, Cárlos Leon.  
 Herrera, Justino.  
 Tavizon, Arcadio.  
 Torres, Viuda de.

*Dry goods.*

Borelly y Crez.  
 Castañeda, Juan N.  
 Damm, Maximiliano.  
 Gurza Hnos. y Ca.  
 Herrera y Ca.  
 Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
 Jaquez, J.  
 Juambelz Hnos.  
 Tessier y Bourillon.  
 Uranga, Antonio.

*Dry goods and groceries.*

Alvarez, Juan.  
 Bastera, Andrés.  
 Bose y Schmidt.  
 Brancho, Toribio.  
 Castillo, J.  
 Clarke, C.  
 Damin, M.  
 Doorman y Ca.  
 Hengeler y Deras.  
 Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
 Juambelz Hnos.  
 Loweree Hermano.

**DURANGO, DURANGO—Continued.***Dry goods and groceries—Continued.*

Olagaray, Juan B.  
Rodriguez, C.  
Stahlknecht y Ca.

*Fancy goods.*

Ciudad de Roma.  
La Bonanza.  
La Palma.  
La Suiza.  
Mercería Alemana.  
Mercería Mexicana.

*Furniture.*

Rios, Fernando.  
Valdez, Luis.  
Vazquez, José M.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Castillo Hermanos.  
Damm, Maximiliano.  
Duran, Manuel.  
Duran y Ca.  
Falfan, Alejandro.  
Herrera, Antonio.  
Herrera, Epifanio.  
Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
Loweree Hnos., Suc.  
Medina, Julian.  
Parra, Carlos.  
Páura, Juan F.  
Portillo y Ca., Rosario.  
Ramirez, Leandro.  
Rio, Pedro del.  
Salcido Hnos. y Ca.  
Tubet, Joaquin.  
Ugarte, Simon.  
Vazquez, Agustin.

*Hardware.*

Barrera, Rafael.  
Böse, Luis.  
Ciudad de Roma.  
La Palma.  
La Suiza.  
Marini, Migue..  
Schwartz, Carlos E.  
Stierlin y Ca.  
Wilmanns, Francisco.

*Hatters.*

Cervantes, Donaciano.  
Simbeck, Ramon.

*Ironware, dealers and manufacturers.*

Azules, Piedras.  
Isón, Márcos.  
Mercado, Fundicion del Cerro  
Rodriguez, Cristobal.  
Stahlknecht y Ca.

**DURANGO, DURANGO—Continued.***Jewelers.*

Ibargtien, Desiderio.  
Ibargtien, Luciano.  
Rodriguez, Martin.

*Joint stock companies.*

Compañía limitada de Tranvias de Durango.  
Compañía manufacturera del Tunal.  
Compañía manufacturera de la montaña de fierro.

*Lithographers.*

Flores, Francisco.  
Gómez, Miguel.

*Sewing machines.*

Hildebrand, Julio, Suc.  
Swain, Carlos.

**ENSENADA DE TODOS SANTOS, LOWER CALIFORNIA.***Bankers.*

Godbee, Antonio.  
Irnison y Ca.

*Carriage dealers.*

Beamer, P. W.  
Lidy, S. B.

*Furniture.*

Clark, J.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Andonaegui y Ormart.  
Cabezuz y Ca.  
Carrillo y Hnos., M.  
Ibs y Ca., Jorge.  
Merkens y Compañía, James.  
Rivera, G., Suc.

*Sewing machines.*

Bello, José Lugo.

**FRESNILLO, ZACATECAS.***Merchants.*

Aguilar, Alejandro (drugs).  
Berrouet, Juan B. (dry goods).  
Campuzano, Antonio (dry goods, groceries, and provisions).  
"Compañía Restauradora de Proaño" (joint stock).  
del Real, Ignacio (dry goods).  
"El Portal" (drugs).  
"El Ferrocarril" (drugs).  
"El Fenix" (drugs).  
Esnaurrizar, Ricardo (general merchandise).  
Flores y Ca., Pedro (commission merchants).  
Laredo, Teodoro (fancy goods).  
Ortega é hijo, M. (dry goods).

**FRESNILLO, ZACATECAS—Continued.***Merchants—Continued.*

Ortega, Esteban (groceries and provisions).  
 Ramirez, Florencio (dry goods).  
 Ramos, José (sewing machines).  
 Vargas y Ca., Suc., J. (commission merchants).  
 Zamora, Refugio (carriages).

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO.***Arms and ammunition.*

Arrington, W. B.  
 Lacroix Hermanos.  
 Ruiz, Donaciano.

*Banks.*

"Banco Nacional de México", Sucursal, Director: Juan Camba.  
 "Banco de Londres y México", Sucursal, Director: Luis Rosas.

*Bankers.*

Collignon y Ca, Ed.  
 Corcuera e Hijos, Viuda.  
 Fernandez del Valle Hermanos.  
 Fernandez Somellera Hermanos.  
 Kunhardt, Teodoro.  
 Martinez Negrete, Francisco.  
 Rumus, Hijas de.  
 Somellera Hermanos.

*Booksellers.*

Ancira y Hermano.  
 Agencia Librera del Arzobispado.  
 Moya, Cárlos.  
 Pais, Pedro.  
 Romero, Cárlos Z.  
 Sanchez y Ca, Eusebio.  
 Vila y Escobedo.

*Boots and shoes, wholesale.*

Arias, José María.  
 Arrieta, Espiridion.  
 Castro, Silvestre.  
 Castellanos, Silvestre.  
 Córdova e Hijo, Ramon.  
 Dávalos, Benigno.  
 García, Roman.  
 Gomez, J.  
 Guardado, Modesto.  
 Gutierrez, Clemente C.  
 Gutierrez, y Ca, Mateos B.  
 Hernandez, Félix.  
 Hermosillo, Arnulfo.  
 Martinez, Fermin.  
 Mercado, Eliodoro Z.  
 Murillo, José María.  
 Murillo, Julian.  
 Nava, Alberto.

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Boots and shoes, retail—Continued.*

Nuñez, Sabas.  
 Orozco, Luis.  
 Ortega, Pablo.  
 Otero, Ricardo.  
 Pedroza, Evaristo.  
 Ramos, J.  
 Rodriguez Sucesores.  
 Saldafia, Estaban.  
 Villavicencio, Pedro.  
 Zepeda, Antonio.

*Boots and shoes, retail.*

Alvarado, Félix.  
 Asencio, María.  
 Barrajas, Felipa.  
 Barrajas, J.  
 Bermudez, Ramon.  
 Bernal, Francisca.  
 Berruoco, Dolores.  
 Chaires, Francisca.  
 Chavez, Josefa.  
 Cornejo, Viviano.  
 Curiel, Guadalupe.  
 García, Antonia.  
 García, Maximiliana.  
 Garibay, Leonilde.  
 Gonzalez, Dolores.  
 Hernandez, Juana.  
 Hernandez, Bernardo.  
 Hernandez, Margarita.  
 Mercado, Calixta.  
 Miramontes, Teresa.  
 Padilla, Luciana.  
 Pedroza, Evaristo.  
 Prieto, Guadalupe.  
 Rodriguez, Maura.  
 Rodrigo, Catalina.  
 Sondoval, Magdalena.  
 Silva, Eugenia.  
 Silva, Eduarda.  
 Vargas, Alberto.

*Carriage dealers.*

Alvarez, Leonardo.  
 Cano, José María.  
 Chavez, Victor.  
 Lauro de Anda.  
 García, Genaro A.  
 Gomez, Arcadio.  
 Haro, Sebastian.  
 Perez, Gabriel.  
 Suarez, Lino.

*Chemicals and acids.*

Agraz, Félix.  
 Escamilla, Librado.

## GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.

*China and glassware.*

Amberg y Velad.  
 Bartholly, Agustín, Sucr. (Guillermo Brandt).  
 Behn, Carlos.  
 Castillo y Zúñiga.  
 Garibay, Ramon.  
 Gonzalez, Palomary y Ca.  
 Romero, Antonio.  
 Vallarta, Francisco.  
 Zavala y Ca, Juan.

*Commission merchants.*

Aguilú y Ortiz.  
 Agraz, Salvador J.  
 Agraz, Bazan y Ca.  
 Arce y Arias.  
 Ascher, Emilló.  
 Barroso, Renito.  
 Basave, Carlos.  
 Benares, C.  
 Blume y Ca.  
 Camarena, Julian.  
 Castañeda Palomar, Ramon.  
 Castillo, J. Alvarez.  
 Campo, Loreto Martinez del.  
 Chavez y Guido.  
 Cluana & Co.  
 Córdova é Hijo, Ramon.  
 Cortina, José.  
 Fernandez Somellera Hnos.  
 Flores, Pascual L.  
 Galindez, Daniel.  
 Galvan, Juan.  
 García Sancho, Carlos.  
 García, Paulino.  
 Gonzalez, Olivares y Hermano.  
 Gravenhorts, Gustavo.  
 Guerrero, Placido.  
 Heymann Succ., Alfonso.  
 Infante, Francisco.  
 Infante, José M.  
 Infante, Luis.  
 Iniquez, Evaristo.  
 Iturbide, Eduardo.  
 Lopez, Rafael.  
 Maconzet, Salvadore.  
 Martinez, Pablo.  
 Mead, Dionisio.  
 Mier, Atansio.  
 Montano, Manuel.  
 Mora é Hijos, Ramon de la.  
 Moreno y Palomar.  
 Navarro y Ca, T. I.  
 Navarrete, Pablo.  
 Negrete, Francisco.  
 Ornelas, Manuel S.  
 Oseguera, Epifanio.

## GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.

*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Oseguera, Gabino.  
 Otero y Aguiar.  
 Peña, Enrique de la.  
 Peña y Hermano, Fernando de la.  
 Quevedo, Luis de García.  
 Ramirez, Ramon.  
 Retana, José J.  
 Romero de Parra y Ca., E.  
 Romero, Cárlos Z.  
 Salcedo, Joaquin.  
 Sancho, Cárlos.  
 Silva y Michel, Francisco.  
 Solorzan, Ignacio.  
 Stampa, Manuel.  
 Torres, Pablo.  
 Ugarte, Francisco.  
 Vallejo Hermanos.  
 Vallejo, Juan.  
 Vazquez, Francisco.  
 Villalobos, Emillio.  
 Villareal, Ramon.  
 Vudriffed Hermanos.

*Cordage.*

Alvino, Martin del C.  
 Camacho, Juan.  
 Cremieur, Merced.  
 Fuentes, J.  
 García, Tomasa.  
 Monico, Atilano.  
 Padilla, Luciano.  
 Padilla, Soledad.  
 Rubio, J.  
 Rubio, Alejandro.  
 Verber, Rosario.

*Druggists.*

"San Vicente de Paul," Acosta, Pedro.  
 "Sagrado Corazon," Ayala, Ramon.  
 Asencio, J.  
 "La Purísima," Bernal, Francisco.  
 "La Independencia," García, Conte Alejo.  
 "Del Auxilio," Gonzalez Tomas.  
 Gutierrez Estevez, Antonio.  
 "Botica Alemana," Jaacks, Juan.  
 "De Medrano," Jaacks, Juan.  
 "La Soledad," Mancilla, Manuel.  
 "Las Mercedes," Montañó, Jacinto.  
 "San José," Montañó, J.  
 "Santísima Trinidad," Ocampo, Cortes.  
 "San Agustín," Ornelas, Antonio.  
 "Del Refugio," Ornelas, Lorenzo.  
 "Santa Teresa," Padilla, Valazquez Mariano.  
 Perez, Lázaro.  
 Perez, Cárlos.  
 Puga, Nicolas.  
 "La Cruz Verde," Romo, José María.



**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Druggists—Continued.*

- "Nuestra Señora de Lourdes," Servin, Camilo.  
 "De la Compañía," Torres, Vidal.  
 "De Santo Domingo," Ulloa, Aurelio.  
 "Nuestra Señora del Rosario," Villa Gordoa y Guzman.  
 "Jesus María," Zuloaga, Carlos.

*Dry goods, imported and domestic.*

- Alvarez Tostado, Eusebio.  
 Arias Trinidad, Merced.  
 Audiffret y Garcin.  
 Brihuega y Ca., Manuel.  
 Caire y Tirán.  
 Fortoul y Chapuy.  
 Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.  
 Franco, Celso.  
 Gas y Cogordan.  
 Gómez, Prisciliano.  
 Gómez y Hno., Matias.  
 Garbi, José.  
 Gonzalez, Andrés.  
 Gonzalez, Amado.  
 Gonzalez, Romero Vicente.  
 Kunhardt y Rose.  
 Lebre, Barréire y Ca.  
 Navarro, Nestor.  
 Romero, Eduardo.  
 Tangassi, Guillermo.  
 Toro, Angel.  
 Zuloaga, J.

*Dry goods, silks, laces, and millinery (imported).*

- Audiffret y Gacin.  
 Caire y Tiran.  
 Fortoul, Chapuy.  
 Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.  
 Franck y Ca., M., Sucursal de México.  
 Gas y Gogordan.  
 Kunhardt y Rose.  
 Lebre, Barriere y Ca.

*Electric light companies.*

- Public Electrical Light Co., Hutchinson, E. A., director.  
 Incandescent Light Co., Sanchez, Rafael, director.  
 Public Incandescent Light Co., Schiaffino, M. L., director.

*Flour dealers.*

- Basave y Ca., Carlos.  
 Canedo y Valdivieso.  
 Cortina, José.  
 Galindez, Daniel.  
 García, Apolonio.  
 García, Paulino.

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Flour dealers—Continued.*

- García Sancho, Carlos.  
 Gomez, Matias.  
 Gonzalez, José.  
 Llano, F. Simon del.  
 Martinez, Pablo.  
 Mora é Hijos, Ramon de la.  
 Navarro y Compa, T. I.  
 Peña y Hno, Fernando de la.  
 Torres Morfin, José María.  
 Valdovinos, Maximiliano.  
 Vazquez, Francisco.

*Furniture, imported and domestic.*

- Amberg y Velad.  
 Arrington, W. B.  
 Behn, Carlos.  
 Gonzalez y Echeverria, Bazar de Mueblería.  
 Hernandez, Arcadio.  
 Jimenez, Trinidad.  
 Navarro y Ca., T. I.  
 Orozco Gonzalez, Antonio.  
 Ruiz, Donaciano.  
 Vallarta, Francisco.

*General merchandise.*

- "Bazar Universal", Gonzalez y Gutierrez.

*Glass and glassware.*

- Alvarez y Gutierrez.  
 Bartholly, Sucesor, Agustin.  
 Behn, Carlos.  
 Castillo y Zúñiga.  
 Escamilla Librado.  
 Romero, Antonio.  
 Romero, Felipe.

*Groceries and provisions (imported).*

- Alvarez y Gutierrez.  
 Alvarez, Santiago.  
 Badial, Florentino.  
 Badial, Juan.  
 Barron, Lucas.  
 Bosque, Manuel.  
 Cardenas é hijo, José.  
 Castillo y Zúñiga.  
 Cedeño, Apolonio.  
 Corona, José María, y Hermano.  
 Cortes, Avelino.  
 Covarrubias, Antonio.  
 Chavez, J. T.  
 Davila y Matute.  
 De Anda, Anastasio.  
 Díaz, Ambrosio.  
 Dominguez, Ignacio.  
 Fernandez, José G.  
 Flores, Esquez y Compañía.  
 García, Margarito.

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Garibay, Ramon.  
 Garibay, Francisco.  
 Gomez, José María.  
 Gonzalez Arias, Miguel.  
 Haro, Bárbaro.  
 Hernandez, H.  
 Hernandez, Prisciliano.  
 Izquierdo, Albino.  
 Martinez, Pedro.  
 Martinez Cubeiro, Salvador.  
 Mora, Hilario de la.  
 Muñoz, I. nacio.  
 Navarro, Ignacio.  
 Navarro, Eulogio.  
 Navarro, Rafael T.  
 Nuñez, Valeriano.  
 Nuñez, Ignacio.  
 Nuño, Manuel.  
 Ocegüera, Abraham.  
 Ocegüera, Rosendo y Hno.  
 Ornelas, Mariano.  
 País, Pedro.  
 Pérez, Dominga G. de.  
 Rico, Adolfo.  
 Ríos, Rafael.  
 Rodriguez, Encarnacion.  
 Rodriguez, Mauro.  
 Rodriguez, Baltazar.  
 Romero, Antonio.  
 Romero, Felipe.  
 Romero, Francisco.  
 Romero, José María E.  
 Ruiz, Ponciano.  
 Ruiz, Rosalio D.  
 Ruiz, Natalio.  
 Saucedo, Abundio.  
 Servín, Camilo.  
 Silva y Ca., Hilario.  
 Velasco, Luis G.  
 Zalazar, Manuel.  
 Zavala y Ca., Juan.

*Groceries and provisions, imported and domestic.*

Alvarez y Gutierrez.  
 Castillo y Zufiga.  
 Garibay, Ramon.  
 Gomez, José María.  
 Romero, Antonio.  
 Zavala y Compañía, Juan.

*Hardware and machinery.*

Amberg y Velad.  
 Bartholly, Agustín, Suc.  
 Behn, Cárlos.

*Hardware, general.*

Amberg y Velad.  
 Arce, J.

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Hardware, general—Continued.*

Bartholly, Sucesor, Agustín.  
 Behn, Cárlos.  
 Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito.  
 Vallarta, Francisco.  
 Zuloaga, Juan M.

*Hardware (iron and copper).*

Alvarez del Castillo, Sucesores.  
 Behn, Cárlos.  
 Camarena, Julian.  
 Corcuera, Viuda é Hijos.  
 Gonzalez, Olivarez y Hno.  
 Martinez, Pablo.

*Hatters.*

Alvarez, Maximino.  
 Anaya, Francisco J.  
 Chavez, Florencio.  
 Gutierrez, Celerino.  
 Hernandez, Praxedis.  
 Ibarra, Vicente.  
 Navarro, Francisco.  
 Norwald, Luis.  
 Perez, Petra.  
 Placencia, Lino.  
 Placencia, Anastasio.  
 Quirarte, Leonides.  
 Ramirez, Pedro.  
 Reyes, Herlindo.  
 Rufino, Juan.  
 Ruiz, Andrés.  
 Torres, Longinos.  
 Zúñily Hermanos.

*Importers (direct).*

Collignon y Ca., Ed.  
 Navarro y Compañía, T. J.  
 Somellera Hermanos Fernandez.

*Jewelers.*

Aguilar, Sabino.  
 Diaz, Cárlos.  
 Salmeron, Daniel.  
 Torres, Heliodoro.  
 Ulloa, Eustacio.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Arrington, W. B.  
 Castañeda, José A.  
 Castro, Antonio.  
 Martinez, Ramon.  
 Ruiz, Donaciano.  
 Torres, Juan B.  
 Torres, Jacinto.  
 Vallarta, Francisco.  
 Winterhalder, Antonio.

*Lime and brick.*

Avilla, Trinidad.  
 Camarena, Fermin.

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Lime and brick—Continued.*

Casillas, Albino.  
Hernandez, Trinidad.  
Luna de San Sebastian.  
Piedra, Trinidad.  
Placencia, Ireneo.

*Lithographers.*

Ancira y Hermano.  
Dieguez, Trinidad.  
Iguinez, José María.  
Isaguirre, José A.  
Rodríguez, Alberto.

*Lumber dealers.*

Camarena, Fernin.  
Casilla, José.  
Cortés, Ramon.  
Gonzales, Ambrosia.  
Iguinez, Evaristo.  
Orozco, Gonzalez Antonio.  
Ramirez, José.  
Romero, Bonifacio.  
Solis, Viuda de.  
Vargas, Francisco.  
Villegas, Nicolás.  
Villaseñor, Enrique.

*Machinery and agricultural implements.*

Behn, Cárlos.  
Castañeda, Palomar.  
Collignon y Comp<sup>a</sup>.  
Kipp, Juan H.  
Stettner, Mauricio.

*Mineral waters.*

Asencio, J.  
Branca, Albino.  
Ocampo, Manuel y Hermano.  
Ornelas, Antonio J.  
Perez, Lázaro.  
Perez, Cárlos.

*Musical instruments.*

Arce, J.  
Castro, Silvestre.  
Collignon y Comp<sup>a</sup>, Eduardo.  
Corvera, Miguel.  
Durán, José María.  
Gomez, Luis.  
Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito.  
Heymann, Sucesor, Alfonso.  
Navarro y Comp<sup>a</sup>, T. I.  
Navarrete, Pablo.  
Rojas Vertiz, José María.  
Ruiz, Donaciano.  
Sanchez y Compañía, Eusebio.  
Sausa, Martin.

**GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.***Musical instruments—Continued.*

Torres, Juan B.  
Valenzuela, Alejandro.  
Vila y Escobedo.

*Notions.*

Aguilar, Zenona.  
Andrade, Margarita.  
Carrillo, Ignacia.  
Corona de Arévalo, Feliciano.  
Estrada, Petra.  
Estrada, María.  
Flores, J.  
Flores, Felipa.  
Jimenez, Refugio.  
Landa, Francisco.  
Larios, Crescencia.  
Macías, Ricarda.  
Parra, Eusebia.  
Parra, Juana.  
Ramirez, Refugio.  
Valle, Antonio.  
Villalobos Ruiz, Amado.

*Paints and oils.*

Agraz, Félix.  
Betancourt, Roque.  
Elizalde, Familia de.  
Escamilla, Librado.  
Hidalgo, Rafael.  
Lupercio, José María.  
Navarro, Ignacio.

*Paper—Blank books.*

Ancira, Hermanos.  
Cabrera, José.  
Guevara, Ricardo.  
Iguinez, José María.  
Mañinez Suarez, Margarito.  
Perez Lete, Sucesores.  
Robles, José María.  
Sanchez, Eusebio.

*Cardboard.*

Vazquez, Pedro.  
Villavicencio, Santos.

*Printing paper.*

Ancira y Hno., Modesto.  
Castillo y Zúñiga.  
Collignon y Comp<sup>a</sup>, Eduardo.  
Corcuera é Hijos, Viuda.  
Castañeda, Palomar.  
Zavala y Comp<sup>a</sup>, Juan.

*Wall paper.*

Gonzalez, Palomar y Ca., Benito.  
Sanchez y Comp<sup>a</sup>, Eusebio.

*Perfumery.*

Asencio, J.

## GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.

*Perfumery*—Continued.

Corona de Arévalo, Feliciana.  
 Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.  
 Gonzalez, Palomar y Ca., Benito.  
 Jaacks, Juan.  
 La Croix Hermanos.  
 Pérez, Lázaro é Hijo.

*Petroleum depots.*

Alvarez y Gutierrez.  
 Castillo y Zúñiga.  
 Guerrero, Cirilo.  
 Oltzen, J.  
 Sanchez, Rafael.  
 Valencio, Francisco.

*Pharmacists.*

Acosta, Pedro.  
 Adame, Francisco.  
 Ayala, Ramon.  
 Alvarado, Ignacio.  
 Arce, Julio G.  
 Arreola, Manuel.  
 Asencio, J.  
 Bernal, Francisco.  
 González, Tomás.  
 Gonzalez, E.  
 Gutierrez, Estevez.  
 Guzman, Manuel.  
 Jaacks, Juan.  
 Mancilla, Manuel.  
 Montaña, Jacinto.  
 Murillo, Eutiquio.  
 Navarro, Luis.  
 Ocampo, Cortes.  
 Oliva, Adolfo.  
 Oliva, Juan.  
 Ornelas, Antonio J.  
 Ornelas, Lorenzo.  
 Orozco, Agustin.  
 Pacheco, Leal.  
 Perez, Arce.  
 Perez, Carlos.  
 Perez, Lázaro.  
 Perez, Manuel.  
 Puga, Adrian.  
 Puga, Nicolas.  
 Romo, José María.  
 Rubalcava, Martin.  
 Suarez, Cenobio.  
 Tortolero, Nicolas.  
 Ulloa, Auello.  
 Uribe, Abel.  
 Vargas, Francisco.  
 Villa Gordoa.

*Porcelain.*

Saavedra, Gregorio (general).  
 Gonzalez, Francisco.

## GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.

*Pottery.*

Cobian, Juana.  
 Corona, María.  
 Lopez, J.  
 Lopez, Petra.  
 Lozano, Refugio.  
 Lowerre, Manuel.  
 Navarro de Rasura, Anatasia.  
 Quirarde, Merced.  
 Quirarde, Trinidad.  
 Rodriguez, Esteban.  
 Ruiz Velasco, Salvador.  
 Ruiz, Dolores.  
 Sanchez, Inocencio.  
 Verrea, Luisa.

*Printers' supplies.*

Guevara, L. Ciro.  
 Kipp, Juan H.  
 Ocampo y Cortés y Hnos., Manuel.  
 Puga, Nicola.

*Salt pork importers.*

Diaz, Guadalupe.  
 Espinosa, Perfecto.  
 Nuñez, Valeriano.  
 Ocegüera, Abraham.  
 Perez, J. Merced.  
 Reynoso, Martin.  
 Reynoso, Pablo.  
 Sanchez, Ignacia.  
 Silva, German.  
 Valadez, Ignacio.

*Sewing machines.*

Amberg y Velad, ("White").  
 Arrigton, W. B., ("Naumann").  
 Behn, Carlos, ("New Home").  
 Espinosa, José María, ("Wheeler y Wilson").  
 Hermosillo, Arnulfo, ("Singer").

*Silk goods.*

Corona, Antonio.  
 Corona de Arrevalo, Feliciana.  
 Fortoul, Bellon y Agorreca, T.  
 Gaudinot y Banoni.  
 Muro, Rafaela del.  
 Paez, Luz M. de.  
 Rendon, Guadalupe.

*Sporting goods.*

Agraz, Félix.  
 Castillo y Zúñiga.  
 Chavez, Plutarco.  
 Escamilla, Librado.  
 Lacroix Hno.  
 Luna, Secundino.  
 Navarro, Ignacio.  
 Rodriguez, Feliciano B.  
 Ruiz, Donaciano.

## GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.

*Stationery.*

Ancira y Hermano.  
Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito.  
Iguínez, José María.  
Moya, Cárlos.  
Paez, Pedro.  
Romero, Cárlos Z.  
Sanchez y Ca, Eusebio.  
Vila y Escobedo.

*Sugar merchants.*

Blume y Compañía.  
Castañeda, Palomar.  
Carcuera, Viuda é Hijos.  
Gonzalez, Olivarez y Hno.  
Mora e Hijos, Ramon de la.  
Peña y Hno., Fernando de la.  
Remus, Hijas de.  
Ugarte, Francisco.

*Tinware and brassware.*

Alatorre (viuda de).  
Alvarado, Encarnacion.  
Arzate, Francisco.  
Bárcena, J.  
Camacho é Hijo, Celso.  
Camacho, Canuto.  
Camacho, Florencio.  
Gallegos, Lucio.  
Gallegos, Severiano.  
Gonzalez, Modesto.  
Gutierrez Hermanos.  
Mendoza, Máximo.  
Olea, Lauro.  
Pelez, Anacleto.  
Perez, Quirino.  
Suarez, Plácido.

*Toys.*

Arce, J.  
Armeria, Refugio.  
Aumada, Petra.  
Bartholly, Sucr, Agustin.  
Bautista, Agapita.  
Behn, Cárlos.  
Carranda, Pomposa.  
Corona de Arrevalo, Feliciano.  
Enciso, Soledad.  
Espinosa, Dolores.  
Fortoul, Bellon y Agoreca. T.  
Franck y Ca., M.  
Gonzalez, Palomar y Compañía, Benito  
Luina, Secundino.  
Manriquez, María L.  
Mondragon, Longinos.  
Paez, Luz.  
Ramirez, J. R.  
Ramirez, Francisco.  
Reveles, Josefa.

## GUADALAJARA, JALISCO—Continued.

*Toys—Continued.*

Salazar, Cleofas.  
Valdivia, Lucas.  
Vallarta, Francisco.  
Villaseñor, Espiridiona.  
Zuloaga, Juan.

*Undertakers.*

Alatorre, Salvador.  
Cana, José María.  
Hernandez, Arcadio.  
Jimenez, Trinidad.  
Orozco, Gonzalez.

*Varnish and axle grease.*

Agrez, Félix.  
Escamilla, Librado.

*Wines, imported.*

Castillo y Zúñiga.  
Collignon y Compañía, Eduardo.  
Fortoul, Belon y Agorreca.  
Garibay, Ramon.  
Galindez, Daniel.  
Huber, Victor.  
Lions, Remigio.  
Martinez, Negrete, Francisco.  
Pais, Pedro.  
Quevedo, Luis G.  
Rolleri y Compañía, José.  
Romero, Antonio.  
Romero, Carlos Z.  
Sanchez y Compañía, Eusebio.  
Tiran, Julio.  
Vila y Escobedo.  
Zavala y Compañía, Juan.

*Wood and coal.*

Casilla, Albino.  
García, Isabel.  
Gómez, Sóstenes.  
Hernandez Cortés, Teresa.  
Huerta, Zenon.  
Lara, Francisco.  
Luevalo, Magdalena.  
Lares, Trinidad.  
Padilla, J.  
Pérez, Félix.  
Prieto, Gerónimo.  
Pulido, Gregorio.  
Reynoso, Juan.  
Rios, Juan.  
Reyes Calixto, D.  
Travares, José María.

*Wool merchants*

Agraz, Félix.  
Escamilla, Librado.  
Gonzalez, Olivarez y Hno.  
Morfin, Marcelino.

**GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO***Agricultural implements.*

Castañeda, Francisco de P  
 Eterra, Francisco X.  
 Palassou, Enrique.  
 Stallforth, Alcazar y Ca.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Manriquez, Francisco.  
 Moya, Mauro.  
 Nunes, Narciso.  
 Palassou, Enrique.  
 Villegas, Castulo.

*Bankers.*

Alcazar, Ramon.  
 Arce, Genaro.  
 Castañeda, Francisco de P.  
 Eterra, Francisco.  
 Jimenez, Gregorio.  
 Markassousa, Cárlos.  
 Stallforth, Alcazar y Ca.

*Banks.*

Sucursal del "Banco Agrícola."  
 Sucursal del "Banco de Londres y México."  
 Sucursal del Banco Nacional Mexicano.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Alvarez, Alejandro.  
 Bouret, Cárlos.  
 Castan y Camps, Celestino.  
 Fuente, Pedro de la.  
 Gallardo, Abraham.  
 Obregon, Claudio.  
 Pallassou, Enrique.  
 Vaol, Emilio Lopez.  
 Verdages y Ca., F.

*Boots and shoes.*

Alvarado, J.  
 Arias, Margarito.  
 Bernard, Enrique.  
 Duarte, Emetrio.  
 Heredia, Francisco.  
 Machuca, J. M.  
 Madrid, Felipe.  
 Pedroza, Ceferino.  
 Rodriguez, Francisco.  
 Rodriguez, Caterino.  
 Soria, Concepción.  
 Soria, José E.  
 Soria, N.  
 Vilanueva, Francisco.

*Carriages.*

Valtierra, Nabor.

*China and glassware.*

Abascal, Diego.  
 Acostas, Santos.  
 Caloca y Ca.

**GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO—Continued.***China and glassware—Continued.*

Caudra, Luis.  
 Fuentes, J.  
 Gomez, Felipe.  
 Obregon Hermanos.  
 Obregon, Claudio.  
 Ortego, Monico.  
 Palassou, Enrique.  
 Pedrosa, Francisco de P.

*Commission merchants.*

Baca Hno., J. B.  
 Castorena, Gaudel.  
 Dominguez, Magdaleno.  
 Fuentes y Romero.  
 Gutierrez, Antonio.  
 Guzman, Feliciano.  
 Hernandez H<sup>nos</sup>.  
 Langenscheidt, Enrique.  
 Manrique, Florentine.  
 Martinez, Antonio.  
 Meyerberg, Enrique.  
 Nuñez, Narciso.  
 Osante Hnos.  
 Reinoso, Manuel.  
 Rodriguez y Ca., C.  
 Stallforth, Alcazar y Ca.

*Copper goods.*

Alvarez, Ramon.  
 Bonifacio, Antonio.

*Drugs.*

Aragon, Felipe.  
 Arreguin, B.  
 Casillas, Tomás.  
 Fonseca, Tomás.  
 Gazca, J.  
 Gasca y Ca.  
 Leal y Ca.  
 Lopez, Francisco.  
 Maicote, Sirio.  
 Marquez y Ca.  
 Obregon y Marquez.  
 Ruoda, José.  
 Salcedo, Vincente.  
 Soto, Emilio.  
 Sotura, Cárlos.  
 Vazquez Succ.  
 Vazquez, Ignacio.  
 Villafuerte, Elias.  
 Villanueva y Ca.

*Dry goods.*

Baca Hno, J. B.  
 Barquin y Espinosa.  
 Beraud Hnos.  
 Bolivar y Puebla.  
 Brun y Jame.

**GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO—Cont'd.***Dry goods—Continued.*

Caguen, Maximo.  
 Caire y Audriffed.  
 Erquicia, Suc., P.  
 Garcia y Hno, Enrique.  
 Goerne, Luis.  
 Gonzalez y Villaseñor.  
 Haran, Cayetano, Suc.  
 Hernandez Hnos.  
 Langenscheidt, Enrique.  
 Lozano y Espinosa.  
 Oscar Hnos.  
 Osante Hermanos.  
 Romaña, Mariano.  
 Rongecillo, Antonio.

*Fancy goods.*

Alferez, Florencio.  
 David, Emilio.  
 Esperon y Ca, Victor.  
 Fuentes y Pifa, Wencelao.  
 Gallardo, Abraham.  
 Obregon, Claudio.  
 Ortega, Monica.  
 Palassou, Enrique.

*Furniture.*

Aguirre, J.  
 Bonifacio, Antonio.  
 Jouannaud, Leonardo.  
 Obregon, Claudio.  
 Portas, Anastasio.  
 Segura, Adrian.  
 Segura, Alejandro.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Abascal, Diego.  
 Acosta, Santos.  
 Arteaga, Florencio.  
 Bolaños, Mateo.  
 Caloca, Tomás.  
 Castro, Margarito.  
 Cervantes y Ca.  
 Cueller, Antonio.  
 Erquicia, Suc., P.  
 Estrayer y Ca, A.  
 Garcia, Felix.  
 Goerne Hnos, Guillermo.  
 Mañon, Ruperto.  
 Obregon, Claudio.  
 Robles, Roman.  
 Sabino, Iza.  
 Rojas y Hno., Eusebio.  
 Torres, Pedro.  
 Trueba, Mateo.  
 Valadez, Manuel.  
 Zarrate, Francisco.

**GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO—Cont'd.***Hardware.*

Abascal, Diego.  
 Alcazar y Ca.  
 Bonifacio, Antonio.  
 Denné, Alfonso.  
 Gallardo, Abran.  
 Goerne, Luis.  
 Langenscheidt, Enrique.  
 Osante Hermanos.  
 Palassou, Enrique.  
 Rodriguez y Ca.

*Hatters.*

Barriga y Ca., Francisco.  
 Bordier, Isidoro.  
 Solorzano y Ca., Antonio.

*House furnishing goods and tinware.*

Alvarez, Bruno.  
 Damen, Alfonso.  
 Delgado, Tiburcio.  
 Duran, Pablo.  
 Flores, Hilario.  
 Flores, Narciso.  
 Frias, Modesto.  
 Moron, Antonio.  
 Reina, Ricardo.  
 Vazquez, Ignacio.

*Importers and exporters.*

Abascal, Diego.  
 Acevedo, Alejo.  
 Ajuria, M.  
 Alcazar y Ca.  
 Alferez, Florencio.  
 Berniga, F.  
 Brune & James.  
 Buand Hermanos & Ca., Enrique.  
 Caire, Andriffed & Co.  
 Caloca & Co.  
 Castro, Margarito.  
 Cuellar, Antonio.  
 Delgado, Amado.  
 Errecalde, Guillermo.  
 Fernandez, Ignacio.  
 Flebe Joaquin.  
 Gallardo, Abraham.  
 Garcia de Leon, Domingo.  
 Gerilant, Federico.  
 Goerne, Luis.  
 Gonzalez & Villaseñor.  
 Gutierrez, Lino.  
 Hernandez y Hijo.  
 Hernandez, Alejandro.  
 Herrera, J.  
 Infante, Anastasio.  
 Issa, Sabino.  
 Lara, Gregorio.

**GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO—Cont'd.***Importers and exporters—Continued.*

Mármol, Pascual.  
 Obregon, Claudio.  
 Ossante Hermanos.  
 Palassou Hermanos.  
 Perez, Antonio.  
 Reynoso, Luis.  
 Robles, Roman.  
 Rojas, Eusebio.  
 Solorzano, Antonio.  
 Trueba, Mateo.  
 Velazquez, José.

*Ironware dealers.*

Denné, Alfonso.  
 Gallardo, Abraham.  
 Palassou, Enrique.  
 Stallforth, Alcazar y Ca.

*Jewelers.*

Galacion, Gabellon.  
 Gerilant, Federico.  
 Hernandez, Alejandro.  
 Hernandez y Hijo.  
 Laux, Luis.  
 Perez, Antonio.  
 Villalpando, Antonio.  
 Wieland, Federico.

*Lithographers.*

García, Emilio.  
 Loreto, Faustino.

*Lumber merchants.*

Anda, J. M.  
 Alvarado, Rafael.  
 Herrera, Suc., Benito.  
 Lopez, Trinidad.

*Music store.*

Fuente, Pedro de la.

*Paints and varnishes.*

Arteaga, Florencio.  
 David, Emilio.  
 Hijar, Geronimo.  
 Palassou, Fernando.  
 Santoyo, Antonio.  
 Valdez, Manuel.  
 Zorate, Francisco.

*Perfumery.*

Hermano y Obregon.

*Photographers.*

Contreras, Vicente.  
 Ifigo y Ramirez.

*Pianos and organs.*

Langenscheidt, Enrique.  
 Meyerberg, Enrique.  
 Villapando, Antonio.

**GUANAJUATO, GUANAJUATO—Cont'd.***Sewing machines.*

Castro, Margarito.  
 Herrera, J.  
 Palassou, Enrique.  
 Portillo, Cleofas.  
 Williams, Eduardo.  
 Wineburgh, David.

*Ship-chandler's goods.*

Castro, Manuel.  
 Cepeda, Santos.  
 Morales, Refugio.  
 Rodriguez, Lorenzo.

**GUAYMAS, SONORA.***Agricultural implements.*

Aguilaro, F. A., Suc.  
 Baston, Donaciano.  
 Cosca y García.  
 Lund y Ca., William.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Almada, Ernesto.

*Bankers.*

Aguayo Hnos.  
 Angulo.  
 Encinas, Felipe.  
 Dueñas, Ramon.  
 Willard, A.

*Banks.*

Banco Nacional.  
 London Bank of Mexico and South America.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Baston, D.  
 Markert, F. A.  
 Tauzi y Ca.

*Boots and shoes.*

Ramirez, J.  
 Zacarias, Melendez.  
 Zenizo y Hno., Cristobal.

*Carriage dealers.*

Campillo, Eligio.  
 Hase, Cários.  
 Palma, J. P.  
 Palma, Manuel.  
 Preciado, Francisco.

*China and glassware.*

Baston, D.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*Commission merchants.*

Gray, V. M.  
 Iberry, W.  
 Kiesselbach, C.



**GUYAMAS, SONORA—Continued.***Commission merchants—Continued.*

Laborin, Ricardo.  
Sandoval y Hijos.  
Tamayo, Matias.  
Williard, A.

*Drugs.*

Aviles, Loreto E.  
Dávila, Luis G.  
Wallace, Alejandro.

*Dry goods.*

Basazabal, Juan.  
Cosca, y Garcia.  
Möller y Ca., G.  
Möller, J. R.  
Seldner y von Borstel.  
Wolf, H.  
Zenizo, Juan.

*Furniture.*

Lund y Ca., William.  
Madero, Manuel.  
Moran, Antonio.  
Sucesores de Hupper.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aguilar, Succ., F. A.  
Baston, Donaciano.  
Camou, Juan.  
Cosca y Garcia.  
Escobosa y Ca., Rafael.  
Iberty, Wenceslao.  
Iberty y Huerta.  
Jáuregui, Luis.  
Knappe, Federico.  
Lubert, Alejandro.  
Lund y Ca., William.  
Möller y Ca., G.  
Seldner y von Borstel.  
Zenizo y Hno., Juan.  
Zuniga, Ramon.

*Hardware.*

Baston, D.  
Seldner y von Borstel.

*Iron and ironware.*

Aguilar, F. A., Suc.  
Baston, D.  
Cosca y Garcia.  
Möller y Ca., G.  
Seldner y von Borstel.

*Jewelers.*

Brückelmeyer, C.  
Dueñas, Ramon V.  
Misa, Felide.  
Selner, J.

*Lithographers.*

Avilés, L.  
Gaxiola y Ca., Eduardo.

**GUYAMAS, SONORA—Continued.***Sewing machines.*

Canale, Aurelio.  
Cohn, Max W.  
Cosca y Garcia.  
Lund y Ca., William.  
Seldner y von Borstel.

**HERMOSILLO, SONORA.***Agricultural implements.*

Calderon, Antonio.  
Castro, Juan D.

*Bankers.*

Calderon, A.  
Ruiz, Rafael.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Calderon, Antonio.  
Castro, Manuel F.  
Possehl y Ca., Luis.

*Boots and shoes.*

Assun y Ca., Wong.  
Chanjon, Santiago.  
Lara, Donaciano.  
Long y Ca, Cong.  
Sainz, Silviano.  
Yepiz, José I.

*Carriage dealers.*

Grijalva, Manuel.  
Moreno, Juan.  
Ruiz, Librado.

*China and glassware.*

Horvilleur, Leon.  
Ruiz, R.  
Seldner y von Borstel.

*Commission merchants.*

Calderon, Antonio.  
Dauelsberg, German.  
Rodriguez, A. A.  
Serrano, Cristobal.

*Drugs.*

Avila, J. M.  
Botica Nueva.  
Davila y Ca., L. G.

*Dry goods.*

Calderon, Antonio.  
Camon y Hermanos, L.  
Echevarría, Camelo.  
Escalante, Vicente V.  
Horvilleur, Leon.  
Loalza, Filomeno.  
Rodriguez, Francisco E.  
Rodriguez, Rodolfo.  
Ruiz, R.  
Possehl y Ca., Luis.

**HERMOSILLO, SONORA—Continued.***Fancy goods.*

Calderon, Antonio.  
 Horvilleur y Ca., Leon.  
 Possehl y Ca., Luis.  
 Ruiz, R.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*Furniture.*

Teran, Arturo.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*General agents.*

Castañeda, Eduardo.  
 Encisas, José M.  
 Enciso, Leonardo.  
 Escalante, Manuel.  
 Rodriguez, Luis.  
 Serrano, Cristobal.  
 Velasco, Florencio.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Arvizu y Ca., J. J.  
 Calderon, Antonio.  
 Camou y Hermanos, L.  
 Castro, J. D.  
 Echevarria, Camelo.  
 Ferreira y Ca., Manuel.  
 Gonzalez, Dionisio.  
 Horvilleur, Leon.  
 Loaiza, Filomeno.  
 Ruiz, Rafael.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*Hardware.*

Ruiz, Rafael.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*Hatters.*

Felix, Alberto.  
 Horvilleur y Ca., Leon.

*Ironware dealers and manufacturers.*

Calderon, Antonio.  
 Castro, J. D.  
 Ruiz, R.  
 Seldner y von Borstel.

*Jeweler.*

Kroft, Samuel H.

*Joint stock companies.*

"El Progreso."  
 "La Sonorense."

*Lithographer.*

Ramirez, Aniceto.

*Music store.*

Possehl y Ca., Luis.

*Sewing machines.*

Maddonado, J. M.  
 Singer Manufacturing Company.

**HIDALGO DEL PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA.***Bankers.*

Erquicia, Pedro, Suc. (agente "El Nacional").  
 Gomez, Francisco (agente "El Banco Mexicano").  
 Hinojar, Juan.  
 Moya, Mauro (agente "Banco Nacional").  
 Palacios, A. (agente "El Minero").  
 Roncon, Antonio.  
 Stallforth Hnos.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Norberto, Aizpuru.  
 Pablo, Ortiz.

*Boots and shoes.*

Ramirez, Telésforo.  
 Rivas, Tomás.  
 Saenz, Laureano.  
 Torres, Felipe.  
 Torres, Felix.

*Carriage dealer.*

Perez, Luis.

*Commission merchants.*

Behr, Juan.  
 Hernandez Hnos.  
 Nuñez, Gabriel.  
 Stallforth Hnos.

*Drugs.*

Arellano, Alejandro del.  
 Mena Succ., A.  
 Rivera, Vicente.  
 Soto, Emilio.

*Dry goods.*

Bolivar, Canuto.  
 Corral y Gonzalez.  
 Erquicia, Pedro, Suc.  
 Esperon y Ca., Pedro.  
 Flores é hijo, Victor.  
 Hagen y Ca., Maxo.  
 Hernandez Hnos.  
 Mula, Maximo.  
 Ronquillo, Antonio.  
 Vaca y Hno., Juan B.

*Fancy goods.*

Esperon y Ca., Victor.  
 Fuentes y Pifa.  
 Hagen y Ca., Maxo.

*Furniture.*

Fuentes y Pifa.  
 Knigge, Cárlos.  
 Murillo, Bernardino.  
 Stallforth Hnos.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Erquicia, Suc., Pedro.  
 Esperon, Victor.

**HIDALGO DEL PARRAL, CHIHUAHUA—**  
Continued.*Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Fuentes y Peña.  
Hernandez y Hnos.  
Knigge, Cárlos.  
Roncon, Antonio.  
Ronquillo, Antonio.  
Stallforth Hnos.  
Torres Hnos., Pedro.

*Hardware.*

Esperon, Victor.  
Fuentes y Piña.

*Lithographer.*

Ortiz, Pablo.

*Paints, oils, and varnishes.*

Rentería, José M.

*Sewing machines.*

Cushing y Walpuk.  
Moreau, Arnaldo.

*Silks.*

Guerrero, Ramon.

**HUAMANTLA, TLAXCALA.***Agricultural implements, ironware and hardware.*

Hernandez, Miguel.  
Ortega, Miguel.  
Ruiz, Enrique.

*Banker.*

Ruiz, Enrique.

*Commission merchants.*

Mellado, Nicolas.  
Ortega, Miguel.  
Ruiz, Enrique.

*Drugs.*

Covarrubias, Gregorio.  
Covarrubias, Mariano.  
Crespo, José M.  
Ramires, Agustín.

*Dry goods.*

Cairo, Desiderio.  
Crespo, Luis G.  
Cairo, José.  
Corona, Juan.  
Fabre, Amador.  
Paredes, Julian.  
Robert y Ca., S.  
Ruiz, Manu I.

*Fancy goods.*

Hernandez, Miguel.  
Ortega, Miguel.  
Torreblanca, Miguel.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Barrera, Fermin.  
Corona, Filomeno.

**HUAMANTLA, TLAXCALA—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Corona, Manuel.  
Cortes, José M.  
Cortes, Miguel.  
de Machuca, Sacramento F.  
Carbajal, Viuda de.  
Estrella, Gabino.  
García, Manuel.  
Heredia, Miguel.  
Hernandez, Antonio.  
Lozano, Filomeno.  
Machuca, Angel.  
Machuca, Angel Vargas.  
Mantilla, Carlos.  
Maraver, Demetrio.  
Maraver, Sabino.  
Marquez, J. de J.  
Moreda, Francisco.  
Ortega, Adelaide.  
Oretga, José M.  
Romero, Miguel.  
Ruiz y Hermano, Bernardo.

*Fancy goods.*

Hernandez, Miguel.  
Ortega, Miguel.  
Torreblanca, Miguel.

*Lithographer.*

Jordan, Manuel.

*Paints, oils, and varnishes.*

Covarrubias, Gregorio.  
Ortega, Miguel.

**IRAPUATO, GUNAJUATO.***Agricultural implements.*

Aguilera, José Refugio.  
La Nacional Irapuatense.  
Vargas y Hermanos, Juan.

*Booksellers.*

Aguirre, Franco.  
Hernandez, Nicolas.  
"La Soledad."

*Boots and shoes.*

Barbosa, Genaro.  
Cervantes, Pablo.  
Juarez, Agustín.

*Carriages.*

Aguilera, José Refugio.

*China and glassware.*

Flores y Ca., Antonio.

*Commission merchants.*

Aguilera, Vicente.  
Bocanegra, Manuel.  
Lopez, Librado.  
Peredo, J. M.

**IRAPUATO, GUNAJUATO—Continued.***Drugs.*

Aguirre, Francisco.  
 Canal, Ignacio.  
 Cruz, Luis.  
 Galvan, S.  
 Gonzalez, Aguirre.  
 Moral, Manuel M. del.  
 Orozco, Miguel.  
 Reynoso, Enrique.  
 Rico, Ampelio F.  
 Rivera, Apolinar.

*Dry goods.*

Armand, Napoleon.  
 Diaz, Vincente.  
 Flores, Antonio.  
 Hernandez, Nicolas.  
 Vargas, Nicolas.  
 Vallas, Angel.  
 Vega, Gabriel.  
 Velasco y Ca., José.

*Fancy goods.*

Martinez, Susano.  
 Vega, Gabriel.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Vargas, Nicolas.  
 Velasco y Ca., José.

*Hardware.*

Acosta, Genaro.  
 Cerda y Ca., Roman.

*Hardware and house furnishings.*

Acosta, Genaro.  
 Alvarado, Guadalupe.  
 Rangel, Antonio.  
 Vega, Gabriel.

*Hats.*

Zepeda, J.

*Iron and ironware.*

Acosta, Genaro.  
 Vargas, Nicolas.  
 Villaseñor, Trinidad.

*Music.*

Conejo, J.  
 Gonzalez, Simon.  
 Marmolejo, Jacobo.

*Paints and varnishes.*

Acosta, Genaro.  
 Aguilera y Ca., Guadalupe.  
 Cerda y Ca., Roman.

*Pianos and musical instruments.*

Cosío, A.  
 Gonzalez, Simon.

**IXTLAN DEL RIO, TERRITORIO DE TEPEC.***Agricultural implements and ironware.*

Cosío, Emilio.  
 Ortiz, Miguel C.

*Commission merchants.*

Cosío, Emilio.  
 Lounegon, Alfredo.  
 Menchaca, Enrique.  
 Ortiz, Pablo.

*Drugs.*

Arriola, Agustín V.  
 Ortiz, Miguel C.  
 Parra, José María.

*Fancy goods.*

Ortiz, Miguel C.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Cosío, Emilio.  
 Menchaca, Enrique.  
 Ortiz, Miguel C.

*General merchandise.*

Aguirre, José D.  
 Cosío, Emilio.  
 Espinosa, Guillermo.  
 Figueroa y Ca., José María.  
 Menchaca, Enrique.  
 Monroy y Hermano, Francisco.  
 Ortiz, Miguel C.  
 Ortiz, Pablo.  
 Ortiz, Prisciliano.  
 Partida y Ca., Flavio.  
 Pimienta, Manuel.

*Hats.*

Ortiz, Marcelina Ocegueda de.

*Sewing machines.*

Ortiz, Prisciliano.

**JALAPA, VERACRUZ.***Bankers.*

Cerdán, Agustín.  
 Pasquel, F. de P.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Escribano, Manuel.  
 Luélmo, Pedro M.  
 Rocha, Manuel M.

*China and glassware.*

Escribano, Manuel.

*Commission merchants.*

Casas, Vicente R.  
 Hoyos Hermanos.  
 Pastrana, Guillermo.

*Drugs.*

Cambas, José Rivera.  
 Casas, Rodolfo.

**JALAPA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Drugs—Continued.*

Crespo, Antonio.  
 Gutiérrez, Manuel Lozada  
 Martínez, Señoritas.  
 Pastrana, Virginia.  
 Pozo, Juan.  
 Quiroz, Manuel.  
 Redondo, Juan Perez.  
 Trigos, Idefonso.

*Dry goods.*

Bouchez, Cárlos.  
 Cordera, Angel.  
 Cordero, Luis.  
 García, Antonio.  
 Juano y Nieto.  
 Manuel, Emilio (viuda de).  
 Oncins y Ca.  
 Rivera, Antonio Perez.  
 Rodriguez, J. A.  
 Sáyago, Mariana.  
 Teruel, Cárlos García.

*Fancy goods.*

Bouchez, Cárlos.  
 Cordero, Luis.  
 Escribano, Manuel.  
 Loaiza, Tomas.  
 Luelmo, Pedro M.  
 Rodriguez, José A.

*Furniture.*

Luelmo, Pedro M.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Acosta, Cárlos.  
 Aparicio é Hijos, Luis.  
 Barrientos, Emillo.  
 Dominguez, Basilio.  
 Escribano, Manuel.  
 Guevara, Francisco Javier.  
 Hernandez, Manuel.  
 Herrera, Joaquin Gomez.  
 Jimenez, Vicente.  
 Ramirez, Juan.  
 Rodriguez, Faustino.  
 Romero, Mariano.  
 Sanchez, Manuel Leon.  
 Terán, Roman.  
 Valle, Micaela del  
 Vela, José M.  
 Zárate, Francisco.  
 Zárate, Tomas.

*General stores.*

Aragon y Martínez.  
 Cordera, Angel.  
 Escribano y Ca.  
 Escobar Hermanos.  
 Franchechi, Viuda de J.

**JALAPA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***General stores—Continued.*

Guevara, Francisco.  
 Juarez y Nieto.  
 Pastoris.  
 Romero, Mariano.  
 Sulueta, Ramon.  
 Teran, José María.  
 Zubieta, Ramon.

*Hardware.*

Bouchez, Cárlos.  
 Cordero, Luis.  
 Luelmo, Pedro.  
 Loaiza, Tomas.

*Hatter.*

Malpica, Luis.

*Jeweler.*

Sänger, Emilio.

*Sewing machines.*

Bouchez, Cárlos.  
 García, Antonio.  
 Martínez, Antonio.  
 Oncins y Ca.  
 Romero, Albino.

**LA BARCA, JALISCO.***Bankers.*

Acuña, Inocencio.

*Boots and shoes.*

Acuña, Inocencio.  
 Mora, Miguel.  
 Nuñez, Pomposo.

*Carriages.*

Santiago, Gregorio.

*Commission merchants.*

Aceves, Pedro.  
 Villaseñor, J.

*Drugs.*

Mendoza, Luis G.  
 Río, María Refugio del.

*Dry goods.*

Acuña, Inocencio.  
 Castellanos, Fructuoso.  
 Hernandez, Francisco.  
 Jimenez, Mariano.  
 Lara, Ruperto.  
 Mora, Miguel.  
 Otero, Alberto Gll.  
 Tamayo, Marino.

*Sewing machines.*

Mora, Miguel.

**LAGOS, JALISCO.***Booksellers.*

Gonzalez, Refugio.

**LAGOS, JALISCO—Continued.***Booksellers—Continued.*

Larios, Gerónimo.  
Larios, Margarito.

*Boots and shoes.*

Galvan, F.  
Gonzalez, J. B.  
Jordan, I.

*China and glassware.*

Cabrera y Ca., R.  
Rodriguez, D.

*Commission merchants.*

Bocanegra Succ., A.  
Kegel, Augusto.  
Rodriguez, Félix.

*Drugs.*

Aguirre, David Gonzalez.  
Bocanegra, J.  
Lanuza, F.  
Leon, F. G.

*Dry goods.*

Lozano, A.  
Valle y Ca., F. del.  
Vega, Pedro.

*Fancy goods.*

Larios, G.  
Larios, M.  
Lopez, Pedro, Suc.  
Rodriguez, D.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Cabrera y Ca., R.  
Hernandez Hnos.  
Larios y Ca., H.  
Manriquez, F.  
Zuñiga é Hijo, J. M.

*Hardware, iron, and ironware.*

Cabrera y Ca., R.  
Gonzalez, Refugio.  
Rodriguez, D.

*Hatter.*

Gonzalez, R.

*Lithographer.*

Reyna, B.

*Paints, oils, and varnishes.*

Rodriguez, D.

**LA PAZ, LOWER CALIFORNIA.***Boots and shoes.*

Ascencio, Cruz.  
Chacón, Carmen.  
Quinteros, Francisco.

*Commission merchants.*

Silver, William.  
Viesca, James.

**LA PAZ, LOWER CALIFORNIA—Continued.***Drugs.*

Hidalgo, M. M.  
Santana, José.

*Importers.*

Arriola, Agustin.  
Cabezud y Ca.  
Cota y Pelaez.  
Gonzalez y Rufflo.  
Hidalgo y Ca.  
Rivera, G., Suc.

*Sewing machines.*

Canalizo, A. G.  
Romero, Ignacio M.

**LEON, GUANAJUATO.***Agricultural implements.*

Alvarado, Luz.  
Dávalos y Ca.  
Fisch y Ca.  
Gonzalez, M.  
Heyser, Jorge.  
Nuñez, Nestor.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Beruman, Eufemio.  
Olmo, R. del, Suc.  
Rembez, B.

*Bankers.*

Morales, Benigno.  
Pöhl y Guedea, Suc.  
Rembez y Bezaury.  
Servin, Ramon.

*Banks.*

Sucursal del Banco de Londres y México.  
Sucursal del Banco Nacional.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Campos, Juan N.  
Izquierdo, J.  
Olmo, R. del, Suc.  
Portillo y Guemes.  
Villalobos, Rafael.

*Boots and shoes.*

Barbara, Valente.  
Jaqueres, Agustin.  
Maldonado, Juan.  
Ruiz, Teodoro.  
Segura, Lauro.

*China and glassware.*

Bittrolff y Niemeyer.  
Campos, Juan M.  
Munguia, Serapio.  
Martinez y Hermano, Fernando.  
Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.  
Perez, José.

## LEON, GUANAJUATO—Continued.

*China and glassware—Continued.*

Perez, J. A.  
Rico, Juan P.  
Salas, Fernando Puento.

*Clothing.*

Barbier, Santiago.  
Bessonart y Apesteguy.  
Bustamante, Angel.  
Echeagaray y Ca.  
García, A. de Leon.  
Gonzalez y Ca.  
Mena, Sabino.  
Muñatones, José.  
Obregon, Carlos.  
Thommé, Lorenzo.

*Clothing, hats, etc.*

Aldana, Pablo.  
Avila, Sebastian.  
Carpio, Carlos.  
Chavez, José.  
Delgado, Amado.  
Flebe, Joaquin.  
Gonzalez, Baltasar.  
Hagelstein, Luis.  
Hernandez, C.  
Lopez y Hermano.  
Lopez, Ildefonso.  
Malacara, Manuel.  
Manguía, Serapio.  
Manrique, Santiago.  
Muñoz, E.  
Ramirez, Victoriano.  
Salas, Fernando Puento.  
Salgado, Pascual.  
Segura, J.  
Trueba, Norberto.

*Commission merchants.*

Alatorre y Araujo.  
Alfaro, J. de la Luz.  
Alvarado, Luz.  
Fisch y Bischoff.  
Fuentes y Piña.  
Garza, Francisco C.  
Gonzalez, Juan M.  
Hernandez y Alvarez.  
Lopez, Juan S.  
Luna, Miguel Luna.  
Martinez y Hermano, F.  
Mena, Cleto.  
Munguía, S.  
Pöhl y Guedea, Suc.  
Segura, Miguel F.  
Torres, Wenceslao.  
Zimenez, Salvador.

## LEON, GUANAJUATO—Continued.

*Dealers in native produce.*

Echeagaray y Ca., Suc.  
Fuentes y Piña.  
Madrado, Manuel.  
Manrique, Santiago.  
Rembez y Bezaury.  
Valazquez, J.

*Drugs.*

Acosta, Pedro.  
Castro, Juan N.  
España, Antonio.  
España, Miguel.  
Gonzalez, Francisco Aguerro.  
Gonzalez, Luis.  
Leal y Ca.  
Ortiz, José.  
Ruiz, Petronilo.

*Dry goods.*

Barbier, Santiago.  
Bessonart.  
Brune y James.  
de Nava y Ca., Lopez.  
Echeagaray y Ca., Suc.  
Fisch y Bischoff.  
García, Aparicio.  
Jamé, Mariano.  
Martinez y Hermano, Fernando.  
Munatoes, José Maria.  
Obregon, Carlos.  
Pöhl y Guedea.  
Portilla y Guemes.  
Rico, Juan P.  
Salas, Fernando Puento.  
Thomé, Lorenzo.  
Villalobos, Rafael.

*Fancy goods, laces, etc.*

Bittroff y Niemeyer.  
Campos, Juan N.  
De Nava y Ca., Lopez.  
Echeagaray y Ca.  
Fuentes y Piña.  
Hermosillo, Amada.  
Izquierdo, Zenon.  
Oller, Antonio.  
Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.  
Perez, José A.  
Pöhl y Guedea, Suc.  
Portillo y Hayser.  
Robles, Felipe.

*Flour merchants.*

Gonzales, J. M.  
Manrique, Santiago.  
Raynaud, Julio.  
Sierra, Manuel.  
Torres, Eulalio.

**LEON, GUANAJUATO—Continued.***Furniture dealers.*

Bittrolff y Niemeyer.  
Fuentes y Piña.  
Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.  
Pöhls y Guedea Suc.  
Rembez y Bezaury.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Fernandez, Manuel.  
Fisch y Ca.  
Gaona, Luis.  
Hernandez, Librado.  
Manrique, Santiago.  
Torres, Wenceslao.

*Hardware.*

Bittrolff y Niemeyer.  
Campos, Juan N.  
Martinez y Ca., Fernando.  
Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.  
Perez, José A.  
Rembez y Bezaury.  
Robles, Felipe.

*Hatters.*

Aldama, Pablo.  
Aldana, Manuel.  
Flebbe, Joaquin.

*Iron and ironware.*

Gaona, Luis.  
Manrique, Santiago.  
Rembez y Bezaury.

*Lithographers.*

Gomez, Hermanos.

*Pianos and musical instruments.*

Bittrolff y Niemeyer.  
Cortez, Estanislao.  
Olmo, Ramon del, Suc.  
Pöhls y Guedea.  
Rico, Juan P.

*Sewing machines.*

García, Agustin.  
Nuñez, Nestor.

*Watches and jewelry.*

Arnold, Carlos.  
Barroso, Pascual.  
Gray, Francisco.  
Long, Luis.  
Rembez y Bezaury.

*Wool exporters.*

Garza, Francisco Cortina.  
Manrique, Diego.  
Muñoz, E.  
Muñoz, Ramon.  
Oller, Antonio.

**LINARES, NUEVO LEON.***Booksellers.*

Infante, Modesto.  
Perez, Ramon García.

*Commission merchants.*

Tamez y Tomaseo.

*Drugs.*

"Aguila."  
"Leon."  
"Serna."  
"Wells."

*Dry goods.*

Adame, Mariano.  
Barrera, Presiliano.  
Fuente, Francisco de la.  
Garza, J. García.  
García, Mariano.  
Lozano, Donaciano.  
Pequeño, Pantaleon.  
Sepúlveda, Isaac Garza.  
Sepúlveda, Genaro.  
Tamez y Tomaseo.  
Vivanco, Manuel.

*Fancy goods.*

Melendez, José María.  
Perez, Ramon García.  
Rodriguez, Ramon.  
Viuda de Vidales.

*Groceries and provisions.*

García, Mariano.  
Pequeño, Pantaleon.  
Sepúlveda, Genaro.  
Sepúlveda, Isaac Garza.  
Vivanco, Manuel.

*Hardware.*

Fouga, Bernardo.  
Tamez y Tomaseo.

*Hatters.*

Arreaga, Joaquin.  
Garza, J. García.  
Quijano, Apolinar.  
Sepúlveda, Genaro.

*Sewing machines.*

Larrumbe, Ismael.

**MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS.***Arms and ammunition*

Bielenberg, Jorge.

*Bankers.*

Iturria y Ca., N.  
Nielsen, Enrique.



**MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS—Continued.***Banks.*

Agencia del "Banco Nacional."  
Bank of London, Mexico, and South America,  
limited.  
Mexican Railway Bank.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Bennevendo, Emilio.  
Boesche, J. P.  
Cardenas, J. A.  
Martinez, Miguel Garcia.  
Purdé, Samuel.

*Carriage dealers.*

Chassignet, E.  
García, Andrés.  
Miranda, Agustin.  
Schultz, Federico.

*China and glassware.*

Muñoz, L.

*Commission merchants.*

Cavazos, Antonio.  
Cross, Meliton.  
Gazano, G.  
Iturria, Francisco.  
Muguerza, Francisco G.  
Passement, Alfredo.

*Drugs.*

Barragan, Miguel.  
Brayda, C.  
Brayda, Victor.  
Bremer, Eduardo.  
Calderon, José.

*Dry goods.*

Arredondo, Manuel.  
Bernheim, J.  
Boesch, J. P.  
Burchard y Hermano.  
Cardenas, J. A.  
Cross, Meliton H.  
Fernandez, Francisco.  
Garibay, Lorenzo.  
Guinea y Ca., B.  
Laviolette, Viuda de.  
Longoria, Policarpo.  
Miller, Rafael M.  
Petitpain, Luis M.  
Urtusastegui, B.

*Exporters of hides, skins, and domestic produce*

Armendaiz, F.  
Cross, J. S., & M. H.  
Follain, G.  
Neilsen, H.

**MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS—Continued.***Exporters of hides, skins, and domestic produce—Continued.*

Yturria, Bernardo.  
Yturria y Ca., F.

*Fancy goods.*

Bennevendo, Emilio.  
Boesch, J. P.  
Jacques, Levy.

*Furniture.*

Cross, M. H.  
Muñoz, L.  
Scherck, Francisco.  
Sorbet, Enrique H.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Arredondo, Manuel.  
Cross, M. H.  
Dávila, Francisco.  
Gonzalez, José R.  
Iturria, Francisco.  
Iturria y Ca., F.  
Levy, J.  
Muguerza, Francisco Garcia.  
Muñoz, L.  
Portillo, Inocencio.  
Raphael & Bloomberg.  
Rougier y Ca., Marcelino.

*Hardware.*

Boesche, J. P.  
Doulet, A.  
Madrado, Miguel.  
Márquez, Felipe.  
Rougier y Ca., Marcelino.  
Sansat, Juan.

*Importers.*

Barragan, M. (drugs).  
Bennevendo, E. (cutlery, hardware, and notions).  
Bielenberg, G. (arms, ammunition, jewelry, and sewing machines).  
Brayda, V. (drugs).  
Brown, W. (undertakers' supplies).  
Cross, J. S. & M. H. (general merchandise).  
Darrrouzel, J. (liquors).  
Guinea & Co., B. (dry goods).  
Laviolette, Viuda (dry goods).  
Levy, J. (groceries and notions).  
Madrado, M. (hardware).  
McMillan, John (tinware).  
Miller, R. M. (dry goods).  
Muñoz, L., Suc. (general merchandise).  
Muguerza, F. Garcia (general merchandise).  
Petitpain, L. N. (dry goods).  
Rougier y Ca., M. (general merchandise).  
Raphael & Bloomberg (general merchandise).  
Urtusastegui, B. (dry goods).

**MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS—Continued.***Jewelers.*

Bielenberg, Jorge.  
Belemberg y Quast.  
Hinojosa, José A.

*Sewing machines.*

Bielenberg, Jorge.  
Cardenas, Manuel.

**MAZATLAN, SINALOA.***Agricultural implements.*

Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.  
De Leon Hnos., Diaz.  
Hecht, G. Henrique.  
Heymann, Suc.  
Loubet y C<sup>a</sup>.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Alexandre y Gaskin, J. J.  
De Leon Hnos., Diaz.

*Bankers.*

Bartning, Suc.  
Echeguren Hnos. y Sobrinhos.  
Escobar, J.  
Melchers, Suc.  
Mendia y Ca., Hernandez.  
Smollera Hnos.

*Banks.*

Bank of London, Mexico, and South America,  
Ltd.  
National Bank of Mexico.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.  
De Leon Hnos., Diaz.  
Heymann, Suc.  
Paez, Donaciano.

*Boots and shoes.*

Coppel Hnos.  
Pantoja, Hijo y Ca., José C.

*Carriage dealers.*

Moneda, José.  
Montiel, J.

*China and glassware.*

Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.  
De Leon Hnos., Diaz.  
Heymann, Suc.

*Commission merchants.*

Acosta, Bernabe.  
Cruz, Joaquín Santa.  
Echeguren, Francisco.  
Farber, Juan C.  
García, Genaro.  
Gonzalez, Guillermo.  
Guzman y Varela.

**MAZATLAN, SINALOA—Continued.***Commission merchants—Continued.*

Haas, Guillermo.  
Hecht, Enrique.  
Keiton, E. G.  
Pantoja, Hijo y Ca., José C.  
Retes y Ca., Peiro.  
Reynaud, Suc.  
Romero, Desiderio.  
Schmidt, Enrique.  
Schober, Leopoldo.  
Zeiss, Rodolfo.

*Drugs.*

Canobio Hnos.  
Espinosa, Luis C.  
Kördell, Federico.  
Nuño, Angel.  
Valadez, J. J.  
Zúñiga y Ca., M.

*Dry goods.*

Bartning, Suc.  
Beltran, Lucas.  
Escobar, José.  
Haas y Almada.  
Herrerias, Marcelino,  
Izaguirre y Esquerria.  
Maldonado, Juana R. de.  
Melchers, Suc.  
Mendia y Ca., Hernandez.  
Paez, Donaciano.  
Rios, Juana.  
Somellera Hnos.  
Tapia, Librado A.  
Vega Hnos.  
Vega, Manuel de la.

*Fancy goods.*

Charpentier, Reymand y Ca.  
Dávalos, Abraham.  
De Leon Hnos. Diaz.  
Escobar, J.  
Escobar, José.  
Heymann, Suc.  
Maldonado, Juana R. de.  
Maxemin y Saratía.  
Melchers, Suc.  
Mendez y Ca., Hernandez.  
Nuñez, Francisco.  
Tapia, Librado Andres.

*Furniture.*

Leon, Santiago.  
Loubet y Ca.  
Rea, Luis.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Bartning, Suc.  
Beltran, Suc., M.

**MAZATLAN, SINALOA—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Campos, Santiago.  
 Canobio Hnos.  
 Cardinault, Edmundo.  
 Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.  
 De Leon Hnos., Diaz.  
 Elorza y Ca., Tamés.  
 Goldschmidt y Ca.  
 Gutierrez, Antonio.  
 Hecht, G. Enrique.  
 Heymann, Suc.  
 Hidalgo, Careaga y Ca.  
 Leon Hnos.  
 Longavay, Gregorio.  
 Loubet y Ca.  
 Magaña, Matéo.  
 Magayanes, Gumesindo.  
 Maxemin y Sarabia.  
 Melchers, Suc.  
 Mendia y Ca.  
 Peña, Antonio de la.  
 Rey, Viuda de.  
 Sotomayor y Andrew.  
 Vargas, Rafael.

*Hardware, iron, and ironware.*

Ayala, Catarino.  
 Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.  
 De Leon Hnos., Diaz.  
 Heymann, Suc.  
 Hidalgo, Careaga y Ca.  
 Loubert y Ca.

*Hatters.*

Carrion, Francisco.  
 Flores, Juan.  
 Hernandez, Trinidad.  
 Imaña, Francisco G.  
 Muro Hnos.

*Importers.*

Bartring, Suc.  
 Charpentier, Reynaud y Ca.  
 De Leon Hnos., Diaz.  
 Galick Hermanos.  
 Garamendi y Ca.  
 Goldschmidt y Ca.  
 Haas y Almada.  
 Mendia y Ca., Hernandez.  
 Heymann, Suc.  
 Peña, Antonfó de la.  
 Tapia, Andres L.

*Jewelers.*

Escudero, Ignacio.  
 Marshall, Juan L.

*Lithographer.*

Retés, Miguel.

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**MAZATLAN, SINALOA—Continued.***Manufacturer, cardboard.*

Retés, Miguel.  
*Paints, oils, etc.*  
 Rea, L.

*Sewing machines.*

Haas y Almada.  
 Melchers, Suc.  
 Mendia y Ca., Hernandez.

*Silk goods.*

Mendez y Ca., Hernandez.  
 Yuen y Ca., Kwong Yue.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN.***Agricultural implements, arms, etc.*

Albertos, Leopoldo.  
 Alvarez y Ca.  
 Ayroa, Gregorio Díego.  
 Crasemann, Suc.  
 Dondé y Ca., M.  
 Escalante, E.  
 Esenat, Antonio.  
 Gutierrez y Ca.  
 Gutierrez, L.  
 Gutierrez, Ricardo.  
 Haro y Ca, B.  
 Juanes, Ramon P.  
 Molina y Ca., O.  
 Nicolin Hermanos.  
 Ponce y Ca., José M.  
 Ravonburg, German.

*Bankers.*

Crasemann Succ.  
 Dondé y Ca., M.  
 Escalante, E.  
 Haro y Ca.  
 Molina y Ca.  
 Perez y Ca. B. Azner.

*Banks.*

Banco Mercantil de Yucatan.  
 Banco Yucateco.  
 Bank of London, Mexico and South America,  
 Ltd.  
 National Bank of Mexico.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Baqueiro Hnos., Gomez.  
 Canto, Gil.  
 Canton, Eraclio G.  
 Diaz, Gustavo.  
 Luis Bros.  
 Martin y Espinosa, José.  
 Solis y Ca., Aznar.

*Boots and shoes.*

Arestequí, E.  
 Cámara, Pedro.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN—Continued.***Boots and shoes—Continued.*

Darrillo y Ca., Basilio.  
 Carvajal, Juan Gonzalez.  
 Carrillo, Benito.  
 Ciriaco, Espejo.  
 Cayoe, Eulalio.  
 Hernandez, Juan de D.  
 Hernandez, Matéo.  
 Hernandez, Molina J.  
 Mendoza, Guadalupe.  
 Mendoza, José G.  
 Pren, J. G.  
 Rubio, Lucas.  
 Ruiz, Castillo.  
 Ruiz, Domingo.  
 Ruiz, Viuda de.  
 Salazar, Martin.  
 Villamil, P.

*China and glassware.*

Carranca, Camilo.  
 Cervera, V.  
 Sosa, F.

*Commission merchants.*

Cervera y Ca., Venancio.  
 Cicero Hermanos y Ca.  
 Conton, Rodolfo G.  
 Contreras y Ca., P. Peon.  
 Diégo y Ca., A. Cano,  
 Dondé y Ca., M.  
 Escalante, E.  
 Escudero, Diégo Hernandez.  
 Escudero, Rafaél Hernandez.  
 Gonzalez y Ca., Luis G.  
 Haro y Ca.  
 Laviada, Miguel.  
 Lisarraga y Ca, J.  
 Luis Bros.  
 Molina, Felipe.  
 Molina, O.  
 Perez, B. Aznar.  
 Regil y Vales.  
 Torre é Hijos, G.

*Druggists.*

Aguilar, Santiago.  
 Andrade, Rafael.  
 Avila, Cruz.  
 Casares, Eduardo.  
 Castillo, Gerado.  
 Font, José.  
 García, Francisco López.  
 Negron, Francisco.  
 Pacheco, Lorenzo.  
 Perez, Pinto.  
 Pinto, Pablo.  
 Ponce, Abelardo.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN—Continued.***Druggists—Continued.*

Ponce, W.  
 Reguera, Pedro.  
 Rivera y Ca.  
 Rubis, Francisco,  
 Trancoso, Pedro.  
 Villamil, Miguel.

*Dry goods.*

Alpuche y Ca., Tomas.  
 Alvarez y Ca.  
 Cano y Ca., B.  
 Canton Frexas.  
 Capetillo y Arce.  
 Cáseres L., Isaac.  
 Castillo, Rivas y Ca.  
 Dondé y Ca., M.  
 García Fajardo A.  
 Gonzalez, Pablo.  
 Herrera, Nemesio.  
 Hübbe, E.  
 Padron, Sergio.  
 Patron, Loza y Ca.  
 Pinel, Manuel.  
 Ponce y Ca., M. y A.  
 Toledo y Ca., Viuda de.  
 Vales y Ca.

*Fancy goods.*

Crasemann, Suc.  
 Laviada y Ca.  
 Ravensburg y Ca., German.  
 Tenorio y Ca.  
 Vales y Ca., C.

*Furniture.*

Castillo y Ca., G. A.  
 Crasemann, Suc.  
 Leopoldo, Alberto.  
 Perez y Ca., Delfin.  
 Ponce y Ca., R.  
 Tenorio y Ca., C.  
 Zavala, Lorenzo.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Almeyda, Manuel.  
 Alonso y Ca., E.  
 Aragon, Juan.  
 Aragona, Daniel.  
 Atocha y Ca., R.  
 Avila, Faustino.  
 Bolio, Adolfo.  
 Bolio Hermanos.  
 Calp, Jaime.  
 Cámara é Hijos, C.  
 Campo, Joaquin.  
 Cano y Ca., A. Diégo.  
 Cano y Ca., B.  
 Canto, G.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Canton, R. Gregorio.  
 Canton, Rogerio G.  
 Carrillo, José C.  
 Carillo, Magdalena.  
 Castillo, Juan B.  
 Castillo, Pedro.  
 Cervera y Ca.  
 Cevera, Venancio.  
 Cicero Hermanos y Ca.  
 Concha, Miguel.  
 Contreras y Ca., Peon.  
 Espinosa y Ca.  
 Ferraes y Ca., N.  
 Fuentes, Bartolomé.  
 Fuentes y Ca.  
 Fuentes, Francisco.  
 Gallareta, Manuel J.  
 Gonzalez y Ca.  
 Gonzalez, Francisco.  
 Haro y Ca.  
 Hidalgo, José de.  
 Hübbe, José Millet.  
 Lopez, E. Franco.  
 Lujon, Gabriel.  
 Mena, Melquiades.  
 Mendicuto, Isidro.  
 Milan y Ca., Ramon E.  
 Milon, Gregorio.  
 Molina y Ca., O.  
 Mota, Tiburcio.  
 Ortiz y Ca.  
 Ortiz, Viudá de.  
 Palma Hermanos, Suc.  
 Ramos, Domingo P.  
 Rojas, Felipe R.  
 Vales y Ca.  
 Villamil y Ca.  
 Zapata y Ca., J.

*Hardware, tools, etc.*

Alvarez y Ca.  
 Ayroa, Gregorio Diego.  
 Crasemann, Suc.  
 Dondé, Manuel.  
 Esenat, A.  
 Gutierrez y Ca., R.  
 Gutierrez, Suc., L.  
 Juanes, Ramon P.  
 Laviala y Ca.  
 Leopoldo, Alberto.  
 Ravensberg y Ca., G.  
 Nicolin Hermanos.  
 Villamil Hnos. y Ca.

*Hatters.*

Encalada, C.  
 Medina, Pedro.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN—Continued.***Hatters—Continued.*

Sansores, E.  
 Serrano, L.

*House furnishing goods.*

Burgos, José D.  
 Rivas, Bosénito.  
 Sanchez, José Ruz.  
 Valencia, Domingo.

*Importers, exporters, and commission merchants.*

Alcina, Agustín.  
 Alvarez y Ca. (importers dry goods).  
 Ancona, Nicanor (exporters hemp).  
 Aznar, Benito.  
 Aznar, Perez y Ca.  
 Bolio, Eduardo.  
 Cámara, Camilo (exporters' hemp).  
 Cámara y Ca., F.  
 Cámara, Manuel Dondé.  
 Cano y Ca., B. (importers groceries and provisions).  
 Canton, Amado.  
 Cicero Hernandez y Ca. (importers groceries and provisions).  
 Cicero, Pedro.  
 Contreras y Ca., P. Peon (importers groceries and provisions).  
 Crasemann y Ca., S. (importers fancy goods and notions).  
 Diego y Ca., A. Cano (importers groceries and provisions).  
 Dondé y Ca., M. (exporters hemp).  
 Escalante y Bates, E. (exporters hemp).  
 Frexas y Ca., J. Canton (importers dry goods).  
 Galera, Dario.  
 Gardarillas, Marcelino.  
 Gonzalez, Pablo (exporters hemp).  
 Gonzalez, Pedro.  
 Gutierrez y Ca., L. (importers fancy goods and notions).  
 Gutierrez y Ca., R. (importers fancy goods and notions).  
 Gutierrez, Eduardo Gonzalez (exporter hemp).  
 Haro y Ca.  
 Haro y Concha.  
 Haro y Pena.  
 Hernandez, Rafael (exporter hemp).  
 Hoffman y Dominguez.  
 Hoyo, Celestino Ruis del.  
 Hoyo, Francisco Ruis del.  
 Ibarra y Ca.  
 Laviada, Miguel.  
 Laviado y Ca. (importers fancy goods and notions).  
 Lizarraga y Ca., F.  
 Loza y Ca., Patron (importers dry goods).  
 Luis Bros.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN—Continued.***Importers, exporters, and commission merchants—Continued.*

Milan, Gregorio.  
 Molina y Ca., O. (exporters hemp).  
 Milina, Felipe.  
 Ortíz y Ca., Viuda (importers groceries and provisions).  
 Padron, Sergio (importer dry goods).  
 Palma Hnos., Suc. (importers groceries and provisions).  
 Peon, Augusto (exporters hemp).  
 Perez y Ca.  
 Pinelo, Manuel (importer dry goods).  
 Ponce y Ca., J. M. (exporters hemp).  
 Ravensburg y Ca., G. (exporters hemp and importers fancy goods).  
 Regil, Viuda é Hijo de.  
 Rivas y Ca., Castillo (importers dry goods).  
 Rotger y Ca., Pedro.  
 Rucio, Manuel.  
 Seal, Pedro.  
 Toledo y Ca., Viuda de.  
 Vales y Ca. (importers dry goods).  
 Zapata y Ca., J. (importers groceries and provisions).

*Jewelers.*

Aragon, Paulino.  
 Barcelo y Matéo.  
 Basulto, Joaquin.  
 Basulto, Juan E.  
 Cabrera, Eulalio.  
 Carranca, Camilo.  
 Carrillo, Loreto.  
 Claudon, Luis.  
 Dellenberg, Enrique.  
 Domínguez, Cárlos.  
 Flores, Tiburcio.  
 Monforte, Juan C.  
 Quen, Elgio.  
 Ramírez, José D.  
 Rodríguez, Francisco.  
 Rodríguez, Saturnio.  
 Rosel, Policarpo.  
 Sanchez, Matéo.

*Lithographers.*

Caballero, Ricardo B.  
 Cuevas, J. D.  
 Gamboa, José.  
 Quijano, Santiago Bolio.

*Music stores.*

Cuevas, Juan de.  
 Gasque, Ramon.  
 Luis Bros.  
 Ortiz y Ca., Viuda de.

*Sewing machines.*

Gutiérrez, Suc., L.

**MERIDA, YUCATAN—Continued.***Sewing machines—Continued.*

Caballero y Ca., A.  
 Crasemann, Suc.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO.***Acids and chemicals.*

Delgado, Rafael.  
 Droguería Universal.  
 Egúía Lis, José María.  
 Félix y Ca., Cárlos.  
 Garduño, Gabriel.  
 Laigle, Ernesto.  
 Marin, Crescencio.

*Agencies for foreign goods (sale by sample).*

Alcántara, F. de P.  
 de Alfaro, Ignacio F.  
 Argüelles, Ed.  
 Astorquiza y Vivanco.  
 Bannister, Juan.  
 Benitez, Landa y Ca.  
 Biquard y Ca.  
 Borel, Luis.  
 Bossier y Ca., Germán.  
 Cavaroc, L.  
 Carrillo, Ruiz y Rivera.  
 Castelló, Gutiérrez y Ca.  
 Commageré y Peon.  
 "Compañía Commercial Austriaca Transatlántica."  
 Dahlhaus, Edmundo.  
 Daus, Federico O.  
 Dunbar, Diégo S.  
 Düring y Ca, M.  
 Echeverría, Pedro.  
 Franco y Santaella.  
 Gastón y Ca., José M.  
 García, Cuervo y Menendez.  
 Gendroy, M.  
 Goetschel y Ca.  
 Gonzalez Hnos.  
 Gutiérrez, Miguel N.  
 Ibarra Vicente.  
 Irigoyen, Martin de.  
 Jacques P. y J.  
 Jacques y Eyssantier.  
 Morlet, Teófilo.  
 Merino Hnos y Ca.  
 Navarro y Ca., F.  
 Nieto, Juan N.  
 Pfeiffer, Federico (represents American wines and liquors).  
 Perez y Ca., P.  
 Reboulet, Louis.  
 Reppeto, Juan.  
 Rico, Gil.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Agencies for foreign goods (sale by sample)—Continued.*

Ritter y Ca., Federico.  
 Ruiz, Ballesteros y Ca.  
 Ruth y Ca.  
 Salcido, Rafael.  
 Scheibe, G.  
 Samuel, Lionel.  
 Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
 Stankiewicz, G. M.  
 Torre, Rodolfo de la.  
 Viadero, J.  
 Villarroel, Jesús M.  
 Woodrow, Guillermo B.  
 Zaccarini y Ca., A.

*Agencies for American manufacturers only (sale by sample).*

Meyer, J. H.  
 Striber, Cárlos.

*Agricultural implements.*

Adams, F., Suc.  
 Arce, J.  
 Badoin y Ca., E.  
 Becerer, Cárlos.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Bowes, Scott, Read, Campbell & Co.  
 Charreton Hnos.  
 Dorn y Ca., Guillermo.  
 Garth, German.  
 Guthiel, A.  
 Hoffmann Hermanos.  
 Hulvershorn y Ca.  
 Jacot, Alejandro.  
 Leffmann é Hijos.  
 Lhose y Ca., Guillermo.  
 Lhose, S.  
 N. Y. Plow Co.  
 Malo y Ca., Alberto.  
 Rio, José María del.  
 Sommer y Ca., Rapp.  
 Ulrick y Ca., D.  
 Wexel y Degress.  
 White, Juan.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Aizpuru, Patricio.  
 Alva, Ramon.  
 Alvarado, Joaquin.  
 Alvarez, Modesto.  
 Andrade, Antonio.  
 Anzoutegai, José.  
 Aranzubia, Manuel.  
 Arena, Joaquin.  
 Argandar, Alejandro.  
 Boche, Alfredo.  
 Carrion, C.  
 Combaluzier, A.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Arms and ammunition—Continued.*

Mendiola y Ca., M.  
 Morel, C.  
 Pagliri, Fernando.  
 Quintana Hnos.  
 Sanchez, D.  
 Urbarrena y Quintana.  
 Wexel y De Gress.

*Army contractors, for arms, ammunition, clothing, shoes, etc.,*

García, T. L.  
 Llamedo, Juan.  
 Pombo, Ignacio.

*Artificial flowers.*

Albert y Ca., J., Suc.  
 Deuchler y Kern.  
 Hulvershorn y Ca., G.  
 Priani, Antonio M.

*Banks and bankers.*

"Banco Nacional de México."  
 "Banco de Londres y México."  
 "Banco Internacional é Hipotecario de México."

Barron, Forbes y Ca.  
 Benecke, Est., Suc.  
 Bermejillo Hnos.  
 Cardena y Ca., Suc.  
 García Teruel, Luis.  
 Gargollo, José.  
 Ibañez, Manuel.  
 Jacobowicz, Fabian de.  
 Lavie y Ca.  
 Llamedo, Juan.  
 Martín y Ca., P.  
 Martínez y Ca.  
 Mijares y Ca., A.  
 Ortiz de la Huerta, R.  
 Pelaez Pedro.  
 Río, F. de P. del.  
 Sanchez, Delfín.  
 Scherer y Ca., H.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
 Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
 Teresa, Nicolás de.  
 Watson, Phillips y Ca.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Abadiano, Viuda é hijos de  
 Aguilar é hijos.  
 Aguilar y Ortiz.  
 Andrade y Morales, Suc.  
 Andrade y Soriano.  
 Arnaldo, Luis G.  
 Ballezá y Ca., J.  
 Bernard, A.  
 Bouret, Cárlos.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Booksellers and stationers—Continued.*

Budin, N. Suc.  
 Buxó y Ca., J.  
 Cambeses, M.  
 Canols, Juan.  
 Cueva, Ramon.  
 Chavez, N.  
 Diaz de Leon, Francisco.  
 Dorn, Guillermo.  
 Dublau y Ca.  
 Fernandez y Ca, M.  
 Fuente Párras, J. de la.  
 Gallegos Hermanos.  
 Garay, Adrian de.  
 Griffin y Campbell.  
 Hamilton, H. P.  
 Herrera y Benavides.  
 Herrara, J.  
 Hoeck, F. P.  
 Jens, J. F.  
 Kauser y Martin.  
 Lions y Ca., H. y V.  
 Lüdert, Federico A.  
 Martin, Luis.  
 Martinez, Vicente.  
 Maza y Ca.  
 Montauriol, Cárlos.  
 Murguía, Eduardo.  
 Nichols, Benito, Suc.  
 Nicolau, Joaquin.  
 Ortega, J.  
 Ortega y Vazquez.  
 Parres y Ca., F., Suc.  
 Portu, E.  
 Ramirez y Ca., J.  
 Rivera y Rio, José.  
 Rivera y Rico, Edmundo.  
 Sainz, Ricardo.  
 Sanchez, C.  
 Spaulding, D S.  
 Tamborrel, Cárlos.  
 Treuber, Hermanos.  
 Urías, J.  
 Urrea, Antonio R.  
 Valdes y Cueva.  
 Vaugier, Federico.  
 Vincourt, Cárlos.

*Boots and shoes.*

Abarca, Ausencio.  
 Aceves, Juan A.  
 Alegre, Julian.  
 Alfaro, Juan.  
 Almonte, Francisco.  
 Araujo, Jorge.  
 A rellano, Arcadio.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Boots and shoes—Continued.*

Arévalo, Juan.  
 Arpide y Ca., U.  
 Ascoitia, Catalina.  
 Ataide, Prisciliano.  
 Barranco, Vicente.  
 Becherel, Josefa.  
 Benitez, B. G.  
 Bermeo, Antonio.  
 Bernal, Marcelino.  
 Bernal, Ramos, Angel.  
 Briseño, Juan.  
 Briseño, Manuel.  
 Bucardo, Trinidad.  
 Buenrostro, José.  
 Camacho, Jacinto.  
 Carmona, Cárlos.  
 Carmona, Esther.  
 Carillo, Pablo.  
 Casillas, Rafael.  
 Castillo, Fermin del.  
 Cazadero, Angela.  
 Celada, Teófilo.  
 Cervantes, Enrique.  
 Chacon y Ca., Gabriel.  
 Dávalos, Faustino.  
 Dávalos y Hno., F.  
 Davó, Francisco.  
 Daza, Jacinto.  
 Delgado, Agustín.  
 Díaz, J.  
 Diosdado, F. C.  
 Dominguez Hnos.  
 Espinoza, Eulogio.  
 Espinoza, Ildefonso.  
 Esteva, Sabino.  
 Fernandez y Ca., B.  
 Flores, J.  
 Fournier, Joseph.  
 García, Loreto.  
 García, Luis G.  
 García, Paulino.  
 Gomez, Antonio.  
 Gomez, L. G.  
 Gonzalez, Catalina.  
 Gonzalez, Juan.  
 Gonzalez, J.  
 Gonzalez, German.  
 Gonzalez, M.  
 Gonzalez, Muñoz, M.  
 Gorostiaga, J. M.  
 Guadarrama, Salvador.  
 Gutiérrez y Hnos., José D.  
 Guzman, Marcos.  
 Halsey, Cristina.  
 Hormigo, Manuel.



**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Boots and shoes—Continued.*

Hurtado, Atanasio.  
 Islas, Guadalupe.  
 Iturriaga, E.  
 Izunza, Ignacio.  
 Jaramillo, Braulio.  
 Juarez, Hilario.  
 Lara, Daniel.  
 Leite, J.  
 Leon, Diégo.  
 Lopez, José María.  
 López, Juan.  
 Lopez, Juan C.  
 Lopez, Geogorio.  
 Martinez, Adolfo.  
 Martinez, Concepción.  
 Martinez, Evaristo.  
 Martinez, Jacinto.  
 Mayorga, Justo.  
 Mejía, Luis.  
 Mena, Rosa.  
 Méndez, Antonio.  
 Mendoza, J. M.  
 Migoni, Luis.  
 Molina, Hilario.  
 Monroy, G.  
 Monroy, Guadalupe.  
 Montaña, Angel.  
 Montes de Oca, Antonio.  
 Montes de Oca, Lázaro.  
 Morales, Angel.  
 Morales, Lucas.  
 Moreno, Ana María.  
 Muñoz, Abraham.  
 Muñoz, Juan.  
 Muñoz, Mariano.  
 Muriel, Pedro.  
 Nava, Juana.  
 Nava, Agustina.  
 Nogueron, Apolonio.  
 Núñez, S.  
 Núñez, Sabino.  
 Ocampo, Jacobo.  
 Ordoñez, Pedro.  
 Ortiz, J.  
 Ortiz, Ramon.  
 Ortiz, Teodoro.  
 Pascal, M.  
 Peñafior, Marcos.  
 Perea, Petrea A. de.  
 Perez, Juan.  
 Perez, Petra.  
 Pichardo y Ca., R. A.  
 Pietra Santa, A.  
 Pietra Santa, Edo.  
 Portacarrero, Agustin.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Boots and shoes—Continued.*

Portron, Luis.  
 Pozo, Badillo Juan.  
 Ramirez, Eusebio.  
 Ramirez Santillana, A.  
 Reyes, Apolonio.  
 Rívero, Paz.  
 Robles, Porfirio.  
 Rodríguez, E.  
 Rodríguez, Pedro.  
 Rojas, Casimiro.  
 Romano, Conpn.  
 Rosas, José.  
 Rojas, Soledad.  
 Ruiz, Manl.  
 Saldana, Migl.  
 Saldafia hijo, T.  
 Saigado, Pedro Ma.  
 Santa, María Feliciana.  
 Santa María y Ca., L.  
 Sarmiento, Marco.  
 Segura, G.  
 Segura, M.  
 Sevilla y Villagrán.  
 Sigales, Canuto.  
 Sobrino, Ramón.  
 Solachi, Romualda.  
 Somera, Albino.  
 Soto, José Ma.  
 Soto, María.  
 Suarez, María Refugio.  
 Tapia, Luis G.  
 Tapia, Francisco.  
 Telles, Gumesindo.  
 Tesorero, Atanasio.  
 Tinoco, Luciano.  
 Torres, Antonio.  
 Torres, Ma. de J.  
 Trejo, Francisco.  
 Troncoso, Anselmo.  
 Trueba, Enrique.  
 Urosa, Angel.  
 Valencia, Miguel.  
 Valle, J. A. del.  
 Vara, Mauro.  
 Varas de Valdez, J.  
 Vargas, Pedro.  
 Vega, Atanasio.  
 Victorio, José.  
 Zaññana y Ca., J. L.  
 Zetina, J.  
 Zetina y Ca., C. B.

*Brick, lime, and cement*  
 Aduna, Sabina.  
 Alva, Manuel.  
 Alvarez, Cipriano.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Brick, lime, and cement—Continued.*

Alvarez, J.  
 Alvarez, Márcos.  
 Alvarez, Teodoro.  
 Arizcorreta y Ca., Lauro.  
 Cabrera, Guadalupe.  
 Cárdenas, A.  
 Cardona, Juan.  
 Córdova, Luis F.  
 Castillo, Antonio.  
 Compañía manufacturera de cal hidráulica.  
 Fernandez, Simona.  
 Flores, Manuel M.  
 Forey, Juan.  
 Galicia, Cayetano.  
 García, Leon.  
 Garnica, José.  
 Hähener, Pablo.  
 Idrac, Cárlos.  
 Lama, Angel de la.  
 López, Simon.  
 Lozano, Soledad.  
 Luengas, Luis A.  
 Mijares, R.  
 Montes de Oca.  
 Negrete, Benito.  
 Núñez Juana.  
 Olgúin Silvo.  
 Olvera, Dolores.  
 Omaña, Fernando.  
 Omaña, Gregorio.  
 Omaña, María de J.  
 Pacheo, C.  
 Perez, Cecilio.  
 Priani, A.  
 Rangel, Francisco.  
 Rangel y Uribe.  
 Rey, José.  
 Reyes, Teodoro.  
 Río, M. del.  
 Rodriguez, E.  
 Romo, Salvador.  
 Rosa y Rangel Ma.  
 Rosas, Manuel.  
 Rosellon, Domingo.  
 Rubaira, Francisco.  
 Sanchez, Isaac.  
 Sanchez, Joaquin.  
 Sil, Jacinto.  
 Silva, Jesus.  
 Talonio, Lorenzo  
 Tapia, Juan.  
 Unda Gabriel.  
 Vargas, Benigna.  
 Vargas, Ladislao.  
 Vargas, Luisa.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Brick, lime, and cement—Continued.*

Vasquez, Albino de.  
 Vazquez, Ambrosio.  
 Velasquez, Antonio O.  
 Velazquez, Manuel.  
 Vera, Cirilo.  
 Viñas, Edo.  
 Violante, Juan.  
 Zamora, Miguel.  
 Zúñiga, Francisco.

*Carriages.*

Balderes, Avineda.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Ceaser, Joaquin.  
 Ducastaing y Ca., E.  
 Elcoro y Ca., Valentín.  
 Maza, José.  
 Moricard, J.  
 Nava, Felipe.  
 Olaez, Agustín.  
 Orozco, Victor E.  
 Pascal, M.  
 Ramirez, Juan.  
 Risser, Adolfo.  
 Sanchez, F. G.  
 Seres y Ca., Blas.  
 Suarez, Gabriel Martinez.  
 Vent, Andrés.  
 Wexel y DeGress.  
 Wilson y Ca., T. H., Suc.  
 Wilson Hijos y Ca., Hugo.

*Carriage-ware.*

Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Combaluzier, A.  
 Río, José María del.

*China and glassware.*

Aguirre y Hnos, I.  
 Albear, Miguel.  
 Aranja, Mariano.  
 Avalos, Camilo.  
 Becerril de Corneja, A.  
 Bravo y Blumenkron.  
 CaisSELLer, Alberto.  
 Calvet, Victor.  
 Cornejo Hno, Aurelio.  
 Dora y Ca., Guillermo.  
 Derfingger, Antonio.  
 Dupont, Juan M.  
 Durruty, D.  
 Espejel, M.  
 Guerrero y Tangassi.  
 Gutierrez, Nestor.  
 Hildebrand y Ca., E.  
 Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.  
 Mendez, Francisco.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***China and glassware—Continued*

Ocampo, Agustín.  
 Olea, Mariano.  
 Pino, Tomas del.  
 Priani, Antonio M.  
 Rigal, Lubet y Ca.  
 Río, J. M. del.  
 Rufo y Ca.  
 Sarraille, J.  
 Septien y Serrano.  
 Sommer, Hermann y Ca.  
 Troncoso y Cilveti.  
 Uriarte, M. del Río.  
 Wilson, Tomas H., Suc.

*Commission merchants.*

Astorquiza y Vivanco.  
 Benitez, Landa y Ca.  
 Biquard y Ca., Av.  
 Bischoff, Emilio.  
 Borel, Luis.  
 Borrell, Justiniano.  
 Bossier y Ca., German.  
 Campos, Manuel S.  
 Castelló Gutierrez y Ca.  
 Cosío, Victorio.  
 Coussirat y Costés.  
 Díaz Barreiro, Ramon.  
 Dosal y Hno., José.  
 Duran, Gabriel.  
 Escurdía Hermanos.  
 Esteinon y Roumagnère.  
 Eyssautier, Melchor.  
 Figueroa, Isauro.  
 Franco, Santaella y Ca.  
 García, Hnos. y Ca.  
 Gastón y Ca., J. M.  
 Gonzalez Guerra, A.  
 Graef, Federico.  
 Gutierrez, Miguel N.  
 Haro, Agustín.  
 Heredia, Guillermo.  
 Jacques, P. y J.  
 Knight, Bruce.  
 Lohse, Santiago C.  
 López y Teresa.  
 Malgor, Martin.  
 Manuel, Clemente.  
 Mijares y Ca., A.  
 Monroy y Morales.  
 Mora y Ca., Casto de la.  
 Moyano y Bermudez.  
 Muñoz, Félix.  
 Payró, Leandro.  
 Ortega, Paulino  
 Puga, Max.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Commission merchants—Continued.*

Reboulet, Louis.  
 Revuelta, Valentin.  
 Ritter y Ca., Fedo.  
 Rojas, Luis.  
 Rovalo, Agustín.  
 Ruiz, Ballesteros y Ca.  
 Rul, Manuel P.  
 Sainz, Justiniano.  
 Salcido, Rafael.  
 Samuel, Lionel.  
 Santiago, Ag de.  
 Sta. Marina é Hijos.  
 Scheibe, Gust.  
 Schultze y Ca., Suc.  
 Suarez, Mac.  
 Sobrino y Barreneche.  
 Uthink y Ca.  
 Watson, Phillips y Ca.  
 Walker y Borda.

*Contractors (mines and railways).*

Adam, F., Suc.  
 Arce y Co., J.  
 Arozarena, Rafael M. de.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Brinckman y Turnbull.  
 Read y Campbell, Sn. J.  
 Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.

*Cordage.*

Albiso, Sabino.  
 Basurto, Manuel.  
 Baez, Felipa.  
 Buenrestro, F.  
 Campos, J.  
 Chavez, Albino.  
 Enciso, M.  
 Galván, Ignacio.  
 Gonzalez, B.  
 Hernandez, J. S.  
 Hernandez, J. M.  
 Lozado, Santos.  
 Lozano, José Ma.  
 Lozano, J. G.  
 Oviedo, M. Dolores.  
 Pimentel, Rafael.  
 Pinto y Leon Miguel.  
 Prado, Andrés del.  
 Soto, José M.  
 Sotres y Carbajal M.  
 Vazquez, Mariano.

*Coopers.*

Buzon, Francisco.  
 Camiragua, José.  
 Campos, Eduardo.  
 Enriquez, Ciriaco.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Coopers—Continued.*

Flores, J.  
 Medina, Francisco.  
 Osorio de Vazquez, G.  
 Soriano, Paulino.  
 Villegas, Guadalupe.  
 Villareal, Juan B.

*Drugs (homeopathic).*

Gonzalez é Hijo, J.

*Drugs, retail.*

Aguilera y Ca., E.  
 Artigas y Ortega.  
 Almaráz, Andrés.  
 Alonso, Ed. M.  
 Altamirano, Fern.  
 Amelio, Blas.  
 Arellano, Manuel.  
 Arteaga, Ramon.  
 Arrillaça y Patiño.  
 Aveleyra Hnos.  
 Avila, Miguel.  
 Barradas, Francisco.  
 Bautista, Rafael.  
 Becerril, Manuel.  
 Beguerisse, A.  
 Beguerisse y Ca.  
 Bermejo, Rafael B.  
 Bermudez, Antonio.  
 Bernal, Francisco.  
 Bustillos, J. E.  
 Cañas de Iturralde, Juan.  
 Carmona y Valle J. M.  
 Cervantes, Silva A.  
 Chabolla, Francisco.  
 Chavez, J.  
 Cienfuegos, Francisco.  
 Coronado, Agustín.  
 Dominguez, E.  
 Dominguez, Enr.  
 Flores, Francisco A.  
 Franco, Bolaños A.  
 Gaona, Juan B.  
 Garay, Adrian de.  
 García, Colin N.  
 Gonzalez, Luis.  
 Gonzalez, Ignacio.  
 Gonzalez, J. D.  
 Gomez Tagle, Isidoro.  
 Gordillo, Francisco B.  
 Grisi, Vda. de.  
 Guerrero, Agustín.  
 Guerrero, Florentino.  
 Hernandez, Agustín.  
 Iriarte, Manuel.  
 Jáuregui, M. J.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Drugs, retail—Continued.*

Kaska, Dr. Francisco.  
 Kentzler, F. Emil.  
 Larrea, F. L. de.  
 Larrea, Lelo de.  
 Lazo de la Vega, J. M.  
 Licea, Vicente.  
 Liz, Benjamin.  
 Lucio, Víctor.  
 Luna y Drusina.  
 Lozano y Hno. Mar.  
 Llamas, Francisco.  
 Marin, C.  
 Marin, Hidalgo N.  
 Marin y Ca., N.  
 Márquez, Miguel M.  
 Martínez, Agustín.  
 Mena, A.  
 Moncayo, J. A.  
 Montaña, Ramon.  
 Montes de Oca, Fr.  
 Morales, Enrique.  
 Morales, José D.  
 Navarrete, R. M.  
 Oñate, J.  
 Orihuela de G.  
 Oropeza, Felipe S.  
 Oropeza, Marcial.  
 Ortega, Lorenzo A.  
 Patiño, Carlos M.  
 Patiño, Francisco.  
 Patiño, Guadalupe.  
 Payró, A.  
 Peña, Manuel.  
 Perez, Severiano.  
 Portilla, Guillermo.  
 Prado, R. N.  
 Ramirez, Juan.  
 Reyes, Julio.  
 Rio de la Loza, Francisco.  
 Rio de la Loza, Max.  
 Rio de la Loza, Rafael.  
 Salazar, Manuel A.  
 Sanchez, M.  
 Sanchez, Manuel.  
 Schmitz, A.  
 Schmitz y Ca, A.  
 Senisson, Gmo.  
 Tajona, J.  
 Torres, Manuel.  
 Tricio, Salvador.  
 Urbina, Manuel.  
 Uribe, Alejandro.  
 Urueta, Bernardo.  
 Vargas, J. H.  
 Vazquez, Miguel.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Drugs, retail—Continued.*

Vera, Julio D.  
 Verdugo, P.  
 Villagran, S.  
 Villaseña, Luis R.  
 Vidales, Nestor.  
 Zúñiga, Miguel.

*Drugs, wholesale.*

Andrea y Soriano.  
 Bachiller.  
 Bennet y Ca., Suc.  
 Biester, Enrique.  
 Brito, Alfonso.  
 Bustillos, José E.  
 Carman, Henry B.  
 Carmona y Aparicio.  
 Chorne, Agustín.  
 Daumy, Serafina C.  
 Droguería, Universal.  
 Falero, J.  
 Farine y Sanders.  
 Felix y Ca., Carlos,  
 Gallardo, Ignacio.  
 Gudíño, Justo Z.  
 Hinojosa, Pedro.  
 Labadie y Ca., Suc., J.  
 Leiter, Miguel E.  
 Perez, Z. M.  
 Spyer, Joseph.  
 Tejera, Luis.  
 Uihlein Suc., José.  
 Vargas y Ca.

*Dry goods:**Clothing, wholesale (imported goods)—*

Bellon y Ca., M.  
 Brehm y Ca. Suc.  
 Chauvet y Ca., Max.  
 Donnadieu y Ca., F.  
 Ebrard y Ca.  
 Lambert, Reynaud y Ca.  
 Levy y Martin, A.  
 Meyran Hermanos.  
 Ollivier y Ca., J.  
 Reynaud y Ca., A.  
 Richaud, Aubert y Ca.  
 Robert y Ca., S.  
 Rovés y Ca. Suc., B.  
 Schmidt y Bourjau.  
 Schultze y Ca., Suc.  
 Signoret Honnorat y Ca.  
 Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
 Tron y Ca., J.  
 Well y Ca., Simon.

*Clothing, retail (imported goods)—*

Alvarez, Tostado M.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Dry goods—Continued.**Clothing, retail (imported goods)—Continued.*

Barquin y Ca., Felipe.  
 Gomez y Ca., M.  
 Haure, Mirande Juan.  
 Macías, Gaspar.  
 Mirande, Eduardo.  
 Migoya, Manuel.  
 Rivera Hermanos.  
 Santaolalla y Ca., D.  
 Valdes, Antonio.

*Clothing, retail (domestic and imported goods)—*

Alvarez y Ca., V.  
 Allemand, Victoriano.  
 Andrade, Luis G.  
 Arróyave, Francisco V.  
 Blancas, Juana.  
 Castillo Ruperto, A. del.  
 Castro, Luz.  
 Cervantes, Sixto.  
 Chavez i Hijos, Viuda de.  
 Cuellar y Ca., C.  
 Gomez, Jacinto.  
 Hurtado, Espinosa y Ca., L.  
 Mirande, Ed.  
 Monroy, Rafael.  
 Muñoz, Trinidad.  
 Mondragon, Benita A. de.  
 Moll, Juan.  
 Olvera, Anastasio.  
 Piedras, Antonio.  
 Pérez, Petronila.  
 Pérez, Rosa.  
 Pérez, Sixto.  
 Preatut, Pablo.  
 Rangel, Margarita.  
 Rocha, Plácido.  
 Rocha, Tranquillino.  
 Rubio, José María.  
 Sanchez, Felipe.  
 Vazquez, Antonio.  
 Zaldivar, Felipe.

*Clothing for men and boys—*

Adalid, Ceron é hijo, J.  
 Carmona, Ildefonso.  
 Carmona y Velazquez, J. M.  
 Carmona y Vilchis, V.  
 Franck y Ca., M.  
 Garcia, Benitez y Ca.  
 Montes de Oca, A.  
 Quiroga y Ca., José.  
 Tovar, José María.

*Clothing for women and children—*

Bayonne, E.  
 Chauvet y Ca., Max.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Dry goods—Continued.**Clothing for women and children—Continued.*

Coblentz, Benito.  
Deuchler y Kern.  
Fourcade y Ca., A.  
Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.

*Cloths, imported—*

Brehm y Ca., Suc.  
Gendrop, Th.  
Levy y Martin, A.  
Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
Weil y Ca., Simon.

*Millinery—*

Burgaud, F.  
Carballeda y Fougérat.  
Carrilles y Ca., M.  
Coblentz, Benito.  
Coblentz, Silvano.  
Flores, Gonzalez y Ca., J.  
Guérin y Ca.  
Hoppenstedt y Ca., T.  
Lagrange, Pablo.  
Larrea y Cordero, J.  
Levy y Ca., A.  
Levy y Martin, A.  
Maurel, F.  
Morales y Ca., Edo.  
Polack, Hipo.  
Prado, Godoy y Ca.  
Prado y Ca., M. del.  
Rodrigo, L.  
Rodriguez y Ca., S.  
Schweitzer, Vda. é hijos de.  
Vega y Ca., Enr. S.

*Passermerie and lace goods—*

Biquard y Ca.  
Deuchler y Kern.  
López, Demetrio.  
López de Bárcena, Magda.  
Martinez, Lucas.  
Pujol, Antonio.  
Valdez, Estanislao.  
Velasco, Melchora.

*Silk goods, wholesale.*

Albert y Ca., Suc., Julio.  
Brehm y Ca., Suc.  
Horn y Ca., A.

*Silk goods, wholesale, and retail.*

Albert y Ca., Suc., Julio.  
Deuchler y Kern.  
Hulvershorn y Ca., G.  
Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.

*Silk goods, retail*

Aguirre, Soledad.  
Albert y Ca. Suc., Julio.  
Alvarez, Severa.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Dry goods—Continued.**Silk goods, retail—Continued.*

Andrade, María de J.  
Angon, Dolores.  
Anguiano, Simona.  
Azcarate, Abraham.  
Baez, Isabel.  
Ballestreros, Serápia.  
Barrera, Benita.  
Barros, Ignacia.  
Basurto, Cayetano.  
Berthier, Carmen.  
Besserer, Sofia.  
Blanc y Hnos, J.  
Blanco, Ana.  
Blanco y Ca., Luis G.  
Bonilla, Juliana.  
Calderon, Adelaída.  
Camacho, Dolores.  
Cañizo, Loreto.  
Cásares, Refugio,  
Cohen F.  
Contreras y Ca., Franco.  
Corisola, Adela.  
Cornejo, María.  
Crespo, Conca.  
Cruz, Efrén.  
Cuervo, Juan.  
Cueva, Ramon.  
Diaz, Felicitas.  
Echeverría, Teresa L. de.  
Elizaga de Huici.  
Escobar, Refugio.  
Escudero, Luz.  
España, Rosa.  
Espejel, Clementina.  
Espinosa, Romana.  
Estrada, Refugio.  
Fernandez, Merced.  
García, Dolores.  
Godoi, Concepción.  
Góngora, Angel.  
Gonzales, Agn.  
Gonzales, Juana.  
Gonzales, Justa.  
Guadalajara y Ca., R.  
Guerrero, Teresa.  
Gutierrez, Cecilia.  
Hermann, Matilde.  
Izaquirre de Merino.  
Jayme, María de J.  
Larrea, M. L. de.  
Lascano, Loreto Ch. de.  
Lavillette, A.  
Lefebvre, A.  
Legorreta, Josefina.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Dry goods—Continued.**Silk goods, retail—Continued.*

Lujo, Francisco.  
 Martel y Sauche.  
 Mendoza, Concepcion B. de.  
 Merino, Soledad.  
 Mizoni, Carmen.  
 Momo y Miguel.  
 Morquecho, Petra R.  
 Muñoz, Rosario.  
 Olmos, Soledad.  
 Omaña, Carlos.  
 Ornelas, Elena.  
 O'Farriell, Rómulo.  
 Pacheco, Romero M.  
 Pampillon, Piedad.  
 Pimentel, Guadalupe.  
 Pineda, J.  
 Poza, Dionisia.  
 Pruneda, Matilde.  
 Ramirez, Angela V. de.  
 Reyes, Luz.  
 Ricard, A. de.  
 Romero, Antonio.  
 Romero, Cenobio.  
 Romero, María.  
 Rosales, María A.  
 Rosello de Beltran, I.  
 Salazar de Muicelo, D.  
 Salazar, Francisco.  
 Sandoval, Miguel.  
 Santiesteban, María.  
 Sencie de Morales.  
 Sequeyro, F.  
 Serano, Dolores.  
 Signoret, Honorat y.  
 Solis, Loreto.  
 Sotomayor, L.  
 Terroba, Manuel M.  
 Torres, Guadalupe.  
 Trejo de Vega.  
 Valle, Rafael G. del.  
 Vargas, Guadalupe.  
 Varela, Luis.  
 Varela, Refugio A. de.  
 Vilchis, Francisca.  
 Vidaurrázuga, Mariana.  
 Zuvizar, María Refugio.

*Silk, linen, and hosiery importers.*

Albet & Co., Suc.  
 Bellon & Co.  
 Brehm & Co.  
 Burgaud, F.  
 Chauvet & Co., Max.  
 Deuchler & Kern.  
 Donnadieu & Co., F.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Dry goods—Continued.**Silk, linen, and hosiery importers—Continued.*

Ebrard & Co.  
 Frank, M.  
 Fourcade & Co., A.  
 Garcin, Faudon & Co.  
 Guérin & Co.  
 Horn & Co., A.  
 Laborde, Wartenweiler & Co.  
 Levy & Martin.  
 Meyran Hermanos.  
 Ollivier & Co., J.  
 Reynaud & Co., A.  
 Richaud, Aubert & Co.  
 Robert & Co., S.  
 Rovés & Co., B. Succ.  
 Schultz & Co. Succ.  
 Schmidt & Bourjeau.  
 Signoret, Honorat & Co.  
 Struck, Gustavo.  
 Tron & Co.  
 Weil, Simon & Co.

*Tapestries, draperies, and carpetings—*

Albert y Ca., Julio, Suc.  
 Boysen y Wintermantel.  
 Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Trasatlántica.  
 Fontaine, Pedro.  
 Hoffmann y Urquía, A.  
 Kuhn, Edo. M.  
 Nieto, Vicente.  
 Urrutia, Lázaro.  
 Velasco, Carlos L.

*Electrotypers.*

Bustamante, Muguía.  
 Cordoba, Pedro.  
 Llagostera, Pedro.  
 Mata, Filomeno.

*Engravers.*

Bouligny y Ca., (Limitada).  
 Dalmau, F. de P.  
 Diener y Rothacker.  
 Galaviz, Anto. H.  
 Gutiérrez, Lucio.  
 Mosser, Luis.  
 Pagaza, V.  
 Pastrana, G. R.  
 Peña, Tomás de la.

*Fancy goods (wholesale and retail).*

Billonneau, Cassou y Ca.  
 Bravo y Blumenkron.  
 Delarue, Eugenio.  
 Diehl y Ca., M.  
 Düring y Ca.  
 Elcoro, López y Ca.  
 Gahrtz, German.  
 Gutiérrez, Miguel.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Fancy goods (wholesale and retail)—Continued.*

Hulvershorn y Ca.  
Lefèbvre, Alfredo.  
Lohse y Ca., Succ., G.  
Pezaña, Marcial.  
Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
Río, José María del.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
Uriarte y del Río, M.  
Zivy y Ca., D.

*Fancy goods (retail).*

Albert y Ca., J., Suc.  
Argudin, Juan S.  
Arnaldo, Luis G.  
Barrera, Josefa.  
Bayonne, E.  
Billonneau, Cassou y Ca.  
Björklund y Joransson C. A.  
Bonnerue y Ca.  
Calvet, Victor.  
Candil, Gonzalo.  
Coblentz, Benito.  
Deuchler y Kern.  
Deverdun, C.  
Escalante, Zeferino.  
García, Cuervo y Menendez.  
Garibay, Agustín.  
Gonzalez, Bonifacio.  
Granados, Julio.  
Guerrero y Tangassi.  
Gutiérrez, Miguel.  
Hillebrand y Ca., E.  
Iglesias, Miguel.  
Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.  
Lefebvre A., Refugio.  
Lohse y Ca., Succ., G.  
Morel, Camilo.  
Pastor, Santo.  
Pivardière, Adolfo.  
Quintana Hnos.  
Raynaud, Eugenio  
Rigal, Lubet y Ca.  
Sommer Herrmann y Ca.  
Spaulding, D. S.  
Tellez y Ca., T.  
Troncoso y Silveti.

*Fireworks, dealers.*

Guardiola, Valentin.  
Mata, E.  
Pereira, Máximo.  
Pereyda, Máximo.  
Torres, Dario.

*Flour and feed.*

Alvarez, M.  
Barron, José J.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Flour and feed—Continued.*

Bracho, Alberto A.  
Casso, Manuel.  
Castro, Vicente de P.  
Ceballos, J.  
Cejudo, Abel.  
Charreton Hermanos.  
Diffonty, Enrique.  
Galnares, G.  
Llamado, Juan.  
Monasterio, Bernardo.  
Pacheco, Miguel.  
Piña, Pedro.

*Foundries.*

Bandoín y Ca.  
Brandi, J.  
Bustamante, José E.  
Charreton Hnos.  
Dantan, Luis.  
Duchateau, C.  
Finanmore y Ca.  
Fusco, Antonio.  
Iglesias y Valezzi.  
Malo y Ca., Alberto.  
Marshall y Ca.  
Munguía é Hijos, P.  
Neveu Hermanos.  
Pascuali, J. M.

*Furniture, imported.*

Benac, B.  
Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
Boysen y Wintermantel.  
Bravo y Blumenkron.  
Combaluzier, A.  
Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Transatlántica.  
Fortuño, Manuel.  
Hillebrand y Ca., E.  
Hoffman y Urquia, A.  
Kuhn, E. M.  
Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.  
Lohse y Ca., Sucs., G.  
Río, José María del.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
Urrutia, Lázaro.  
Velasco, Carlos L.

*Furniture, imported and domestic.*

Aldana, Victor.  
Arteaga, Francisco.  
Ayllón, Fernando.  
Barrera y Comp., José.  
Barezynski Hnos.  
Benag, B., Pte.  
Boysen y Wintermantel.  
Calderon, Manuel.



**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Furniture, imported and domestic—Continued.*

Carrillo, Cornelio.  
 Chávarri, Juan J. de.  
 Chavarría, Juan B.  
 Delgado, Eusebio.  
 Fontaine, Pedro.  
 Garnica, María L. de.  
 Garnica, José M.  
 Garrido, J. M.  
 Gutierrez, Manuela.  
 Herrera, Gabriel.  
 Herrera, Juan.  
 Hoffmann y Urquía A.  
 Kuhn, E. M.  
 Lara, Adrian.  
 Martínez, Gonzalo.  
 Martínez, Miguel.  
 Mondragón, Porfiria.  
 Olivera, Antonio.  
 Padilla, Epifanio.  
 Palacio, Mariano.  
 Quintana Hnos.  
 Rico, Lorenzo.  
 Rodríguez, Blas C.  
 Ruiz de Garrido.  
 Sanchez, Enrique.  
 Urrutia, Lázaro.  
 Velasco, Carlos L.  
 Villaverde, Inés.  
 Zendejas, Plácido.

*Gas fixtures, lamps, etc.*

Aguirre y Hnos., I.  
 Bennet, Juan A., Suc.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Cejudo, Felipe.  
 Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Trasatlántica.  
 Dorn, Guillermo.  
 Finlay y Ca., J. J.  
 Fortuño, Manuel.  
 Gahrtz, German.  
 Hillebrand y Ca., E.  
 Izquierdo y Garibay.  
 Leffman é Hijos, Martin.  
 Lohse y Ca., Suc., G.  
 Lopez y Ca., Elcoso.  
 Max, A. Philip.  
 Río, J. M. del.  
 Roa, Eduardo.  
 Sommer, Hermann y Ca.  
 Valdea y Rufo.

*General merchandise.*

Aburto, Isidoro.  
 Aldama, Victor.  
 Alfaro y Piña, Manuel.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***General merchandise—Continued.*

Altuna Hnos.  
 Alonso, Ramón.  
 Alvarez y García.  
 Alvarez, Salvador.  
 Arenal, Luis.  
 Ballesteros, Antonia.  
 Bárcena, Manuel.  
 Becerril, Angela.  
 Becerril, Estéban A.  
 Berruecos, José Ma.  
 Bustillos, Santos.  
 Butrón, R.  
 Calderón, M. Manuel.  
 Calderón, M. Francisco.  
 Campillo Rafael.  
 Contreras, Angela S. de.  
 Cortez, Fidencio.  
 Diaz de Thompson G.  
 Dozal, S.  
 Elzaurdia, Domingo V.  
 Espinosa, Vicente.  
 Espinosa, Francisco.  
 Fernández, Gregorio.  
 Franco, Ricardo.  
 García, Diégo.  
 García, José.  
 Garrido, Dionisio.  
 Gonzalez y Ca., A.  
 Goñi, Vicente.  
 Gutierrez, Juan.  
 Gutierrez, Julian.  
 Guzmán, José.  
 Hermosa Hnos.  
 Irastorza Hnos.  
 Junco, Angel.  
 Lopez y Ca., A.  
 Llamas, Porfiria.  
 Llop, Franco.  
 Manilla, Vicente.  
 Mejía, Matéa.  
 Milla, G.  
 Milla, Mariano.  
 Molleda y Ca., Manl.  
 Ocharán, Félix.  
 Orea, Constanzo.  
 Ortiz, Juan R.  
 Pedregal, Manuel.  
 Perez, Gomez Manuel.  
 Perez, José.  
 Purón, Francisco.  
 Ramirez, Gumesindo.  
 Rivera, Antonio.  
 Rivera, María.  
 Rodrigo, N.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***General merchandise—Continued.*

Rodriguez y Ca.  
 Saenz, Rafael.  
 Sanchez, Angel.  
 Sastrias, Juan.  
 Sordo, Vicente.  
 Soto, Juan Pablo.  
 Torno, José del.  
 Uribe, José.  
 Urrutia, Juan.  
 Varela, Amado.  
 Via y Sobrado Pedro.  
 Villar Alejo.  
 Zapata, José B.  
 Zaldivar, Sostenes.  
 Zavábuero, José.

*Glass plate and mirror.*

Aguirre, Ignacio.  
 Araujo, Mariano.  
 Arnaldo, Luis G.  
 Azcona, José.  
 Castro, Bern.  
 Derflinger y Ca., A.  
 Dorn y Ca., G.  
 Jimenez, Miguel.  
 Hildebrand y Ca.  
 Martínez, Agustín.  
 Martínez y Ca.  
 Maya, Flor M.  
 Sarraillé Juan.  
 Septien y Serrano.  
 Wissel, N.

*Groceries and provisions:**Groceries and provisions (imported).*

Abascal y Perez.  
 Alonso, Vicente.  
 Baranda Hnos.  
 Barreneche y Ca., S.  
 Basagóiti y Posada.  
 Gutierrez y Ca., Quintín.  
 Lavie y Ca.  
 Martínez del Cerro y Ca.  
 Noriega, Ignacio de.  
 Noriega, A., Suc.  
 Ortiz Hnos., Antonio.  
 Ponton Hnos.  
 Ponton, Ramón.  
 Rico, Gil.  
 Rolla y Ca., A.  
 Rovalo, Agustín.  
 Sanchez, Ambrosio.  
 Solano, Claudio.  
 Sauto, Muñúzuri y Ca.  
 Toriello, Guerra José.  
 Torre Hnos.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions (imported)—Contin'd.*

Trueba Hnos.  
 Uthink Hnos. y Zahn.  
 Uthink y Ca.  
 Zepeda, Francisco.

*Preserved food (imported).*

Bazax, Justino.  
 Coqui y Ca., F.  
 Genin, Viuda de A.  
 Gutierrez y Ca., Quintín.  
 Mason y Fernandez.  
 Sanchez, Ambrosio.  
 Silvani y Ca., Enrique.  
 Uthink Hnos. y Zahn.  
 Zepeda, Francisco.

*Groceries and provisions, stores.*

Aceves, José María.  
 Aceves, Guadalupe.  
 Acha, Saturnino de.  
 Aguirre, Antonio.  
 Aja, Rosendo.  
 Alanis, Manuel.  
 Alexandre y Cisneros.  
 Alfaro, Rafael.  
 Alonso, Romano.  
 Alonso, José Simon.  
 Alonso y Salvadores.  
 Albarado, Santiago.  
 Alvarez, Antonio.  
 Alvarez y Gonzalez.  
 Alvarez, Santiago.  
 Amaro, Santos C.  
 Amaya, Luis G.  
 Amezcua, Pedro.  
 Aparicio, Enrique.  
 Aparicio y Hermano.  
 Arce y Ca., M.  
 Arce, Maximino.  
 Areño Hermanos, F.  
 Arena, Venancio Z.  
 Arroyo, Manuel.  
 Badillo, Eulalia.  
 Bahena, Irene.  
 Bárcena, Manuel.  
 Bárcena, Víctor.  
 Barragan, Gregorio.  
 Barreda, Manuel.  
 Barro, Juan.  
 Benet, José.  
 Benet y Ca.  
 Bobadilla, Arcadio.  
 Borel, Urbano G. de.  
 Bravo, José María.  
 Bustamante, Robustiano.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions, stores—Continued.*

Cabrera, Maximino.  
 Camacho, Ricardo.  
 Campo, José.  
 Campos, Francisco.  
 Camus, Ramon.  
 Cárdenas, Antonio.  
 Carrandi, Pedro.  
 Carrera, Lizardo.  
 Caso, Juan.  
 Castellanos, Cristina.  
 Castillo y Acevedo Hno  
 Castro, José María.  
 Castro, Juan M.  
 Cañas, Cayetano.  
 Cañas, Juan.  
 Celada, Hermano.  
 Celorio, Benito.  
 Celorio, Rufino  
 Celorio y Díaz.  
 Cobian, José.  
 Cofiño, Lucas.  
 Crespo, Francisco.  
 Crespo, Manuel.  
 Crespo, Nicanor.  
 Cué, Fernando.  
 Cué y Ca., Tomás.  
 Díaz, Catarina.  
 Díaz, Epifanio.  
 Díaz, Manuel S.  
 Diégo y Suarez.  
 Donesteve, Jacinto.  
 Espinosa y Ca., F.  
 Fernandez D.  
 Fernandez, Campillo.  
 Fernandez, Santiago.  
 Fernandez, Serafin.  
 Flores, Leopoldo.  
 Flores, Telesfora.  
 Ferrer y Ca., Angel.  
 Fuente y Gutierrez.  
 Gainza, Romualdo.  
 Galarza, Maximo.  
 Galvan, Ignacio L.  
 Gallegos, Antonia.  
 Gamedo, Francisco.  
 Gamez, Hesiquio.  
 Garces y Hno.  
 Garay Hermano.  
 García, Alejandro.  
 García, Alonso José.  
 García, Angel.  
 García, Antonio.  
 García y Hno., Francisco.  
 García, Leopoldo.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions, stores—Continued.*

García, Manuel.  
 García y Cué.  
 García, H.  
 García, Sordo, M.  
 Garrido, Dionisio.  
 Gavito y Ca., Victor.  
 Giles, Francisco.  
 Gomez, Alfredo.  
 Gomez, Hermano.  
 Gomez, Tomás.  
 Gonzalez y Ca., M.  
 Gonzalez, Atilano.  
 Gonzalez, Costales y Solares.  
 Gonzalez, Felix.  
 Gonzalez, Fernando.  
 Gonzalez, José.  
 Gonzalez, Lope.  
 Gonzales, Mariano.  
 Gonzalez, Máximo.  
 Gonzalez, Sanchez B.  
 Gonzalez, Timotéo.  
 Gonzalez, Portillo José.  
 Gorostiago Hnos.  
 Granada, Manuel.  
 Granada, Pedro de.  
 Gutierrez, Antonio.  
 Gutierrez, Diego.  
 Gutierrez, Jacinto.  
 Gutierrez Pelaez, Juan.  
 Gutierrez, Severiano.  
 Gutierrez y Sierra.  
 Gutierrez, Severino.  
 Helguera, José Ma.  
 Hermosilla, Eduardo.  
 Hernandez, Antonio.  
 Hernandez, Juana.  
 Hernandez y Rodriguez.  
 Herrera, Cristóbal.  
 Herrera, Juan.  
 Herrera, Rogelio.  
 Herrero, Manuel.  
 Hevia, Juan.  
 Huerta, Emilio.  
 Huerta, Rafael.  
 Huerta y Prieto.  
 Ibarra, Juan.  
 Iturriaga, Enrique.  
 Jimenez, Miguel.  
 Junco y Sobrino.  
 Lamadrid, Gabriel.  
 Lechuga, Miguel.  
 Llano, Pedro del.  
 Loidi, Gabino.  
 López, Arturo.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions, stores—Continued.*

López, Froilan.  
 López, Saturnino.  
 López, Telésforo.  
 López y Sanchez.  
 Lozano, Donato M.  
 Machin, Santiago.  
 Madariaga y Peralez.  
 Márquez, Francisco.  
 Márquez, Juan.  
 Martínez, Enrique.  
 Martínez, Felipe.  
 Martínez, Francisco de P.  
 Martínez, Isidra.  
 Martínez, Manuel.  
 Martínez, Ponciano.  
 Martínez y Ca.  
 Mazon y Fernandez.  
 Melgosa, Angel.  
 Mendoza, Francisco H.  
 Mendoza, Sobrino, José.  
 Mijares, Juan.  
 Mijares, Vicente.  
 Mondragon, Jacinto José.  
 Montiel, Antonio.  
 Morales, Ignacio.  
 Morales, Lorenzo.  
 Nareda, Antonio.  
 Navarro, T.  
 Noceda y Hermano.  
 Noriega, Joaquin.  
 Noriega, Pablo.  
 Noriega y Alonso.  
 Noriega y Barrial.  
 Novoa, Domingo.  
 Novoa Hermanos.  
 Olmos, Tiburcio.  
 Oropeza, Demetrio.  
 Oropeza y García.  
 Orraca José.  
 Ortiz, Alberto.  
 Ortiz, Faustino.  
 Orué y Hermano, Angel.  
 Pagaza, Angel.  
 Palau, Ramon.  
 Pacheco, Tomás.  
 Pedregal, Gumesd. N.  
 Pedregal, Noriega M.  
 Pedregal, Sanchez Pedro.  
 Perales, Juan.  
 Perez y Hermano, Ed.  
 Perez, Fernandez A.  
 Perez, Facundo.  
 Perez, Fernandez.  
 Perez, José.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions, stores—Continued.*

Perez y Echenique.  
 Perez y Martinez.  
 Pesquera, Ramon.  
 Portilla, Ramon.  
 Posada Hnos. y Ca.  
 Posada, Juan.  
 Posada y Osorio.  
 Posada y Pardo.  
 Posada y Ca. José.  
 Prado, Isaac.  
 Prieto, Juan.  
 Prieto, Ramon.  
 Puertas, Joaquin.  
 Puertas, Pedro.  
 Puertas y Hermano, Pedro.  
 Quintana, Benigno.  
 Ramirez, Aristeo.  
 Ramirez, Maximiano.  
 Rendon, Elglio.  
 Reyes, Anselmo.  
 Reyes, Perez F.  
 Reyes, Simon.  
 Riancho, Francisco.  
 Riego y España.  
 Riego y Sainz.  
 Río, del. Ramon y Man.  
 Rivera, Gaspar.  
 Rivero, José María.  
 Rivero y Perez.  
 Robina y Ca., J.  
 Rodriguez, Dionisio.  
 Rodriguez, Francisco.  
 Rodriguez, Rafael.  
 Rojo, Andrés.  
 Romano y Ca., M.  
 Rosado, M.  
 Rosado, Pedro.  
 Rosales, Javier.  
 Rosales, Ausencio.  
 Rosales y Ramos, A.  
 Rozado Pedro.  
 Robina y Arenas.  
 Ruenes, Basilio.  
 Ruiz, Hernandez.  
 Ruiz, Ignacio.  
 Ruiz, Luis G.  
 Ruiz, Romana R., de.  
 Ruiz, Rafael.  
 Ruiz y Ca.  
 Sainz, Julian.  
 Sainz, M.  
 Sainz y Hnos.  
 Sanchez, J.  
 Sanchez y Ca.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions, stores—Continued.*

Sanchez, Julian.  
 Sanchez y Fernandez.  
 Sanchez Hnos. y Ca.  
 Sanchez y del Villar.  
 Sanchez y Ortega.  
 Sanchez, Leopoldo.  
 Sanchez, Valentín.  
 Serrano, Antonio.  
 Sicilia, J.  
 Silva, Gerardo.  
 Silva, J. Maria.  
 Sisniega, Fernando.  
 Sobrino, S.  
 Sordo, Isidro.  
 Sordo, José.  
 Sordo, Juan.  
 Sordo, Juan S.  
 Sordo, Noriega Isidro.  
 Sordo, Hnos.  
 Sordo y Ca., H.  
 Sordo, Ramón H.  
 Sordo, Tomás.  
 Sosa, Leonardo.  
 Sosa, Santiago.  
 Sotomayor, José G.  
 Soto, Vicente G.  
 Sotres y Hnos. Cosme.  
 Sotres, José.  
 San Cristobal, Lucas.  
 San Martín, Francisco.  
 Tamés, Miguel.  
 Tapia, Mariano.  
 Tapia, Vicente G.  
 Torno, Francisco del.  
 Torno, Guillermo del.  
 Tores, J.  
 Trueba, Andrés.  
 Trueba y Calleja,  
 Ugalde y Ca., F. R.  
 Urquijo y Ruiz.  
 Urriza y Berraonda Sres.  
 Valdéz, Trid.  
 Valle y Ca., F.  
 Valle y Velar.  
 Vazquez y Ca., M. M.  
 Vazquez, Urbana.  
 Vega y Gutierrez.  
 Vega y Fuentes.  
 Vega, Balvino de la.  
 Vegas, Juan Gutierrez.  
 Vela y Ruisanchez.  
 Verdeja Hnos.  
 Vergara, Galdo M.  
 Vidal y Ca., M.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.**Groceries and provisions, stores—Continued.*

Villar, Ignacio.  
 Villeda, A.  
 Villar, Emilio.  
 Yarto, Isidro.  
 Zayas de Velasco M.  
 Zepeda, Franco.  
 Zorrilla, J. Fausto.

*Sugar, wholesale.*

Compañía en participación de frutos nacionales.

Isidoro de la Torre Hnos.

*Sugar and liquors.*

Rovalo A.

*Gunpowder.*

Boche, Alfredo.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Dáring y Ca., M.  
 Philip y Ca., Max A.

*Hardware:**Brass bedsteads.*

Bernal, Angel.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Filardi, Nicolás.  
 Fortuño, Manuel.  
 Inastrillas, F.  
 Linet, Luis.  
 Lopez Mata, Antonio.  
 Mestas y Garro.  
 Rio, José Ma. del.  
 Salazar, Bernardino.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Brassware.*

Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Fortuño, Manuel.  
 Lohse y Ca., Suc. G.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Hardware, wholesale and retail.*

Aguirre Hnos., Ignacio.  
 Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Castañeda, Telésforo.  
 Combaluzier, A.  
 Delarue, Eugenio.  
 Dáring y Ca., M.  
 Elcoro, López y Ca.  
 Gahrzt, German.  
 Lohse y Ca., Suc., G.  
 Rio, José M. del.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Hardware, retail.*

Agis, Alfredo.  
 Alvarez, José.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Hardware—Continued.**Hardware, retail—Continued.*

Amador, C. J.  
 Angulo, Luis.  
 Aranda, Trinidad.  
 Bernal, Antonio.  
 Coria de Cerezo, R.  
 Díaz, Gonzalez.  
 Fernández, Bartola.  
 Gamper, Guillermo.  
 Garza, Manuel.  
 García, Pedro.  
 García, R.  
 Gonzalez, Eduardo.  
 Gonzalez, Paulina.  
 Gonzalez, Rosa L.  
 Granados, Rodrigo.  
 Herrera, Catalina.  
 Hijar, Francisco.  
 Jimenez, Felipe.  
 Jimenez, Sebastián.  
 Leite, J., Guadalupe.  
 Lopez, Manuel.  
 Marmolejo, Ruperto.  
 Navarro, Agustín.  
 Olivera, J.  
 Ortiz, F.  
 Paredes, J.  
 Patiño, Cecilio.  
 Pezaña, Marcial.  
 Posadas, Luis.  
 Ramos, Luisa.  
 Rangel, Lucio.  
 Reyes, Nicolasa.  
 Rodríguez, J. M.  
 Rojas, Lauro.  
 Rosales, Pedro.  
 Sandoval Guillermo.  
 Soriano, J. R.  
 Vazquez, Carmen.  
 Vergara, Anastacio.  
 Zamora, Enriqueta.

*Iron and ironware.*

Elcoro y Ca., Valentín.  
 Charreton, Hermanos.  
 Honey, Ricardo.  
 Rio, José María del.

*Hats, wholesale.*

Albert y Ca., Julio, Suc.  
 Borel, Luis.  
 Compañía Comercial Austriaca-Trasatlántica.  
 Horn y Ca., A.  
 Zölly Hermanos.

*Hats, wholesale and retail.*

Dallet y Ca.  
 Landwehr y Medina Suc.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Hats, wholesale and retail—Continued.*

Marquez, Modesto.  
 Pelletier y Ca., Tho.  
 Warnholtz y Ca. Suc.  
 Zölly Hermanos.

*Hats for ladies.*

Anciaux, Teresa.  
 Bayonne, E.  
 Chesneau, Anna.  
 Delafontaine, Paulina.  
 Deuchler y Kern.  
 Fourcade y Ca., A.  
 Laborde, Wartenweiler y Ca.  
 Landwehr y Medina Suc.  
 Martel y Sanche.  
 Warnholtz y Ca. Suc.  
 Zölly Hermanos.

*Hats, retail.*

Alanís Franco.  
 Alfaro, Ausencio.  
 Alfaro, Pantaleon.  
 Aparicio, Franco. S.  
 Beltran, Josefa.  
 Bermúdez, J. C.  
 Blanco y Ca., Manl. B.  
 Buendia, Trinidad.  
 Cacho, Camilo.  
 Calo, Donaciano.  
 Castillo, Joaquin.  
 Castillo, Luis F.  
 Dávalos, J. L.  
 Dávalos, Agustín.  
 Garduño, Felipe.  
 Gómez y Ca., Anto.  
 Gómez, Gabriel.  
 Gonzalez, Agapito.  
 Gonzalez, Victor.  
 Hernandez, Zeferino.  
 Herrera y Ca., A.  
 Idrac y Ca., T. F.  
 Jollínez, Henríque.  
 Lobato, Enrique.  
 López, Amado.  
 Mateos, Ignacio.  
 Molino, Pablo.  
 Perez, Francisco.  
 Perez, Trinidad.  
 Portocarrero, Agustín.  
 Rangel, Abraham.  
 Rangel, José Asuncion.  
 Rodriguez, Isaac.  
 Romero, José.  
 Sanchez y Ca., V.  
 Serrano, Crispin.  
 Talavera, Tomás.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Hats, retail—Continued.*

Talavera, Francisco.  
 Torres, Anastasio.  
 Torres, Valeriano.  
 Trejo y Nava.  
 Trujillo, Francisco.  
 Urbina, Manuel.  
 Yurén, Luis.  
 Zaldivar, Francisco.  
 Zúñiga, Severo.

*House furnishing goods and tinware.*

Aburto, H.  
 Aschart, N.  
 Ballesteros, J.  
 Bonilla, Gil.  
 Escanden, Antonio.  
 Forre, M. de la.  
 García, J.  
 Martínez, Juan.  
 Pinto, Manuel.  
 Sanchez, V.  
 Vazquez, Victoriano.

*Iron merchants.*

Bizet Hermanos.  
 Bourlou, Alfredo.  
 Charreton Hermanos.  
 Guthell, A.  
 Leffman é Hijos, M.  
 Lhose, S.  
 Lhose y Ca., G.  
 Lopez y Ca., Elcoro.  
 Petherie, Juan.  
 Rio, J. M. del.  
 Spaulding, Cadenas.  
 Tognó y Ca.

*Jewelry, watches, and silverware:**Dealers in jewelry.*

Arana, Manuel.  
 Bittrolff, Hugo.  
 Diener y Rothacker.  
 Jacot, Alejandro.  
 Klein, Ricardo.  
 Lagarrigue, Luis, Suc.  
 Lagarrigue, Luis.  
 Laue, German.  
 Landa, Miguel R.  
 Llop, J.  
 Muiron y Ca.  
 Perret, Enrique.  
 Rodríguez, E.  
 Schäfer, Martín.  
 Schreiber y Ca.  
 Sommer, E.  
 Van Rooten y Debroé, Suc.  
 White, A.  
 Zivy y Hauser, Suc.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Dealers in watches and clocks.*

Duhart, Vicente H.  
 Hernandez Aguirre, Tomas.  
 Prolongo, Federico.  
 Vazquez, Francisco.  
 Villareal, Bernardo.

*Dealers in watches, clocks, and jewelry.*

Arana, Manuel.  
 Bittrolff, Hugo,  
 Diener y Rothacker.  
 Jacot, Alejandro.  
 Klein, Ricardo.  
 Lagarrigue, Luis.  
 Lagarrigue, Suc.  
 Landa, Miguel R.  
 Laue, German.  
 Llop, J.  
 Muiron y Ca.  
 Perret, Enrique.  
 Schäfer, Martín.  
 Schreiber y Ca.  
 Sommer, E.  
 Valverde, J.  
 Zivy y Hauser, Suc.

*Manufacturing jewelers.*

Diener y Rothacker.  
 Klein, Ricardo.  
 Montiel, Luis.  
 Muiron y Ca.  
 Schäfer, Martín.  
 Sommer, E.  
 Van Rooten y Debroé, Suc.

*Silversmiths.*

Diener y Rothacker.  
 Muiron y Ca.  
 Sommer, E.  
 Zivy y Hauser, Suc.

*Silverware.*

Acosta, Félix.  
 Alvarez, Andrés.  
 Arteaga, Cirilo.  
 Arteaga, Juan.  
 Avila, Silvano.  
 Cacho, Benigno.  
 Camacho, Albino.  
 Carrillo, Antonio.  
 Carrillo, J.  
 Carrillo, Guadalupe.  
 Collado, Enr.  
 Cosfo, Alejandro.  
 Cosfo, Anselmo.  
 Diener y Rothacker.  
 Esparza, J.  
 Gaitan, Juan.  
 Gonzalez, Paulino.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Silverware—Continued.*

Guevara, Rafael.  
 Hernandez, Felipa.  
 Ilizaliturri, Josefa.  
 López, José.  
 Llop, Francisco.  
 Marchena, José F.  
 Martínez, Francisco,  
 Martínez, Vicente.  
 Montell, Luis.  
 Morales, J. José.  
 Neyra, Víctor.  
 Orduña, Baltazar.  
 Ponton, Antonio.  
 Rocha, Luis.  
 Romano, Estanislao.  
 Rodríguez, J.  
 Rodríguez, Estanislao.  
 Rodríguez, Matéo.  
 Rosellon, Nicolás.  
 Sanchez, Juan.  
 Soto, J. F.  
 Tagliabure, Pedro.  
 Torre, Amado D. de la.  
 Tovar, Nicanor.  
 Vega, Severo.  
 Velasco, José.  
 Villavicencio, Joaquín.  
 Zambrano, Rosalfo.

*Watch and clock makers.*

Arredondo, Florencio.  
 Camargo, Alberto.  
 Cárdenas, J.  
 Celis, Mauricio R. de.  
 Corchado, Luis.  
 Dávalos, Juan M.  
 Delgado, Evaristo.  
 Díaz, Agustín C.  
 Diener y Rothacker.  
 Duhart, Vicente H.  
 Esquivel, Carlos.  
 Farrell, Enrique.  
 Gonzalez, Patricio.  
 Klein, Ricardo.  
 Laue, German.  
 López, Daniel.  
 Marin, Vicente.  
 Martín, Juan.  
 Martínez, Francisco.  
 Medina, Manuel.  
 Montaña, Ángel.  
 Moreno, Juan.  
 Muiron y Ca.  
 Pagaza, Vicente.  
 Peña y Ca., F, de la.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Watch and clock makers—Continued.*

Plata, Pedro G.  
 Ramirez é Hijos José.  
 Rios, Manuel.  
 Rodríguez, Estanislao.  
 Romero, Florencio.  
 Romero, Francisco de P.  
 Sandoval, Francisco.  
 Sandoval, José.  
 Schäfer, Martín.  
 Silva, Marcial.  
 Sommer, E.  
 Soto, Rafael.  
 Valverde, J.  
 Van Rooten y De Broé, Suc.  
 Vecino, Manuel.  
 Villanueva, Juan B.  
 Walker, José.

*Lithographers.*

Fernandez, Carlos.  
 Flores, Juan.  
 Gómez, Merino y Ca.  
 Guerra y Valle, J.  
 Iriarte, Hesiquio.  
 Montauriol, Carlos.  
 Moreau y Hno., Emillo.  
 Murguía, Eduardo.  
 Revuelta, José L.  
 Sainz, Ricardo.  
 Salazar, Hipólito.

*Lumber dealers.*

Baez, Anastasio.  
 Cantero, M.  
 Cobo, Manuel.  
 Cobo y Ca., C.  
 Espinosa y Ca., L.  
 Fabre, Maurilio.  
 Franco, José.  
 Galíndez, D.  
 Gonzalez, Manuel.  
 Guerrero, Gerónimo.  
 Hidalgo, Trinidad.  
 Huerta del Valle, Antonio.  
 Jimenez, Adolfo J.  
 Meca, Nicolás de.  
 Monterde, Luis.  
 Ondarza y de la Torre.  
 Orozco, Toribio.  
 Palacios y Ca., Ignacio.  
 Pinal, Julio.  
 Ponce de Leon, Gil.  
 Romero, Francisco.  
 Sancha, Juan de la.  
 Sanchez, Barquera E.  
 Trejo, Martiniana.



**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Lumber dealers—Continued.*

Velazquez, Gayol y Ca.  
Villar, Mariano.  
Zetina y Ca., R.

*Machinery:**Machinery importers.*

Adam Suc., F.  
Arce y Ca., J.  
Arosarena, Rafael M. de.  
Besserer, Carlos.  
Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
Charreton Hnos.  
Combaluzier, A.  
Lohse, Santiago C.  
Lohse y Ca. G., Suc.  
Malo y Ca., Alberto.  
Marshall y Ca.  
Philipp y Ca., Max. A.  
Read y Campbell.  
Rio, José María del.  
Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
Stankiewicz, G. M.  
White, Juan.

*Sewing machines.*

Alarcon, Francisco.  
Bacmeister, Julio.  
Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
Bush y Ca., C. M.  
Compañía Manufacturera de "Singer."  
Hulvershorn y Ca., G.  
Jacot, A.  
José María del Rio.  
Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.  
Patton, C. F.  
Sommer, Hermann y Ca.  
Uthink y Ca.

*Sugar machinery.*

Arce y Ca.  
Gahrtz, German

*Meats, salted and smoked.*

Aceves, J. A.  
Aguilar, T.  
Acalá, G.  
Aldrete, Angel.  
Arceo, P.  
Arcinas, J.  
Arco, R.  
Becerril, G.  
Bobadilla, A.  
Botilla, P.  
Carmona, T.  
Castelan, Enr.  
Castelan, Ignacio.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Meats, salted and smoked—Continued.*

Castellanos, A.  
Castellanos, D.  
Castillo, C.  
Castillo, J.  
Castillo, N.  
Cerrano y Castillo.  
Coronado, R.  
Escamilla, J.  
Exiga, Luis.  
Galvan y Cárdenas, Ignacio.  
Gómez, R.  
Gonzalez, F.  
Gomar, F.  
Granados, D. de Herrera.  
Haro, C.  
Hernandez, Dolores G.  
Hernandez, F.  
Hernandez, J.  
Hernandez y Zepeda.  
Higareda, A.  
Jaime, Josefa.  
López, M.  
Marmolejo, T.  
Martinez, A.  
Mejía, A.  
Mejía, Luis.  
Mejía, V.  
Merino, R.  
Moncayo, M.  
Montes de Oca J.  
Navarro, M.  
Ocampo, J.  
Omaya, C.  
Perez, J.  
Perez, P.  
Pineda, J.  
Pineda, R.  
Quintanilla, G.  
Quiroz, F.  
Ramirez, Procopio.  
Ramirez, P.  
Reyes, J.  
Rivero, V.  
Rodriguez, A.  
Robin, M.  
Rojas, S.  
Sanchez, S.  
Serrano, Pedro.  
Torres, Enrique.  
Urbina, J.  
Valadez, S.  
Valdéz, S.  
Velis, J.  
Victor, R.  
Villavicencio, N.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Meats, salted and smoked—Continued.*

Zepeda, B.  
Zepeda, J.

*Merchant tailors.*

Adalid, Ceron é hijos.  
Argumosa Hermanos.  
Bertezenne y Ca., E.  
Best y Hernandez.  
Carmona, Ildefonso.  
Carmona y Velazquez, J. M.  
Carmona y Vilchis, V.  
Cerezo y Ca.  
Chauveau, Juan.  
Cuellar, Lamberto.  
Dávalos, Ramon.  
Delbouis, J. P.  
Dreinhofer, J. F.  
Dubernard, Eugenio.  
Dufour y Cassasús.  
Echeverría, F.  
Franck, Amando.  
Franck y Ca., M.  
García Benítez, Félix.  
García Benítez, B.  
García Benítez, Tiburcio.  
Garibay y Ca., Ignacio.  
Gasca, Maximiliano.  
Gonzalez, Enrique.  
Hernandez, Fernando.  
Hernandez, Norberto J.  
Jamin, Alberto.  
Jimenez, Pablo.  
Kips, Alexix F.  
Lafage, Fernando.  
Macin, J. R.  
Maire, E.  
Mariaca, Santos.  
Maurel, F.  
Merino y Ca.  
Mivielle, E.  
Montes de Oca, A.  
Morales, Higinio.  
Navarro, Juan de M.  
Peralta, Antonio.  
Polack, Hipolito.  
Ramirez, C.  
Salin, Rafael.  
Sarre, Luis.  
Sevilla, Ignacio.  
Tovar, José María.  
Urreiztieta, Arturo.

*ican curiosities.*

Spaulding, D. S.  
St. Hill, C. M.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Mills:**Corn mills.*

Agullar, Fortino.  
Agullar, Miguel.  
Arroyo, Sixto.  
Astiz, Antonio.  
Bracho, Alberto A.  
Caballero, J. M.  
Clotas, Gervasio.  
Dettmer, Cárlos.  
Garibay, José María.  
Martinez, Serafin.  
Villa de Moros y Ca.

*Oil mills.*

Brun, Desiderio.  
Cortes é Herigaray.  
Frank, Guillermo.  
Garibay y Gay.  
Gómez, Agustín.  
Gonzales y Ca., Angel.  
Vazquez, Braulio.  
Ziehl y Tellitá.

*Wheat mills.*

Albaitero y Arrache.  
Castro, Francisco de P.  
Charreton Hnos.  
Echenique, José Ma.

*Mineral waters.*

Bazax, Justino.  
Bourlón, Alfredo.  
Lastinère, B.  
Gourgues, Désormes y Ca.

*Mining articles.*

Gahrtz, German.  
Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.  
Philipp y Ca., Max. A.

*Musical instruments.*

Bush y Ca., C. M.  
Espinosa, José Inés.  
Fernandez, Mariano.  
Hidalgo, Manuel.  
Hernandez, Tomás.  
Nagel, H., Suc.  
Sanchez, Barquera é Hijo, J.  
Oñate, Jesús.  
Solano, Rómulo.  
Wagner y Levien, A.

*Objects of art.*

Hillebrand y Ca., E.  
Lohse y Ca., G. Suc.  
Pellandini, Claudio.  
Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
Zivy y Hauser, Suc.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Opticians.*

Calpini Suc.  
White, A.

*Paints, oils, etc.*

Anaya, Félix.  
Arévalo, Francisco.  
Barrera, Arcadio,  
Barroso, Francisco,  
Barroso, Ismael.  
Boufet, Javier.  
Candil, Gonzalo.  
Canseco, Hilario.  
Cruz, José.  
Doizelet, Leopoldo.  
Espínola, Antonio.  
Estarrona, Juana.  
García, Gonzalo.  
Gomez, La Madrid.  
Guzman, Angel.  
Hernandez, Estéban M.  
Martorano y Ca., Antonio,  
Morales, Ismael.  
Montes de Oca, D.  
Navarro, J.  
Pastén, Ignacio,  
Pezaña, Marcial.  
Piedra y Hnos., Marcos E.  
Rangel, Maximino.  
Río de la Loza y Miranda.  
Rivas, Jacinto.  
Rojas, R.  
Rosa, Manuela de la.  
Rosell, Antonio.  
Rosell, Joaquin,  
Ruiz, Francisco E.  
Ruiz, Agustin.  
Serna, Juana.  
Urrutia y Leon.  
Urrutia, Miguel.  
Vallejo, P.  
Velez, Bibiano.  
Vigueras, Agustin.  
Vilchez, Francisco.  
Yañez, Ref.  
Zetina, Rafael R.

*Paper:**Blank books.*

Arquero, Ricardo.  
Fuente, Parres, Suc.  
Lions y Ca., H. y V.  
Lüdert, Federico.  
Martin, Luis.  
Maza y Ca.  
Quintero y Ca., A.  
Saniz, Ricardo.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Paper—Continued.**Cardboard.*

Alvarez, Rul y Ca.  
Valdés y Cueva J.  
Villa é hijos, G.  
Villa y Villanueva.

*Importers of paper.*

Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
Trueba, Fernando de.  
Trueba, Hermanos.

*Paper boxes.*

Barroso, Amado,  
Orellana y Esteva.  
Baez, Rafael

*Paper manufacturers.*

Benfield, Juan M.  
Orozco, Marcelino.  
Rémirez y Ca., I.  
Sanchez Navarro, Carlos.

*Wall paper.*

Arnaldo, Luis G.  
Brillanti y Ca.  
Delarue, E.  
Droguería Universal.  
Huguenin, C.  
Río, José María del.  
Trueba Hermanos.

*Perfumery and toilet articles.*

Beltran y Hermano.  
Claverie, P.  
Farine y Sanders.  
Labadie, J. Suc. y Ca.  
Malavear, Inocencio.  
Saint Marc, P.  
Tellez y Ca., F.

*Petroleum.*

Aguirre Hermanos, Ignacio.  
Anzures, Est. R.  
Avila, María.  
Brun, Desiderio.  
Candás, Manuel.  
Cejudo, Felipe.  
Cervantes, Ponciano.  
Diaz, Guadalupe.  
Diaz de Parra, Guadalupe.  
Durán, Angela J. V. de la.  
Frank, Guillermo.  
Gomez, Agustin.  
Gonzalez, C.  
La Compañía de Petróleo.  
Lopez, Manuela.  
Martinez, Guadalupe.  
Perez, Cecilio M.  
Ramirez, Ricardo.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Petroleum—Continued.*

Riva, Rafael.  
 Rovelo, Maria.  
 Rubaira, Pedro.  
 Sanchez de Suarez, Inés.  
 Solís, Loreto.  
 Urquieta, Josefina.  
 Waters Pierce Oil Co.

*Photographers.*

Alvarez, J.  
 Calderon y Ca., Antonio.  
 Carriedo, J.  
 Cruces, Antonio.  
 Figuerea, Agustin Campa.  
 Gomez y Flores, J.  
 González, Macario.  
 Gove y North.  
 Guerra y Ca.  
 Guzmán, J.  
 Iglesias, Francisco.  
 Manero, Luis.  
 Martinez, Andrés.  
 Maya, José M.  
 Nieto y Ca.  
 North Suc. (Emilio Osbahr).  
 Sanchez, Concepción.  
 Suarez, Guadalupe.  
 Vallete y Ca.  
 Veraza, Luis.  
 Wolfenstein Suc. (N. Winther).

*Playing cards.*

Munguia é Hijos, P.

*Printing offices and printing materials:**Printing offices.*

Abadiano, Viuda é hijos de.  
 Aguilar é hijos  
 Agüeros, Victoriano.  
 Barbedillo, José J.  
 Boulligny y Ca. (Limitada).  
 Butler, Juan W.  
 Cabrera, Daniel.  
 Casas y Ca.  
 Castillo, J. V.  
 Corona, M.  
 Correa, José.  
 Cortina, Vald. M.  
 Cumplido, I., Suc.  
 Díaz de Leon, Francisco.  
 Dublan y Ca., E.  
 Dufez, E.  
 Escalante, Ignacio.  
 Esteva, Gonzalo A.  
 Fusco, Federico M.  
 García, Torres V.  
 Gonzalez Murúa, P.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Printing offices and printing materials—Cont'd.**Printing offices—Continued.*

Guerra y Valle Joaquin.  
 Gutierrez y Ca., S.  
 Haegeli, Emilio.  
 Hargrove, R. K.  
 Imprenta del Gobierno Federal.  
 Imprenta de "El Combate."  
 Imprenta del "Círculo Católico."  
 Imprenta de "La Escuela Correccional de Artes y Oficios."  
 Imprenta del Diario "Trait d'Union."  
 Imprenta de "El Partido Liberal."  
 Jens, J. F.  
 Lagarza, Juan.  
 Lara, Mariano.  
 López y Ca., A.  
 López y Ca., Alfonso E.  
 López, José.  
 Lugo, Francisco.  
 Mata, Filomeno.  
 Murguía, Ed.  
 Murguía, L.  
 Nava, L.  
 Nichols Suc.  
 Oficina tipográfica de la Secretaría de Fomento.  
 Orozco, Epifanio D.  
 Ortiz, Monasterio Angel  
 Párres y Ca., F. Suc.  
 Paz, Cárlos.  
 Paz, Ireneo.  
 Salazar, Daniel R.  
 Sanchez, Santos T.  
 Smith, David C.  
 Soné, F. A.  
 Soto, Gabriel.  
 Steelman, A. J.  
 Terrazas, José J.  
 Trigueros, C.  
 Vanegas y Arroyo, Antonio.  
 Veraza, Guillermo.  
 Villagran, Francisco.  
 Villanueva, Atanasio.  
 Velasco, J. Reyes  
 Zúñiga, Petra.

*Printing and lithographic inks—*  
 Diaz de Leon, Francisco.  
 Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
 Trueba Hermanos.  
 Zaccarini y Ca., A

*Type, presses, etc.—*  
 Bustamente, José E.  
 Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.  
 Munguia é Hijos, P.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Printing offices and printing materials—Cont'd.**Type, presses, etc.—Continued.*

Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Rubber stamps.*

Dael, Federico.  
Fouard, Juan.  
Galaviz, Antonio H.  
Mosser, Luis.  
Pastrana, Guillermo R.  
Robertson, F. E.

*Saddlers.*

Aguilar, Mariano.  
Alvarado, Santiago.  
Alvarez, Mariano.  
Avila, José.  
Ballesteros, Juan.  
Castro, Antonio.  
Dominguez, Marclano.  
Garay, Vicente.  
Gonzalez, J. T.  
Gros, Emile.  
Guerrero, Ramon.  
Jimenez, Estéban.  
Lessance, A.  
Lozano, David.  
Ortiz, Clemente.  
Ortiz, Juan R.  
Perez, Casimiro.  
Reyes, Pedro.  
Ruiz, Manuel.  
Vazquez, Luis.

*Scientific and surgical instruments.*

Andrade y Soriano.  
Björklund y Joransson, A.  
Bustillos, Evaristo.  
Calpini Suc.  
Felix, Carlos.  
Henning, Jorge.  
Joransson, Carlos.  
Leiter, C., Suc.  
Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.  
Philips, Max.  
Taussaint y Ca.

*Ship chandlery.*

Enriquez, J.  
Lozano, Vicente.  
Villagra, Theodosio.

*Shoemakers' supplies.*

Brehm y Ca., Suc.  
"Compañía Comercial Austriaca-  
Trasatlántica."  
Horn y Ca., A.  
Schmidt y Bourjau.  
Schultz y Ca., Suc.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Tinware.*

Aburto, Félix.  
Alvarez, J.  
Anaya, Trinidad.  
Ayala, Juan.  
Badillo, Domo.  
Barros, Lauro.  
Belmont, Ignacio.  
Bernal, Angel.  
Blancas, Manuel.  
Caballero, Manuel.  
Castillo, José.  
Chavez, Antonio.  
Chavez, Antonio.  
Cherlin, Luis.  
Clavel, Leandro.  
Córdoba, Margarito.  
Díaz, Mariano.  
Dominguez, Nic.  
Espinosa, Est.  
Espinosa, Ponciano.  
Flores, Agustín.  
Flores, Pedro.  
Fuentes, Pedro.  
García, Abraham.  
García, Macario.  
Garduño, J. M.  
Garduño, Manuel.  
Gomez, Pablo.  
Gomez, Tomás.  
Hidalgo, Faustino.  
Iglesias, Manuel.  
Iglesias, Miguel.  
Jimenez, Lucas.  
Jimenez, Felipe.  
Legorreta, Blas.  
Lozano, Andrés.  
Magariño, Manuel.  
Márquez, Mariano.  
Morales, Sixto.  
Muro, Domingo.  
Novoa, Micaela.  
Nuñez, Vicente.  
Olarte, Pedro.  
Ortiz, Francisco.  
Parra, Eduardo.  
Quesadas, Antonio.  
Quesadas, Juan.  
Revilla, Arcadio.  
Ruiz, Bartolo.  
Rujano, J. A.  
Salgado, Silverio.  
Sanchez, Vidal.  
Santa María, Manuel.  
Silva, Julián.  
Sotelo, Trinidad.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Tinware—Continued.*

Torre, Román de la.  
 Torre, José R. de la.  
 Torres, Juan.  
 Valdéz, Francisco.  
 Vazquez, Adalberto.  
 Velasco, Florencio.

*Tombstones.*

Backus, Brisbin y Ca.  
 Cherubini, Angel.  
 Marcell, C. S.  
 Masselin, A.  
 Tangassi, Francisco.  
 Urrutia, L.

*Toys.*

Calvet, Victor.  
 Córdova, Agustín.  
 Cosío, Juan.  
 Cotera, Merced.  
 Cuellar, Antonia.  
 Deverdun, C.  
 Enriquez, Guadalupe.  
 Gómez, Isabel.  
 Jurado de Acalá, Elena.  
 Larré, Pedro.  
 Pivadière Adolfo.  
 Raynaud, E.  
 Rivero, Luis.  
 Sandoval, Miguel.  
 Velazquez de Leon, Margarita.  
 Vidriería Nacional de Apizaco.

*Travellers' outfits.*

Boker y Ca., Roberto.  
 Combaluzier, A.  
 Franck y Ca., M.  
 Lohse y Ca., G., Suc.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.

*Umbrellas.*

Bouras, Pablo.  
 Gambú, Adolfo.  
 Guerin y Ca.  
 Hoppenstedt y Ca., T.  
 Lagrave, P.  
 Lefèbvre, A.  
 Logero, G.

*Undertakers.*

Ascorbe y Ca.  
 Carmona y Ca., J.  
 Gayosso y Ca.  
 Moctezuma, G.  
 Trevino, M.

*Wine merchants, importers.*

Castelló, Gutierrez y Ca.  
 Consonno, Julio.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Wine merchants, importers—Continued.*

Genin, Viuda de A.  
 Gutierrez y Ca., Quintín.  
 Mancina Hnos.  
 Morales Manso, Alberto.  
 Repetto, Juan.  
 Rigal, Lubet y Ca.  
 Rolla y Ca., A.  
 Sanchez, Ambrosio.  
 Sauto, Mufúzuri y Ca.  
 Uhink y Ca.  
 Uhink Hnos y Zahn.  
 Zepeda, Francisco.

*Wine and liquor distillers.*

Alegre, Julián.  
 Boeuf, Francisco.  
 Durant, Joaquín.  
 Fonts, Martín.  
 García, Alejo.  
 Garduño, Miguel.  
 Gavilón, Salvador.  
 Gutiérrez y Ca., Prudencio.  
 Laville, J. P.  
 Leriche, Cárlos.  
 Rafols, Fernando.  
 Tardos y Ca., Julio.  
 Vidal y Ca., Pablo.  
 Xicluna, Jorge.

*Wood and coal.*

Ayala, Perez, Viuda é Hijos de.  
 Campollo, Márcos.  
 Espinosa, Eust.  
 Guerra, Antonio.  
 Guerrero y Arechavala.  
 Lomas, Domingo.  
 Mora de Arroyo, Ignacia.  
 Noriega, R.  
 Ortiz, Diégo.  
 Rodríguez, José.  
 Roldan, A. José.  
 Silva y Ca., José.

*Woods, hardwoods and mahogany.*

Baez, Anastasio.  
 Cantero, M.  
 Cobo, Cesáreo y Ca.  
 Cobos, Manuel.  
 Fabre, Mauriléo.  
 Franco, José.  
 Galindez, Diégo.  
 González, Manuel.  
 Guerrero, Gerónimo.  
 Hidalgo, Trinidad.  
 Huerta, Antonio.  
 Jimenez, Adolfo J.  
 Meca, Nicolás.

**MEXICO CITY, MEXICO—Continued.***Woods, hardwoods and mahogany—Continued.*

Monterde, Luis.  
 Ondarza y de la Torre.  
 Orozco, Toribio.  
 Palacios y Ca., Ignacio.  
 Pinal, Julio.  
 Ponce de León, Gil.  
 Romero, Francisco.  
 Sancha, Juan de la.  
 Sanchez, Barquera E.  
 Trejo, Martiniana.  
 Villar, Mariano.  
 Zetina, R.

*Wool dealers.*

Dehesa, Estéban.  
 Fuentes, Guillermo.  
 López, Isidro.  
 Picazo, Petronilo.

**MONTEREY, NUEVO LEON.***Agents for imported goods (sale by sample).*

García, Ignacio.  
 Guerra, David.  
 Palacio, Federico.  
 Piazzini, Carlos.

*Agricultural implements.*

Dressel, Rodolfo.  
 Langstroh, Suc.  
 Piazzini, Carlos.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Dressel, Rodolfo.  
 Freese, Luis K.  
 Langstroh, Suc.

*Bankers.*

Armendais, Francisco.  
 Holck y Ca, C.  
 Maiz, Pedro.  
 Martínez, Francisco.  
 Milmo, Patricio.  
 Rivero, Valentin.  
 Wells, Fargo & Co.

*Banks.*

London Bank of Mexico and South America.  
 Ltd.  
 Sucursal del Banco Nacional.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Elizondo, Manuel Lozano.  
 García, Leopoldo.  
 Grim, Francisco.  
 Langrange y Ca, Desiderio.  
 Langstroh, Suc.  
 Martínez, Francisco A.

**MONTEREY, NUEVO LEON—Continued.***Boots and shoes.*

Allegro y Ca.  
 Franco, José María  
 Gonzalez, Juan B.  
 Leon, Vicente de.  
 Menchuca, Tomás.  
 Nuñez, Estanislao.  
 Ortiz, Tomás.  
 Ramos, Merced.  
 Rosas, Fidel.  
 Treviño, Francisco Z.

*China and glassware.*

Ancira, Hermanos.  
 Dressel y Ca.  
 Langstroh, Suc.  
 Rico, Leandro.  
 Rios, Francisco.

*Commission merchants.*

Elias, Francisco de.  
 Oliver, Francisco.  
 Pagaza, Juan.  
 Rico, Leandro.  
 Ruiz, Rafael A.

*Clothing, hats, etc.*

Armendais, Francisco.  
 Arvele y Olivier.  
 Barrios, Roque.  
 Calderon, José.  
 Cardenas, Martinez.  
 Digatan y García.  
 Doud y Ca., Patricio.  
 Elizonda y Ca.  
 Fiz, Manuel.  
 Galindo, Jacinto.  
 García, Bernardino.  
 García, Mariano.  
 García, Praxedes.  
 Garza, Fernando.  
 Gonzalez, Juan B.  
 Gonzalez, Lorenzo.  
 Gutierrez, José.  
 Hernandez y Hermanos.  
 Holke, Carlos.  
 Jamie, S.  
 Jimenez, Desiderio.  
 Lozano y Ca.  
 Maiz, Pedro.  
 Martínez, Alejo.  
 Martínez y Hermanos, Cardenas.  
 Martínez y Hermanos, Fernando.  
 Milmo, Patricio.  
 Oliver, Francisco.  
 Palacios, Federico.  
 Pautrier, Emilio.  
 Rivero, Valentin.

**MONTEREY, NUEVO LEON—Continued.***Clothing, hats, etc.—Continued.*

Rico, Leandro.  
Rodriguez, Hilario.  
Roel, Esteban.  
Treveño y Ca, Silvestre.  
Tallabas, Francisco.  
Treviño, Francisco.  
Varríos, Roque.

*Druggists.*

Argandar, Ricardo.  
Bello, Francisco.  
Breiner y Ca., Eduardo.  
Bremer y Ca.  
Cantú, Agustín.  
Cortazar, Josquin.  
Escalante, José M.  
Flores, Felipe García.  
García, Antonio.  
Gonzalez, Felipe G.  
Gutierrez, Miguel.  
Hinojoso, Tomás.  
Lafon, Antonio.  
Lafont, Emilio.  
Lazcano y Ca.  
Margain, José O.  
Martinez y Echarte.  
Mean y Hermanos.  
Mears, Juan H.  
Mearts, José.  
Perez, Ramon G.  
Rodriguez, Eusebio  
Saldaña, Ignacio.  
Sanchez, J.  
Sepulveda, Vicente.

*Dry goods and notions.*

Ayala y Ca., Cárlos.  
Brainerd y Ca.  
Drenel, Rudolfo.  
Lozano, Inocencio.  
Pautrier, E.  
Reyes, Juan.  
Rios, David.

*Fancy goods.*

Mejía, Romualdo.  
Rico, Leandro.  
Sanchez, Romualdo.  
Tinoco, Camilo.

*Furniture.*

Pino, Luis.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Azcárate, Francisco.  
Azcárate, Viuda de.  
Elguera, José.  
Flores, Rosendo.  
Orihuela, Agustín.

**MONTEREY, NUEVO LEON—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Pagaza, Juan.  
Rios, Francisco.  
Rios, Lino.  
Robles, Ignacio.  
Rodriguez, José M.

*Hardware.*

Ancira Hermanos.  
Dressel y Ca.  
Pagaza, Juan.  
Pino, Luis.  
Rico, Leandro.  
Rios, Francisco.

*House furnishing goods.*

Ancira y Ca.  
Trujillo, Prudencio.

*Jewelers.*

Ayala, Carlos M.  
Martinez y Hermanos.  
Ramirez, Delfino.  
Rivero, Valentín.  
Rosales, Manuel.  
Varríos, Bogue.

*Lithographer.*

La del Gobierno.

*Lumber.*

Martinez y Hermano, Fernandez.  
Portillo y Gomez, R.

*Merchants, general wholesale.*

Boot y Royt.  
Brash, Sconfield y Ca.  
Calderon, José.  
Castro, Victoriano.  
Clausen y Ca.  
Coindran, L. G.  
Degetau y Dose.  
Farnava y Ca., Viuda de.  
García, Bernardino.  
Guera, David.  
Guilbeau, Hermann y Ca.  
Holck y Ca.  
Jar'e, Salvador.  
Lafon, Ramon.  
Madera y Ca.  
Maíz y Ca., P.  
Milmo, Patricio.  
Morrell, José.  
O'Farrell, Tomas.  
Oliver, Francisco.  
Oliver y Hermanos.  
Palacio Arguelles.  
Rivero y Ca.  
Rivera, Valentín.  
Schonian y Dressel.



**MONTEREY, NUEVO LEON—Continued.***Merchants, general, wholesale—Continued.*

Weber y Ulrick.  
Zambriano y Hijo.

*Merchants, wholesale commission, general.*

Artichi, Francisco.  
Ayala, Bruno.  
Bernardi, Reynoldo.  
Cantu, Adolfo.  
Elizondo y Ca.  
Maiz, Pedro.  
Martinez y Hermanos.

*Photographers.*

Lagrange Hermanos.  
Rendon, Nicolás.  
Yañes, Rafael.

*Pianos, organs, etc.*

Zambrana Hermanos y Ca.

*Sewing machines.*

Daudet y Ca., Patricio O.  
Fox, Joaquin.  
Galindo, Elias.

**MORELIA, MICHOACAN.***Agricultural implements.*

Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
Wolburg, Gerardo S.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Aguirre y Achótegul.

*Bankers.*

Basagoiti y Ca., J.  
Gravenhorst, Gustavo, J.  
Solorzano, M. M.

*Banks.*

Bank of London and Mexico (agency).  
National Bank (agency).

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Aguirre y Achótegul.  
Guerrero, Placido.  
Velazquez, J.

*Boots and shoes.*

Cornejo, Miguel.  
Huarte, Joaquin.  
Oseguera, Francisco.

*China, crockery, and glassware.*

Morera, Victor J.  
Oseguera, Epifanio.

*Commission merchants.*

Carbonel, Antonio.  
Elizarrarás, Rafael.  
Guerrero, L. Campuzano.  
Lozano, Manuel.  
Ruiz, Nemesio.  
Sámano, Luis G.

**MORELIA, MICHOACAN—Continued.***Commission merchants—Continued.*

Seeger, Guernsey y Ca.  
Vega, Ramon.  
Velazquez, J.  
Velez, José.

*Drugs.*

Arrega, Teodora.  
Angondar, Ricardo.  
Burgos, Merando.  
Cervantes, Andres.  
Elizarraras, Rafael.  
Franco, Ignacio.  
Gonzalez, Antonio.  
Gonzalez, Ciraco.  
Gutierrez, Miguel.  
Huacuja, Lamberto.  
Lopez, Ezequiel.  
Martinez, Silviano.  
Mier, Atanasio.  
Montaño, Manuel.  
Muñoz, Hermanos.  
Montenegro, Manuel Oviedo.  
Ortiz, Nicanor.  
Otiz y Cano, Miguel.  
Padilla, Genaro.  
Parra, Enrique.  
Vallejo, Juan.

*Dry goods, notions, etc.*

Alba, F. G.  
Audiffred Hnos.  
Bose, Garcin y Hermanos.  
Carbonel, Antonio.  
Castaneda y Ca.  
Cortes y Ca., T.  
Infante, José M.  
Infante, Pelot y Ca.  
Quiros, Pedro.  
Ramirez, Ramon.  
Ruiz, Nemesio.  
Sauve Hnos., Francart.  
Villagomez, M.

*Fancy goods.*

Burgos, Antonio.  
Calderon, Sacramento S.  
Guerrero, P.  
Vega, Nicolás.  
Wolburg, Gerardo S.

*Furniture.*

Gutierrez, Evaristo.  
Velez, Juan.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Basagoite y Ca., J.  
Flores, Juan.  
Gonzalez, Manuel.  
Izquierdo.

**MORELIA, MICHOACAN—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Martinez, Ignacio.  
 Oseguera, Epifanio.  
 Ramirez, Ramon.  
 Torres y Gil.

*Hardware, cutlery, and tools.*

Aguirre y Achótegui.  
 Burgo y Ca.  
 Guerrero, Plácido.  
 Martinez, Loreto.  
 Oseguera, Epifanio.  
 Ponce de Leon, J.  
 Rangel, Juan.  
 Wolburg, Gerardo S.

*Hatters.*

Diaz, Francisco.  
 Monge y Rodriguez.  
 Pelotier y Ca., T.

*Hides and leathers.*

Breña, Ausencio.  
 Garcia, Antonio.  
 Ibarrola, José M.  
 Ortiz, Nicolas.  
 Sachez, Agustin.  
 Topio, Ignacio.

*Jewelry, watches, and silverware.*

Goyzueta.  
 Goyzueta, Felix.  
 Humbert, Onesimo.  
 Marquez, Antonio.  
 Ramirez, Mariano.  
 Trautz, Federico.

*Lithographers.*

Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes.

*Paints, oils, etc.*

Mier, A.

*Photographers.*

Bocanegra, Rodolfo.  
 Gutierrez y Ca.  
 Manriquez, R.  
 Torres Hnos.

*Pianos and organs.*

Alba, Felix.  
 Cardenas, Manuel.  
 Espinosa, Mucio.  
 Estrado, Joaquin.  
 Gomez, Alberto.  
 Lozano, Manuel.  
 Novoa, José María.  
 Ramirez, Ramon.  
 Reynoso, Ignacio.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Navarete, Francisco.  
 Rivera, Apolonio.

**MORELIA, MICHOACAN—Continued.***Sewing machines.*

Alzua, Manuel Oviedo.  
 Undertaker.  
 Velez, Juan.

**NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS.***Banks and bankers.*

Belden Hnos.  
 Holck y Ca., C.  
 O'Coner, Tomás.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Cárdenas, Santiago.  
 Cueva y Hermano, A.

*Commission merchants.*

Belden Hermanos.  
 Erhard, Antonio M.  
 Garcia, Agapito A.  
 Hernandez, Juan.  
 Holck y Ca., C.  
 Mendirichaga, Tomás.  
 O'Conor, Tomás.  
 Rodriguez, Manuel.  
 Serna, Rafael.

*Drugs.*

Dupoyet, Teodoro.  
 Theriot, A. F.  
 Treviño, Sebastian.

*Dry goods.*

Bruni y Hermano, A. M.  
 Daimend, Miguel.  
 Hirsch, Mauricio.  
 Joseph, Alberto.  
 Larralde Hermanos y Ca.  
 Mendirichaga, Tomás.  
 Morris y Ca., E.  
 O'Conor, Tomás.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Ancira, Jacobo.  
 Ancira, Julio.  
 Baez, J. E.  
 Bruni y Hermano, A. M.  
 Flores, Marcos Garza.  
 Garcia, Agapito A.  
 Lozano, Eduardo.  
 Montegui, W.  
 O'Conor, Tomás.  
 Rigal, Pedro.  
 Rosenthal y Hermano.

*Hardware, etc.*

Montegui, W.  
 O'Conor, Tomás.

*Hats.*

Ancira, Jacobo.

**NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS—Cont'd.***Printers.*

Cueva y Hermano, A.  
Vara, Indalesio.

*Sewing machines.*

Cárdenas, Santiago.  
Cueva y Hermano, A.  
Joseph, Julio.  
O'Connor Tomás.  
Theriot, A. F.

**OAXACA, OAXACA.***Agricultural implements.*

Philipp y Ca., Max. A.  
Stein y Ca., Gustavo.

*Banks and bankers.*

Barrenquy, P. L.  
Richards, Constantino.  
Sucursal del Banco Nacional.  
Stein y Ca., Gustavo.  
Zorrilla y Ca., José.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Campo, L. F. del.  
Peralta, M.  
San German, Lorenzo.

*Boots and shoes.*

Cuervo y Ca.  
Nuñez, Manuel.  
Ruiz Hermanos.

*Carriages.*

Almovejo, A.  
Rivera, M.

*Commission merchants.*

Barrenquy, L.  
Barriga, Francisco.  
Bravo, Juan T.  
Castro, José M.  
Cruz, Santiago.  
Falcon, Antonio.  
Guerrero, José,  
Mateos, M.  
Müller, Eduardo.  
Prádo, Antonio.  
Stein y Ca., Gustavo.  
Zorrilla y Ca., José.

*China and glassware.*

Frieben Hermanos, Suc.  
Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique.  
Philipp y Ca., Max A.

*Drugs.*

Alvarez, J. A.  
Bolaños, Ramon.  
Bustamante, Pedro.  
Carbo, Antigua de.

**OAXACA, OAXACA—Continued.***Drugs—Continued.*

Eresarte, M.  
Peña, G.  
Ruiz, Pomposo.  
Santaella, Amado.  
Tolis y Renero.

*Dry goods.*

Contreras, M. T.  
Gay, G.  
Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique.  
Larrañaga, José.  
Laugier, L.  
Peralta, Manuel.  
Quijano y Ca., F.  
Reguera, L. P.

*Fancy goods.*

Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique.  
Frieben Hermanos, Suc.  
Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
San German, Lorenzo.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Allende y Sobrino, Manuel.  
Quijano, Francisco G.  
Stein y Ca., Gustavo.

*Hardware.*

Esperon, M.  
Frieben Hermanos, Suc.  
Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique.  
Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
San German, Lorenzo.

*Importers and exporters.*

Allende y Sobrino.  
Barriga é Hijo.  
Esperon, Gabriel.  
Figueroa, Ignacio.  
Moya, Luis.  
Quijano y Ca.  
Peña, Juan Cobo de la.  
Richards, C.  
Stein y Ca., Gustavo.  
Trapaga, Juan.  
Uriarte, Francisco.  
Wiecher y Ca.  
Zorrilla y Ca., José.

*Iron and ironware.*

Barriga, Francisco.  
Quijano y Ca.

*Jewelry.*

Servante, Luis.

*Lithographer.*

Santa Ana, J.

*Manufacturer brass and iron bedsteads.*

Mellado, Cueto J.

**OXACA, OXACA—Continued.**

- Music store.*  
Heinrichs y Ca., Enrique.
- Paints and oils.*  
San German, Lorenzo.  
Zolis, Camjlo.
- Sewing machines.*  
Trieben Hermanos, Suc.
- Silk goods.*  
Gallardo, V.  
Ibanez y Ca., R.

**ORIZABA, VERACRUZ.**

- Agricultural implements.*  
Carrillo, Borrego y Ca.  
Vivanco, Angel.
- Arms and ammunition.*  
Espinosa, José.  
Limos, Primitivo.  
Lopez, Justo.  
Rufier, Juan B.
- Banks and bankers.*  
Mazon Hnos. (agents "Banco Nacional").  
Torre y Ca., Suc. (agents, "Banco de Londres y México").
- Booksellers.*  
Aguilar, Mendoza y Ca.
- Boots and shoes.*  
Camiro, Anastasio  
Cruz, Francisco.  
Gaetan, Cipriano.  
Gaston, Francisco.  
Jimenez, Crescencio.  
Muñoz, Francisco.  
Ramirez, Vicente.  
Ramos, Guadalupe.  
Saldaña, José de J.
- Chemicals and acids.*  
Trujillo, Samuel.
- China and glassware.*  
Carrillo, Borregos y Ca.  
Lignon y Ca.
- Commission merchants (sale by sample).*  
Bermudez, Conrado.  
Cuadra, J. Guadalupe.  
Lopez, Sebastien.  
Marquez, Blas.  
Torres, José M.  
Soto, Facundo.
- Commission merchants.*  
Berea Hermanos.  
spinosa, Diego.

**ORIZABA, VERACRUZ—Continued.**

- Commission merchants—Continued.*  
Eulogio, V.  
Gomez, Tiburico.  
Laredo, José M.  
Lastre, José Mena.  
Llera, Justino.  
Minvielle, Juan.  
Peralta y Guevara.  
Regoyos, Julian.  
Roman, Vicente.  
Segura, Ricardo.  
Sota, Facunda.  
Verea, Adolfo.
- Dealers in hides.*  
Brando, Juan.  
Cerilla, E.  
Mercadanti, Juan.  
Tellhe, Francisco.
- Drugs.*  
Anaud, Viuda de.  
Bustamante, A.  
Bustamante, José M.  
Bustillos, J. E.  
Carrillo, Cartabuena Joaquin.  
Diaz, Juan.  
Eizaguirre, J. Manuel.  
Espinosa y Ca., José.  
Mendizabal y Cabresto, Miguel.  
Portas, Rafael.  
Rincon, José.  
Sanchez, Lorenzo.  
Talavera, Ismael.  
Valverde, J. Manuel.
- Dry goods and notions.*  
Alonso, Felipe.  
Amada, Pedro.  
Bustillo, S.  
Cuesta, Fernandez.  
Cuesta, José Fernandez.  
Escudero, Enrique.  
Fondevila y Ca., José.  
Garragori, P.  
Gomez, Luz.  
Gross, Teofilo.  
Islas, Rafael.  
Mazon Hnos.  
Rogna, Ricardo.  
Sigori y Ca.  
Sota, Gomez.  
Ureta, Marcos.  
Ureta, Rufino.  
Villa y Aresti, Sotero.  
Vivance, Estevas.  
Vivanco, Dionisio.

**ORIZABA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Engravers.*

Morgado, Vicente.  
Zenon, J.

*Fancy goods.*

Alonso, Felipe.  
Bello y Ca., F. J.  
Carrillo Hnos.  
Fernandez, Casto.  
Guerrero, Josefa Acosta de.  
Liguori y Ca., Francisco.  
Rojina y Ca.

*Flour mills.*

Flores, Francisco.  
Guevera, Luis.  
Guevera, N.  
Mesa, Luis.  
Sanz, José.  
Sota, Francisco.  
Sota, Dolores S. de.  
Sota, Isidoro.  
Sota, Severino de la.  
Torre y Ca., Suc.

*Furniture.*

Grosse, Teofilo.  
Lienert, Eduardo.

*General merchandise.*

Argumedo, Cárlos.  
Baturoni, Ramon.  
Bravo, José.  
Cross y Ca., Castillo.  
Espínosa, Diego.  
Mendizabal, N.  
Morillo, Agustín.  
Naredo, José M.  
Pimentel, Ramon.  
Penasco, J. M.  
Rodríguez, Manuel.  
Sota, Facundo.  
Tejada, Ambrosio.  
Valverde, Ramon.  
Victorino, Eulogio.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aguerreña, José.  
Aguilar, Pascual.  
Alvarado, Tomas.  
Alvarez, Agustín.  
Andrade, José.  
Arreguín, Primitivo.  
Baldivia, Ignacio.  
Campos, Francisco.  
Castillo, Timotea.  
Dominguez, José.  
Espinola, Máximo.  
Garces, José M.

**ORIZABA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

García, Ramon.  
Giménez, Antonio.  
Gomez, Cortes Ismael.  
Hernandez, Lucio.  
Hernandez, Prudencio.  
Hernandez, Tiburcio.  
Ibarra, Joaquin.  
Lopez, Pedro.  
Merodio, Pedro Diaz.  
Peralta, A.  
Porras, Julian.  
Riquelme, Pedro.  
Rivera, Basilio.  
Rivera, Sabino.  
Rojino y Ca., Arcadio.  
Rojino y Ca., Ricardo.  
Rodriguez, Plutarco.  
Romero, Joaquin.  
Saldaña, Joaquin.  
Tejada, Manuel.  
Tentones y Ca.  
Toledano, Angel.  
Valdivia, Ignacio.  
Vivanco, Antonio.  
Zello, Francisco T.

*Hardware.*

Avila, José M.  
Bello y Ca., Fr. J.  
Blanco, Bonifacio.  
Brando, Juan.  
Carmona, Patricio.  
Carrillo, Hnos.  
Islas, Rafael.  
Liguori y Ca., Francisco.  
Lopez, Epitacio.  
Mercadanti, Juan.  
Merino, Rafael.  
Minchaque, Juan.  
Ojeda, Encarnacion.  
Perez, Felipe.  
Teilhe, Francisco.  
Vega, José Sanchez.

*Hatters.*

Beltran, José.  
Camarillo, Francisco.

*Housefurnishing goods.*

Buendia, Luis.  
Mañon, Abraham.  
Rosette, Amado.

*Iron and ironware.*

Cravillo, Borrego y Ca.  
Liguori y Ca., Francisco.

*Lithographer.*

Gonzalez, Juan O.

**ORIZABA, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Lumber dealers.*

Castillo, Antonio.  
Cortez, Maria Guadalupe.  
Mármol, Fabian del.

*Machinery.*

Fougeras, Pedro.  
Grosse, Teófilo.  
Hernandez, Miguel.  
Liguori y Ca., F.  
Pimentel, L.  
Vivanco y Estevez.

*Merchants, wholesale (general merchandise).*

Aguilar, Juan.  
Bárranco, Gabriel.  
Camarillo y Teller.  
Fernandez, Castro.  
Jaramillo, Ismael.  
Mazon Hermanos.  
Sota, Isidoro.  
Vitorero, E.

*Music store.*

Oropeza, Alfredo.

*Paper.*

Escandon é hijos, Guadalupe A. de.

*Photographers.*

Castillo, Manuel.  
Diaz, Lucio.

*Printing offices.*

Aguilar, Juan C.  
Franck, Pablo.  
Gonzalez, Juan.  
Rosete, Margarita.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Cerrillo, Miguel.  
Cueto, Ignacio.  
Martinez, Antonio.  
Perez, Manuel.  
Solis, Anastasio.

*Sewing machines.*

Islas, Ruperto.

*Sugar merchants.*

Bringas, José María.  
Gargollo y Parra.  
Guevara, M.

*Undertaker.*

Grosse, Teófilo.

*Watches and jewelry.*

Arenjo, Andrés A.  
Mayor, José María.  
Palacios, Felix.

**PACHUCA, HIDALGO.***Agricultural implements.*

Alvarez, José Reyes.  
"El Bazar."  
Guridi y Giese.  
"La Ciudad de México."  
Maquivar y Ca.

*Bankers.*

Aguirre, Trinidad.  
Duarte y Ca., Julian Pérez.  
Gomez, Adelberto.  
Jari, Jaime.  
Lançero y Ca., J. de.  
Wells, Fargo & Co. \*

*Booksellers.*

Pastrana, Evaristo.  
El Instituto Literario.  
Zuverano, José.

*Boots and shoes.*

Badillo Carmona de.  
Castelazo, Conrado.  
Corchado, Gumesindo.  
García, Lorenzo.  
García, Vicente.  
Guzman, Gertrudis.  
Hermosillo, Crisanta de.  
Hidalgo, Soteral.  
Maldonado, Antonio.  
Maldonado, Pablo.  
Mugés, Trinidad.  
Ponce, Vicente.  
Rodrigues, Antonio.  
Soto, Librado.  
Zendejas, Pedro.  
Zepeda, Sostenes.

*China and glassware.*

Kahn y Hermanos, Felix.

*Commission merchants.*

Duarte y Ca., J. Perez.  
Hernandez, Alejandro (sale by sample).

*Drug stores.*

"Botica Martinez Elizondo."  
"Botica Mexicana."  
Conteras, Angel.  
Corral y Navarro.  
"De Dolores," Felipe Guerrero.  
"De la Providencia."  
"El Refugio," Felipe Guerrero.  
"Farmacia Moderna."  
Lescalle, Fernando.  
Moreno, Norberto.  
Montenegro, José.

*Dry goods and notions.*

Alfaro, Ramon.  
Bloch, Maurice.

**PACHUCA, HIDALGO—Continued.***Dry goods and notions—Continued.*

Bonavit Hermanos.  
 "Cajon Mexicano."  
 "El Puerto de Liverpool."  
 "El Importador."  
 Escudero, Fernando.  
 Escudero hijo y Ca., Fernando.  
 García, Alejandro.  
 Gutierrez, Francisco.  
 Julien Hermanos.  
 "La Reforma del Comercio."  
 "La Francia Marítima."  
 Lambert y Garnier.  
 Mercheyer Hermanos.  
 Sangier y Ca.

*Dry goods (cloths and tailoring).*

Aguilar, Mariano.  
 Castro, José Martínez.  
 Chavarría, Valentin.  
 Escudero, Fernando.  
 Gonzalez, Antonio.  
 Imbert y Mauriso.  
 Langier, Juan.  
 Mecheyer Hermanos.

*Fancy goods.*

Bonavit Hermanos.  
 Cacho y Ca.  
 "El Bazar."  
 Guridi y Giese.  
 "La Ciudad de México."  
 Maquivar y Ca.

*Flour merchants*

García, Albino.  
 Hernandez, Albino.  
 Leon, Rufugio.

*Furniture.*

Guerrero, J.  
 Hernandez, Felix L.  
 Herrera, Felix.  
 Rivera, Gregorio

*Groceries and provisions.*

Alvarez, Reyes.  
 Boule, Viuda de Antonio.  
 Cacho y Ca., Francisco.  
 Cravioto, Manuel.  
 "El Navío Mercante."  
 Estrada, Felipe.  
 Gonzalez, Angel.  
 Gonzalez y Ca., J., Suc.  
 "La Antigua Sevillana."  
 Maquivar y Ca.  
 Tafolla, Antonio.  
 Urquijo, Gabriel.

**PACHUCA, HIDALGO—Continued.***Hardware.*

"El Bazar."  
 Guridi y Giese.  
 Islas, Vicente Ignacio.  
 "La Abeja."  
 "La Ciudad de México,"  
 Maquivar y Ca.

*Hatters.*

Lira, Miguel.  
 Vargas, Juan.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Andrade, Arelia.  
 Bonavit Hermanos.  
 Cervantes, Luis.  
 Gonzalez, Fernandez.  
 Kahn Hermanos, Felix.  
 "La Ciudad de Paris."  
 Peña, Francisco.  
 Reina, Vidal.  
 Soria, Julian.

*Lithographer.*

Camacho, Refugio.

*Lumber merchants.*

Diaz, Rodriguez,  
 Hidalgo, Matéo.  
 Rozales, Francisco.

*Paints and oils.*

"El Bazar."  
 Garnica, Cárlos P.  
 Islas, Ignacio.  
 Nava, Justo Pastor.  
 Robles, Antonio.  
 Seguri, Luis.

*Pianos, organs, etc.*

Aguilar, I.  
 Montenegro, I.  
 Rodriguez, M.

*Printing offices.*

Camacho, Refugio.  
 "El Explorador."  
 "Del Progreso."  
 Imprenta del Gobierno.  
 "Imprenta Económica."  
 Pasco, Guillermo.

*Saddlery and Harness.*

Carpintero, Roman.  
 Espinola, Refugio.  
 Lopez, Luis.

*Sewing machines.*

Kahn Hermanos, Felix.

**PENJAMO, GUANAJUATO.***Banks and bankers.*

Agencia del "Banco Nacional."  
 Agencia del "Banco de Londres y México."  
 Villaseñor Hermanos.

**PENJAMO, GUANAJUATO—Continued.***Commission merchants.*

Magaña, Julio.

*Drugs.*Covarrubias, Gregorio N.  
Garcidueñas, Gregorio N.*Dry goods.*Alvarez, Ramon.  
Echeveria y Cestan, Sinfioriano.  
Ocejo y Ca., Adolfo.*Groceries and provisions.*Alvarez, Ramon.  
Arredondo, Federico.  
Bardomiano, Navarro y Ca.  
Herrera, Juan.  
Orijel, Tiburcio.  
Prado, Buenaventura.  
Rios, Mariano.*Printing office.*

Magaña, Julio.

*Sewing machines.*

Magaña, Julio.

**PINOS, ZACATECAS.***Carriages.*Garza, Genaro.  
Zapata, Alejandro.*Drug stores.*"Botica del Comercio."  
"Botica de San Luis."*Groceries and provisions and general merchandise.*Arellano, Isabel.  
Arellano, Ploquinta.  
Delgado, Antonio.  
Garza, Genaro.  
Martinez y Hermano, Camilo.  
Navarro, José E.  
Santillanes, Florencio.  
Villaseñor, Narciso.  
Villaseñor y Hno., Antonio.  
Villaseñor, Francisco de P.*Printing office.*

Villaseñor, Francisco de P.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Ruiz, Clemente.

*Sewing machines.*

Rojas, Simon G.

*Silk goods.*

Serna, Angel.

**PROGRESO, YUCATAN.***Banker.*

Haro y Ca.

**PROGRESO, YUCATAN—Continued.***Boots and shoes.*

Aguilar, Donato.

*Commission merchants.*Acedo, J.  
Ancona, N.  
Barrera y Sandoval.  
Canton, Francisco.  
Diégo y Ca., A. Cano.  
Luis, F.  
Marín, Nicoli y Ca.  
Mena, Daniel P.  
Novelo y Ca.  
Regil y Vales.*Drugs.*Capetillo, Pedro.  
Marín, Rafael Perez.*Groceries and provisions.*Acedo, Justo.  
Barrera, Alejandro.  
Barrera y Sandoval.  
Marín, Nicoli y Ca.  
Molina y Ca., O.  
Novelo y Ca., Luis F.  
Ramos, Leon.  
Rivas Hnos.  
Sabido, Ignacio.  
Sierra, Clemente.*Importer of fancy goods, furniture, etc.*

Crasemann, Succ., J.

*Printing office.*

Moreno, Domingo Canton.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA.***Acids and chemicals.*Ibañez y Lamarque.  
Manuel, Mena.*Agricultural implements.*Acedo é Hijos.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
Sumner y Compa. John M.  
Valdez, Dario.*Arms and ammunition.*Centurion, Manuel.  
Donaciano, Leon.  
Donaciano, Ruiz.  
Dorenberg y Ca., J.  
Glockner y Ca.  
Morroquin, Manuel.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.*Banks and bankers.*Sucursal del Banco Nacional.  
Sucursal del Banco de Lóndres y México.  
Bauer y Ca.



**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Banks and bankers—Continued.*

Berkembuch Hnos.  
 Conde, Manuel.  
 Contollen y Ca.  
 Fernachon, E.  
 Galindo y Galindo.  
 Gavito é Hijo, F.  
 Gutierrez Palacios, Vicente.  
 Hernandez, A.  
 Hidalga, Vicente.  
 Pacheco, Joaquin.  
 Perez, Felix.  
 Saldivar, José María.  
 Teruel, Manuel.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Angulo, Alberto.  
 Aspuru, Bernardino de.  
 Barros, Manuel Espino.  
 Baslois, Nacriso.  
 Báur, Cárlos.  
 Beguerisse, Enrique.  
 Elizaguirre, Lorenzo.  
 Galindo y Bezarez, Manuel.  
 Gallegos, Antonio.  
 Lainé, Ramon.  
 Lara, Pantaleon.  
 Paz y Puente, Francisco.  
 Senties, Francisco.  
 Tagle, Carlos.  
 Tagle, Matéo.  
 Villegas, José María.

*Boots and shoes.*

Arce, Dorotéo.  
 Arnaud y Saller.  
 Bello, Manuel.  
 Baes, Guadalupe.  
 Bueno, Angel R.  
 Corro, Isidro.  
 Díaz, José de J.  
 Domerq, Pedro.  
 Franco, Alejandro.  
 Gomez, Alberto.  
 Gomez, Nicolás.  
 Gonzaga, Luis Ramirez.  
 Lozano, Lúcio.  
 Manzano, Hilario.  
 Mateos, Luis C.  
 Ochoa, Rafael.  
 Perez y Ca.  
 Perez, José María.  
 Vieja, Aduana.

*Carriages.*

Angulo, José de J.  
 Brito, J. M.  
 Camacho, Cecelio.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Carriages—Continued.*

Delgado, Mariano.  
 Golzarri, Elenterio.  
 Gutierrez, José M.  
 Pastor, Manuel.  
 Rodriguez, Antonio.  
 Valenzuela, Reyes.

*China and glassware.*

Banuelos, Miguel.  
 Colombres, Eduardo.  
 Dorenberg y Ca., J.  
 Fernandez, Mariano.  
 Fernandez y Ca., Cenobria.  
 Lopez, Francisco.  
 Oropeza, José María.  
 Palacios, Antonio.  
 Peredo, Suarez.  
 Kojos, Manuel.  
 Romero, Hilario.  
 Toguera, Miguel.

*Church furnishings.*

Cardoso, Vicente de P.  
 Haller y Glawatz.

*Commission agents (sale by sample).*

Peemans y Marron.  
 Salles, Arnaud.  
 Sumner y Ca., John M.  
 Vazquez, Dorotéo.

*Commission merchants.*

Arrioja, Adolfo.  
 Arrioja, Gustavo.  
 Baur, Cárlos.  
 Blanco, José.  
 Calderon, Adolfo.  
 Calderon, M. M.  
 Daza, Manuel G.  
 Fernandez y Ca., Mariano.  
 Franco, Zeperino.  
 Garcia, Luis Tesnel.  
 Gollado, José María.  
 Garrido, Miguel.  
 Gomez, J. María.  
 Larrasilla, Rafael.  
 Machorro, José de J.  
 Maldonado, Manuel.  
 Manzano, Eduardo.  
 Meza, Luis Bernardo.  
 Mier, Antonio S.  
 Montiel, Miguel.  
 Morales, Bernabé.  
 Molina, Teófilo.  
 Olavarietta, J. M.  
 Ortíz, Barbolu.  
 Perez, Salazar.  
 Pineda, Andrés.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Commission merchants—Continued.*

Quintana, Carlos.  
 Ramirez, Enrique.  
 Rangel, Pablo.  
 Rojano, Rafael.  
 Rosales, José Librador.  
 Sanchez, José María.  
 San Martin, Marcelo.  
 Serrano, Francisco.  
 Thomas, Manuel.  
 Thomas y Teran, M.  
 Turnbull, Guillermo.  
 Vasquez, Dorotéo.  
 Von der Beck y Ca.  
 Zambrano, José María.  
 Zamora, Miguel.  
 Zúñiga, Cárlos.

*Druggists.*

Andifred, Maña de J.  
 Arrijoja, Delfino.  
 Arrijoja, Joaquin.  
 Barrios, José M.  
 Barros, Cárlos E.  
 Bautista y Ca., Paulino.  
 Bequerisse, Pedro.  
 Bequerisse, Santiago.  
 Botello y Ca.  
 Botica de San Francisco.  
 Botica de Santa María.  
 Cal, Marcus.  
 Campus, Luis.  
 Carrasco, Vibriano.  
 Castillo, Rómulo.  
 Coriche, Guadalupe.  
 Crespo, Luis.  
 Diaz, Plácido B.  
 "Droguería Universal."  
 Encinas, Gregorio.  
 Fernandez, Antonio.  
 Gill, Antonio.  
 Gomez, R.  
 Gonzalez, Pascual.  
 Hanez, J.  
 Ibanez y Lamarque, Joaquin.  
 Inchaguaregui, Luis.  
 Inchaurregui, V.  
 Lamarque, G.  
 Maldona, Manuel M.  
 Mariscal y Ca.  
 Moreno, M.  
 Rangel, Angel.  
 Reinal José.  
 Rodriguez, Rafael.  
 Rojano, Aguilés.  
 Rojano, Nicolas.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Druggists—Continued.*

San Martin, M.  
 Suarez, Deodora.  
 Torquero, J.

*Dry goods.*

Avendaño, P. A.  
 Ballo y Cabrero.  
 Benitez y Hermanos.  
 Benito y Ca., C.  
 Chaix, Pedro.  
 Charles, Cárlos.  
 Conde, Manuel.  
 Dichel y Ca.  
 "El Puerto de Liverpool."  
 Garcia, P.  
 Gavito e Hijo.  
 Guthiel, y Ca.  
 Gutiérrez y Palacios.  
 Haller y Glawatz.  
 "La Independencia."  
 "Las Fábricas Universales."  
 Lions Hnos.  
 Lopez, A.  
 Lopez, Santos L.  
 Matienzo, Juan.  
 Mora, Rafael.  
 Ortiz y Hnos., Borpillo.  
 Peon, Manuel.  
 Perenz y Ca., Hernando.  
 Perez, Felix.  
 Quijano, Alberto.  
 Rivero, Ignacio.  
 Rosales, Antonio.  
 Serrano, Francisco L.  
 Sevilla é Hijos, J. N.  
 Teruel, Manuel.  
 Velasco Hnos.  
 Villaret y Duttner.  
 Watermeyer, German.

*Engravers.*

Herrera, Manuel.  
 Nevé, Tomas.

*Fancy goods and notions.*

Arce, M.  
 Arrijoja, J. de.  
 Arrijoja y Valverde, E.  
 Azla, B.  
 Benitez, Ricardo.  
 Cardoso Hnos.  
 Chaiz Hnos.  
 Diehl y Ca.  
 Dorenberg y Ca., J.  
 Lyons y Ca.  
 Moreno y Ca.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Flour and Corn mills.*

Amaniscar, Francisco.  
 Avalos, Aurelio.  
 Baez y Ca., Cárlos.  
 Benitez, Miguel.  
 Benitez, Emilio.  
 Conde, Francisco.  
 Diaz, Francisco.  
 Furlong, Tomas.  
 Gavito é Hijo, Florencio.  
 Gil, Hernandez.  
 Gonzalez, P. M.  
 Haquet, Juan.  
 Islas, Laureano.  
 Larre, Tomas.  
 Latorre, Tomas.  
 Leblanc, A.  
 Lopez, Clemente.  
 Mauret Hnos.  
 Miez, Sebastian.  
 Montiel, A.  
 Pardo, S.  
 Perez, Juan.  
 Rofray, José.  
 Rosa, Francisco de la.  
 Teruel, M. Garcia.  
 Tuta, José de J.  
 Vellegas, P.  
 Villegas, Eduardo.  
 Zúñiga, Berges de.

*Flour merchants.*

Beyes, Trinidad.  
 Calderon, Becerra Manuel.  
 Calderon, Manuel Macias.  
 Charles, Mariano.  
 Diaz, Francisco.  
 Lara, Pascual.  
 Toquero, Miguel.  
 Tortija, Luis.

*Foundries.*

Acedo, Fausto.  
 Esparragoza, Miguel.  
 Lopez, Francisco.  
 Marshall, Tomas.  
 Rivera, José Diaz.  
 Toquero, J.

*Furniture.*

Agullar Hnos., J.  
 Agullar, José M.  
 Alvarado, Gabriel.  
 Arana, M. de la Luz.  
 Arraiga, Joaquin.  
 Baces, J. de L.  
 Baez, José.  
 Bueno, José.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Furniture—Continued.*

Cano, Vicente.  
 Castillo, Juan.  
 Costo, José.  
 Denetro, Francisco.  
 Domingo, Anastasio.  
 Dorenberg y Ca., J.  
 Fajardo, Miguel.  
 Fernandez, Francisco.  
 Gomez, Andrés.  
 Gonzalez, Andrés.  
 Guevara, Francisco.  
 Guevara, J.  
 Guevara, J. de J.  
 Gutierrez, Santiago.  
 Huesca, J.  
 Lara, Francisco.  
 Leroux, Juan.  
 Lopez, Albino.  
 Manzano, José María.  
 Martinez, A.  
 Medina, Guadalupe.  
 Mendez, José M.  
 Pacheco, Claro.  
 Pavon, Miguel.  
 Ramos, Juan.  
 Reyes, Francisco.  
 Río, Juan Pablo del.  
 Rosano, Jorge.  
 Rosano, Luis.  
 Rosario, Jorge.  
 Sanchez, Francisco.  
 Sanchez, Ignacio.  
 Sanchez, Rafael.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
 Valdes, Claudio.

*Gas fixtures, lamps, etc.*

Bueno, José.  
 Castillo, Juan.  
 Fajardo, Miguel.  
 Fernandez, Francisco.  
 Lopez, Albino.  
 Martinez, A.  
 Medina, Guadalupe.  
 Mendez, José M.  
 Ramos, Juan.  
 Reyes, Francisco.

*Glass and crockery.*

Banuelos, Miguel.  
 Fernandez, Cenobio.  
 Fuentes, G. de M.  
 Oropeza, Mariano.  
 Palacios, Miguel.  
 Paluisee, Javier.  
 Rojas, Manuel.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Glass and crockery—Continued.*

Santillana, José de J.  
Toquero, Miguel.  
Vanden Bussche y Ca.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Acevedo, Bernardo.  
Conde y Cosío.  
Díaz, Manuel Pérez.  
García Hnos.  
Hernandez, Viuda de.  
Linage, Pedro.  
Mendoza, Guillermo.  
Moreno y Hno., Rafael.  
Paz y Puente, Joaquín.  
Pereda, Casto.  
Ponce, José de J.  
Quevedo Hnos.  
Quintana, E.  
Rubin, Eugenio Mier.  
Rubin, José Díaz.  
Rugero, Rafael.  
Sanchez y Hno., F.  
Valdez, Tomás.  
Valverde, Eduardo.

*Hardware, cutlery, and tools.*

Blumenkron y Bravo.  
Charles, Cárlos.  
García, Paz.  
Glockaer y Ca.  
Guthiel y Ca.  
Lopez, Antonio.  
Lopez, Francisco.  
Martínez, Manuel.  
Paz y Puente, Francisco.  
Rosales, Antonio.  
Ruiz, Miguel.  
Sommer Herrmann y Ca.  
Traslosheros, Francisco.

*Hatters.*

Carcaño, Margarito.  
Esmenjaud y Couttolenc.  
Gonzalez, José Pellon.  
Gonzalez, José Ma. C.

*Hides, wholesale.*

Acho, R.  
Arrijoja, Francisco.  
Barriga, Leonardo.  
Beiran, García.  
Domerge, Teresa.  
Gomez y Ca., Nicolas.  
Martínez, Bernabe.  
Montiel, José María.  
Turnbull, Strybos y Mora.

*House furnishing goods.*

Careaga, José María.  
Cisneros, Agustín.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***House furnishing goods—Continued.*

Cisneros, Rafael.  
Cueto, Manuel.  
Medina, J.  
Reyes, Francisco.

*Importers.*

Baur, Carlos (books, stationery, scientific apparatus).  
Beguerisse, Enrique (books and stationery).  
Benito y Ca., C. (clothing, especially knitted goods and cassimeres).  
Dorenberg y Ca., J. (fancy goods, furniture, chinaware, musical instruments).  
Droguería Universal (drugs).  
Faure y Ca., Augustin (conserves and comestibles).  
Haller y Glawatz (dry goods, articles of luxury, church furnishings).  
Ibafiez y Lamarque (drugs).  
Inigo Hermanos (groceries and liquors).  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca. (machinery, hardware, fancy goods, paints and oils, pianos).  
Sumner & Co., John M. (agricultural implements and machinery).

*Iron and ironware.*

Lopez, Francisco.  
Rivera, José D.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Anzures, Rafael.  
Berestain.  
Blumenkron, Brávo.  
Carretero, Francisco.  
Espínosa, Manuel.  
Gauthier, Julio.  
Glackner y Ca.  
Guerrero é Hijo, Felix.  
Guerrero, J.  
Herchman, Cárlos.  
Jacobi, Rodolfo.  
"La Ciudad de Paris."  
Liar, José M.  
Marroquin, Manuel.  
Mendivil y Ca.  
Mora, José.  
Ochoa, José.  
Ochoa, Juan.  
Otañes, Rafael.  
Palacios, Miguel.  
Patiño, Eduardo.  
Pedraza y Hno.  
Perret, Federico.  
Ramírez, Cárlos.  
Rangel, Nestor.  
Ruiz, Feliciano.  
Ruiz, J.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Jewelers and watchmakers—Continued.*

Shiverer, Andrés.  
Soriano, Ignacio.

*Joint stock company.*

Compañía de Alumbrado eléctrico.

*Lithographers.*

Campomanes y Ca.  
Gonzalez, Juan.  
Osorio, José M.

*Lumber merchants.*

Berkemburchs, Jorge.  
Fernandez, Francisco.  
Ferrer, Gabriel.  
Freyria, Enrique.  
Friera, Eduardo.  
García, Eduardo.  
Ibarra, Fernandez.  
Leon, Justo.  
Palafox, Teodoro.  
Pastor, Manuel.  
Traslosheros, Francisco.

*Machinery.*

Alatorre, Carlos B.  
Guthel y Ca.  
Rosales y Doremberk.  
Valdes, Domingo.

*Music stores.*

Bueno, Benjamin R.  
Dorenberg y Ca., J.  
"El Camino de Hierro."  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Paints, oils, etc.*

Bueno, Benjamin R.  
"El Vesubio."  
García, Paz.  
Hernandez, Francisco J.  
Huerta, José M.  
"La Esperanza."  
"La Industria."  
Lopez, José Andrés.  
Lozado, Luis del Carmen.  
Mayorga, Mariano.  
Morales, Francisco.  
Olivares, Carlos M.  
Padilla, Castulo.  
Padilla, Cayetano.  
Pavon é Hijos, A.  
Paz y Puente, Francisco.  
Peralta, Ignacio.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Paper.*

Lara, Manuel.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Photographers.*

Barreal, José.  
Becerril, Lorenzo.  
Cabrera, Abraham.  
Del Monte Hnos.  
Gerciu, Benito.  
Lobato, Emilio G.  
Martinez, Joaquin.  
Pacheco, J.

*Pianos and organs.*

Cuevas, José.  
Espinosa, D.  
Gracias, Felipe.  
Olmedo, Felix.  
Polo, Agustín.  
Romero, José M.  
Velazquez, Francisco

*Printing offices.*

Alarcon, Pedro.  
Angulo, Alberto.  
Bochler, Isidoro.  
Boctar, M.  
Campomanes y Ca.  
Corona, Miguel.  
Franco, José de J.  
Gonzalez, J.  
Imprenta del Colegio.  
Imprenta del Gobierno.  
Imprenta del Hospicio.  
Imprenta y Litografía.  
Lara, Benjamin.  
Macias, Ismael.  
Martinez, Joaquin.  
Moneda, Ignacio.  
Neve, Tomás.  
Ortiz, Dario.  
Osorio, José M.  
Pastor, Miguel.  
Pita, Joaquin.  
Romero, Isidoro.  
Ruiz, Francisco.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Coeto, Manuel.  
Dovantes, Antonio.  
Franco, Herlindo.  
Juarez, Juan José.  
Lopez, Estéban.  
Medina, José M.  
Sanchez, Ignacio.  
Tellez y Hno., Enr.  
Turnbull, Alberto M.

*Sewing machines.*

Anzures, Rafael.  
Clokner y Centurion.

**PUEBLA, PUEBLA—Continued.***Sewing machines—Continued.*

Corn y Ca., Guillermo.  
 Guthell y Ca., Agustin.  
 Lopez, Antonio.  
 Marroquin, Manuel.  
 Rosales, Antonio.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
 Voiers y Ca., S. H.

*Silk goods.*

"El Hilo de Oro."  
 "La Parisiense."  
 "La Violeta."  
 Luna, J. M. Ramos.  
 "Paraguería Francesca."  
 Reyes, Eugenio.

*Silversmiths.*

Antigua Platería Alvarez.  
 Guerrero, Felix.  
 Guerrero, J.  
 Patiño, A.  
 Patiño, Eduardo.  
 Ruiz, Agustin.

*Tailoring establishments.*

"Bella Jardinera."  
 Cortez, Vicente.  
 "El Surtidor."  
 Lara, José.  
 Marquez y Hno., P.  
 Pinero, Manuel.

*Sugar merchants.*

Colosía, M.  
 Illescas, Rafael.  
 Marron y Ca.  
 Ramora, R.

*Undertaker.*

Río, Juan Pablo del.

*Upholstery, carpets, etc.*

Guevara, José de J.  
 Pacheco, Claro.

**PUERTO DE MANZANILLO, COLIMA.***Agricultural implements.*

Ruiz, Ponciano.

*Boots and shoes.*

Ruelas, Serapio.

*Commission merchants.*

Ruiz, Ponciano.  
 Seuthe, Othon.

*Drugs.*

Ochoa, A.  
 Ruiz, P.

**PUNTO DE MANZANILLO, COLIMA—Cont'd.***Dry goods.*

Padilla, Teodóro.  
 Ruiz, Ponciano.  
 Solorzano, Fernando.

*Furniture.*

Cardenas, O.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Padilla, Teodóro.  
 Ruiz, Ponciano.  
 Seuthe, Othon.

*Merchants.*

Corona, Agustin (paper).  
 Gregor, Vicente (watchmaker).  
 Ochoa, Adalberto (acids and chemicals).  
 Ochoa, Luis (cloths).  
 Ruiz, Ponciano (stationery, general merchandise).  
 Solorzano, Juan (saddlery and harness).

**PUERTO MULEGÉ, LOWER CALIFORNIA.***Banker.*

Navarro, Francisco.

*Boots and shoes.*

Alvarez, Miguel.  
 Gonzalez, Gabriel.  
 Rojas, Margarito.

*Carriages.*

Gonzalez, Antonio.

*Drugs.*

Rodriguez, Vidal.  
 Nuño, J. E.

*Dry goods.*

Benson, Oton.  
 Fierro, Cruz.  
 Fierro, Mauricio.  
 Gamez, Genova.  
 Gorosave, Vicente.  
 Irigoyen, Ramon.  
 Nuño, J. E.  
 Ozuna, Estéban.

*Fancy goods.*

Fierro, Mauricio.  
 Gamez, Genovevo.  
 Gorosave, Vincente.  
 Nuño, Carlos J.

*Furniture.*

Félix, Hijinio.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Benson, Oton.  
 Gamez, G.  
 Fierro, Mauricio.  
 Gorosave, Vicente.  
 Irigoyen, Ramon.

**PUERTO MULEGÉ, LOWER CALIFORNIA—**  
Continued.*Hatter.*

Villavicencio, Guadalupe.

*Jewelry.*

Gamez, Genovevo.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Jordan, Fernando.

Rosas, Francisco.

*Sewing machines.*

Gamez, G.

**QUERÉTARO, QUERÉTARO.***Agricultural implements.*

Gonzalez y Ca.

Plagemann, Ricardo J.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Plagemann, Ricardo J.

Viuda é hijos de Solorio.

*Banks and bankers.*

Agencia del "Banco Nacional."

Arias, Andrés G.

MacGregor, L. R.

Monfort, Sinécio.

Sucursal del "Banco de Lóndres y México."

Ugalde, Baltasar R.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Chavez Suc.

Gonzalez y Ca.

Gonzalez, José.

Ibarra, Guadalupe.

Parres, José.

Plagemann, Ricardo J.

*Boots and shoes.*

Balandra, Ignacio.

Diaz, Hilarion.

Dominguez, Alberto.

Galan, Cenobio.

Gomez, Eulalio.

Moreno, Casimiro.

Muñoz, Manuel.

Saldaña, Antonio.

*Carriages.*

Leon, Benito.

Leon, Eulalio D.

Ramos, Benigno.

Trejo, Alejandro.

*China and glassware.*

Alday, Manuel.

Arias, Andrés G.

Gonzalo, Antonio.

Desidero y Ca., Rosendis.

Loyola, Antonio.

**QUERÉTARO, QUERÉTARO.—Continued.***China and glassware—Continued.*

Loyola, Ramon.

Mendez, José M.

Rivera, José M.

*Clothing.*

Arnaud y Martel.

Irdrac, Teófilo.

Marcel, Dionisio.

Mayrant y Richaud.

Mendez é Hijos.

*Commission merchants.*

Arias, Andrés G.

Arnaud, Agustin.

Contreras, Luis G.

Rivera, José M.

Trejo, Pablo.

Ugalde, Baltasar R.

*Drugs.*

Aguirre, José.

Arnulfo, Miguel.

Carmona, Juan.

Carrillo, Gabriel.

Cobo, Manuel.

Diaz, Aurelio.

Gonzalez y Ca.

Guerrero y Hno., Alberto.

Jauregui, F. de.

"La Verónica."

Makomilk, Pedro.

Marroquin, F.

Rodriguez, Francisco.

Rodriguez, Ramon.

Ruiz, Aurelio.

Septien y Montaño.

Velasco, José.

Vera, Esteban.

*Dry goods.*

Arnaud, Agustin.

Balbos, Francisco.

Córdova y Hno., J.

Maciel, Dionisio.

Martin y Ca., Arturo V.

Ruiz y Campos.

*Engravers.*

Balvanera, Teodoro.

Espinoza, José M.

Lámbarri y Ca., M.

Lira, Silvestre.

*Fancy goods.*

Aguilar, Demetrio.

Olvera, Fernando.

Plagemann, Ricardo J.

Rivera, José M.

Rosas, Antonio.

**QUERÉTARO, QUERETARO—Continued.***Fancy goods—Continued.*

Vargas, Gregorio.  
Viuda é hijos de Solorio.  
Viuda de Rea.

*Flour mills.*

Molino Colorado.  
Molino de Guadalupe.

*Furniture.*

Arias, Andrés G.  
Carmona, Santiago.  
Gonzalez, José.  
Plagemann, Ricardo J.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Arias, Andrés G.  
Camacho, Benito.  
Galeana, Ignacio.  
Gorraes, Ventura.  
Loyola, Antonio.  
Resendez y Ca., Desiderio.

*Hardware.*

Aguilar, Demetrio.  
Gonzalez y Ca., José.  
Plagemann, Ricardo J.

*Hatters.*

Corona, Francisco.  
Corona, Pedro.  
Franco, Juan.  
Vazquez, Feliciano.

*Iron and ironware.*

Arias, Andrés G.  
Plagemann, Ricardo J.  
Ugalde, Baltasar R.

*Jewelers.*

Borja, Adolfo.  
Monfort, Sinecio.  
Sinrob, Emiliano.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Altamirano.  
Esparza, Cárlos.  
Manilla, Nemesio.  
Monfort, Sinecio.  
Pereira, Pedro.  
Richarte, Julian.  
Sinrob, Emiliano.  
Vasquez, Rafael.

*Joint stock company.*

Ferrocarril Urbano de Querétaro.

*Lithographers.*

Lambarri y Ca., Miguel M.

*Music stores.*

Gonzales y Ca.  
Rivera, José M.

**QUERÉTARO, QUARÉTARO—Continued.***Paints, oils, etc.*

Aguilar, Demetrio.  
Gonzalez y Ca.  
Plagemann, Ricardo J.  
Reyes, Sevilla.

*Paper.*

Bremer, Cárlos.

*Perfumery.*

Alday, Manuel.  
Arnaud y Eartel.  
Bastida, Vicente.  
Mendez, José M.  
Olivera, Melchor.  
Rivera, José M.  
Torres, Nicolas.

*Photographers.*

Balvanero, Teodoro.  
Flores, Ignacio Muñoz.  
Gomez, Benigno.  
Ruiz, Antonio.

*Printing offices.*

Frias y Soto, Luciano.  
Gonzalez y Ca.  
Lambarri y Ca., Miguel M.

*Pianos and organs.*

Arcos, M.  
Mendoza, Trinidad.  
Mosquera, Maniel.  
Romillo, Miguel.

*Saddlery and harness.*

García, Felipe.  
Hernandez, S.  
Molino, Manuel del.  
Perez, Antonio D.

*Silk goods.*

Monfort, Dolores F. de.  
Rea, Porfiria.

*Silversmiths.*

Alfaro, J.  
Barbosa y Hno., Agustin.  
Barrera, Evaristo.  
Gonzalez, J.  
Muñoz, Hermenegildo.  
Ojeda, Juan.  
Serrano, J.  
Vega, José.

*Upholstery, carpets, etc.*

Gonzalez, J.  
Sartundo, Manuel.

**ROSARIO, SINALOA.***Merchants.*

Arellano, Lorenzo (carriages).  
Campa, Francisco B. (carriages).  
Chaidés, Fortino (hardware).



**ROSARIO, SINALOA—Continued.***Merchants—Continued.*

Espinosa, Antonio (drugs).  
 Gomez, Catalina M. de (fancy goods).  
 Güemez, Pomposo (dry goods).  
 Ibarra, Carlos (drugs).  
 Imaña, Federico (hats and notions).  
 Navarrette, Angel (groceries).  
 Nuñez, Pedro P. (groceries).  
 Regenstein, Juan (dry goods).  
 Ribers, Carlos S. (drugs).  
 Rodríguez, Francisco de A. (furniture, dry goods, groceries).  
 Tellería, Francisco (dry goods).  
 Valadez, Vicente (photographer, bookseller and commission merchant).  
 Valadez y Ca. (printing office).  
 Valdez, J. O. (groceries).  
 Zasusta, Angel P. (dry goods).

**SALAMANCA, GUANAJUATO.***Bankers.*

Calzada, Altagracia.  
 Martínez, Asuncion.

*Boots and shoes.*

Hernandez, German.  
 Mares, Juan.  
 Nuñez, Serapio.  
 Ramirez, Serapio.  
 Rivera, Atanasio.

*Clothing and tailoring.*

García, Marcos.  
 Rangel, Anecedo.  
 Santana y Medina.

*Commission merchants.*

Domezain, Ismael.  
 Flores, E.  
 García, J.  
 Ochoa, S.  
 Portusae, Manuel.

*Drugs.*

"Botica de Guadalupe."  
 "Botica de la Salud."  
 "Botica de la Union."  
 "Botica de San José."  
 Lopez, Florentino.

*Dry goods.*

Casillas, Valentin.  
 Flores, Eduardo.

*Flour mills.*

Alvarez, J.  
 Garcidueñas, Apolonio.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Domezain y Ca., Ismael.  
 Zarandona, Domingo.

**SALAMANAC, GUANAJUATO—Continued.***Hatter.*

Oviedo, Valentin.

*Kid glove factories.*

Aboytes, Manuel.  
 Andaluz, José M.  
 Campos, Miguel.  
 Freyre, Luis.  
 Gomez, Modesto.  
 Vidal, Antonio.

*Manufacturers brass bedsteads.*

Penitenciaría.  
 Vargas, Mauro.

*Photographers.*

Roa, Luciano.  
 Villanueva, Refugio.

*Printing offices.*

Aboites, Manuel.  
 Domezain y Ca., Ismael.  
 Penitenciaría.

*Sewing machines.*

Romano, J. Alva.  
 Stecately, Francisco.

*Silversmiths.*

Blanco, J.  
 García, Julio.  
 Olivarez, Cirilo.

**SALTILLO, COAHUILA.***Agricultural implements.*

Hayes, Juan.  
 Sieber y Ca., Clemente.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Sieber y Ca., Clemente.

*Banks and bankers.*

Banco Comercial.  
 Purcell, Guillermo.  
 Sola, Bernardo.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Bouret, C.  
 Farga, Antonio.  
 Fuente, Antonio de la.  
 Sieber y Ca., Clemente.

*Boots and shoes.*

Aguirre, Antonio.  
 García, Juan.  
 Martínez y Ca., Ramon.  
 Molina, Ascencio.  
 Regalado, Toribio.  
 Salinas, Felix.  
 Sanchez, Juan.  
 Valdes, Florencio.  
 Valdez, Porfirio.  
 Valle, Antonio del.

**SALTILLO, COAHUILA—Continued.***Commission merchants.*

Lopez Hnos.  
Martinez and Woessner.  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Drugs.*

Barreda, Mauricio G.  
Carothers, J. D.  
Figueroa, José I.  
Fuente, Sostenes de la.  
Hernandez, Hilario.  
Pena, F. de.  
Rodriguez, J.  
Warremosch, M.

*Dry goods.*

Mazo Hnos.  
Negrete, José.  
Signoret y Groués.  
Soto, Bernardo.  
Volpe, Donato.

*Fancy goods.*

Hayes, Juan.  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Flour merchants.*

Arispe y Ramos, Francisco.  
Flores, Gabriel.  
Paurcell, Guillermo.  
Valdes, Juan.

*Flour mills.*

Arispe y Ramos, Francisco.  
Barousse, Lezin.  
Flores, Gabriel.  
Leon y Aragon, Ramon de.

*Furniture.*

Blumenthal y Cordt.  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aguirre, Carlos.  
Calzada, Eusebio.  
Desommes y Ca., H. V.  
Garza, Marcelino.  
Martinez, Anastasio.  
Negrete, José.  
Purcell, Guillermo.  
Ramos, Ma.  
Rodriguez, Dámaso.  
Sota, Bernardo.

*Hardware and tools.*

Bertanga, A.  
Cardenas, José.  
Hayes, Juan.  
Hernandez, Timotheo.  
Moya, Eusebio.  
Muarra, Francisco.  
Myjica, Manuel.

**SALTILLO, COAHUILA—Continued.***Hardware and tools—Continued.*

Ortiz, Tranquillino.  
Sieber y Ca., C.  
Valverde, Antonio.

*Hatters.*

Hesselbart, Carlos.  
Palafox, Angel.  
Signoret y Groués.

*House furnishing goods.*

Aguirre, J.  
Alvarado, Juan.  
Cenicero, Gerónimo.  
Charles, Simon.  
Ortiz, Felipe.  
Rodriguez, Damosa.  
Salinas, Felix María.

*Iron and ironware.*

Hayes, J.  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Camacho, Carlos.  
Castillo, Juan.  
Flores, Carlos.  
Pena, Rosa.  
Sieber y Ca., C.  
Urbina, Ventura.

*Lithographer.*

La del Gobierno.

*Lumber dealers.*

Ancira, J. M. Martinez.  
García, Marcellino.  
Lopez, Pablo A.

*Paints, oils, etc.*

Martinez é Hijos, Anjel.  
Sieber y Ca., C.

*Paper.*

Compañía Manufacturera de Papel del Saltillo.

*Photographers.*

Vazquez Hnos.  
Zertuche, Rubén.

*Pianos and organs.*

Medrano, Casimiro.  
Villanueva y Francesconi.

*Printing offices.*

Cardenas, Mariano.  
Fernandez, Severo.  
Fuentes, Francisco G.  
Peña, Simon de la.

*Sewing machines.*

Blumenthal, E.  
Hayes, Juan.  
Mazo Hnos.

**SALTILLO, COAHUILA—Continued.***Tailoring establishments.*

Dávila, Juan.  
Lopez, Antonio.  
Martinez, Luciano.

*Woods.*

Martinez y Woessner.

**SALVATIERRA, GUANAJUATO.***Booksellers and stationers.*

Fuente, Juan de la.  
Rivera, Francisco L.  
Martinez, Zacarias.

*Boots and shoes.*

Barajas, J.  
Gonzalez, Francisco.  
Hernandez, Ignacio.

*Carriages.*

Coria, J.

*Clothing, hats, etc.*

Bolaños, J.  
Carrera, Hilario H.  
Escobedo, Leandro.  
Fabre, Adolfo.  
Lira, Lucas.  
Miranda, Máximo.  
Nieto, Rafael.

*Commission merchants.*

Arias, J.  
Capetillo, Casildo.  
Estrada, Primitivo.  
Mendez, Luis G.  
Ramirez, Encarnacion.  
Saldaña y Ca., J.

*Drugs.*

Anaya, Luis.  
Ceballos, Antonio.  
Espinosa, Manuel.  
Gomez, Alberto.  
Martinez, Ismael.  
Moreno y Ca., José Leal.  
Ruiz, Ramon.  
Sanchez, Trinidad.  
Teliberto, Benito S.

*Dry goods.*

Carrera y Hnos., Hilario.  
Fabre, Adolfo.  
Música, German.

*Flour merchants.*

Argomedo, Juan D.  
Scanlan, Santiago.

*Flour mills.*

Argomedo, Juan D.  
Llamaso, Francisco

**SALVATIERRA, GUANAJUATO—Continued.***Groceries and provisions.*

Gomez, Alberto.  
Guzman, Francisco.  
Martinez, Zacarias.  
Nieto, Rafael.  
Páramo, Francisco.  
Rodriguez, Francisco.  
Sancen, Remigio.  
Soto, J.

*Hardware and house furnishing goods.*

Avilés, José.  
Balandra, Eugenio.  
Biskamp, Ernesto.  
Guisa, José M.  
Vargas, Bernabe.

*Hatter.*

Reyes, Pedro.

*Jewelry.*

Coria, Penasal.  
Guisa, Pasenal.  
Reyes, Antonio.

*Lumber dealers.*

Aragon, Vicente.  
Espanza, Julianio.  
Miranda, Máximo.

*Manufacturer brass bedsteads.*

Figueroa, J.

*Mills.*

Argumede, Juan D.  
Ayala, Luis.  
Campos, Francisco.  
Maldonado, Manuel.  
Scanlan, Santiago.  
Soriano, Aniceto.  
Soto, J.

*Printing offices.*

Balandra, Francisco.  
Ruiz, Temoteo.

*Sewing machines.*

Morens y Ca., J. Leal.  
Rivera, G. M.  
Romano, Alva.

**SAN BLAS, TERRITORIO DE TEPIC.***Bankers.*

Barron, Forbes & Co.  
Deliuss y Ca.  
Lanzagorta Hnos.

*Boots and shoes.*

Casillas, Modesto.  
Hernandez, José García.

*Commission merchants.*

Deliuss y Ca.  
Garrido, Liborio.

**SAN BLAS, TERRITORIO DE TEPIC—Cont'd.***Commission merchants—Continued*

Horsten, Otto von.  
Lanzagorta Hnos.

*Drugs.*

Flores, B. H.  
Martinez, B. L.  
Romo, José M.

*Dry goods.*

Horsten, Otto von.  
Lanzagorta Hnos.

*Fancy goods.*

Horsten, Otto von.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Aguirre, Manuel.  
Bejarano, Juan.  
Delius y Ca.  
Fierros, B.  
Lanzagorta Hnos.  
Lorenzano, E.  
Najar, A.  
Ortiz, P.  
Uribe, F.  
Velazquez, B.

*Importers and exporters.*

Barron, Forbes & Co.  
Delius y Ca.  
Menchaca Bros.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Rios, Felix J.

*Sewing machines.*

Delius y Ca.  
Horsten, Otto von.  
Lanzagorta Hnos.

*Tailor (merchant).*

Garcia, Zacarias.

**SAN CRISTOBAL LAS CASAS, CHIAPAS.***Bank.*

Banco Nacional (agente: W. Paniagua).

*Boots and shoes.*

Kramsky, Vicente.  
Mendez, Tránsito.  
Tobilla, Secundino.

*Commission merchants (sale by sample).*

Dorantes, Jimenez y Ca.  
López, Emerenciano.

*Drugs.*

Paniagua, Wenceslao.  
Pineda y Rodriguez.  
Ramos, Teófilo.

*Dry goods.*

Balboa, Angel.  
Bonifaz, Fernanda.

**SAN CRISTOBAL LAS CASAS, CHIAPAS—**

Continued.

*Dry goods—Continued.*

Farrera, Vicente.  
Lazos, Augusto.  
Molinari, Angel.  
Paniagua, Wenceslao.  
Ruiz, José M.  
Ruiz, Tirso.  
Zapata, Francisco.  
Zavaleta, Ezequiel.

*Engraver.*

Ruiz, Mariano N.

*Fancy goods.*

Trujillo, Celso.

*Flour mills.*

"Albarrada."  
"Chamula."  
"La Isla."  
"Los Arcos."  
"Santo Domingo."

*Groceries and provisions.*

Bolaños, Francisco Ortiz.  
Dominguez, Adolfo.  
Farrera, Vicente.  
Paniagua, Wenceslao.

*Photographer.*

Zepeda, Buenaventura.

*Printing offices.*

Flores, Novato.  
Imprenta del Gobierno.  
Pineda, Vicente.  
Salazar, Cárlos.  
Sociedad Católica.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Roman, J.  
Ruiz, Fernando.

*Silversmiths.*

Molina, Celso.  
Ruiz, Abraham.  
Ruiz, Nicasio.

*Tailors (merchants).*

Aguilar, Manuel.  
Ramos, Hermelindo.  
Ramos, Primitivo.

*Watchmaker.*

Ruiz, Mariano.

**SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, TABASCO.***Arms and ammunition.*

Cahero, Manuel.

*Bankers.*

Berreteaga y Ca., M.  
Bulnes Hnos.

**SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, TABASCO—Cont'd.***Bankers—Continued.*

Jarnet y Sastre.  
Lamadrid, Tomas G.  
Serralta, Salvador.

*Books and stationery.*

Graham, José M.

*Commission merchants.*

Bulnes Hnos.  
Merino, José M.  
Rosas, Justo.  
Suarez Hnos.

*Drugs.*

Ponz, Manuel.  
Serralta, Salvador.

*Dry goods.*

Arteach y Peral.  
Azuela, Manuel.  
Benito y Ca., G.  
Berreteaga y Ca., M.  
Bueno, Victor.  
Heeres, José Fernandez.  
Hermógenes, Cué.  
Forteza y Ca.  
Lamadrid, Tomás G.  
Lopez, Becerra y Ca.  
Madrado, Felipe.  
Pastor y Rodriguez.  
Ripoll y Ca., M.  
Romano y Ca., Suc.  
Trueba, José G.  
Villaveitia, Ramon.

*Engraver.*

Diaz, José Sanchez.

*Fancy goods.*

Diaz, Isidoro M.

*Furniture.*

Merino, Froilán.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Benito y Ca., G.  
Berreteaga y Ca., M.  
Knapp y Ca., E.  
Lopez, Becerra y Ca.  
Pastor y Rodriguez.  
Repoll y Ca., M.  
Roman y Ca., Suc.

*Hardware.*

Diez, Isidoro M.

*Hatters.*

Galindo, Antonio.  
Nieto, Francisco Morgado

*Music store.*

Kildsen, Guillo.

**SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, TABASCO—Cont'd.***Photographs.*

Flor, Manuel de la.

*Printing offices.*

Avalos, José M.  
Castillo, Amado Hernandez.  
"Imprenta del Gobierno."  
Trujillo, Juan S.

*Watchmakers.*

Hunter, David.  
Sanchez, Eulogio.  
Serrano, A.

**SAN JUAN DE GUADALUPE, DURANGO.***Agricultural implemets.*

Rodriguez, Felipe.  
Saldaña, Bernardo.

*Boots and shoes.*

Aguayo, Atilano.  
Martinez, Florentino.

*Commission merchant.*

Puga, Francisco E.

*Drugs.*

Aspilcueta, Guillermo.  
Goltia, José B.

*Dry goods.*

Aguayo, Atilano.  
Botello, Buenaventura.  
Delgadillo Hermanos.  
García, Nicamor.  
Mireles, Eduardo.  
Ortiz, Agustin.  
Puga, Francisco E.  
Ramirez, Gerónimo.  
Rodarte, Cástulo.  
Rodriguez, Felipe.  
Saldaña, Bernardo.

*Fancy goods.*

Rodarte, Cástulo.

*Flour mills.*

Rodriguez, Felipe.  
Saldaña, Bernardo.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Puga, Francisco E.  
Rodriguez, Felipe.  
Saldaña, Bernardo.

*Merchant tailors.*

Agüero, Bonifacio.  
Esquivel, Deciderio.  
Gonzalez, Apolonio.  
Martinez, Florentino.

*Music store.*

"El Municipal."

**SAN JUAN DE GAUDALUPE, DURAN** —  
Continued.

*Sewing machines.*

Puga, Francisco E.

*Silversmith.*

Velazquez, Severiano.

**SAN JUAN DE LOS LAGOS, JALISCO.**

*Agricultural implements.*

Perez, Francisco Jiménez.

*Books and stationery.*

Gonzalez, Francisco de P.  
Romo, Rosa.

*Boots and shoes*

Alba, J. de.  
Perez, Pablo.  
Ruiz, Ascencio.  
Torre, C. de la.

*Carriage dealers.*

Jiménez, Modesto.  
Martin, Fidel.

*Commission merchants.*

Galindo, Espiridion.  
Gonzalez, Tirso.  
Martin, José (sale by sample).  
Torre, Cecilio de la (sale by sample).

*Drugs.*

Gallardo, Eligio.  
Montero, Cosmé.

*Engravers.*

Segoviano, Isabel.

*Fancy goods.*

Martin, Juan N.

*Furniture.*

Torre, Felix de la.  
Torre, Ramon de la.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Ornelas, Domingo.

*Hatters.*

Sanchez, Arcadio.  
Segoviano, Martin.

*Lithographer.*

Martin, José.

*Manufacturers brass bedsteads.*

Anda, Ignacio de.  
Rodriguez, Antonio.  
Rodriguez, Juan.

*Merchant tailors.*

Alba, Rutilo de.  
Flores, Miguel.  
Gonzalez, Manuel.  
Martin, Melquíades.

**SAN JUAN DE LOS LAGOS, JALISCO—**  
Continued.

*Merchant tailors—Continued.*

Ramos, Pragedio.  
Reynoso, Eliséo G.

*Music stores.*

Leon, Manuel de.  
Rodriguez, Isidoro.

*Photographers.*

Gonzalez, Francisco de P.  
Hermosillo, Francisco.

*Printing offices.*

Martin, José.  
Tortolero, José.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Diaz, Eutimio.  
Perez, Pastor.

*Sewing machines.*

Martin, José.

*Silversmiths.*

Alba, Eduardo de.  
Avila, Reyes.  
Flores, Severo.  
Gonzalez, Cruz.  
Leon, Benjamin de.  
Sanchez, Eduardo.

**SAN JUAN DEL RIO, QUERÉTARO.**

*China and glassware.*

Basurto, Pascual.

*Commission merchants.*

Fernandez y Gutiérrez (sale by sample).  
Sanchez, Felipe (sale by sample).  
Ugalde, A.  
Ugalde, Ignacio V.

*Drugs.*

Covarrubias, León.  
Macias, Juan.  
Olloqui, Agustin R.  
Ugalde, Amador E.

*Dry goods.*

Escobar, J. Hurtado.  
Hurtado, Juan.  
Ugalde, Alberto.  
Ugalde, Ignacio V.

*Fancy goods.*

Hernandez, Pablo.  
Hurtado, Juan.

*Flour mills.*

Cañizo, Manuel.  
Dorantes, Teófilo.  
Torre, Manuel de la.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Guadarrama, Guadalupe.  
Ruiz, Joaquín.  
Ugalde, Bernabé.

**SAN JUAN DEL RIO, QUERÉTARO—Continued.***Hatter.*

Contreras, Manuel.

*Iron and ironware.*

Ugalde, Bernabé.

*Merchant tailor.*

Garrido, Ignacio.

*Paints and oils.*

Ugalde, Bernabé.

*Printing office.*

Ugalde, Bernabé.

*Sewing machines.*

Garrido, Ignacio.

**SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ, GUANAJUATO.***Merchants.*

Arellano, Reyes (merchant tailor).

"Beneficiadora de Metales" (joint stock company).

Bustamante, J. (merchant tailor)

Garbari, Fabian (dry goods).

Huerta, Antonio (flour mill).

López, Roberto (sewing machines).

Martinez, Eleno (drugs).

Martinez, Juan (merchant tailor).

Olivares, Francisco (fancy goods).

Paulin, Juan Flores (drugs).

Ponce, Santos (silversmith).

Rangel, Miguel (merchant tailor)

Salazar, Pedro (merchant tailor)

**SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ.***Agricultural implements, arms and ammunition.*

Clemente, Hermosillo.

Philipp y Ca., Max A.

Saenger, Fernando.

Silva, Nemesio.

Storck y Grumbrecht.

Torres, Juan.

*Banks.*

Sucursal del "Banco de Londres y México."

Sucursal del "Banco Nacional"

*Bankers.*

Bahnsen y Ca., J. H.

Larrache y Ca., Suc.

Meady y Hnos., Federico J.

Soberon, Matías Hernandez

*Booksellers.*

Cabrera, Antonio.

Esquivel y Ca., M.

Kaiser, Juan.

Parres, Ramon F.

Vazquez, Francisco.

**SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ—Continued.***Boots and shoes.*

Arochi, Eduardo.

Borrego, Viuda de.

Coca, Luis.

Córdova, Juan.

Esparza, Francisco.

Izquierdo, Felipe.

Lopez, José G.

Reyes, Manuel.

Romero, Pomposo.

Santillana, A.

*Carriage dealers.*

Rios, Casimiro de los.

Tena, Hilario.

*China and glassware.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis.

Deliz, Santiago.

Gedovius, German.

Gonzalez, Felipe.

Guthell y Ca., Agustin.

Manrique, H. de Lara.

Philipp y Ca., Max A.

Reyes, Antonion.

Storck y Grumbrecht.

*Commission merchants.*

Camacho, Francisco.

Cerde, Margarito Lopez de la.

Gómez, Macedonio.

Lasker, Julio.

Meade y Hnos., Federico J.

Pitman y Ca.

Rodriguez y Rodriguez.

*Copper goods.*

Bueno, Domingo.

Mejía, Juan.

Vazquez, Ramon.

*Drugs.*

Alcoeer, Anastasio.

Baquero y Ca.

Crespo, Luis G.

"Drogueria Universal."

Goribar, Juan I. Garcia.

Hermosillo, Mariano.

Limon, Francisco.

Lopez, Antonio.

Muñoz y Fonegra.

Olmedo, Estéban.

Outanon, N.

Paez, Rafaél.

Rodriguez y Ca.

Valdez, José.

Villaseñor, J. M.

## SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ—

Continued.

*Dry goods.*

Abascal y Ca., Pedro.  
 Anda y Villalobos.  
 Caire, Michel y Ca.  
 Casanueva y Ca.  
 Dias de Leon, José.  
 Franck y Ca., M.  
 Gregorio, Brieua.  
 Lozano, Antonio.  
 Muriedas y Ca.  
 Rivero y Liaño.  
 Signoret y Ca.  
 Valle, García y Ca.

*Engravers.*

Cenachillo, Pedro.  
 Hidalgo, Juan.  
 Muñoz, Ramon.

*Fancy goods.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis.  
 Amado, Molino.  
 Gedovius y Unna.  
 Gonzalez, Felipe N.  
 Gonzalez, Nestor.  
 Pedroza, Francisco.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
 Puente, Homobono.  
 Saenger, Fernando.  
 Salinas, Andres.  
 Storck y Grumbrecht.

*Flour merchants.*

Alcozer, Anastacio.  
 Bustamante, Domingo.  
 Davila, Julio.  
 Goribar, Francisco.  
 Meade y Hermano, G.  
 Otahegui, José M.  
 Othon, Manuel.  
 Parra, Cayetano.

*Flour mills.*

Farias, Agustine.  
 Goribar, Juan.  
 Muriedas y Ca.  
 Villalba y Narezo.

*Furniture.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis.  
 Gedovius y Unna.  
 Heredia, Manuel.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
 Schrader é hijo, J. H.  
 Storck y Grumbrecht.  
 Weber, Pedro.

*Foundries.*

Schrader é hijo, J. M.  
 Villalba y Narezo.

## SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ—

Continued.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Alba, Celedonio.  
 Arrieta, Tranquilino.  
 Cantolla y Ca.  
 Cerda, Margarito Lopez de la  
 Chavez, Juan.  
 Delgado, Feliciano.  
 Diliz Suc., Santiago.  
 Felipe, Vicente.  
 Galindo, José.  
 Galvan, Onofre.  
 Hermosillo, José.  
 Herrera y Ca.  
 Higinio, Alonso.  
 Lara Suc., H. Manrique de.  
 Lazcoz y Ca., Francisco.  
 Llaca y Ca., Enrique.  
 Márquez y Ca.  
 Mora, Juan.  
 Nieto, Hilario.  
 Olavarría T. Ca.  
 Pedroza, Valentin.  
 Rangel, Apolonio.  
 Reyes, Antonio J.  
 Reyes, L.  
 Salas, Joaquin B.  
 Socesa y Ca.

*Hardware.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis.  
 Elcoro y Ca., Valentin.  
 Gedovius y Unna.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
 Sänger, Fernando.  
 Storck y Grumbrecht.

*Hatters.*

Campos, J. Lorenzo.  
 Gomez, Manuel.  
 Lozano, Antonio.  
 Marquez, Guadalupe  
 Noriega y Tejo.  
 Quintas, Benito.  
 Sanchez y Ca.

*Importers.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis (fancy goods, hardware,  
 furniture, musical instruments, wines, li-  
 quors, and toys).  
 Bahnsen y Ca., J. H. (dry goods) (importers  
 and exporters).  
 Caire, Michel y Ca. (dry goods).  
 Droguería Universal (drugs, surgical instru-  
 ments, etc.).  
 Facon, Constant, Suc. (cloths).  
 Franck y Ca., M. (dry goods).  
 Muriedas y Ca. (dry goods, hats).



**SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ—**  
Continued.

*Importers—Continued.*

Norwood, José.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A. (fancy goods, hardware, chinaware, perfumery, paper, furniture, pianos, lamps, arms, and ammunition).  
 Rodriguez y Ca., Rafael (drugs).  
 Sanchez y Ca. (hats).  
 Signoret y Ca. (dry goods).  
 Storck y Grumbrecht (machinery, hardware, chinaware, fancy goods, mirrors, etc.).  
 Valle, García y Ca. (dry goods).

*Iron and ironware.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis.  
 Droguería Universal.  
 Elcoro y Ca., Valentin.  
 Meade y Hnos., Federico J.  
 Saenger, Fernando.  
 Storck y Grumbrecht.  
 Valladolid, Francisco.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Guerrero, Demetrio.  
 Herfter, Ernesto.  
 Landereche, Juan.  
 Martínez, Ramon.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.  
 Storck y Grumbrecht.  
 Tosgobbi, Francisco.  
 Vildósola, Francisco.

*Lithographers.*

Cabrera, Antonio.  
 Esquivel y Ca.  
 Kaiser, Juan.  
 Parres, Ramon F.  
 Vazquez, Francisco.

*Merchandise, imported and domestic.*

Alcocer, Anastasio.  
 Aresti y Ca.  
 Bahnsen y Ca., J. H.  
 Barrenechea Hnos.  
 Cabrera, Emigidio.  
 Caire, Michel y Ca.  
 Campos, Agapito.  
 Cerda, Margarito Lopez de la.  
 Cervantes, Antonio E.  
 Dosal, Ramon.  
 García, J.  
 Gonzalez, Dario.  
 Goribar, Juan I. García.  
 Hermosillo, Clemente.  
 Ipiña, Encarnacion.  
 Lavín, Emetrio.  
 Meade y Hnos., Federico J.  
 Othon, Ramon.  
 Pitman y Ca.

**SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ—**  
Continued.

*Merchandise, imported and domestic—Continued.*

Soberon, Matías H.  
 Varona y Ca.

*Merchant tailors.*

Dávila, M.  
 Facon, Constant, Suc.  
 Franck y Ca., M.  
 García, Pascual.  
 Guerrero, Francisco.  
 Perez, Julian.

*Music stores.*

Aguirre y Ca., Luis.  
 Kaiser, Juan.  
 Philipp y Ca., Max A.

*Opticians.*

Grunstein, F.

*Paints and oils.*

Montante, Arilleta.  
 Montante y Nieto.

*Petroleum.*

Meade y Hnos., Federico J.  
 "Waters Pierce Oil Co."

*Photographers.*

Barraza, A.  
 Clausnitzer, Cárlos.  
 Pedroza, Eugenio.  
 Serratos y Ca., A.

*Printing offices.*

Barbosa, Ricardo.  
 Dávalos, Cárlos.  
 Esquivel y Ca.  
 Faustino, Leija.  
 "Imprenta de la Escuela Industrial Militar."  
 "Imprenta de El Estandarte."

*Sewing machines.*

Bush y Ca., C. M.  
 Sänger, Fernando.  
 Weinburg, D.

*Tinware.*

Alanis, Silvestre.  
 Arzueta, Angel.  
 Castañeda, Dumas.

*Upholstery and carpets.*

Gedovius y Unna.

**TAMPICO, TAMAULIPAS.**

*Banker.*

Schutz, Federico F.

*Carriage dealers.*

Aretia, Antonio  
 Morales, Manuel.

**TAMPICO, TAMAULIPAS—Continued.**

- Commission merchants.*  
 Basadre, Gregorio Cortina.  
 Cruz y Amorevieta.  
 Dominguez y Ca.  
 Jolly y Ca., Eduardo L.  
 Lastra y Ca., Diégo de la.  
 Madraza, Juan.  
 Prom, Juan.  
 Schutz, Federico F.  
 Stussy, F.  
 Trópaza Hnos.  
 Ugarte Hnos.
- Drugs.*  
 Gonzalez, Felipe.  
 Omar, Herederos de P. G.  
 Solórzano, Juan B.
- Dry goods.*  
 Caloca y Ca., S.  
 Cruz y Amorevieta.  
 Lastra y Ca., D. de la.  
 Lopez y Rodriguez.  
 Reynaud Hermanos.  
 Ugarte Hermanos.
- Fancy goods.*  
 Borde Hermanos.  
 Borde, J. F.  
 Dauban, Eugenio.  
 Peredo, Francisco.
- Groceries and provisions.*  
 Barrios, Pantaleon.  
 Castillo, Macario.  
 Dominguez y Ca., A.  
 Grillo, Simon Torres.  
 Madraza, Juan.  
 Rodriguez y Ca., Bartolo.  
 Saunders, Santiago.  
 Stussy, Federico.  
 Tessada, Enrique.  
 Trueba, Domingo.  
 Velez, Miguel.
- Hardware.*  
 Borde Hermanos.  
 Borde, J. F.  
 Dauban, Eugenio.  
 Peredo, Francisco.
- Hatters.*  
 Cruzado, Eduardo.  
 Najera, Luis G.
- Printing offices.*  
 García, Francisco G.  
 Garza, J. de la.  
 Segura, Cárlos B.
- Silversmiths.*  
 Gauban, Cárlos.  
 Gauban, N. B.

**TAMPICO, TAMAULIPAS—Continued.**

- Silversmiths—Continued.*  
 Rojas, Cliserio.  
 Vargas, Miguel.
- Watchmakers.*  
 Cabieres, Ismael  
 Rojas, Cliserio.
- Woods.*  
 Campo, Nicolas del.  
 Saunders, Santiago.

**TEHUACAN, PUEBLA.**

- Boots and shoes.*  
 Gonzalez, Perfecto.  
 Navarro, José de la Luz.
- Carriage dealers.*  
 Castañon, Juventino.  
 Rosete, Joaquin.
- China and glassware.*  
 Cacho, Samuel.  
 Maillé, Emilio.
- Commission merchants.*  
 Aldama, Leandro.  
 Gamez, Severiano.  
 Loyo, Gerónimo Arandia.  
 Puente, Ignacio de la.
- Drugs.*  
 Amezcua y Orduña.  
 Ariza, Vicente.  
 Lince, Antonio E.  
 Montaña, Juan B.
- Dry goods.*  
 García, Vicente P.  
 Gaynard y Spitatur.  
 Martinez, J. de J.  
 Pastor, José.  
 Puente, Ramon de la.
- Engraver.*  
 Gonzalez, Miguel.
- Fancy goods.*  
 Cacho, Samuel.  
 Heres, Cárlos G.  
 Maillé y Ca., Emilio.
- Flour mills.*  
 Cacho, Agustín.  
 Ceballos, Juan Díaz.  
 Gonzalez, Daniel.  
 Rocamoro, Viuda de.
- Groceries and provisions.*  
 Espinosa Hnos., L. M.  
 Martinez y Ca., R.  
 Mazay Hnos., R.  
 Puente, Fernando de la.  
 Rocamoro, Viuda de.

**TEHUACAN, PUEBLA—Continued.***Hardware.*

Bermudez é Hijo, José.  
Heras, Cárlos G.

*Hatter.*

Martínez, José de J.

*Joint stock company.*

Compañía de transportes y comisiones.

*Photographer.*

Vidal, Manuel.

*Printing office.*

Nolasco, Agustín.

*Sewing machines.*

Gutiérrez, Miguel.

*Silversmiths.*

Olivier, Próspero.  
Solís, José de J.

**TEHUANTEPEC, OAXACA.***Banker.*

Larrañaga, M.

*Boots and shoes.*

Cruz, Bruno.  
Guzman, Emilio.  
Jacinto, Mariano.  
Jimenez, Pedro.  
Mendez, Francisco.  
Orozco, Isidro.  
Sanchez, Francisco.  
Trinidad, Mariano.  
Valdivieso, Matéo.  
Villalobos, Francisco.

*Commission merchant.*

Koch, C. R.

*Drugs.*

Gonzalez, Amador.  
Huacuya, José M.  
Solana Hnos.

*Dry goods.*

Echazarreta, F.  
Langner y Arrillaga.  
Larrañaga, M.  
Romero, Juan C.  
Santibañez, Antonio.  
Solana Hnos.  
Toledo, Arnulfo.  
Toledo, Juan.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Bustillo, Santiago.  
Echazarreta, F.  
Guzman, Francisco.  
Langner y Arrillaga.  
Larrañaga, M.

**TEHUANTEPEC, OAXACA—Continued.***Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Santibañez, Antonio.  
Solana Hnos.

*Hatter.*

Pacheco, José.

*Merchant tailors.*

Espinosa, Mariano.  
Marquez, Enrique.  
Sibaja, Feliciano.  
Sibaja, Zenon.

*Photographer.*

Palacios, Conrado.

*Printing offices.*

"Imprenta del Istmo."  
Medardo y Zabulon Hnos.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Chinar, Juan M.  
Jacinto, Justo.  
Jacinto, Luciano.  
Reyna, Laureano.  
Sierra, Homobono.  
Valdiviejo, Damien.

*Sewing machines.*

Langner y Arrillaga.

**TENANCINGO, MÉXICO.***Acids and chemicals.*

Valero, Marcos.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Hernandez, Donaciano.

*Bankers.*

Pacheco, Rómulo.  
Zepeda, Cárlos.

*China and glassware.*

Hernandez, Donaciano.

*Commission merchants.*

García, Atenógenes.

*Drugs.*

Guzman, Ignacio.  
Jonguitud, Leonides.  
Valero, Marcos.

*Dry goods.*

Izquierdo, Miguel.  
Pando, Bernardo de.

*Engraver.*

Núñez, Everado.

*Fancy goods.*

Hernandez, Donaciano.  
Jimenez, Rafaél.

*Flour mills.*

"Chalchihuapa."  
"El Salto."  
"Santa Ana."

**TENANCINGO, MÉXICO—Continued.***Furniture.*

Garibay, Crescencio.  
Rivera, Cástulo.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Pacheco, Cruz.  
Pacheco, Rómulo.  
Pacheco, Severo.

*Hardware.*

Alvarez, Francisco.  
Hernandez, Donaciano.

*Hatter.*

Valero, Francisco.

*Lithographers.*

Rodriguez, Galacion.  
Rójas, Efen.

*Merchant tailors.*

Garibay, Antonio.  
Gordillo, Vicente.

*Paints and colors.*

Alvarez, Francisco.  
Hernandez, Donaciano.

*Photographer.*

Villegas, Plácido.

*Printing offices.*

Estrada, Francisco.  
Herrera, Juan.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Rivera, Isidoro.

*Sewing machines.*

Villegas, Jacinto.

*Silk goods.*

Pando, Bernardo de.

*Silversmiths.*

Nuñez, Everardo.  
Penaloza, Manuel.  
Reynoso, José.

*Watchmakers.*

Nuñez, Everardo.  
Reynoso, José.

**TENANGO DEL VALLE, MÉXICO.***Boots and shoes.*

Rodriguez, Calixto.  
Santana, Benigno.  
Talavera, Luis.  
Tejedo, Saturnino.  
Valez, Severo.

*Carriages.*

Pichardo, Celedonio.

*Drugs.*

Azoños, Crisefon Garduño.  
Duran, Agustín.

**TENANGO DEL VALLE, MÉXICO—Cont'd.***Drugs—Continued.*

Moral, Julio P. del.  
Sanchez, Margarito.

*Fancy goods.*

Azoños, Francisco Duran.

*Flour mills.*

"Molino de Santa Rosa."  
Sanchez, Cosme.

*Furniture.*

Arellano, Juan.  
Arellano, Pedro.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Algani, Alvaro G.  
Bustamante, Francisco D.  
Cervantes, J.  
Lopez, Preciliano.

*Hardware, iron, and ironware.*

Azoños, Francisco Duran.

*Joint stock company.*

Compañía Union Mercantil.

*Merchant tailors.*

Diaz, Luz.  
Gutiérrez, Fernando.  
Juarez, Eulogio.  
Morales, Dionisio.  
Velazquez, Adrian.

*Music store.*

Azoños, Francisco Duran.

*Paints and oils.*

Azoños, Francisco Duran.

*Photographers.*

Arellano, Gumesindo.  
Moral, Julio P. del.

*Printing office.*

Diaz, Manuel Estrada.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Gonzalez, Gabino.  
Martinez, Merced.

*Sewing machines.*

Arellano, Gumesindo.

*Silk goods.*

Ochoa, Margarita.  
Ortiz, Merced Maya de.

*Silversmiths.*

Abrego, Sotero.  
Rosales, Máximo.  
Vencis, José María.

**TEPIC, TERRITORIO DE TEPIC.***Bankers.*

Aguirre y Ca., Juan A. de.  
Barron, Forbes y Ca.  
Dellius y Meyer.  
Menchaca Hnos.

**TEPIC, TERRITORIO DE TEPIC—Cont'd.***Booksellers and stationers.*

Bouret, Suc.  
Ocegueda, J. Emilio.  
Retes, J. M.

*Commission merchants.*

Andrade, J.  
Delius y Meyer.  
Herrera, José Luis (sale by sample).  
Menchaca Hnos.  
Sierra, Manuel.

*Drugs.*

Fenelon y Ca., Cárlos.  
Gonzalez, Gerónimo, Suc.  
Guzman, Francisco.  
Retes, Benjamín D.  
Virgen, Fernando Gomez.

*Dry goods.*

Anaya, Francisco.  
Andrade, J.  
Anguiano, Daniel M.  
Beyer Hnos.  
Chaurand y Ca., Jacques.  
Mardueño, Juan.  
Menchaca Hnos.  
Retes, José M.  
Retes, N. y V.  
Sierra, Manuel.

*Fancy goods.*

Gebers, Viuda de.  
Maldonado, Manuel.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Altimirano, Miguel.  
Borboa, J.  
Brambila, Manuel Perez.  
Castillo, Vicente.  
Corona, J. Cruz.  
Delius y Meyer.  
Flores, Máximo G.  
Hernandez, Trinidad.  
Leal, Viuda de.  
Ocegueda, Ireneo.  
Perez, Nicolás.  
Rodriguez, Nicolás.  
Somellera, Rivas y Ca.

*Hardware.*

Gebero, Viuda de.  
Maldonado, Manuel.

*Hatter.*

Landwehr, Guillermo.

*Iron and ironware.*

Aguirre y Ca., Juan A. de.  
Retes, José M.  
Zuazo, J. Antonio de.

*Jeweler.*

Castañeda, José E.

**TEPIC, TERRITORIO DE TEPIC—Cont'd.***Oil mills.*

Corona, José C.  
Hernandez, Trinidad.

*Photographers.*

Guerra, José M.  
Rivero, Mariano.  
Trejo, Cruz.  
Muñoz, José M.

*Printing offices.*

Herrera, Hermanos.  
Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes.  
Imprenta del Gobierno.  
Legaspi, Viuda de.  
Ocegueda y Ca., J. Ireneo.  
Ocegueda, J. Emilio.  
Retes, José M.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Gongora, Crisóforo F.

*Sewing machines.*

Beyer Hnos.  
Leal, Viuda de.

*Silversmiths.*

Gonzalez, Marcial.  
Lopez, Pedro.  
Quintero, Roberto.  
Soto, Filomeno.

*Watchmakers.*

Castañeda, José.  
Gonzalez, Pedro.

**TEZIUTLAN, PUEBLA.***Agricultural implements.*

Zorrilla, Manuel.

*Arms and ammunition.*

Alvarez, Antonio.  
García, Gumesindo.

*Commission merchants.*

Lapuente Hermanos y Ca.  
Molino, Luis Cabada.

*Drugs.*

Azcue, Juan Garces.  
Casas, Federico M.  
Mayaudon, Amado.

*Dry goods.*

Diaz Hermanos.  
Ramos, Isidro.  
Rodriguez y Ca., García.  
Solano, Eulogio.  
Viñalez é Hijo, Pedro.  
Zorrilla, Manuel.

*Fancy goods.*

Klinof, Trinidad M. de.  
Ramos, Isidro.

**TEZIUTLAN, PUEBLA—Continued.***Groceries and provisions.*

Ramos, Isidro.  
Rodriguez y Ca., García.  
Viñalez é Hijo, Pedro.  
Zorrilla, Manuel.

*Hardware.*

Klinof, Trinidad M. de.  
Ramos, Isidro.

*Hatter.*

Sanchez, Ramon.

*Iron and ironware.*

Zorrilla, Manuel.

*Merchant tailors.*

Eizaguirre, Vicente.  
Murrieta, Ignacio.

*Paints and oils.*

Calderon, Benigno.

*Photographers.*

Hernandez, Francisco.  
Saavedra, Enrique.  
Vargas, Alfredo.

*Printing offices.*

Amable, Agustín.  
Cuesta, Jacinto.

*Saddlery.*

Moctezuma, Desiderio.  
Villegas, Joaquin.

*Silversmith.*

Jimenez, Mauricio.

*Upholstery and carpets.*

Rosano, Luis.

*Watchmaker.*

Ortega, Gilberto.

**TIXTLA GUERRERO, GUERRERO.***Banker.*

Bello, Vicente.

*Boots and shoes.*

Aburto, Paulino.  
Damien, José.  
Encarnacion, Ramon.  
Muñiz, Rafaél.  
Rodriguez, Dómitilo.  
Rodriguez, Rafaél.

*Drugs.*

Muñoz, Pascuala.

*Dry goods.*

Godines, Sebás.

*Merchant tailors.*

Gonzalez, J.  
Navarrete, Nazario.  
Vargas, Julio.

**TIXTLA GUERRERO, GUERRERO—Cont'd.***Printing office.*

Muñiz, Margarito.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Osorio, José.  
Valadez, Juan.  
Vargas, Mariano.

*Silversmiths.*

Cervantes, Luis.  
Navarreta, Manuel J.

**TLACOTALPAM, VERACRUZ.***Agricultural implements.*

Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco.  
Cházaro Suc., J. A.  
Perez, José L.  
Schleske, Mauricio.

*Bankers.*

Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco.  
Cházaro Suc., J. A.

*Books and stationery.*

Hernandez, José J.

*Commission merchants*

Cházaro é Hijo, Francisco.  
Cházaro Suc., J. A.  
Perez, José L.  
Schleske, Mauricio.

*Drugs.*

Murillo, M.  
Reyes, Miguel Marquez.  
"San José."  
"Tlacotalpeña."

*Dry goods.*

Crespo, Ignacio.  
García y Ca., Benito.  
Martinez, José Albino.  
Pons, Francisco.

*Furniture.*

Fontan, Manuel.  
Lipp, Jacob.  
Reyes, Luis Felipe.

*Fancy goods.*

Morteo, Encarnacion.  
Perez, Cesareo.  
Villar Hermanos.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Carlin Hnos.  
Cházaro é Hijos, Francisco.  
Cházaro, J. A., Suc.  
Fernandez, Francisco.  
Lopez, Ramon A.  
Perez, José L.  
Roca, Ramon.  
Schleske, Mauricio.  
Villar Hnos.

**TLACOTALPAM, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Hardware.*

Morteo, Encarnacion.  
Schleske, Mauricio.

*Hatters.*

Beirana, Juan.  
Claudio, Angel.  
Herrera, Antonio  
Ortiz, Antonio.

*Printing office.*

"La Reforma."

*Silversmiths.*

Beirana, Luis.  
Peralta, Juan.

**TLAXCALA, TLAXCALA.***Banker.*

Viñas, J. de J.

*Carriage dealer.*

Santillana, Cayetano.

*Drugs.*

Amad, José.  
Atamoros, Francisco.  
Escudero, J.

*Engravers.*

Chumacero, Manuel.  
Raso, Tiburcio del.

*Fancy goods.*

Barrera, Ignacio.

*Flour mills.*

Aquiles de Pain.  
Gavito, Francisco G.  
Hernandez, Carlos L.  
Rivera Hnos., Feliciano.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Gavito, Francisco Gonzalez.  
Manriquez, Donaciano.  
Mendoza, Manuel.  
Ramos, J.  
Vazquez, Juan.

*Iron and ironware.*

Picazo Hnos.

*Oil mill.*

Rivera, Rafael.

*Photographer.*

Heredia, Miguel.

*Printing office.*

Calderon, Joaquin Diaz.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Carrasco, José M.  
Carvajal, Pedro.  
Prieto, Cecilio.

**TLAXCALA, TLAXCALA—Continued.***Sewing machines.*

Corona, Agustin G.  
Rio, Joaquin del.

*Silversmiths.*

Alvarez, Nicolás.  
Garibay, Manuel.  
Olivares, Bartolo.  
Robles, José M.  
Trujillo, Filomeno.

**TOLUCA, MÉXICO.***Banker.*

Cortina, Tomás.

*Booksellers.*

Gordillo, Pascual Gonzalez.  
"Librería de la Juventud."  
Velazquez, José.

*Boots and shoes.*

Barbabosa y Gomez, J.  
Hernandez, Ausencio.  
Legorreta, Vicente.  
Quiroz, Teófilo.

*Carriage dealer.*

Betancourt, Abundio.

*Commission merchants.*

Gonzalez y Benavides.  
Medina Garduño, Manuel.

*Commission merchants (sale by sample).*

Barenque, Demetrio.  
Gomez, Antonio Vilches.  
Medina y Cruz, Manuel.

*Drugs.*

Araujo, Rafael.  
Fernandez, Fernando.  
Gutiérrez, Felix.  
Hernandez, Mariano.  
Rodriguez, Juan.

*Dry goods.*

Ballina, Ramon.  
Prichardo, Francisco.  
Rojas, Juan Gonzalez.  
Valdez, Angel.

*Engraver.*

Sanchez, José M.

*Flour mills.*

Henkel é hijos, Viuda de.  
Hinajosa, Carlota.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Barrera, J.  
Cortina y Hnos., Joaquin.  
Lopez, José.  
Valdez, Darío.

**TOLUCA MÉXICO—Continued.***Hardware.*

Gallegos, José.  
Gonzalez y Benavides.  
Lopez, José.  
Vazquez, Lorenzo J.

*Hatters.*

Alcocer, Manuel.  
Lopez, J.  
Torres, Luz.  
Zilly Hermanos.

*Lithographers.*

Martinez, Pedro.  
Renteria, Felipe.

*Merchant tailors.*

Flores, Ismael.  
Quintana, Ildefonso.  
Vaez, J.

*Notions.*

Gallegos, José.  
Gonzalez y Benavides.  
Lopez, José.  
Vazquez, Lorenzo J.

*Paints and oils.*

Solalindo, J.

*Photographers.*

Alba, Daniel.  
Torres Hermanos.

*Printing offices.*

Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios.  
Manon Hermanos.  
Quijano, Atanasio.

*Sewing machines.*

Lopez, José.

*Silk goods.*

Alconeda, Josefa Valdez de.  
Santillan, Nicolas.

*Silversmiths.*

Almazan, J.  
Quiróz, Mariano.

*Upholstery and carpets.*

Arellano, J.

*Watchmakers.*

Avila, Enrique.  
Olmedo, Juan.

**TORREON, COAHUILA.***Merchants.*

Clefford y Arellano (groceries and provisions).  
De Coster, E. (commission merchant).  
Diaz, M. (merchant tailor).  
Moore, L. A. (notions, provisions, dry goods).  
Sanchez, Luis (mills).  
Treviño, J. M. G. (commission merchants).

**TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, CHIAPAS.***Boots and shoes.*

Chanona, Antero.  
Ruiz, José.

*Commission merchant.*

Thomas, Augusto.

*Drugs.*

Chanona, Domingo

*Engraver.*

Yañes, Nabor.

*Groceries and provisions*

Cano Hnos.  
Cueto y Ca.  
Farreña, Vicente.  
Gout y Ca., L.  
Zorrilla y Ca.

*Hatter.*

Bustamante, Estéban.

*Merchant tailors.*

Cruz, Rafael.  
Culebro, J.  
Culebro, Vidal.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Cleus, Pedro.  
Diaz, Santos.

*Silversmiths.*

Marcelin, Mariano  
Muñiz, Vicenti.  
Yañes, Nabor.

**VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ.***Agricultural implements.*

Bello y Ca., F. J.  
Düring y Ca., M.  
Prado, Pepín y Ca., A. S. del.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
Varela y Ca., R.

*Bankers.*

Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.  
Martinez Hnos.  
Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
Villa Hnos., Suc.  
Zaldo Hnos. y Ca.

*Banks.*

Sucursal del Banco de Lóndres y México (gerente, Federico Howes).  
Sucursal del Banco Nacional de México (gerente, Teodora Chobat).

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Cabrera, Manuel.  
Carredano, Viuda de.  
Jimenez, R. Rodriguez.  
Paso y Troncosa, J. del.



**VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Boots and shoes.*

Aguero, Serapio.  
 Carbonell, Paulino.  
 Cuneo, Juan.  
 Diaz, Julian.  
 Font, Francisco.  
 Gonzalez, José D.  
 Horro, Bernardo.  
 Lopez, Juan.  
 Mantecon, Pedro D.  
 Moll, J. M.  
 Ramos, Blas.  
 Roque, Basilio.  
 Sanchez, Alejandro.  
 Valdes, Guadalupe.

*China, glassware, lamps, etc.*

Izazola, Jose I.  
 Palomo, J.  
 Ribera, Francisco.  
 Ritrer y Ca., R. C.  
 Segundo, Alonso.

*Commission merchants.*

Aladro y Ca.  
 Ascorve y Ca., P. J.  
 Benito y Ca., C.  
 Busing y Ca., Guillermo., Suc.  
 D'Oleire y Ca., Suc.  
 Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.  
 García, Rafael.  
 Hoyos, Braulio.  
 Ibarguén, Bernabé.  
 Ituarte, Parres y Ca.  
 Lama y Ca., García de la.  
 Loustan y Ca., D.  
 Markoe y Ca., M. C. de.  
 Mendez y Ca., P. G.  
 Muñoz y Ca., F. J.  
 Olózaga Suc., José de.  
 Pagés, José Gonzalez.  
 Pardo, Juan M.  
 Tejeda y Ca., S.  
 Temprana, C., Suc.  
 Torres, Vicente Reyes.  
 Torre, Antonio H. de la.  
 Valdez, Manuel Pastor.  
 Varela, R.  
 Villa Hnos. Suc.  
 Zaldo Hnos. y Ca.

*Drugs.*

Barrillo, A.  
 Carrillo y Ca.  
 Lomonaco, A.  
 Luis, H. y Hoyos.  
 Mariscal, Carlos.  
 Müller, G., Suc.

**VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Drugs—Continued.*

Río, Arturo del.  
 Rodríguez, Antonio S.  
 Serralta y Ca., S.

*Dry goods.*

Aparicio y Ca.  
 Aragon y Hno., Julian.  
 Benito y Ca., C.  
 Büsing y Ca., Guillermo.  
 Juano, Francisco de.  
 Ollivier y Ca., J.  
 Ramos y Ca., R.  
 Sanchez y Fernandez.  
 Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
 Stürcke, García., Suc.  
 Ulibarri, S.  
 Zaldo Hnos. y Ca.

*Exporters.*

Aragon y Hno., Julian.  
 Büsing y Ca., Guillermo., Suc.  
 Düring y Ca., M.  
 Franchi, Ochoa y Ca.  
 Galainena y Ca., J.  
 Ituarte y Ca., F. J.  
 Markoe y Ca., M. C. de.  
 Martinez, Hnos.  
 Rivas y Meyenn.  
 Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
 Valdéz, Mariano R.  
 Valdéz, Manuel Castro.  
 Zaldo Hnos. y Ca.

*Furniture.*

Arrieta, Teófilo.  
 Izazola, José I.  
 Zárate, J. de J.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Calleja Hnos. y Ca.  
 Franchi, Ochoa y Ca.  
 Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.  
 Gomez y Ca.  
 Guillaron y Ca.  
 Ituarte y Ca., F. J.  
 Landero, Pasquel y Ca.  
 Leycequi y Ca., L. C.  
 Markoe y Ca., M. C. de.  
 Martin, García y Ca.  
 Martinez Hnos.  
 Martinez, Rivera y Ca.  
 Oliver, Manuel.  
 Rasines, Perez y Ca.  
 Rivas y Meyenn.  
 Rolla, Gentini y Ca.  
 Sierra y Hno., R.  
 Tejeda y Ca., S.  
 Villa Hnos., Suc.  
 Wittenez, Vila y Ca.

**VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ—Considued.***Hardware.*

Bello y Ca., F. J.  
 Düring y Ca., M.  
 Escandon, Alberto.  
 Gonzalez, Cipriano.  
 Nicolas, Eulogio de.  
 Prado, Pepin y Ca., A. S. del.  
 Sommer, Hermann y Ca.  
 Varela y Ca., R.

*Hatters.*

Avila, José de J.  
 Barros y Murillo.  
 Valdés y Ca., M.

*Importers.*

Aragon y Hno., Julian.  
 Bello y Ca., F. J.  
 Benito y Ca., C.  
 Busing y Ca., Guillermo., Suc.  
 Cuesta, Cornejo y Ca.  
 Düring y Ca., M.  
 Franchi, Ochoa y Ca.  
 Galainena y Ca., J., Suc.  
 Izazola, José I.  
 Müller, G., Suc.  
 Olivier y Ca., J.  
 Prado, A. S. del.  
 Ramo y Ca., R.  
 Rivas y Meyenn.  
 Sierra y Hno., R.  
 Sommer, Hermann y Ca.  
 Struck y Ca., Gustavo.  
 Stürcke, García., Suc.  
 Ulibarri, S.  
 Varela y Ca., R.  
 Wittenez, Vila y Ca.  
 Zaldo Hnos., y Ca.

*Iron and ironware.*

Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
 Varela, R.

*Jewelers.*

Luengo, L.  
 Melendez, Luis.

*Music stores.*

Bello y Ca., F. J.  
 Carredano, Viuda de.

*Notions.*

Bello y Ca., F. J.  
 Düring y Ca., M.  
 Escandon, Alberto.  
 Gonzalez, Cipriano.  
 Nicolas, Eulogio de.  
 Prado, Pepin y Ca., A. F. del.  
 Rivera, Francisco.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.  
 Varela y Ca., R.

**VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ—Continued.***Paints and oils.*

Torres, Vicente Reyes.

*Photographers.*

Hijos de Ritcher.  
 Ibañez é Hijo.

*Printing offices.*

Ledesma, J.  
 Menvielle, Miguel.  
 Rossel é Hijo, J.  
 Zayas, Enrique R.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Avila, José de J.

*Sewing machines.*

Cuesta, Cornejo y Ca.  
 Mantecon y Ca., G.  
 Sommer, Herrmann y Ca.

*Silk goods.*

Aragon y Hno., Julian.  
 Benito y Ca., C.  
 Stürcke, García., Suc.  
 Zaldo Hnos. y Ca.

*Watchmakers.*

Huguenin, C.  
 Naspleda, José.

*Woods*

Tejeda y Ca., S.

**ZAMORA, MICHOACAN.***Bankers.*

Agencia del Banco de Londres y México.  
 Epifanio, Jimenez.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Calderon, J.  
 Hernandez, Luis G.  
 Mora, Nicolas T.

*Boots and shoes.*

Cavadas, Estanislao.  
 Leon, J.  
 Mora, Felipe  
 Morales, Mariano.  
 Morales, Ruperto.  
 Pimentel, Prisciliano.  
 Valadez, Federico.

*China and glassware.*

Cano, Francisco.  
 "La Luz."

*Commission merchants.*

Calderon, J. sale by sample).  
 Peña, Fernando.

*Drugs.*

"La Providencia."  
 Maldonado, José M. Torres.

**ZAMORA, MICHOACAN—Continued.***Dry goods.*

"Arco-Iris."  
 Bustamante, J. M.  
 "Ciudad de México."  
 "Ciudad de Paris."  
 "El Cambio."  
 "El Mundo de Colon."  
 García, Francisco C.  
 "La Reforma del Comercio."  
 Meillan, Francisco.  
 Monterde y Ca., Tomás.  
 Ramirez, Friscilliano.

*Flour mills.*

De Chaparaco.  
 De la Guardia.  
 De la Estanzuela.  
 De Yartúa.  
 En Jacona.  
 La Concepcion.  
 La Purísima.  
 San Pedro.

*Groceries and provisions.*

Alcaráz, Mariano.  
 Benítez, Francisco.  
 Cabrera, Estanislao.  
 Calderon, J.  
 Costellanos, Aniceto.  
 Fernandez, Rafael Marquez.  
 García, Epifanio.  
 García, Francisco C.  
 Garibay, J.  
 Hurtado, Luis.  
 Isarrarás, J.  
 Isarrarás, J. Natividad.  
 Madrigal, Francisco A.  
 Madrigal, J. Refugio.  
 Meillan y Fabier.  
 Mendoza, Manuel García.  
 Mendoza, Ma. García.  
 Mora, Rafael Marquez de la.  
 Orozco, Arcadio H.  
 Padilla, Ramon.  
 Peña, Fernando.  
 Rio, Diégo V. del.  
 Verduzco, Diégo.

*Hardware.*

Ortiz, J. M. del Rio.

*Hatters.*

Hurtado, J. Nabor.  
 Lopez, Antonio.  
 Perez y Ca., Francisco.

*Iron and ironware.*

Peña, Fernando.

*Manufacturers brass and iron bedsteads.*

Mendoza, Genaro.  
 Saavedra, J.

**ZAMORA, MICHOACAN—Continued.***Merchant tailors.*

Amezcuca, José M.  
 Leon, Francisco.  
 Mendez, Narciso.  
 Ochoa, Francisco.  
 Osio, Arcadio.  
 Ramos, Trinidad.

*Notions.*

Orozco, Manuel.  
 Rio, J. M. del.

*Photographers.*

Gutiérrez, Celerino.  
 Mares, Santiago.  
 Verduzco, J. M. Torres.

*Printing offices.*

Madrigal, J. M.  
 Maldonado, J. M. Torres.  
 Viuda é Hijos de Silva Romero.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Rio, Rodriguez del.  
 Sanchez, Ruperto.  
 Victorio, Fernando.

*Sewing machines.*

Orozco, Arcadio H.

*Silversmiths.*

Manriquez, Vicente.  
 Padilla, José M.

*Watchmakers.*

Mendez, Manuel.  
 Orozco, Miguel.  
 Verduzco, José M. Torres.

**ZACATECAS, ZACATECAS.***Agricultural implements.*

Camarcho, Francisco.  
 Ibargtengoytia, J. & M.  
 Karbe, Fernando.  
 Ortiz, Ramon.  
 Petit, Juan A.

*Bankers.*

Ibargtengoytia, J. & M.  
 Ortiz, Ramon C.  
 Portilla, Ildefonso.  
 Samper, José.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Bouret, Cárlos  
 Medina, A.

*Boots and shoes.*

Acevedo, Andrés.  
 Carbajal Hnos.  
 Dominguez, José M.  
 Luna, Guadalupe R.  
 Oyharçabal, O.

**ZACATECAS, ZACATECAS—Continued.***Carriage dealers.*

Escuela de Artes y Oficios  
Hospicio de niños, en la villa de Guadalupe.  
Serapio Galvan, en la villa de Guadalupe.

*Commission merchants.*

Arbaiza, José.  
Camacho, Francisco.  
Dorigo, Arturo L.  
Gallardo, Manuel Ortiz (sale by sample).  
Gonzalez y Hno., F. Gomez.  
Gordoa, Benjamin G.  
Ibargüengoytia, J. & M.  
Leon y Ca., Cruz Diaz de.  
Ortiz, Ramon C.  
Pacheco, Manuel.  
Palmer Hnos.  
Petit, Juan A.  
Solorzano, José E.  
Velasco, Juan.  
Yermo Hnos.

*Drugs.*

Alvarez, Agustín.  
Calderon, Antonio.  
Delgado, J. Correa.  
Duran, R.  
Gonzalez, Luis G.  
Hubert y Ca., C.  
Moreno, Basilio.  
Ponce, Juan P.  
Rodriguez, Margarito.  
Torres, José.  
Valadez, Gumesindo.  
Valle, Gerónimo del.

*Dry goods.*

Aubert, Enrique.  
Bellon y Ca., M.  
Caire y Garnier.  
Cazon y Ca., Antonio  
Dokhelar, Juan.  
Franck y Ca., M.  
Haramboure y Ca., J.  
Olavarria, Luis.  
Pellat y Jean.  
Perez, Francisco.  
Rougón Hnos.  
Teillery y Ca., Suc.  
Viadero y Ca.

*Engraver.*

Villegas, Vicente F.

*Flour mills.*

Escobedo, Anacleto.  
Tumoine, Victor.

**ZACATECAS, ZACATECAS—Continued.***Groceries and provisions.*

Corvera, Pascual.  
Etchart y Segura.  
Gonzalez y Hno., F. Gomez.  
Hatchandy y Ferran.  
Ledesma, Atanasio.  
Macías, Luis.  
Martinez, Mónica.

*Hardware.*

Bittrolf y Niemeyer.  
Karbe, Fernando, Suc.  
Neubert, Gustavo.  
Rodriguez Hnos.  
Schroeder, Gustavo.  
Schwartz, Cárlos.

*Hatters.*

Doering, Federico.  
Flebbe, Joaquin.  
Langmack, Suc., Guillermo.  
Zilly, Hnos.

*Iron and ironware.*

Camacho, Francisco.  
Gordoa, Benjamin Gomez  
Ibargüengoytia, J. y M.  
Petit, Juan A.

*Jewelers and watchmakers.*

Brüchner, Guillermo.  
Dorian, Cárlos.  
Gonzalez, Tomás M.

*Lithographer.*

Espinoza, Nazario.

*Merchant tailors.*

Franck y Ca., M.  
Lopez, Simon.  
Rios, J. F.  
Rios, Leonardo.  
Ruiz, Alberto.  
Trujillo, Tranquillino.  
Valdez, Marcos.

*Notions.*

Baurraud, Guillermo.  
Bittrolf y Niemeyer.  
Heheren, Edmundo.  
Ferran, Roman.  
Ferran, Tomás.  
Karbe, Fernando., Suc.  
Neubert, Gustavo.  
Rodriguez Hnos.  
Senisson, Amado.  
Schroeder, Gustavo.  
Schwartz, Cárlos.

*Photographers.*

Barraza, Agustín.  
Hierro y Bonilla.  
Orozco, Manuel.

**ZACATECAS, ZACATECAS—Continued.***Printing offices.*

Alvarez, Manuel Rodriguez.  
 Ceniceros y Villarreal, Manuel.  
 Esparza, Mariano R.  
 Espinoza, Nazario.  
 Hospicio de niños, Guadalupe.  
 Imprenta de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios.  
 Lorck, Tomás.

*Saddlery and harness.*

Martínez, Juan Pablo.  
 Rodríguez, Pablo.

*Sewing machines.*

Swain, Carlos W.  
 Velazquez, S. J.

**ZACATECAS, ZACATECAS—Continued.***Silk goods.*

Caraza, Viuda de.

*Silversmiths.*

Arteaga, Tirso.  
 Ortega, Lino.  
 Salazar, Exiquio.

*Watchmakers.*

Brüchner, Guillermo.  
 Dorian, C.  
 Lebre, D.  
 Romo, Pedro.

# APPENDIX E.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

### CONDENSED RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

#### MEXICAN RAILWAY—(263 miles):

Trains leave Mexico City daily at 7 a. m., for Apizaco, Esperanza, Orizaba, arriving at Veracruz at 6:30 p. m.

From Veracruz at 6 a. m. for Mexico City, arriving at 6:40 p. m.

#### *Puebla branch* (29 miles):

From Apizaco for Puebla, 10:15 a. m. and 3:35 p. m.; Puebla for Apizaco, 7:50 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

#### MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—(409 miles):

Trains leave Porfirio Diaz City, opposite Eagle Pass, Tex., at 11:30 a. m., for Sabinas, Venadito Jaral, Paila, Hornos and Torreon, connecting with Monterey and Gulf Railroad, and Mexico Central. Through train to Mexico City.

From Torreon (connecting with train from Mexico City) at 7:45 a. m.

Branches from Sabinas to Hondo and from Hornos to San Pedro, with daily trains.

#### MICHOACAN AND PACIFIC RAILWAY—(52 miles):

Daily trains each way from Maravallo to Ocampo and Las Trojes.

#### MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILROAD—(75 miles):

From Escalon for Rincon and Sierra Mojada, 4 p. m., daily.

From Sierra Mojada to Escalon, 9:15 a. m., daily.

#### MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF RAILWAY—(387 miles):

From Monterey to Victoria, Tampico and intermediate stations, daily 6:15 a. m., arriving at Tampico 9:15 p. m.

From Tampico daily at 6 a. m., arriving at Monterey 9 p. m.

From Monterey for General Trevino, daily, at 7 a. m.

From Trevino to Monterey daily at 1:45 p. m.

#### MEXICAN CENTRAL—(Total mileage 1, 832):

Through train from Mexico City for Juarez (opposite Eagle Pass, Tex.) at 8:15 p. m., arriving third day at 7:55 a. m.

From Ciudad Juarez 6:35 p. m., arriving at Mexico City 7:15 third day.

*Mexico Division* (457 miles):

Mexico to Calera, 8:15 p. m.; to Leon, 7:30 a. m.  
 Calera to Mexico, 8:00 a. m.; Leon to Mexico, 6:30 a. m.

*San Luis and Tampico Division* (415 miles):

Aguascalientes to San Luis Potosi and Tampico, 1:45 p. m.  
 Tampico to Aguascalientes, 6 a. m.

*Chihuahua Division* (767 miles):

Calera to Juarez, 7:15 p. m.  
 Juarez to Calera, 6:30 p. m.

*Guadalajara Division* (161 miles):

Irapuato to Guadalajara, 8:45 p. m.  
 Guadalajara to Irapuato, 9:15 a. m.

*Guanajuato Branch*—(15 miles):

Silas to Guanajuato, 8:05 a. m., 7 p. m.  
 Guanajuato to Silas, 6:25 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

*Connections:*

El Paso, with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Southern Pacific, and Texas Pacific;  
 Torreon, with Mexican International Railroad; Celaya and San Luis Potosi,  
 with Mexican National Railway; Escalon, with Mexican Northern Railway.

## MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY—(Total mileage 1,059):

Through trains from Nuevo Laredo (opposite Laredo, Tex.), daily at 8:10 p. m.,  
 arriving at Mexico City 1:15 p. m., third day.  
 Leave Mexico 2:30 p. m., arriving at Nuevo Laredo 6:50 a. m., third day.

*Northern Division* (235 miles):

Nuevo Laredo to Monterey and Saltillo, 7:00 a. m., 8:10 p. m.  
 Saltillo to Monterey and Nuevo Laredo, 8:30 a. m., 8:25 p. m.

*San Luis Division* (351 miles):

Saltillo to San Luis Potosi and San Miguel, 7:30 a. m.  
 San Miguel to San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, 5:50 a. m.

*Southern Division* (264 miles):

San Miguel to Mexico, 5:45 a. m., 10:05 p. m.  
 Mexico to San Miguel, 6:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m.  
 Mexico to Toluca, 6:15 a. m., 2:30 and 4:15 p. m.  
 Toluca to Mexico, 6:50, 9:55 a. m., 4:55 p. m.

*Patzcuaro Branch*—(95 miles):

Acambaro to Patzcuaro, 7:45 a. m.  
 Acambaro to Morelia, 7:45 a. m., 4:25 p. m.  
 Patzcuaro to Acambaro, 6:30 a. m.  
 Morelia to Acambaro, 6:15 and 10:20 a. m.

*El Salto Branch*—(39 miles):

Mexico to El Salto, 5 p. m.  
 Mexico to Tealyucan, 11 a. m., 5 p. m.  
 El Salto to Mexico, 7 a. m.  
 Tealyucan to Mexico, 8:05 a. m., 2 p. m.

*Matamoros Branch*—(75 miles):

Matamoros to San Miguel, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 a. m.  
 San Miguel to Matamoros, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 a. m.

## SONORA RAILWAY COMPANY—(265 miles):

Nogales to Guaymas, 4 p. m.

Guaymas to Nogales, 1:40 p. m.—(operated by Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway.)

## STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

## TO GULF PORTS.

CAMPECHE: 2,350 miles from New York; 8 days; fare \$69.

*From New York*, Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th of each month; New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (via Progreso), every Saturday.

FRONTERA: 2,490 miles from New York; 7 days; fare \$80. (See Campeche.)

MEXICO CITY: From New York (via Veracruz), 9 days; fare \$80. (See Veracruz.)

PROGRESO: 1,688 miles from New York; 6½ days; fare \$60.

*From New York*, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, every Saturday; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th and 20th of each month.

TAMPICO: 2,270 miles from New York; 9 days; fare \$80. (See Progreso.)

VERACRUZ: 2,500 miles from New York; 8½ days; fare \$75.

*From New York*, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, every Saturday; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th and 20th of each month.*From New Orleans*, Morgan Line of steamers, twice a month; fare \$40.

## TO PACIFIC PORTS.

## PACIFIC PORTS OF MEXICO:

*From New York*, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, via Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month; fare \$160.*From San Francisco*, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

## GUAYMAS and intermediate ports:

*From San Francisco*, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, once a month.

## RAILWAY LINES.

## MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

	Miles.
Main line of road, Mexico City, Mexico, to El Paso, Texas.....	1, 224. 16
Guanajuato Branch: Siloa to Guanajuato, Mexico.....	11. 34
Branch to Stone Quarry.....	6. 50
San Luis division: Chicalote to San Luis Potosi.....	130. 70
Tampico division: San Luis Potosi to Tampico.....	275. 82
Bar Extension: Tampico to La Barra.....	5. 90
San Blas division.....	16. 60
Guadalajara division: Irapuato to Guadalajara.....	160. 99
Total length of lines owned December 31, 1890.....	832. 01
Average number of miles operated during the year.....	1, 527. 20
Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches. Rail (steel), 56 pounds.	



*History.*—Incorporated in Massachusetts February 25, 1890, and in the same year purchased of the Guanajuato Railway Company 60 kilometres of narrow-gauge railway, which was widened and incorporated into the main line. The entire main line was completed March 8, 1884, and opened April 10, 1884. The Guadalajara division was opened, as above, May 21, 1888.

During the year ending May 1, 1890, about 200 miles of new road were built, including the completion of the Tampico division, which was finished March 30, 1890, and which now brings the line to the Gulf at Tampico. The Tampico Harbor Company (practically owned by this company) has been organized for the purpose of canalizing, by jetties, the harbor of Tampico, for the aid of which purpose a concession has been granted by the Mexican Government. Work was commenced March 13, 1890, and it is expected to have the entire undertaking completed by March, 1892.

*The San Luis division.*—From Chicalote to San Luis Potosi, 130.70 miles, was completed and opened for traffic July 1, 1889, and the Bar extension, from Tampico to La Barra, 5.90 miles, was completed and opened June 24, 1890.

*Subsidies.*—The company acquired a subsidy of about \$15,200 per mile (\$9,500 per kilometre) covering the main line, the Tampico and the Guadalajara divisions, the subsidy being payable from custom-house receipts, and the company having the right to import free of duty all material required for construction, maintenance, and operation of its lines for 15 years, and being exempted from taxes till the expiration of 45 years after completion of all the lines; also the right to construct and operate its railway and telegraph lines for 99 years. It also has small additional subsidies from the State governments of San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato. The Government of Mexico, on June 1, 1885, suspended the payment of its subsidy.

On June 30, 1886, an amendment was made to the company's concession by agreement with the Executive, under the authority of the act of the Mexican Congress of December 12, 1885. By the terms of this amendment the subsidy certificates are to be amortized with the following percentages of the revenue receipts at the several custom-houses, namely: July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887, 0.75 per cent.; January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887, 1 per cent.; July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888, 2 per cent.; January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888, 3 per cent.; July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889, 4 per cent.; January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889, 5 per cent.; July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890, 6 per cent.; January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890, 7 per cent.; from July 1, 1890, onward, 8 per cent.

*Rolling stock, December 31, 1890.*—Locomotive engines, 137. Cars—passenger, 73; combination passenger and baggage, 11; pay, 2; baggage, mail, and express, 27; special and officers', 9; freight (box 1,487; flat, 692; stock, 223; coal, 149; wood, 30; caboose, 69), 2,650; total, 2,772. Also 61 water, 3 water and coal, 3 boarding, and 7 wrecking cars, and 6 pile-drivers.

*Operations for year ending December 31, 1890.* (Train mileage, passenger and freight statistics not reported).—Total earnings (\$4,207.50 per mile), \$6,425,694.08; total expenses (\$2,619.94 per mile), \$4,001,170.47. Net earnings (37.73 per cent.), \$2,424,523.61.

This is Mexican currency, and is equivalent in United States money to \$1,978,156.69. *Government subsidy account.*—In the early part of the year 1890 negotiations were opened with the Mexican Government for the settlement of all the subsidy due the company on all lines that had been constructed, and an agreement was made on June 30 whereby the company was credited on that date with a net balance on all the subsidy which has been earned of \$19,820,793.01 Mexican currency.

The company agreed to allow the Government a discount of 25 per cent., which, deducted from the \$19,820,793.01 previously specified as due the company, left the net amount due under the agreement as of June 30, 1890, \$14,865,594.76 Mexican currency.

The Government paid this amount to the company in four equal installments; the first on December 20, 1890, the second January 20, 1891, the third February 20, 1891, and the fourth March 20, 1891.

It was agreed by the Government that the company should continue the sale of subsidiary certificates until October 31, 1890, at which time all sales should cease, and that the amount which the company has sold from July 1 to October 31, 1890, inclusive, should be deducted from the amount due which the Government had agreed to pay on March 20, 1891.

With the proceeds of the final payment the trustees bought from time to time under the terms of the consolidated mortgage, as an investment, \$5,597,000 of the priority bonds of the company. The balance of the issue of \$7,000,000 of said bonds then outstanding, \$1,403,000, were called for payment and cancellation on April 10, 1891.

The funded debt consists of—

(1) Prior consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year dollar and pound gold bonds, dated July 1, 1889, due 1939, interest payable January and July, in Boston and London.

(2) Consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. 30-year \$1,000 gold bonds, due July 1, 1911, interest payable January and July, in Boston, Mass.

(3) First consolidated income 3 per cent. 50-year \$1,000 coupon gold bonds, due January 10, 1939, interest (noncumulative) payable annually, July 10, if earned.

(4) Second consolidated income 3 per cent. 50-year \$1,000 coupon bonds, due July 10, 1939, interest payable annually, July 10, if earned.

The coupon notes were called for payment April 16, 1889.

Annual meeting, first Wednesday in May. Stock and bonds listed on the Boston, New York, London, and Chicago stock exchanges.

*Directors (elected May 6, 1891).*—Oliver Ames, Boston, Massachusetts; Miguel Auza, Mexico, Mexico; Isaac T. Burr, Boston, Massachusetts; Felipe B. Berriozabel, Sebastian, Camacho, Mexico, Mexico; Jacob Edwards, Boston, Massachusetts; Edward W. Jackson, Mexico, Mexico; Levi Z. Leiter, Chicago, Illinois; E. Rollins Morse, Edmund W. Converse, William Rotch, Boston, Massachusetts; Joseph Richardson, New York, New York; Warren Sawyer, Alden Speare, Boston, Massachusetts; Robert Symon, London, England; George B. Wilbur, Joseph H. White, Boston, Massachusetts; E. H. Whorf, Mexico, Mexico; S. W. Reynolds, Boston, Massachusetts.

*Finance committee.*—Warren Sawyer (chairman), Jacob Edwards, Isaac T. Burr, E. Rollins Morse, S. W. Reynolds.

S. W. Reynolds, president, Boston, Massachusetts; R. R. Symon, vice president, London, England; E. W. Jackson, second vice president and general manager, Mexico, Mexico; J. T. Harmer, clerk and treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts; W. A. Frost, auditor, Mexico, Mexico; J. T. Harmer, general auditor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Principal office and address in the United States, 70 Kilby street, Boston.

*Transfer agents.*—S. W. Reynolds, Boston, Massachusetts; Hanover National Bank, New York, New York.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

	Miles.
Main line of road: City of Mexico to New Laredo, Mexico.....	838. 63
El Salto Line: City of Mexico to El Salto, Mexico.....	42. 41
Patzcuarc Branch: Acambaro to Patzcuaro, Mexico.....	95. 85
Cintura (Belt Line) Railroad: Santiago to La Garita de San Lazaro.....	3. 17
Matamoros Division: Matamoros to San Miguel, Mexico.....	75. 50
Texas Mexican Railway: Corpus Christi, Texas, to Laredo and branch.....	162. 03
Brownsville and Gulf: Rio Grande River through Brownsville, Texas.....	1. 00
Total length of above lines.....	1, 218. 59
Add lines named in paragraph following.....	13. 65

Total length of lines operated December 31, 1890..... 1, 232. 24

Gauge, 3 feet. Rail (steel and iron), 40 and 45 pounds.

Included in the above mileage are the following lines, which are unused or used only as sidetracks, special-service tracks, and tramway: El Salto, toward Tepeji, 2.48 miles; Quarry Branch, from Naucalpan Junction to Quarry, 2.76 miles; branch to repair shops in New Laredo, 0.95 mile; Fort Mackintosh Branch of Texas Mexican Railway, 0.59 mile; street railroad in City of Mexico, 2.20 miles; Texas Mexican Northern Railway, from Laredo, Texas, to end of track, 1.34 miles; and grading beyond end of track, 3.33 miles; a total of 13.65 miles.

*History.*—This company is a reorganization of the Mexican National Railway Company, whose property was sold under foreclosure May 23, 1887. The through line was completed September 28, 1888, and opened for traffic November 1, 1888.

*Rolling stock, December 31, 1890.*—Locomotive engines, 114. Cars: Passenger, 107; baggage, mail, and express, 24; freight (box, 1,030; stock, 281; platform, 629; coal and ore, 141; rack, 76; caboose, 47), 2,204; water, 27; pile-driver, 3; derrick, 1; total, 2,366. Also 38 other cars.

*Operations for year ending December 31, 1890.*—Train mileage: Passenger, 854,105.37; freight, 1,173,479.60; mixed, 364,865.35; other, 47,796.40; total, 2,440,246.72 miles. Total earnings (\$3,003.57 per mile), \$3,754,966.36; less Federal Government earnings uncollected (\$45,542.56), \$3,709,423.80. Total expenses (\$2,456.47 per mile), \$2,927,961.89. Net earnings, \$781,461.91. Reduced to United States currency this equals \$625,169.53.

Funded debt consisted, December 31, 1890, of—

- (1) First mortgage 6 per cent., 40-year, \$1,000 coupon gold bonds, due June 1, 1927, interest June and December..... \$12, 500, 000
- (2) Second mortgage, series "A," 6 per cent., 30-year, \$500 and \$1,000 coupon gold bonds, due 1917, interest March and September..... 12, 265, 000
- (3) Second mortgage, series "B," 6 per cent., 30-year, \$500 and \$1,000 registered gold bonds, due 1917, interest payable in April (if earned). 12, 265, 000
- (4) Third mortgage income 6 per cent., 50-year, \$1,000 registered gold bonds, dated August 1, 1887, due 1937, interest payable in May (if earned)..... 7, 040, 000

The above mortgages cover all existing lines and all lines under construction in the Republic of Mexico. Voting power attaches to first and second mortgage bonds.

Annual meeting, first Monday in April, at Colorado Springs, Colo. Books close twenty days previously. Interest on bonds payable at National City Bank, New York, N. Y.

*Trustees of bonds.*—First mortgage, Hugh M. Matheson and Charles Magniac; second mortgage, Josiah A. Horsey; third mortgage, Charles J. Canda and Hanson A. Risley. Registrar of certificates for stock, Gabriel Morton, treasurer. The stock of this company is held by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, voting trustee.

#### TEXAS MEXICAN RAILWAY.

Corpus Christi to Laredo, Tex., and branch, 162.03 miles. Sidings, 10.78 miles. Gauge, 3 feet; rail (steel, 12.3 miles), 30 pounds. Chartered as Corpus Christi, San Diego and Rio Grande Railroad Company, March 13, 1875. Charter amended June 30, 1881, and present name adopted. The company has a land grant from the State of Texas, 16 sections to the mile. It has been decided to change the gauge of this road to standard width, and to make an issue of the first mortgage bonds at the rate of \$15,000 per mile, aggregating \$2,430,000. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 is to be used to take up the bonds of this company not already owned by the Mexican National R. R. Co.; \$1,000,000 to be used for renewal of rails, widening the gauge, and equipping the road, and the balance, \$430,000, is to be retained in the treasury for future requirements. Capital stock, \$2,500,000; funded debt, S. D. and R. G. N. G. R. R. 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1910, interest January and July, \$960,000; Texas Mexican Ry. 6 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1921, interest January and July (authorized, \$2,500,000), \$1,380,000. W. G. Raoul, president, New York; Thomas W. Dodd, vice-president, W. M. Sturgeon, secretary and treasurer, Laredo, Tex.; Andrew Anderson, jr., assistant secretary, New York; J. N. Galbraith, superintendent and general freight and passenger agent, Laredo, Tex. General offices, Laredo, Tex.

The Texas Mexican Division shows a net profit for 1890 of \$9,950.74, against a loss for 1889 of \$18,821.14.

*Board of Directors, Mexican National Railroad Company (elected March 23, 1891).*—W. G. Raoul, New York, N. Y.; J. A. Horsey, New York, N. Y.; Eckstein Norton, New York, N. Y.; William Mertens, New York; C. C. Beaman, New York; Emilio Velasco, Mexico City; William Landa, Mexico City; Gus. J. Wetzlar, Mexico City.

W. G. Raoul, president, New York, N. Y.; J. A. Horsey, vice-president, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Gabriel Morton, New York, N. Y.; secretary, And. Anderson, jr., New York; general manager, Theo. D. Kline, City of Mexico, Mexico.

Principal office and address, 6 Wall street, New York, N. Y.; City of Mexico address, 28 Calle de Ortega.

#### MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Miles.
Main line of road: City of Mexico, Mexico, to Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	264
Pachuca Branch: Ometusco to Pachuca.....	28
Puebla Branch: Apizaco to Puebla .....	29
Total.....	321
Sidings, 18 miles; rail (steel), 300 miles; 50 and 82 lbs.	

*History.*—The company also operates the Jalapa line, from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, 70.75 miles, of which 9.5 miles are operated as part of this company's main line and included in its length (264 miles) as given above.

The extension from Ometusco to Pachuca was completed and opened December 3, 1890. The concession (dated May 27, 1889) for this extension carries no subvention, and runs for 99 years, at the end of which the company is entitled to purchase the line at a price to be fixed by experts.

*Rolling stock, December 31, 1890.*—Locomotive engines, 56; cars—passenger (first class, 12; second class, 9; third class, 16; escort, 8; branch and luggage vans, 15; other, 12), 72; freight (goods, 259; pulque, 24; cattle, 5; firewood, 27; platform, 179; ballast, 75; way, 1), 570; total, 642. Also 2 screw tug-steamers and 20 lighters.

*Operations for year ending December 31, 1890.*—Train mileage—passenger, 228,172; freight, 382,784; other, 43,912; total, 654,868 miles. Passengers carried, 482,878; carried 1 mile, 21,996,305. Tons freight moved, 388,368; moved 1 mile, 39,720,415. Total earnings, \$4,019,625.53; total expenses, \$1,578,441.60; net earnings, \$2,441,183.93.

First preference stock, created November 11, 1874, and issued to creditors of the company (as fully paid up shares) in satisfaction of equal amounts of overdue and unpaid 8 per cent. bonds. Entitled to a preferential dividend of 8 per cent. per annum in perpetuity, out of the available net profits of each separate half year.

Second preference stock, created November 11, 1874, and issued to creditors in satisfaction of equal amounts of overdue and unpaid interest up to the end of 1873. Entitled to 6 per cent. per annum in perpetuity, out of the available net profits of each separate half year, and ranks after the first preferred stock.

Perpetual 5 per cent. debenture stock, issued in 1880 to the amount of £2,000,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and constituting a first charge on the undertaking, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of the then existing bonds, by exchange or repayment, and for the improvement and development of the railway. Interest payable January and July at the office of the company's bankers, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., London, England.

Second mortgage debenture stock, offered in March, 1884, for the purpose of providing £240,000 to replace money taken from current receipts to pay for additional rolling stock and stores. The Mexican Government subvention, amounting to about £4,000 per annum, and which runs till November 10, 1893, will be primarily employed toward the service of the loan. Interest payable April and October. Stock ranks immediately after the perpetual 5 per cent. debentures.

A contract exists between the company and the Government whereby the company is relieved from its obligation of making the second section of the Jalapa line, and is exempted from the payment of taxes and import duties for fifteen years from April, 1882. On the other hand, the company agrees to carry the materials of other companies at a lower rate than that permitted by the concession; to haul for twenty years a quantity of coal, not exceeding 50,000 tons per annum, at a rate of \$12 per ton for carriage from Vera Cruz to Mexico; and to transfer to the Government a considerable quantity of telegraph material.

#### JALAPA BRANCH RAILWAY.

Jalapa to Vera Cruz, 70.75 miles. Operated by Mexican Railway. Operations, etc., for the year ending December 31, 1891: Total earnings, \$166,372.52; total expenses, \$110,363.84; net earnings, \$56,008.68.

*Directors Mexican Railway Company.*—T. C. Sandars, W. Barron, T. Braniff, G. W. Campbell, Senor Don Felix Cuevas, H. H. Gibbs, H. Goschen, W. Newbold, M. R. Pryor. Appointed by Mexican Government: Senor Don Luis C. Curiel, Senor Don Casimiro Pacheco, Senor Don P. Martinez Del Campo, Senor Juan Gonzalez Asunsolo.

Thomas C. Sandars, president, London, England. Secretary, John T. Dennison, London, England. General offices: 45 New Broad street, London, E. C.; Buena Vista Station, Mexico, Mexico.

#### MEXICAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Miles.
Line of road projected, Escalon, Mexico, to Sierra Mojada, Mexico.....	81.25
Completed, Escalon, Mexico, to El Puerto, Mexico .....	78.00

Sidings, about 4 miles. Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches. Rail (steel), 50 pounds per yard.

*History.*—This company was chartered June 26, 1890, and was granted a special concession from the Mexican Government, including exemption from taxes and import duties on material used in the construction of the road. The business of the road consists largely in carrying mining products. Connection is made with the Mexican Central Railway at Escalon, Mexico. Road opened to Rincon, Mexico, in February, 1891, and it is expected to have the entire line in operation by the fall of 1891.

*Financial statement.*—Capital stock authorized, \$3,000,000; par value, \$100 per share. Funded debt authorized, \$1,660,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year \$1,000 gold currency bonds, due 1910, interest payable June and December, in New York City. Trustee, State Trust Company, New York, N. Y.

Annual meeting, first Tuesday in June.

*Directors.*—Robert S. Towne, City of Mexico, Mexico; A. R. Meyer, Kansas City, Missouri; N. Witherell, E. M. Shepard, A. Foster Higgins, C. J. Nourse, jr., New York, N. Y.; W. F. Dummer, Chicago, Illinois.

Robert S. Towne, president, City of Mexico, Mexico; August R. Meyer, first vice president, Kansas City, Missouri; Nathaniel Witherell, second vice president, 20 Nassau street, New York; C. J. Nourse, jr., secretary, New York; W. F. Dummer, treasurer, Chicago, Illinois; Vinton P. Safford, superintendent and chief engineer, Escalon, Mexico.

Principal offices and addresses, 20 Nassau street, New York, N. Y. Calle de Cadena, 10, City of Mexico, Mexico.

#### MEXICAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Projected line of road: Pueblo to Oaxaca, Mexico, 228 miles. Completed: Pueblo to Tehuacan, Mexico, 79 miles.

*History.*—Chartered May 9, 1889, to build a narrow-gauge road from Pueblo to Oaxaca, under a concession granted by the Mexican Government. The line will be divided into three sections: (1) Pueblo to Tehuacan (completed as above); (2) Tehuacan to Tecomavaca, 61 miles; and (3) Tecomavaca to Oaxaca. Road completed as above, February 1, 1891. Tracklaying in progress for a distance of 30 miles from Tehuacan toward Tecomavaca. On the completion of each section of 40 kilometers, the company is entitled to an annual subvention from the Government for a period of 15 years of about

\$2,400 per kilometer, the subvention amounting for the first two sections to \$537,600 per annum; the subvention in the third section will amount to an additional sum of £64,440 per annum.

*Financial statement.*—Capital authorized, £2,000,000 in shares of £10 (half being ordinary and half 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares) and £1,200,000 6 per cent. mortgage debenture stock.

The preference shares were issued at par in May, 1889, by Linton, Clarke & Co., London; interest payable April and October. The mortgage debenture stock was issued at par in May, 1889, by the same firm, and secured by first mortgage on the line from Pueblo to Oaxaca. It also receives a special hypothecation for the service of the loan of the subvention received from the Mexican Government, interest payable April and October, and guaranteed by the contractors. Stock repayable at 105 on April 1, 1905, by the operation of a sinking fund, subject to the company's right, on 6 months notice, to pay off the whole at 110 per cent.

The ordinary shares have all been taken by the contractors, being issued against certificates for work done.

*Directors.*—A. J. Mundella, M. P. (chairman); H. W. Campbell, L. L. Dillwyn, G. E. Paget, G. Russell, London, England. (The Mexican Government also appoints two directors to act in Mexico.) A. C. Chamier, secretary. Office, Broad street avenue, London, E. C.

#### MONTEREY AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD COMPANY.

Line of road (completed): Geronimo Trevino to Tampico, 390 miles; sidings, 40 miles; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches; rail (steel), 56 pounds.

*History.*—Chartered September 5, 1888. This road was built under a concession made by the Mexican Government. The first portion of the road was opened on May 5, 1889, to Montemorelos, 68 miles, June 30, 1889; from Venadito to Villigran, 188 miles, on April 1, 1890; to La Cruz, 216 miles, August, 1890; to Victoria 242 miles, October, 1890; to Panocha, 296 miles, January, 1891; to Guadalupe, 327 miles, May 1, 1891, and to Tampico, July 20, 1891. The line extends from General Trevino (formerly Venadito) on the International Railway, southeast through Monterey, Linares, and Victoria to Tampico, on the Gulf, 390 miles, where connections are made with the various transatlantic and coast steamers.

*Rolling stock.*—Locomotive engines, 20. Cars: passenger, 15; baggage, mail and express, 2; freight (box, 150; stock, 25; platform, 130; coal, 50; caboose, 1; other, 6), 362; total cars, 379.

*Operations for year ending December 31, 1889* (average, 164 miles).—Train mileage: passenger, 71,604; freight, 120,482; mixed, 83,110; other, 30,142; total, 305,338 miles. Passengers carried, 51,905; tons of freight moved, 85,315. Total earnings, \$420,867.62; total expenses, \$136,849.64. Net earnings, \$284,817.98. Paid interest on bonds, \$266,781.88. Balance, surplus for year, \$17,236.10.

*Financial statement.*—Capital stock, \$100,000; funded debt, first mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year bonds, due November 1, 1938, interest payable May and November (authorized \$25,000 per mile), \$9,750,000; total stock and bonds, \$9,850,000. The bonds are \$1,000 each coupon, with privilege of registration, and are secured by first mortgage on all of the property of the company.

Annual meeting, first Tuesday in September, at 40 and 42 Wall street, New York, N. Y. Interest on bonds is payable at the office of the trustee of bonds and registrar of stock, Central Trust Co., New York, N. Y.

*Directors.*—Geronimo Treviño, Monterey, Mexico; T. S. Bullock, V. A. Wilder, John Branch, Frank Rudd, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Fisher, St. Louis, Missouri; Emeterio de la Garza, City of Mexico, Mexico. Government directors: Francisco Olivares, Nicholas Regules, City of Mexico, Mexico.

Geronimo Treviño, president, Monterey, Mexico; T. S. Bullock, first vice-president, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Fisher, second vice-president, St. Louis, Missouri; Emeterio de la Garza, third vice-president and general attorney, City of Mexico, Mexico; V. A. Wilder, secretary and treasurer, New York, N. Y.; J. A. Robertson, general manager, Monterey, Mexico; William H. Wentworth, chief engineer, Monterey, Mexico; Samuel Bingaman, comptroller, New York, N. Y.; W. H. Lingard, auditor, Monterey, Mexico.

Principal office and address, 40 and 42 Wall street, New York, N. Y. Executive office, Monterey, Mexico.

#### SINALOA AND DURANGO RAILROAD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Line of road: Altata, Mexico, to Culiacan, Mexico, 38.5 miles. Sidings, 3 miles; guage, 4 feet, 8½ inches; rail (steel, 38.5 miles), 40 pounds.

*History.*—The Sinaloa and Durango Railroad Company, Limited, was chartered under the laws of the State of Massachusetts in 1881; road opened February 12, 1883. The company's charter was amended in 1888, authorizing the construction of a road from Mazatlan to Guaymas, and promising a subsidy of \$8,000 per kilometre, payable in 6 per cent. bonds.

*Rolling stock.*—Locomotive engines, 2. Cars: passenger, 4; freight (box, 10; platform, 20), 30; total cars, 34; also 6 service cars.

*Operations for year ending December 31, 1890.*—Earnings, \$84,617.87; expenses, \$84,048.09; deficit from operations, \$1,969.78.

*Financial statement, December 31, 1890.*—Subscriptions, \$518,130; subsidy account, \$557,343; bills and accounts payable, \$45,512.01; profit and loss, \$94,914.24; total, \$1,215,899.25. Contra: Cost of road, etc., \$1,102,269.05; equipment, \$54,577.71; marine property, \$39,475.60; current accounts, \$19,576.89; total, \$1,215,899.25. On April 30, 1884, the capital stock was reduced from the nominal sum of \$800,000 to \$20,000 by decree of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. None of it has yet been issued.

Annual meeting, Tuesday following first Monday in April.

*Directors, elected April 7, 1891.*—S. W. Richardson, J. G. Stetson, F. B. Beaumont, Boston, Massachusetts; J. H. Brooks, Milton, Massachusetts; William H. Hill, Brookline, Massachusetts.

R. R. Symon, vice-president and general manager, London, England, and New York, N. Y.; S. W. Richardson, treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts; George R. Douglass, general superintendent, Culiacan, Mexico; F. E. James, clerk, Boston, Massachusetts.

Principal office and address, 40 Water street, Boston, Massachusetts.



SONORA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Line of road, Guaymas, Mexico, northward to Nogales, Mexico, 262.41 miles.

*History.*—The Sonora Railway Company, Limited, opened its road to Hermosillo, 90 miles, November, 1881, and to Nogales on October 25, 1882. This line is owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and with the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad forms the Sonora Division of the Atchison Company's system of roads.

Operations are included in those of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and separate statistics are not obtainable.

*Financial statement, December 31, 1888* (latest furnished).—Capital stock \$5,248,000; funded debt first mortgage 7 per cent. Thirty-year gold bonds, due January 1, 1910, interest payable January and July at the National Revere Bank, Boston, interest guaranteed by the Atchison Company, \$5,248,000; deferred liabilities, \$1,406,206.72; coupons due and accrued, \$508,095; sundry accounts, \$67,173.77; subsidy account with Mexican Government, \$1,092,775.44—total, \$13,570,250.93. Contra: Cost of property, \$10,972,796.98; Monte de Piedad, \$100,000; deposited in Boston, account of coupons, \$143,115; sundry accounts and cash items, \$238,551.44; profit and loss, \$2,115,787.51—total, \$13,570,250.93. The Atchison owns all of the stock of this company. The total amount of cash subsidy in American currency earned from the Mexican Government on account of the construction of the road is \$2,570,530. Of this amount there has been paid, to December 31, 1883, \$1,092,775.44, leaving still due \$1,477,754.56. No subsidy was collected in 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, or 1888.

Under the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, the first-mortgage bonds were exchanged for new securities as follows: Each \$1,000 in old bonds received, \$300 in new 4's, and \$960 in new income 5's.

Annual meeting, first Wednesday in April. Bonds listed on the Boston Stock Exchange.

*Directors* (elected April 20, 1891).—Allen Manvel, Chicago, Ill.; B. P. Cheney, G. L. Goodwin, Warren Sawyer, John P. Whitehead, Alden Speare, O. W. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; R. R. Symon, London, England; Geo. C. Magoun, J. J. McCook, Wm. Libbey, New York, N. Y.; David Fergusson, Sebastian Camacho, Mexico, Mexico. Government Directors: F. H. Garcia, José Julian Gutierrez.

Allen Manvel, president, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Reinhart, vice president and auditor, Boston, Mass.; Robert R. Symon, second vice president, London, England; secretary, L. C. Deming, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Geo. L. Goodwin, Boston, Massachusetts.

Principal office and address in United States: 95 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

	Miles.
Main line of road: Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (formerly Piedras Negras), Mexico, to Torreon, Mexico.....	383.11
Lampazos Branch: Completed from near Sabinas Station on main line to Hondo.....	12.31
San Pedro Branch: Hornos to San Pedro.....	14.35

Total length of road constructed and in operation, December 31, 1890.... 409.77

Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches. Rail (steel) 54 pounds.

*History.*—This company was organized December 9, 1882, under special charter from the State of Connecticut. In 1883 it acquired certain concessions granted by the Government of Mexico under date of June 7, 1881, November 4, 1881, and April 21, 1882, which authorized the construction and operation of a line of railroad and telegraph between the City of Mexico and the Rio Grande, terminating at or near Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (formerly Piedras Negras) with the right to construct another line from a convenient point on the main line to some point on the Gulf of Mexico between Matamoros and Vera Cruz; also another line to the Pacific Ocean at some point between Mazatlan and Zihuatanejo, and also such branches as the company may deem desirable subject to the approval of the Department of Public Works, and not to exceed 100 miles each in length.

The road and its appurtenances are to be exempt from taxation for 50 years, and materials required for the construction, operation, and repair of the road are free from import or other duties. No subvention is granted, but the Government has obligated itself not to give a subvention to any other line of railroad within 50 miles on each side of the line so authorized.

About 70 miles, extending from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (formerly Piedras Negras) to Sabinas and including the part within Mexican territory of the International Bridge over the Rio Grande, were completed in 1883. In 1884, 89.37 miles of the main line were completed, and also 10.84 miles of the Lampazos branch, the latter thus reaching the coal fields of San Felipe. The track of the main line was completed January 12, 1888, to Torreon, where connection is made with the Mexican Central Railroad. The operation of the road to Torreon was commenced March 1, 1888. The San Pedro branch was built in 1890.

*Rolling stock.*—Locomotive engines, 33. Cars—passenger, 14; baggage, mail, and express, 6; freight (box, 429; flat, 157; stock, 101; coal, 503; caboose, 15), 1,205; total, 1,225. Also 17 water, 6 boarding, 2 officers', 1 pile-driver, 1 wrecking, cars.

*Financial statement, March 1, 1888.*—Capital stock, \$11,835,500. Funded debt, first mortgage 6 per cent. Fifty-year gold bonds, interest March and September. Series "A" \$5,000,000, due March 1, 1934; series "B", \$4,742,000 due September 1, 1937.

*Directors (elected April 12, 1890).*—C. P. Huntington, George Howes, James Steuart Mackie, Charles Babbidge, Edward St. John, Charles Crocker, Lynde Harrison.

C. P. Huntington, president, New York, N. Y.; E. St. John, vice president, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, F. H. Davis, New York; secretary, Jas. Steuart Mackie, New York; general manager, L. M. Johnson, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

General offices: 23 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

## NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (WARD LINE).

James E. Ward & Co., general agents; office 113 Wall street, New York City.

Steamers leave from Piers 16 and 17, East River, New York. Weekly service between New York, Progreso, Campeche, Laguna, Frontera, Veracruz, Tuxpam, and Tampico.

Passage rate from New York, first class, to Progreso, \$65; Campeche, \$75; Laguna, \$75; Frontera, \$80; Tampico, \$80; Tuxpam, \$85; Veracruz, \$75; Mexico City, \$80. Second class, to Progreso, \$40; Laguna, \$45; Frontera, Tampico, Tuxpam, Veracruz, and Mexico City, \$50.

*Vessels.*

*Yumuri*, 3,500 tons, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis.

*Orizaba*, 3,500 tons, Capt. J. McIntosh.

*Yucatan*, 3,500 tons, Capt. J. W. Reynolds.

*City of Washington*, 2,700 tons, Capt. J. B. Allen.

*M. Moran*, transfer steamer at Progreso.

*Manteo*, 580 tons, transfer steamer for Campeche, Laguna, and Frontera.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

H. J. Bullay, general superintendent; office, pier, foot of Canal street, New York City.

Steamers sail from pier, foot of Canal street, North River, New York, the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month (Sundays excepted), for Colon, thence by Panama Railroad to Panama, from which port steamers of Pacific Steam Navigation Company and South American Steamship Company leave for ports on west coast of South America.

*Passage Rates.*

New York to—		New York to—	
San Benito .....	\$160	Acapulco .....	\$160
Tonala .....	160	Manzanillo .....	160
Salina Cruz .....	160	San Blas .....	160
Port Angel .....	160	Mazatlan .....	160

*Vessels.*

From New York to Colon:

*City of Para*, 3,532 tons, Capt. J. L. Lockwood.

*Newport*, 2,735 tons, Capt. C. C. Lima.

*Colon*, 2,686 tons, Capt. F. Henderson.

From San Francisco to Panama:

*Acapulco*, 2,572 tons, Capt. W. G. Pitts.

*City of New York*, 3,019 tons, Capt. F. H. Johnston.

*City of Sydney*, 3,017 tons, Capt. D. E. Friel.

*Colima*, 2,906 tons, Capt. D. S. Austin.

*San Blas*, 2,075 tons, Capt. J. M. Cavarly.

*San Juan*, 2,076 tons, Capt. James McCrae.

From Panama to Acapulco, Mexico:

*Clyde*, 2,017 tons, Capt. J. M. Doyle.

*Starbuck*, 2,157 tons, Capt. W. H. McLean.

## COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA ESPAÑOLA.

Messrs. J. M. Ceballos & Co., agents; office, No. 80 Wall street, New York City.

Steamers sail from Pier 41, North River (foot of Hoboken street), New York, the 10th, 13th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

*Passage Rates, United States Currency.*

New York to—		New York to—	
Progreso .....	\$65	Vera Cruz .....	\$75
Campeche .....	69	Tampico .....	80
Frontera .....	73	Tuxpam .....	85

*Vessels.*

*Baldomero Yglesias*, 1,507 tons, Capt. Pedro Bayona.

*Ciudad Condal*, 2,576 tons, Capt. Miguel Carmona.

*San Augustin*, 2,359 tons, Capt. Sebastian Carmona.

*Habana*, 2,597 tons, Capt. Manuel Deschamps.

Vessels of this line sail from Vera Cruz on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month for Havana, New York, and Europe.

## COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE (FRENCH LINE).

Monthly sailings from Havre to Vera Cruz; also once a month from St. Nazaire. Fare: Havre, etc., to Veracruz, first class, \$200; second class, \$180; steerage, \$60 and \$55.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

Steamers of this line touch once or twice a month at Veracruz for European ports.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Steamers of this line sail from Southampton, England, stopping at Veracruz twice a month.

## HARRISON LINE.

Steamers of this line sail from Liverpool once or twice a month for Vera Cruz, touching also at Progreso and Tampico.

## WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamers sail from Veracruz 20th and 25th of each month for London and Liverpool, via New Orleans. On the trips from Europe stoppages are usually made at Progreso and Tampico.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (MORGAN LINE).

Steamers leave Morgan City, Louisiana, for Veracruz, stopping at Galveston, Texas, twice a month. Time about 60 hours from Galveston, 80 hours from New Orleans (via Morgan City).

Fare: New Orleans to Veracruz, \$40; deck, \$20. New Orleans to Mexico City, \$51.70; deck, \$29. Galveston to Veracruz, \$40; deck, \$20.

## COASTWISE STEAMERS.

## GULF COAST.

Steamers *Campechano* and *Ibero* sail between Veracruz and Progreso, stopping at Celestum, Campeche, Champoton, Laguna, and Frontera.

Steamer *Tabasqueño* sails from Progreso for Campeche, Laguna, Frontera, Veracruz, and Coatzacoalcos.

Steamer *Fenix* sails from Progreso for Campeche, Laguna, and Frontera.

Steamer *J. W. Wilson* runs between Veracruz and Tuxpam, and between Tuxpam and Tecolutla and Cazes.

Steamer *Tlacotalpam* runs between Veracruz, Tlacotalpam, and Alvaredo.

## PACIFIC COAST.

There are two lines of steamers in trade between the Pacific ports, viz: Steamers of the Sonora Railroad and the *Alexander*, making the ports of Guaymas, La Paz, Santa Rosalia, Aguiabampo, Topolobampo, Mazatlan, Perihuate, San Blas, and Manzanillo.



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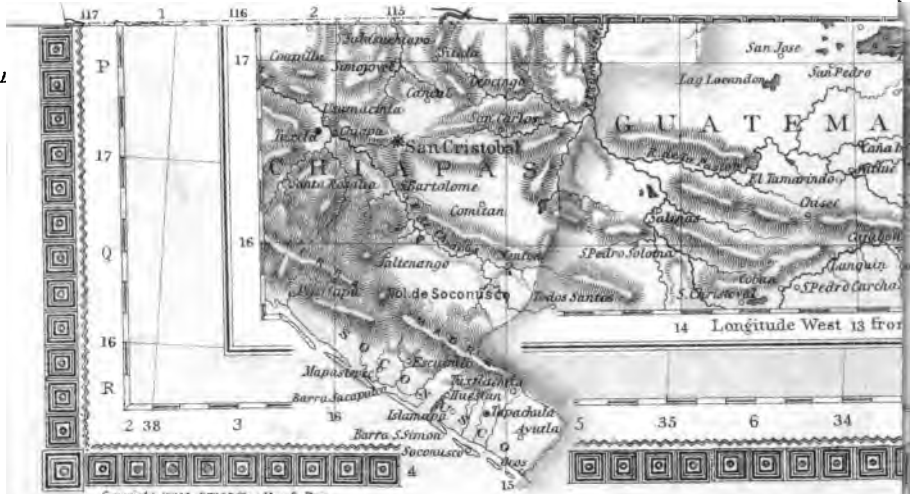
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