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EL SALVADOR

AT THE

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

BY

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N. VELOZ-GOITICOA,

DELEGATE FOR SALVADOR.



BUFFALO, N. Y.

1901.



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HIS EXCELLENCY, GENERAL DON TOMÁS REGALADO, PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR.

PROLOGUE.

It has been the aim of the undersigned to compile in this booklet, in a concise form, the most comprehensive, up-to-date interesting data concerning the Republic of El Salvador and its participation in the Pan-American Exposition.

The Republic of El Salvador is now a prosperous country and strives to maintain the most friendly international and commercial intercourse with all other nations, and especially so with its near neighbors, the Central American States.

El Salvador distinguishes itself principally because its people have proven to be courageous and are intelligent, active, and industrious.

The topography of the country is such that its soil is well adapted to yield with ease all the products of the temperate and tropical zones.

The inhabitants of El Salvador are devoted principally to commerce and agriculture, while the aborigines carry on many small industries and manufacture a great variety of home-made articles which are consumed in the country.

To develop trade and these industrial faculties and to improve agricultural methods and processes in use, has been and is the purpose of the present administration, which has at its head a liberal, broad-minded and energetic personage, General Don Tomás Regalado, President of the Republic. He is ably seconded in his patriotic efforts by the members of his Cabinet Council, who are his indefatigable collaborators in establishing the gratifying era of peace, progress, and prosperity which El Salvador is now enjoying.

The problem of maintaining peace, furthering progress and enhancing prosperity in El Salvador, resolves

itself into two principal factors, viz: immigration and foreign capital.

The hospitality of the people of El Salvador is proverbial; liberal laws are in force, abundant guarantees are extended to immigrants who can easily secure ample reward for their efforts.

The opportunities for investing capital with remunerative results are numerous and exceptional, as can be seen by the variety of products exhibited in the Salvador Section, which show what a vast field of action there is for intelligent investments of every kind.

General prosperity is fairly distributed among the people and great attention has been paid to Public Instruction, which has been imparted for years in the numerous National Schools and Professional Institutes which abound in the country. As a proof of the culture of the people of El Salvador, we have the high standard attained by the press, which is the most cultivated and interesting of all Central America.

A system of indexing topics has been adopted in this booklet to facilitate the search for information by those desiring to refer at once to some special item, and illustrations have been added with the same purpose in view. Any detailed data will be gladly supplied by the undersigned to anyone applying therefor.

In conclusion, the undersigned desires to call special attention to the good faith and integrity which have marked all the acts of General Regalado's Government, to the consequent progress attained, and to the permanent era of prosperity now enjoyed in El Salvador which offers such exceptional opportunities as compared with other Latin-American countries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 15, 1901.

N. VELOZ-GOITICOA.



HIS EXCELLENCY DR. FRANCISCO A. REYES, MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR.

PRÓLOGO.

Ha sido el propósito del infrascrito compilar en este folleto, por manera concisa, el mayor número de datos interesantes y recientes sobre la República del Salvador y la parte que toma en la Exposición Panamericana.

La República del Salvador es hoy país próspero, que trata de cultivar las relaciones internacionales y comerciales mas amistosas con todas las demás naciones y especialmente con sus vecinos, los Estados de la América Central.

El Salvador se distingue, principalmente, porque su pueblo ha probado ser valeroso y es inteligente, activo y laborioso.

La topografía del país es de tal especie, que su suelo se adapta bien al fácil cultivo de todos los productos de las zonas templada y tropical.

Los habitantes del Salvador están dedicados principalmente al comercio y á la agricultura, y los aborígenes se ocupan en muchas pequeñas industrias y manufacturan gran variedad de artículos que se consumen en el país.

Ha sido y es objeto primordial de la presente Administración, que tiene por Gefe al General Don Tomás Regalado, Presidente de la República, personalidad liberal, de vastas miras y grande energía—desarrollar el comercio y estas facultades industriales, así como mejorar los métodos y procedimientos agrícolas actualmente en uso.

Cooperan con el General Regalado en la realización de tan patrióticos esfuerzos, los miembros de su Consejo de Ministros, quienes son sus colaboradores infatigables en establecer la era de paz, progreso y prosperidad de que disfruta hoy El Salvador.

El problema de mantener la paz, de fomentar el progreso y de aumentar la prosperidad del Salvador se

resuelve en dos factores principales ; á saber : inmigración y capital extranjero.

La hospitalidad del pueblo salvadoreño es proverbial : están en vigencia leyes liberales ; se conceden vastas garantías á los inmigrantes, quienes pueden obtener con facilidad remuneración amplia para sus esfuerzos.

Son numerosas y excepcionales las oportunidades que hay para emplear capital con buen éxito, como puede verse por la variedad de productos exhibidos en la Sección del Salvador, que demuestran el vasto campo de acción de que se dispone para la inversión de dinero en empresas lucrativas.

La riqueza pública está distribuida con equidad entre el pueblo y la instrucción pública, de años atrás, se da en las numerosas escuelas nacionales é institutos profesionales, que abundan en el país. Como prueba de la cultura del pueblo salvadoreño, tenemos como tipo su prensa, que es la más ilustrada é interesante de la América Central.

Se ha adoptado en este folleto el sistema de colocar las materias en índice, para facilitar la solicitud de algún informe á los que deseen referirse inmediatamente á un punto especial, y se han agregado ilustraciones con el mismo fin.

Al suscrito le será muy grato suministrar datos pormenorizados á las personas que así los soliciten.

Y al terminar, desea llamar la atención hácia la buena fé é integridad que han servido de norma á todos los actos del Gobierno del Salvador los cuales han dado por resultado el progreso obtenido, y la era permanente de prosperidad alcanzada por aquella República que ofrece ventajas tan excepcionales, comparadas con las de los otros países latino-americanos.

BÚFALO, N. Y.: 15 de septiembre de 1901.

N. VELOZ-GOITICOA.



HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR, CHAIRMAN
OF THE COMMISSION FOR SALVADOR AT THE
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

AREA AND POPULATION.

El Salvador is one of the five former States of the Federal Republic of Central America. It lies immediately west of Honduras and has its ocean frontage upon the Pacific.

The territorial area of El Salvador is of 7,225 square miles. Its population amounts to 1,106,848 inhabitants, of which 593,893 male and 512,955 female (see table page 28), therefore it has 153.19 inhabitants to the square mile, which fact gives El Salvador a very prominent place among the most densely populated countries in the world.

RACES.

The population of El Salvador is composed of whites, mixed race and Indians (no negroes), in the following proportion:

White race.....	10 %
Mixed race.....	50 %
Indian race.	40 %
Total.	100 %

The first are of European descent, the second constitute a special race, well organized, perfectly assimilated to the most refined civilization, possessing remarkable physical beauty, great moral qualities, and admirable intellectual capacities, and the third are Indians of Mexican origin, generally conversant with the methods of modern civilization.

LANGUAGE.

The national tongue is Spanish and the aborigines speak this language as a general rule, but in some localities the primitive language is spoken. This language is called the Nahuat, which is a derivation of the Mexican Nahuatl, some tribes speaking the Lenca or Chutal dialect.

CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the Republic of El Salvador dates from August 13, 1886, and is very liberal. It provides for absolute liberty of religion.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The Republic is divided into fourteen Departments, represented on the red union of the flag by as many white stars. These Departments comprise 28 cities, 64 towns and 161 villages, giving a total of 253 inhabited places (see table page 32.)

GOVERNMENT.

The Government consists of three different and independent branches, namely, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial Powers.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The Legislative Power is exercised by a National Assembly of Deputies composed of three members for each of the fourteen Departments, therefore the whole House consists of forty-two members.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

At the head of the Executive Power is the President of the Republic, who is elected by the majority vote of the people for a period of four years and cannot be re-elected for the following term of office. In the like manner a Vice-President is elected. The President has a Cabinet Council composed of four Ministers of State to transact the business of the Government.

JUDICIAL POWER.

The Judicial Power is exercised by a Supreme Court of Justice and Tribunals of the Third, Second and First Instances.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Each Department is provided with a Governor and a Commandant General.

The Local Governments are in charge of the Municipalities which are elected by universal suffrage, and consist of a Mayor, a Syndic and two or more "Regidores," according to the respective population.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public instruction is free and compulsory. There are 525 elementary schools of both sexes. Rudimentary instruction is imparted in the National Institute which is provided with everything necessary. Superior or professional instruction is given at the National University, which disposes of a magnificent building. It possesses a laboratory, a museum of natural history, and a library of over 1,600 volumes.

There are also the normal school for boys and girls, a kindergarten, and numerous private institutes of tuition.

The Government devotes \$388,552 annually to public instruction. The national library contains 15,000 volumes.

ARMY.

The Army of El Salvador amounts to 100,000 men, which number can be greatly increased in case of invasion, of war, or for suppressing interior rebellion, for in said cases all Salvadorians from the ages of eighteen to fifty years must enlist. The Government has in use ordnance equipment of the most modern type and is well provided with all classes of war material.

One million dollars is spent yearly in this department.

CURRENCY.

El Salvador has the silver standard. Its monetary unit is the peso or dollar, equivalent in value to the French five franc piece. All internal commerce and business transactions are carried on in silver and bank notes, but there are no Government notes. The relative value of currency compared with the gold unit or what is called the rate of exchange is quoted according to the latest current rates at 230%, that is to say that \$100 U. S. gold is equal to \$230 paper.

FINANCES.

The Message presented by the President of the Republic, General Don Tomás Regalado, to the National Assembly on February 20, 1901, contains very

interesting items regarding the financial status of El Salvador.

The Total Revenue of said year amounted to \$6,784,751.31, and the General Expenditure to \$6,751,027.87, leaving a surplus of \$33,723.44 in favor of the Administration.

INTERNAL DEBT.

The consolidated internal debt and Government bonds amounted to over \$10,000,000, but it has been reduced by the present administration to \$7,588,978.74 of what is called the bonified debt.

NO FOREIGN DEBT.

The Republic of El Salvador has no foreign debt of any kind.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

The total exports of El Salvador amounted to over \$9,000,000 silver, and the imports to some \$6,000,000, consequently there was a balance of trade in favor of El Salvador of over \$3,000,000, which proves the prosperous condition of the country.

EXPORT TO SALVADOR FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

I desire to call special attention to the statistical information furnished by Hon. Ernest Schernikow, Vice-Consul for El Salvador at New York City and Delegate of said Republic to the Pan-American Exposition. This information is most interesting and refers to the exports made from the Port of New York to those of El Salvador, concerning a period of the last six months of the

year 1900 and of the first six of 1901, and contained in two statistical tables in pages 33 and 34 of this booklet.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

For its participation in the Pan-American Exposition the Government of El Salvador appointed a commission residing at San Salvador, the capital, composed of Dr. Darío González, as Chairman, and of Doctor Paul T. Ferrer, Mr. Carlos Renson, Engineer D. Gall and Mr. G. Lozano, as members, who undertook to collect and remit to Buffalo the Salvador exhibit now displayed in the Agricultural Building at the Pan-American Exposition.

Dr. González's efforts in this connection deserve special praise.

REPRESENTATION.

To represent the Republic of El Salvador at the Pan-American Exposition the Government appointed the following Commission;

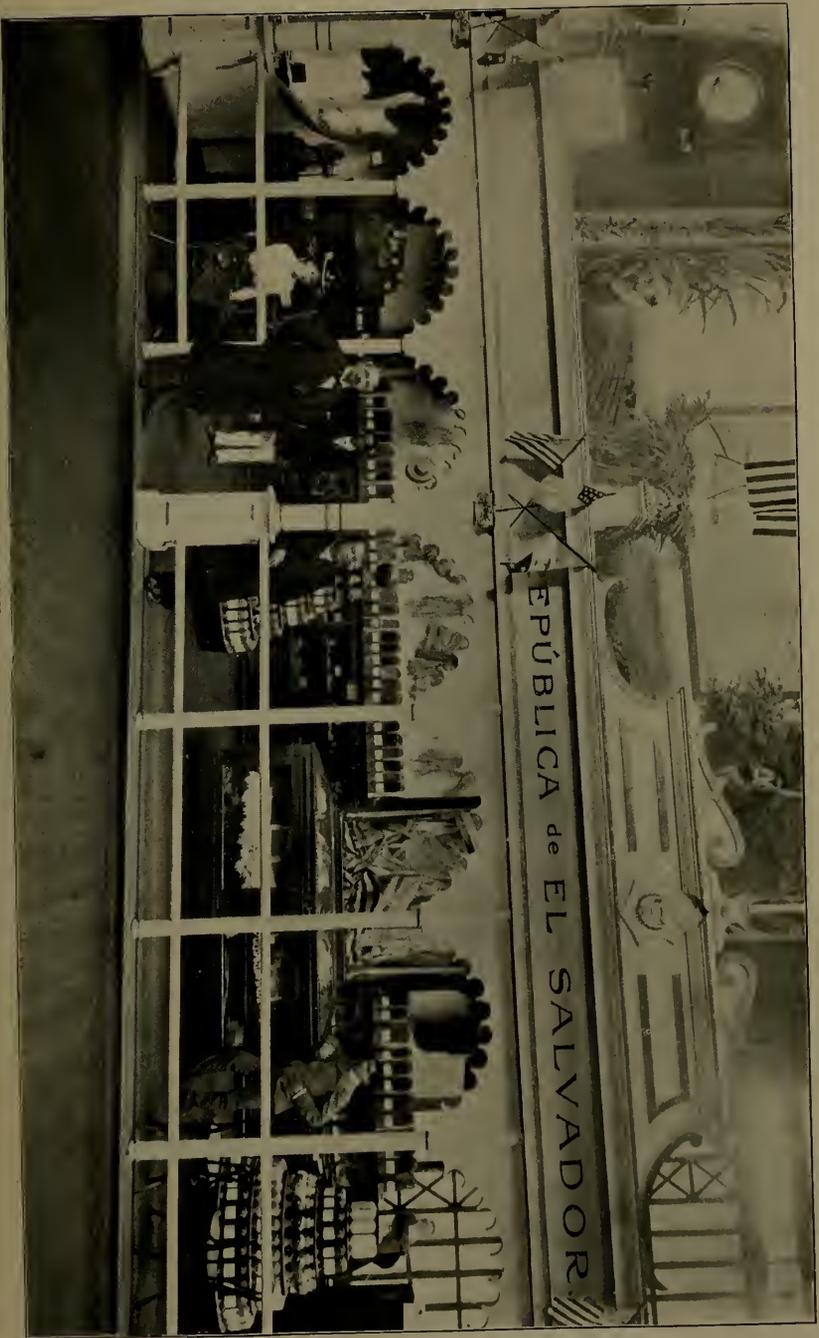
His Excellency, Señor Dr. Don Rafael Zaldívar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the Commission for El Salvador.

Señor Don Ernesto Schernikow, Vice Consul, Delegate for El Salvador.

Señor Dr. Don Paul T. Ferrer, Delegate for El Salvador.

Señor Don Marco A. Soto, Jr., Secretary of Legation, Delegate for El Salvador.

Señor Don Nicolás Veloz-Goiticoa, Delegate for El Salvador and Secretary of the Commission.



MR. VELOZ-SORTIÇA

DR. P. T. FERBER

SALVADOR EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

His Excellency, Doctor Rafael Zaldívar, came to Buffalo and took possession officially of the space assigned to the Republic of El Salvador at the Pan-American Exposition. He inspected personally, and arranged all matters concerning the plans and facade of the Salvador Section.

LOCATION OF EXHIBIT.

The section of the Republic of Salvador at the Pan-American Exposition is located on the south-east portion of the Agricultural Building, where a suitable enclosure with a facade of artistic design contains a collective exhibit of its principal articles, displayed in show-cases and glass jars.

Said facade has in the center the Coat of Arms of the Republic, and is adorned with Salvador, American and Pan-American flags, and standards of different sizes.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

As the Republic of Salvador is devoting all its attention to the internal organization of its finances, the exhibit displayed at the Pan-American Exposition is but a modest representation of the vast agricultural, mining, and industrial resources of the country.

The principal products of El Salvador are coffee, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cereals; and in minerals, it yields gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, and coal.

Numerous plants grow spontaneously, forming extensive forests. A variety of trees produce all kinds of

woods for construction and other purposes, as well as textile-fibres, dyeing-barks and woods, balsams, gums, resins and medicinal plants.

The mahogany, cedar, walnut, laurel and *lignum-vitæ* woods deserve special attention. Among the textile plants there are the henequén, the ramié, the escobilla, which is similar to the hemp, the cocoa-fibre, etc. Other products are represented by the Peruvian balsam, rubber, copalchi, guacos and several plants of therapeutic properties. Those needing cultivation are represented by all kind of cereals, potatoes, vegetables, etc.

Cattle is raised and multiplied with great facility, specially in the plantations of the coast.

In the waters of the rivers, lakes and seas, a great variety of fish is found. On the coast of Sonsonante the purple clam produces a beautiful color for dyeing purposes.

The reptiles are represented by crocodiles and a variety of inoffensive serpents.

Birds are plentiful, and some are of so beautiful a plumage that they might easily constitute the base of a very productive industry.

CLIMATE.

The climate of El Salvador is divided into three districts, corresponding to so many zones, called hot lands, temperate lands and cold lands. The denomination of the cold land must be accepted in a relative sense because it does not depend on latitude, but on the mountainous topography of the country.

It is a well-known fact that El Salvador is one of the old states of the Federal Republic of Central America and lies toward the Pacific Ocean. All the coast, on the Pacific side, as well as the depressions of the soil corresponding to Sonsonante and San Miguel, belong to the hot zone, having an average annual temperature of 28° to 30° , centigrade. From March to August the heat is more intense, but the breezes from the sea moderate this high temperature, and at night time it is cold. The altitude of this zone is generally of 400 metres above the sea level. In this region are found palm and cocoa trees, rubber, black balsam and hard woods, oranges, other fruits, and excellent pasture.

To the temperate zone belong the territories and valleys of the central table lands, comprised between the limits of the hot land and 1,500 metres. The mean annual temperature oscillates here between the 18° and 27° , centigrade. This soil produces sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, corn, beans, rice, bananas, pine-apples, and wheat in the high parts, and a variety of tropical fruits. Vine-trees are to be found, but are not cultivated to any considerable extent.

The cold zone is of small extent, being limited to some high table-lands and mountains, ranging from 1,500 metres to 2,500 metres, or a little over. The annual average temperature in these places is of 12° to 15° , centigrade. This zone produces potatoes, wheat, several vegetables, peaches, cucumbers, etc. Apples and pears could be easily produced in this zone, and even corn and beans are extensively cultivated in this section, which produces oak and pine trees also.

Due to the fertility of the ground, to the facilities of irrigation, and to favorable atmospheric conditions, many plants of the temperate zone develop well in the hot ones and vice versa. Thus sugar-cane, for instance, requires for its complete development an altitude between 500 and 1,500 metres, and nevertheless it is produced in several localities of the hot zone, and the same can be said of palm trees.

As a general rule, the climate in El Salvador is very healthy, specially in the temperate zone.

There are two seasons during the year, the dry one and the rainy season, this latter commencing generally in May and lasting to October. The dry season extends from November to April. On the coast and in the hot zone the rainy season is generally shorter than in the rest of the territory.

GEOLOGY.

The track of coast is formed of alluvion layers and sands reposing upon sedimentary rocks. The chain of mountains spread all over Central America contain very many volcanoes formed of bassaltic ejections. In all Central America and specially in El Salvador, the territory is covered by a thick layer of yellow clay, due to some general prehistoric inundation, which separates the surface from the ancient volcanic formations.

MINING DISTRICTS.

In the Republic of Salvador there are three mining districts, viz: San Miguel, Cabañas and Matepán.

MINING PRODUCTS EXHIBITED.

DISTRICT OF SAN MIGUEL :—The best ores of this district belong to the Department of San Miguel, La Unión and Morazán. This zone is very rich in precious metals, especially in sulphide and chloride of silver ores. At the Salvador exhibit there are three samples of gold and silver ores from the San Bartolo, Copetillos and Eva mines; seven samples of gold ores and two of gold and silver from different mines of the District of San Miguel; two of gold and four of gold and silver from the district of Morazán.

DISTRICT OF CABAÑAS :—This district is considered the richest of the country, and in the Jurisdiction of San Isidro there exist the gold veins of San Enrique, La Cola del Toro, El Compañero, El Cerro de Ávila and La Pepita. At the Salvador exhibit there are six samples of gold, silver and copper ores from this district. The nine samples of copper and manganese from Charlatenango are from the zone of Cabañas.

DISTRICT OF MATEPÁN :—The principal ores obtained in this district are iron, although some virgin veins of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and graphite are found. There are thirteen samples from this district at the Salvador exhibit, of which ten are of gold and silver, and three of magnetic iron ores.

The best seams of coal are those of Ilobasco and El Lempa. This is what is called brown coal, and the mines have not been sufficiently explored up to the present time.



SALVADOR EXHIBIT, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants of El Salvador are principally devoted to agricultural labors. The principal articles of cultivation are coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, corn, rice, wheat, and other cereals and vegetables.

· AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXHIBITED.

COFFEE:—This plant was introduced for the first time in El Salvador in 1852, brought from Havana. The first coffee plantations were established in 1876 in the Department of La Paz. The average annual crop is to-day of 500,000 bags, representing a value of eight to ten million dollars. At the Salvador exhibit there are twelve samples of coffee from the several departments that produce it now, the best sample being from the plantation of General Tomás Regalado.

SUGAR:—After coffee, sugar-cane is the most important product of El Salvador. The best sugar-cane is a dark colored one called "Batavia." The actual production is of 110,000 bags of molasses, and 150,000 of sugar.

The sugar exportation amounted, in 1900, to 15,818 pounds, therefore this article was nearly all consumed in the country.

There are three samples of sugar-cane at the Salvador exhibit and two of sugar.

COCOA:—Cocoa is produced very easily in El Salvador, but its cultivation is carried on in a very reduced scale, the exportation of this product reaching in

1900 to scarcely 1,445 pounds. Three samples of cocoa are displayed in the Salvador exhibit.

INDIGO:—About 7,000 sacks of indigo are produced yearly, which are sold for \$1,500,000. Five samples of indigo are displayed at the Salvador exhibit.

TOBACCO:—El Salvador exported, in 1900, 399,965 lbs. of leaf and manufactured tobacco. The Salvador exhibit displays ten samples of leaf tobacco, two samples of cigars and three of cigarettes.

CORN:—Nearly the whole crop of corn is consumed in the country. In 1900, 72,666 lbs. were exported. Corn is the daily bread of El Salvador people. There are very many varieties, which are distinguished by the color and size of the grain. Four different samples of corn are displayed at the Salvador exhibit.

RICE AND WHEAT:—These two articles are produced in a small quantity.

BEANS:—Their cultivation is very easy, three crops are obtained every year, and there are great varieties of beans. Four different samples of this product are displayed at the Salvador exhibit.

For interior consumption, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, banana and a numerous variety of fruit trees are cultivated.

Rubber, Peruvian balsam and vanilla are export articles, although in a small scale, and offer a vast field for industrial enterprises. This applies also to textile plants, such as the henequén or agave, and to numerous

oleaginous seeds and grains, the cultivation of which, in a large scale, would leave a large margin of profit.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS EXHIBITED.

Cotton and silk tissues are manufactured in El Salvador as well as palm-baskets, hammocks, shoery and crockery. The admirable silk tissues manufactured in El Salvador and displayed at its exhibit, and the most beautiful and delicate embroidery, made and exhibited by Miss Julia Hernández, deserve special mention.

FORESTRY.

FORESTRY PRODUCTS EXHIBITED.

The forestry products at the Salvador exhibit are divided into eight classes, viz: of woods for building and for constructing furniture there are 62 samples; of medicinal plants, 42; of tanning plants, five; of textile plants, 11; of dyeing plants, 11; of gums and resins, 16; of oleaginous plants six samples.



AWARDS RECEIVED BY THE REPUBLIC OF
EL SALVADOR AT THE PAN-AMERICAN
EXPOSITION.

AGRICULTURE.—DIVISION I.

Gold Medals.

Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador. Castor Oil Seeds.
Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador. Collective exhibit.

Silver Medal.

Dr. Darío González. San Salvador. Herbarium.

Honorable Mention.

Marcelo Campos. Santiago de Maria. Tobacco.
Soler Brothers. San Salvador. Tobacco.
Rodrigo Vega Gómez. San Salvador. Seed of Aceituno.
Juan A. Molina. La Paz. India Rubber.

FOODS AND THEIR ACCESSORIES.—DIVISION IV.

Gold Medals.

Gen. Tomás Regalado. San Salvador. Coffees.
Dr. F. A. Reyes. San Salvador. Coffees.

Silver Medals.

Blanco & Lozano. San Salvador. Coffees.
J. E. Escobas. San Salvador. Coffees.
J. Hill. Santa Ana. Coffees.

Honorable Mention.

Bengoa & Co. San Salvador. Chocolate.

FORESTRY.—DIVISION VI.

Silver Medals.

Goldtree, Liebes & Co. San Salvador. Balsams.
 Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador. Forestry products.

Honorable Mention.

Dr. N. Angulo. San Vicente. Indigo.
 Fidelia Argueta. San Miguel. Indigo.

MINES AND METALLURGY.—DIVISION VIII.

Bronze Medal.

Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador. Collective exhibit of minerals.

MANUFACTURES.—DIVISION XIII.

Gold Medal.

Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador. Collective exhibit.

Bronze Medals.

Josefa B. de Diaz. Cojutepeque. Cigars and tobacco.
 Dr. Paul T. Ferrer. San Salvador. Sea shells.

Honorable Mention.

Carreras & Co. San Salvador. Cigarettes.
 J. F. Pena. Suchitoto. Cigars.
 Soler Brothers. San Salvador. Cigarettes.
 Salesian Reformed Fathers. Sta. Tecla. Tanned leathers.
 F. L. Valarde. San Salvador. Antihyperpetic Suf. Soap.

LIBERAL ARTS—DIVISION XV.

Honorable Mention.

- J. Aberle. San Salvador. Method, harmony and composition.
 J. C. Alas. San Salvador. Estelas and schoolsong.
 Republic of El Salvador. San Salvador. Educational and musical works.

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.—DIVISION XVI.

Silver Medal.

- Justo Armas. San Salvador. Collection of antiquities from El Salvador.

GRAND TOTAL OF RECOMPENSES AWARDED TO THE
REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR.

Gold Medals	5
Silver Medals	7
Bronze Medals	3
Honorable Mentions.	15
	<hr/>
Total	30



TABLE.

Showing the Departments into which the Republic of El Salvador is divided, also capitals, areas, and probable number of inhabitants in each Department, on January 1, 1901.

DEPARTMENTS.	CAPITALS.	AREAS IN SQUARE KILOMETERS.	PROBABLE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS ON JANUARY 1, 1901.		
			MIXED RACE.	INDIANS.	TOTALS.
1 Santa Ana	Santa Ana.	3,559	96,774	2,466	99,240
2 Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán.	2,082	32,150	25,760	57,910
3 Sonsonate	Sonsonate.	2,242	34,379	31,514	65,893
4 La Libertad	Nueva San Salvador	2,184	57,088	12,962	70,050
5 San Salvador	San Salvador.	2,047	65,824	40,156	105,980
6 Chalatenango	Chalatenango.	3,346	51,240	5,589	56,829
7 Chalatenango	Chalatenango.	1,740	37,056	34,944	72,000
8 La Paz.	Zacatecoluca.	2,354	31,068	24,986	56,054
9 San Vicente	San Vicente.	2,287	53,189	1,503	54,692
10 Cabañas	Sensuntepeque.	819	32,900	5,894	38,794
11 San Miguel	San Miguel.	3,481	71,364	564	71,928
12 Usulután	Usulután.	3,344	65,095	5,800	70,895
13 Morazán	San Francisco.	2,355	35,741	14,113	49,854
14 La Unión	La Unión.	2,286	40,015	5,378	45,393
	TOTALS.	34,126	703,883	211,629	915,512

NOTE.—According to the new census the total population of El Salvador amounts to 1,106,848 inhabitants, and the capital, San Salvador, has 59,544.

TABLE.

Showing the value of articles exported to the Republic of Salvador from the port of New York during the months of July to December of the year 1900. This information has been supplied by Mr. Ernest Schernikow, Vice-Consul for Salvador at New York City, and is taken from the register of certified Consular invoices kept at said office.

Year 1900.	Wire.	Hides.	Electrical Appliances.	Cornstarch.	Hardware.	Blankets.	Machinery.	Drugs.	Oil.	Petroleum.	Various.	Totals.
July.	\$ 2,246	\$ 2,563	\$ 325	\$ 310	\$ 1,045	\$ 11,986	\$ 4,901	\$ 2,240	\$	\$ 386	\$ 2,702	\$ 28,704
August. . . . .	. . . . .	274	909	. . . . .	555	19,839	4,428	5,782	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,190	34,977
September.	1,742	. . . . .	98	1,227	1,053	18,290	17,081	3,640	200	. . . . .	1,052	44,383
October.	3,781	397	764	213	565	18,753	19,464	5,316	686	496	1,397	42,832
November.	3,407	. . . . .	. . . . .	92	1,058	12,595	6,221	3,051	1,190	. . . . .	2,981	31,195
December.	1,974	. . . . .	557	1,031	2,639	13,749	2,483	3,325	1,332	. . . . .	3,341	39,431
	\$ 13,150	\$ 3,234	\$ 2,653	\$ 2,873	\$ 6,915	\$ 95,212	\$ 45,578	\$ 23,954	\$ 3,408	\$ 882	\$ 14,663	\$ 212,522

TABLE.

Showing the value of articles exported to the Republic of Salvador from the port of New York during the months of January to June of the year 1901. This information has been supplied by Mr. Ernest Schernikow, Vice-Consul for Salvador at New York City, and is taken from the register of certified Consular invoices kept at said office.

Year 1901.	Wire.	Hides.	Electrical Appliances	Cornstarch	Hardware	Blankets.	Machinery	Drugs.	Oil.	Various.	Totals.
January.....	\$ 2,293	\$ 814	\$ 247	\$ 232	\$ 832	\$ 10,205	\$ 1,697	\$ 1,977	\$ 944	\$ 4,495	\$ 23,736
February.....	2,278	.....	.....	48	..	15,143	1,096	2,193	2,313	3,099	26,170
March.....	1,471	.....	657	877	332	24,702	4,378	1,421	1,307	4,288	39,433
April.....	706	501	.....	393	337	3,557	476	7,019	72	9,047	22,108
May.....	732	.....	1,431	90	701	7,173	302	2,220	700	9,898	23,247
June.....	2,607	89	305	11,533	1,695	3,082	317	3,193	22,881
	\$ 10,147	\$ 1,315	\$ 2,424	\$ 1,640	\$ 2,507	\$ 72,313	\$ 9,644	\$ 17,912	\$ 5,653	\$ 34,020	\$ 157,575

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