

MEXICAN TREATY OF JANUARY 20, 1883.

MAY 25, 1886.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAYBURY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

ADVERSE REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 1513.]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred House bill 1513, respectfully report as follows:

The bill under consideration is intended to give practical effect to the pending commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico. Although the right to negotiate treaties is vested by the Constitution in the President and the Senate, the pending treaty expressly stipulates that it shall not be operative until laws necessary to carry it into execution shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States and the Government of the United Mexican States.

The purpose and object of this proviso is evident. The treaty pending, being purely commercial and dealing with questions of revenue only, which under the Constitution are subject to the exclusive control of Congress, could not be negotiated or carried into practical effect without affirmative action on the part of the legislative branch of the Government.

The dispute as to the competency of the President and Senate to negotiate commercial treaties affecting the revenues of the country and the laws for the collection of the same is avoided by the express reservation quoted, and it is in furtherance of the terms of this reservation that Congress is by the present bill asked to legislate.

We append hereto the text of the pending treaty. It will be seen at a glance that the treaty, if such it can be rightly called, is of exceedingly limited scope. It is exclusively commercial in its text and without political significance. It is the exchange of certain specified articles of commerce, few in number, comparatively, and mostly inconsiderable in commercial value. It reserves no exclusive rights to either party, but studiously preserves the right of either to act with perfect independence and in the direction which seems to conserve the best interests of either.

It will be noted that by the terms of the treaty seventy-three articles of merchandise are enumerated in the treaty as to be admitted duty free into Mexico. At the time the treaty was first considered all but one-third of these were on the free list under then existing laws, but all were chargeable with package or bulk duty, so-called. The nature of this package or bulk duty and the method of its imposition and collection will be best gathered from the report of the special agent of the Treasury hereto appended.

It is true that on the 25th day of January, 1885, a new tariff act took effect in Mexico, and many articles theretofore on the free list were made subject to tariff duties. The articles now upon the free list, and embracing merchandise enumerated in the treaty, are mainly the mutual product and growth of each of the countries in interest. We are to receive free of duty from Mexico, barley, beef, eggs, sisal and other grasses, and pulp for the manufacture of paper, fruits, henequin, thistle, hemp and other like substitutes for hemp, molasses, straw (unmanufactured), sugar, tobacco, vegetables, wheat, and timber.

In a report made to the Department of the Treasury, bearing date January 12, 1885, we find the following:

It is urged that Congress would relieve this country from gloom and suffering, caused by business depression, by adopting reciprocity relations with Mexico, and thus open a new channel for the sale of American products. *Disappointment, in my judgment, awaits such expectations.* Of the twenty-eight articles to be admitted duty free from Mexico, under the treaty, fourteen are now free under the general tariff law. Of the seventy-three articles to be introduced into Mexico without duty fifty are now free, except a charge for package or bulk duty, and twenty-three comprise articles for which there appears to be no market in America.

If we may judge from the existing state of trade between the United States and Mexico, as evidenced by the articles enumerated for reciprocal exchange in the treaty, it is but fair to admit, and the tables hereto appended would seem to justify the admission, that the release of revenue is somewhat in favor of our Mexican neighbors. It is extremely difficult to state with accuracy what the condition and amount of Mexican trade is or has been since 1877, the latest authorized official reports of imports into that country having ceased in the last mentioned year; and it is only through fragmentary statements appearing in the public press, in consular and other commercial reports, that any reliable statistics can be gathered. As to the amount and value of exports from Mexico, these are obtained with reasonable accuracy from the reports of our consuls resident in Mexico, and for the information of Congress we append hereto a statement collated from the reports of our consuls at the several seaport towns of Mexico, and embracing the years 1884-1885.

But in the opinion of your committee, while the advantage in respect to duties released would seem to be for the present somewhat in favor of our people, there are two respects especially in which the exchange of articles in the treaty would be an unwarranted interference with productive industries carried on in our country, and even the most ardent advocates of the treaty admit that within a limit of a few years would be wholly destructive of such industry.

The articles to which we refer are sugar and tobacco, the importation of which into this country free of duty is wholly objectionable. It is true that the amount of sugar imported from Mexico during the last fiscal year was comparatively small, as was also that of tobacco. The objections, therefore, to these importations would be without force were it not for the grave apprehension which arises in the minds of those who have made closest investigation of the early development of Mexico in the production of these two articles of commerce.

The increase of the importation of sugar from Mexico would result in the destruction of that industry in our own country. The natural capacity of Mexico to produce sugar and tobacco is extraordinarily great, and may be said to be, to all practical intents, unlimited.

The following testimony affords abundant proof of this:

Mr. Lambert, United States consul at San Blas, in the State of Ja-

lisco, on the west coast of Mexico, says, in a report to the State Department, bearing date January 20, 1884, as follows:

Immediately along the beach from here, even further north than Mazatlan, there is a belt of sandy soil ranging from 5 to 10 miles inland; between that belt and the foot-hills, averaging 15 miles in width, every acre could be utilized for the immediate production of cane without irrigation. The Santiago River empties into the sea about 10 miles north of this point. It is a fertile valley until it reaches the mountain passes. The bottom lands of this river, added to the 15 miles belt before alluded to, are now producing cotton, coffee, tobacco, two crops of corn, sugar-cane, and rice, to say nothing of the wild tropical fruits.

It would be no overestimate to state that within that area there are from 1,500 to 2,000 square miles of land capable within three years of landing in San Francisco or New York the largest single-locality sugar crop of the world. I speak of its capacity only. To accomplish such a work would necessarily require the organization of syndicates and the aggregation of large capital and labor forces. The sugar could be grown without irrigation. It contains a larger percentage of saccharine matter than that imported from the Sandwich Islands.

Evidence is abundant that sugar is easily produced in almost every part of Mexico where the rainfall is sufficient for agricultural purposes and where irrigation is possible, as it is over a large portion of the table-lands of the country.

Of the State of Nueva Leon, Mr. Campbell, United States consul at Monterey, says in his report to the State Department bearing date November 9, 1883:

Sugar-cane is grown with great profit in any part of the State where irrigation is available. It is planted once in every twelve or fifteen years. The culture of this crop, like that of corn, is very shallow and simple.

The southern and eastern parts are best adapted to the growth of sugar-cane, although it does well in the greater part of the State.

In the month of November, 1882, Mr. Romero, then the minister of the Mexican Government, resident in Washington, published a most interesting account of the natural resources of Mexico. This able and interesting review of Mexican resources was published in the periodical known as the "International Review," before the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, now under consideration.

Mr. Romero, in that article, stated his opinion as to the nearness of the date when the railroad developments of Mexico would enable it to produce all the sugar the United States could consume.

Among other things wisely said, and worthy to be heeded in the article mentioned, was the following:

Within a reasonable time after Mexico is in railroad communication with the United States, very likely all the sugar and coffee required in this country will be raised in Mexico.

About three-fourths of the population of Mexico, as Mr. Bigelow states, is composed of Indians or those who inherit more or less of Indian blood.

The population being 10,000,000, there would be 7,500,000 Indians, as thus classified:

These Indians have dispersed themselves over a very large area of country, and have been in a condition where they raise only sufficient produce for their own consumption, there being no market for their surplus (and, it might be added, no surplus for the market). As an incident of this condition of things I will mention the facts which came under my own observation. In a town in the State of Oaxaca the inhabitants cultivate especially corn and sugar—corn for their own use and sugar to sell, in order to provide themselves with the other necessaries of life. They manufacture their sugar without any modern facilities or implements. Their mills are generally worked by hand power and very seldom by mules. Their utensils are generally of the rudest kind. Some of their mills are situated 30 miles away from town, and yet they manufacture sugar and carry it that distance upon their shoulders or upon the backs of mules and sell it at 1 cent a pound.

Again Mr. Romero, quoting from a report of the Mexican secretary of finance, affirms that increase as large as it is easy in the production of Mexico would sustain an annual export of sugar to the amount of \$50,000,000. How much of this would be expended in the markets from whence it is drawn can be fairly estimated and judged from the conditions of trade in articles where a freedom of exchange now exists. We believe this money would find its way into other markets where goods can be purchased by the Mexican trader upon better terms than we can offer.

In a report of the committee of merchants of New Orleans, possessed as they are of the best means of knowing the natural resources of Mexico, we find the following :

Sugar, molasses, coffee, wool, drugs, dyes, chemicals, and cotton are staples of Mexico which she can produce almost indefinitely if there is a market for them and means to get to market.

The revenue resulting from the importation of sugar is very large and is derived from a source found to be the least objectionable and best paying.

In the importation of free sugar, as provided for by the treaty with Mexico, we are promised again the most unfortunate results which have followed the adoption of the treaty with Hawaii.

The same argument which the advocates of that treaty then advanced, that there was little land available, and no labor adapted to the production of sugar, is repeated here. China, however, soon supplied the labor, and our annual import is now nearly \$10,000,000, paying nothing to the Treasury of the United States, but a great deal to the speculators, who (it has been well said) "are in no wise to be blamed for their skill and good fortune in appropriating to themselves the profits which our legislation offers to everybody."

The immeasurable and most attractive field of Mexico is awaited with eager expectation by those who would surpass the glories attained by those who took advantage of our unequal bargain with Hawaii.

We will not stop to review the advantages which the near future seems to assure to Mexico under the terms of the treaty, but glance for a moment at the reciprocal advantages we are to enjoy thereunder.

We open to Mexico a trade with sixty millions of people.

We receive in return the advantage of trading to a limited extent with a comparatively small heterogeneous population of ten millions. We offer to them a trade more valuable than that of any other nation of the globe.

It will be noted that by the text of the treaty we are to enjoy no exclusive privileges, at least none that may not be offered to any other nation. By the text of article 5 of the treaty, Mexico is free to make changes in her import duties by negotiating treaties with any other Government she may desire. This done, and it will be, as soon as her interests make it desirable, destroys our exclusive advantages under the treaty, poor and trivial as they are.

Self-interest governs nations, as it certainly does individuals, and when a reciprocity treaty can be made with another nation upon better terms than with our own, such treaties Mexico will not hesitate to make.

That such alliances will be sought with other nations who would not remain idle spectators to a flourishing trade existing between our people and those of Mexico without asking to participate. Mexico will ask for and give every favor that we enjoy.

The treaty will be found to work a great injustice to our Government,

and in the loss of revenue and destruction of at least one great industry, and the exchange bears very heavily and almost exclusively upon the agriculturists of our country, for it will be seen that the exchange is of the products of the soil and pasturage brought into most unwelcome competition with this class of our people.

It is true that machines and apparatus of all kinds for industrial, agricultural, and mining purposes, sciences and arts, and separate extra parts and pieces pertaining thereto, are among the articles of free exchange nominated in the treaty. What market can be expected to be made for these implements with a people who do not use them and do not need them? If they needed them they would not permit the moderate tariff under which they are now exchanged to intervene.

And here let us briefly refer to causes existing in Mexico which have tended to retard the development of our commercial relations with her in the past and the removal of all of which causes are absolutely essential before permanent and satisfactory commercial relations can exist.

The Mexican tariff admits agricultural implements free of duty and yet their importation has been trifling. Why has not this trade assumed greater proportions? Mr. Foster, at one time our minister to Mexico, gave the following testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Forty-fifth Congress, having reference to this particular subject:

The Mexicans are not progressive, and use rather primitive implements. They are prejudiced against improved implements; they do not understand their use. Laboring classes destroy them whenever they get an opportunity, as they think they deprive them of work. The quantity introduced into the country is very small. Another obstacle is the lack of ability to repair the machines when they get out of order. The plow that is used is almost identical with that used in Scripture times. All the grain is thrashed with horses and with branches of trees; a large portion of it is cleaned by the treading of horses and the winnowing of the wind. This system of agriculture is in vogue even to the gates of the capital. These causes—viz, ignorance and prejudice of the people against advancement with the times—prevent agriculture from developing in Mexico as well as every social art, and are *not* to be remedied by tariff or commercial treaties.

In this conclusion we fully concur.

There is but one article of commerce that by a free exchange might in a sense compensate for the sacrifices we make in the free importation of sugar and tobacco, and that is in articles of textile fabrics. Cotton, woolen, silk, and linen manufactures are wholly ignored in the treaty. Mexico retains this trade to herself. Cotton goods constitute three-fourths of the importation of Mexico, and this under a tariff almost prohibitory in character. The manufacture of cotton fabrics is a new and crude industry in Mexico, protected by a tariff of from 130 to 300 per cent.

Mexico, mainly alive to her own interests in so far as this commercial bargain is concerned, refuses the only concession which would in a measure compensate for what she receives and constitutes an equal contract.

Materials now of advantage to us come in free of duty. We import absolutely no manufactured articles from Mexico. Ninety-one per cent. of our raw products imported from Mexico come import free now. With your European competition on European terms you must undersell to gain a market under any circumstances. No treaty can effect this.

Reform and reduce the tariff and neither offer nor ask special treaties or provisions from any nation, but openly, fairly, and honestly in the markets of the world compete for the trade of all nations.

In the opinion of your committee there are other considerations aside

from those purely financial and commercial to be considered in the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity.

But even our commercial relations could not be safely predicted, nor can we be hopeful of the continued existence of such commercial relations unless the nation and the people with whom these relations exist are in every true sense a commercial ally. Three-fourths of her people are non-consumers of anything we export. The Government is a confederated republic in name, and a military despotism in fact.

We have lived together as neighbors, geographically, for a century, and yet to-day are in a manner strangers to each other.

To speak of permanent or desirable commercial relations with a Government and people thus estranged from us in sentiment is without hope of success or promise of substantial and permanent results.

The duty and responsibility of protecting our own people from the effects of constantly recurring revolutions in Mexico and on the borders thereof must transcend and precede all others in treating with our neighbors.

It is needless here to repeat what every citizen knows by heart, that our citizens on the Mexican border have been long exposed to depredations of lawless bands, invading our country in armies, and, after committing spoliation and murder, returning to find a safe asylum in Mexico.

The American citizen living in Mexico, pursuing the peaceful avocations of industry and commerce, is without adequate protection to person or property. This condition of things is due purely to the fact that the local governments are wholly independent of and defy the power of the national Government, and any attempt to enforce the provisions of treaties heretofore made has met with resistance. Consequently redress has in many instances failed.

Again, under the guidance of a tariff rate as now reported in Mexico, a system of rank injustice has been instituted; and in justification of this statement we would respectfully refer to the report of J. Evans, special agent of the Department of the Treasury of the United States, sent out to Mexico under instructions of that Department, bearing date July 14, 1884, to investigate the operations of trade between this country and the Republic of Mexico. It presents so clearly the obstacles which stand in the way now of fair and just trade in Mexico, under her tariff system, and serves to illustrate the utter futility of endeavoring to establish satisfactory or free commercial relations with her by treaty so long as such a system exists, that we append hereto the text of that report.

The establishment of the Zona Libre, was itself a revolutionary act, in violation of the constitution of Mexico and hostile to the national Government thereof. It is well known that it exists despite the most urgent desire of the national Government of Mexico for its abolition.

Although treaties of extradition do and have existed, they have been utterly valueless and their provisions have never been fairly enforced. Will there be more power or disposition to enforce a commercial treaty, especially when such treaty is not favored by the masses of the people of Mexico?

Our citizens resident in Mexico for the purpose of trade to gain a livelihood take every risk, and cannot look for protection to their own country.

It is not the first time that the attention of the Congress of the United States has been called to matters here cited, and considered objectionable in a would-be commercial ally. The Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions in the Forty-fifth Congress reported the following joint resolution, and earnestly recommended its adoption :

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 1. That experience has fully demonstrated the necessity, under existing conditions, for the presence of an adequate military force on the Mexican border in Texas, as the only guarantee of the lives and property of our citizens against the cattle-thieves, robbers, and murderers who cross from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande; and that the President is therefore requested to keep on that border, from the month of the Rio Grande to El Paso, a military force of not less than five thousand men, of which at least three thousand shall be cavalry.

2. That the orders of the President, issued by the Secretary of War June 1, 1877, authorizing the crossing of the border by our troops in certain cases, are necessary for an efficient defense of the lives and property of our citizens, and should not be withdrawn or modified until treaty stipulations shall have been agreed to by Mexico that will secure an equally efficient protection.

3. That the following should be secured by treaty stipulations :

First. Indemnity for injuries to the persons and losses or injuries to the property of citizens of the United States for which the Government of Mexico shall be found liable.

Second. The abolition of the Free Zone.

Third. Such provisions as will hereafter secure on the border the speedy trial and punishment of criminals, residents or citizens of Mexico, as well as others, in the courts within whose jurisdiction the crimes have been committed.

Fourth. The exemption of American citizens residing in Mexico from forced loans and all other illegal exactions.

Our French and English neighbors have not been slow to demand concessions upon all these important points before assuming the attitude of commercial allies, and we may well profit by their example and demand like concessions.

In the treaty of 1826, between Great Britain and Mexico, article 10 declares that no forced loans shall be levied upon British citizens in Mexico. In 1838, in a treaty made between France and Mexico, the Mexican Government agreed that forced loans should not be imposed either upon natives or upon foreigners.

The treaty under consideration is not only limited in scope as to commercial bargains and to doubtful expedients so far as it goes, but so utterly fails in recognizing the conditions precedent to the existence of any substantial, permanent relations of commerce or friendship, and is of so doubtful expediency in its political and financial aspects, that your committee recommend that the bill under consideration do not pass.

Without concurring in all the reasons above assigned therefor, we concur in the recommendation "that the bill under consideration do not pass."

WM. R. MORRISON.
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.
WM. D. KELLEY.
FRANK HISCOCK.
THOMAS M. BROWNE.
T. B. REED.
WM. McKINLEY, JR.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
San Francisco, January 12, 1885.

SIR: In conformity to instructions of the Department, under date of July 14, 1884, to investigate the operations of trade between this country and the Republic of Mexico, I have the honor to report as follows:

At the outset I will say that the conclusions to which I have arrived are not those I preferred; but a sense of duty as an officer of the Department compels me to state impartially and frankly the result of my observations.

Without reference to other duties devolved upon me during the journey, I will confine myself mainly to matters gathered while engaged in the examination of the customs service in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and a part of the State of Texas, adjoining the Mexican boundary. As incident to the subject my attention was attracted to the manner in which American trade is handicapped by the system of customs service in vogue in Mexico.

Their service is difficult to comprehend, and it is still more difficult to comply with its requirements.

Custom-house papers are required to be presented in accurate Spanish, without erasure or interlineation. No less than seventeen papers or copies are required to be presented on a direct importation of merchandise, and must be of prescribed form and size.

In all cases where the goods exceed \$40 in value a consular invoice must be produced, costing the consignee \$14.56, United States money.

If there be more than one owner, separate papers must be prepared for each and paid for.

Any article omitted from the papers, no matter what the cause may be, pays treble duty.

Any article manifested in pounds instead of kilograms pays double duty.

Any article, the quantity of which is determined by measurement for duty, if found incorrect, pays double duty.

Any article composed of two or more materials the component parts of which are found to be incorrectly given pays double duty.

In short, there must be a general and specified description of the character of goods imported with all the minutest details. To illustrate: On an importation of satchels, a description is required of the material entering into the manufacture, as leather, linen, or other kind of cloth. If the importer should omit to state that they were silk-lined, or that the fastenings were of silver, brass, or iron, he would be subjected to a fine of from \$5 to \$25.

Petty fines are imposed for the omission of minor words, misspelling, and the like, of from 5 to 25 cents. If the copies of papers do not agree precisely, fine \$5.

A rule regularly enforced at Paso del Norte, independent of any delay or inconvenience to shippers, is the refusal to sign certain papers except at certain hours, and a suspension of business at the custom-house between 12 and 2 o'clock of each day.

It seems as if everything were done to delay or retard business, and to find excuses for imposing fines and other exactions.

All railway trains carrying goods inland are accompanied by customs guards, and are frequently delayed for apparently the most trivial reasons.

If goods are not forwarded on the day the permit (called a *guia*) is issued, which is to accompany them, a new permit has to be obtained, and a new stamp attached. There is a general law requiring all documents to be stamped—50 cents on each official letter, 10 cents for each \$100 of every bond taken, &c.

Another of the burdens which commerce has to bear in Mexico, arising from customs laws, is the fact that after merchandise has passed the port of entry and paid duty at the frontier it is again subjected to a series of custom-house examinations at other places before it reaches its destination, each examination causing more or less annoyance and delay, and oftentimes further exactions.

For instance, at Chihuahua I found that goods that had been examined at the frontier port of Paso del Norte, and all or nearly all the packages opened, and in some cases damaged by such examination were taken out of the cars, carted up town, 1½ miles distant, placed in warehouse, and re-examined. The cartage, storage, and re-examination has to be paid by the importer. Chihuahua may or may not be the last custom-house the goods have to pass before reaching their destination. If not, they are again subjected to the caprice of the customs officers, possibly the classification changed, or a fine imposed. The findings at one custom-house do not appear to be regarded by the officers at another, a separate inquisitorial examination being made at each.

Shippers and transportation companies seem to be so harassed by this system that it is impossible for them to foretell with any reasonable degree of certainty the time where merchandise can either be delivered or received.

I cannot see how an exporter of goods from this country is able to know beforehand what his goods will cost him when delivered at any point in Mexico.

It is urged that Congress would relieve this country from gloom and suffering caused by business depression by adopting reciprocity relations with Mexico, and thus open a new channel for the sale of American products. Disappointment, in my judgment, awaits such expectations.

Of the twenty-eight articles to be admitted free from Mexico, under the treaty, fourteen are now free under the general tariff law. Of the seventy-three articles to be introduced into Mexico, without duty, fifty are now free, except a charge for pack-

age or bulk duty, and twenty-three comprise articles for which there appears to be no market in Mexico.

Corn is now free of duty. Five car-loads introduced at Paso del Norte cost the shipper for bulk duty, stamp tax, and local exactions about \$300.

A fine of \$1,377 was imposed on a car-load of candles, alleged to have been improperly classified under a tariff which fixes five different rates of duty on that article.

A car-load of refined petroleum was examined at the same port by driving a nail into every can, causing leakage and damage.

It is a rule, in the event of goods being fined for more than their value and abandoned by the owner to the Government, of the customs officers to refuse to transact any further business with the importer until the unreasonable fine be paid. At Nogales, a freighter's team, consisting of a wagon and ten mules, was seized and confiscated by the Mexican customs authorities because a package of cloth was found hidden in the wagon. It was shown that the parcel had been placed there without the knowledge of the teamster, and that the wagon had been loaded with coke under the supervision of a Mexican customs officer.

Wine pays a duty by weight. The shipper was fined \$280 at Paso del Norte, because in his papers the weight was stated in pounds instead of kilograms. There is an export stamp duty on bullion. The owner of a bar in Sonora, wishing to comply with the law, sought information from the revenue officer as to whether it should be stamped at the works or brought to the revenue office, and was told the latter. On his way to comply with instructions the package was taken from him and confiscated, because removed before being stamped. Loss, \$8,000.

A fine of \$2,000 was imposed upon the owner of machinery shipped from this port via Nogales, because no manifest was produced, although he had a consular invoice, and had been told by the Mexican consul that a certified manifest was not required.

These examples are given as showing the obstacles in the way of trade. The Mexican customs officers (and there are many of them) appear to be poorly and irregularly paid, their chief compensation being derived from fines and the distribution of confiscated property. So long as these officers are compensated from the proceeds of confiscations, so long will these legalized robberies continue.

The sense of justice does not seem to be an element of their system.

There is a vicious law prevailing in Mexico of State taxation, varying in different sections, upon articles brought from abroad or from other States of that Republic. I was forcibly reminded that the Mexican system illustrated the wisdom of our Constitution in prohibiting a State from imposing a tax upon inter-State commerce.

The local laws appear to be such that a human corpse is treated as merchandise, an export duty, or tax, of not less than \$25 being charged for the privilege of taking a body out of the country.

Mexico does not appear to be in a condition, financially, to enter upon free-trade relations with any country, and it is also a matter of grave doubt whether she has the power to enforce such trade relations among the States. As illustrating how her collections are mortgaged, it may be stated that of the gross duty 8 per cent. must be paid to the account of certain railroad bonds; 6 per cent. in construction bonds, 3 per cent. for the port of Vera Cruz, 55 per cent. in certificates of The Bank National of Mexico, the balance, 28 per cent., in Mexican silver for the use of the Government.

Among other drawbacks to which commerce is subjected, is the insecurity felt to life and property, as well as the methods of evasion and delay practiced by the people. Time is no object with them.

Without entering into any philosophical essay upon the character of the people of Mexico, it may be said, in a general way, that they are divided into two classes—the property owners, with more or less intelligence, and the peons or serfs, with no intelligence at all, the latter class constituting seven-eighths of the whole population, estimated at 10,000,000. The wants of the peons are confined, as to clothing, to a shirt and clout; as to foods, to corncake and beans. They receive a ration, in addition to a trivial sum, as wages. Although industrious as a class, they are paupers, and may properly be regarded as unreasoning beings. Their condition is inconsistent with any just ideas of trade or market of any importance for American goods. What they really need is cheap clothing, boots, and shoes.

The duty on clothing is now 132 per cent.; on boots, from \$16 to \$27 per dozen; on shoes, according to size, and nearly as high. The proportion of the intelligent class to the bulk of the population is very small. They are engaged chiefly in politics, agriculture, speculation, and mining, though the bulk of the productive mines are owned or controlled by foreigners. The demand for American products by this class appears to be too limited to make the trade important.

There is a trade maintained in that country, controlled by branch houses of English and German merchants, who give long credits. Were the system of transportation and warehousing of goods in bond established in Mexico, it might enable Americans to compete to some extent with European trades.

The Mexican people are non-progressive. With their variety of climate, soil, and advantage of situation, they have no arts but the rudest; no literature, no school system, no modern agricultural implements, no accurate knowledge of their population, having never taken a census, and only one kind of food for seven-eighths of their population.

Mexico is not in any proper sense a Republic, but a military despotism resting upon bayonets in the hands of soldiers, recruited largely from jails and prisons.

This condition of inferiority is so obvious that it need not be dwelt upon, except as showing that trade cannot be had on any fair basis of reciprocity, until, at least, her customs system be modified or relaxed.

I have given some of the convictions forced upon me, that the traffic possible, certainly within the near future, cannot and will not be important to the United States. The subject would admit of much amplification, but I think I have said sufficient to indicate, in a general way, the salient points involved in the subject.

Had my health admitted, I would have prolonged my stay and fortified my statements, as to details, by collateral testimony.

Very respectfully,

J. F. EVANS,
Special Agent.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exports from Mexico to the United States as declared at consulates.

Articles.	Year	Acapulco.	Guaymas.	Guerrero.	La Paz.	Matamoros.	Mazatlan.	Merida.	Monterey.
Barley	1884								
	1885		\$210 00						
Fruits	1884	\$53,641 75	41 80		\$10,510 91		\$952 40		
	1885	44 207 16	18 50		11,002 32		541 00		\$8 62
Heniquen, &c	1884							\$2,612,675	
	1885							2,586,475	
Ixile fiber	1884					\$2,549 09			6,135 50
	1885					3,476 58			
Molasses	1884								
	1885								
Sugar (below 16D. S.)	1884	45 14	1 40	\$39 65	2,158 50				
	1885				458 00				241 35
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	1884								
	1885		165 50						

Articles.	Year.	Nuevo Laredo.	Paso del Norte.	Nogales.	Piedras Negras.	Tampico.	Tuxpan.	Vera Cruz.	City of Mexico.
Barley	1884								
	1885								
Fruits	1884	\$294 30	\$624 87	\$350 00	\$257 14	\$673 00	\$487 69		
	1885		395 20	5,868 00		270 00		\$286 96	\$1,857 60
Heniquen, &c	1884								
	1885								
Ixile	1884	102,613 83				59,553 49			
	1885	213,640 90				184,304 37		2,243 68	
Molasses	1884								
	1885								
Sugar	1884	4 38	277 51					3,767 01	
	1885	1,441 43		359 00	315 00				
Tobacco	1884								14,004 37
	1885		416 00						10,093 69

NOTE.—In some cases the figures are for the full year; in others, for less than a year.

APPENDIX A.

To the Senate of the United States :

I retransmit to the Senate the commercial treaty recently signed in this city by the commissioners of the United States and Mexico, as amended by the insertion of the word "steel" in item (35) 66 of the list appended to article 2 thereof.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 6, 1883.*

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 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.

- (2) 1. Animals, alive, specially imported for breeding purposes.
- (9) 2. Barley, not pearl.
- (8) 3. Beef.
- (6) 4. Coffee.
- (17) 5. Eggs.
- (13) 6. Esparto and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.
- (14) 7. Flowers, natural, of all kinds.
- (15) 8. Fruits. All kinds of fresh fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, limes, bannanas, plantains, mangoes, &c.
- (26) 9. Goat skins, raw.
- (16) 10. Henequen, sisal hemp, and other like substitutes for hemp.
- (10) 11. Hide-ropes.
- (11, 27) 12. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheepskins with wool on, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, and asses' skins.
- (18) 13. India-rubber, crude, and milk of.
- (3, 19) 14. Indigo.
- (20) 15. Ixtle or Tampico fiber.
- (21) 16. Jalap.
- (12) 17. Leather, old scrap.
- (24) 18. Logwood, berries, nuts, archil and vegetables for dyeing or used for composing dyes.
- (23) 19. Molasses
- (1) 20. Palm or cocoanut oil.
- (4) 21. Quicksilver.
- (30) 22. Sarsaparilla, crude.
- (7) 23. Shrimps and all other shell fish.
- (25) 24. Straw, unmanufactured.
- (5) 25. Sugar, not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color.
- (28) 26. Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured.
- (29) 27. Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds.
- (22) 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) 1. Accordeons and harmonicas.
 - (74) 2. Anvils.
 - (8) 3. Asbestos for roofs.
 - (12) 4. Bars of steel for mines, round or octagonal.
 - (22) 5. Barrows and hand trucks with one or two wheels.
 - (36) 6. Bricks, refractory and all kinds of bricks.
 - (38) 7. Books, printed, unbound or bound in whole or in the greater part with paper or cloth.
 - (73) 8. Beams, small, and rafters of iron for roofs, provided that they cannot be made use of for other objects in which iron is employed.
 - (19) 9. Coal of all kinds.
 - (21) 10. Cars and carts with springs.
 - (23) 11. Coaches and cars for railways.
 - (24) 12. Crucibles and melting pots of all materials and sizes.
 - (25) 13. Cane-knives.
 - (63) 14. Clocks, mantel or wall.
 - (26) 15. Diligences and road carriages of all kinds and dimensions.
 - (27) 16. Dynamite.
 - (14) 17. Fire pumps, engines, and ordinary pumps for irrigation and other purposes.
 - (40) 18. Faucets.
 - (47) 19. Fuse and wick for mines.
 - (53) 20. Feed, dry and straw.
 - (29) 21. Fruits, fresh.
 - (37) 22. Fire-wood.
 - (54) 23. Fish, fresh.
 - (30) 24. Guano.
 - (6) 25. Hoes, mattocks and their handles.
 - (16) 26. Houses of wood or iron, complete.
 - (17) 27. Hoes, common agricultural knives without their sheaths, scythes, sickles, harrows, rakes, shovels, pick-axes, spades, and mattocks for agriculture.
 - (66) 28. Henequen bags, on condition that they be used for subsequent exportation with Mexican products.
 - (31) 29. Ice.
 - (32) 30. Iron and steel made into rails for railways.
 - (34) 31. Instruments, scientific.
 - (68) 32. Ink, printing.
 - (72) 33. Iron beams.
 - (15) 34. Lime, hydraulic.
 - (39) 35. Locomotives.
 - (56) 36. Lithographic stones.
 - (7, 46) 37. Masts and anchors, for vessels large or small.
 - (41) 38. Marble in blocks.
 - (42) 39. Marble in flags for pavements not exceeding forty centimeters in square and polished only on one side.
 - (45) 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.
- (48) 41. Metals, precious, in bullion or in powder.
 - (50) 42. Money, legal, of silver or gold, of the United States.
 - (49) 43. Moulds and patterns for the arts.
 - (51) 44. Naphtha.
 - (9) 45. Oats in grain or straw.
 - (64) 46. Oars for small vessels.
 - (5) 47. Plows and plowshares.

- (52) 48. Paper, tarred for roofs.
- (57) 49. Plants and seeds of any kind, not growing in the country, for cultivation.
- (58) 50. Pens of any metal not silver or gold.
- (59) 51. Petroleum, crude.
- (60) 52. Petroleum or coal oil and its products for illuminating purposes.
- (62) 53. Powder, common, for mines.
- (10) 54. Quicksilver.
- (70) 55. Rags or cloth for the manufacture of paper.
- (67) 56. Roof tiles of clay or other material.
- (11) 57. Sulphur.
- (13) 58. Stoves of iron for cooking and other purposes.
- (28) 59. Staves and headings for barrels.
- (33) 60. Soda, hyposulphite of.
- (43) 61. Steam engines.
- (44) 62. Sewing machines.
- (61) 63. Slates for roofs and pavements.
- (65) 64. Sausages, large or small.
- (20) 65. Teasels of wire, mounted on bands for machinery, or vegetable teasels.
- (35) 66. Tools and instruments of iron, brass, or wood, or composed of these materials, for artisans.
- (69) 67. Types, coats of arms, spaces, rules, vignettes and accessories for printing of all kinds.
- (71) 68. Vegetables, fresh.
- (2) 69. Wire, telegraph, the destination of which will be proven at the respective custom-houses by the parties interested.
- (3) 70. Wire of iron or steel for carding, from No. 26 and upwards.
- (4) 71. Wire, barbed, for fences and the hooks and nails to fasten the same.
- (18) 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.
- (55) 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 the laws and regulations that each shall deem necessary to carry it into operation shall have been passed both by the Government of the United States of America and by the Government of the United Mexican States, 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 twelve months from the date here of 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.	[L. S.]
WM. HENRY TRECOT.	[L. S.]
M. ROMERO.	[L. S.]
E. CAÑEDO.	[L. S.]

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 11, 1884.

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded on the 20th day of January, 1883, with the protocols thereto, Nos. 1 and 2, and the protocol of the 11th of February, 1884, between the United States and Mexico, with the following

AMENDMENTS:

Amend article 8 so as to read as follows:

"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 12 months from the date of the exchange of ratifications to which article 10 refers."

Article 10, line 3, strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK,
Secretary.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Mr. HEWITT, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submits the following views of the minority, recommending the enactment of House bill 1513, intended to carry into effect the treaty of reciprocity between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, signed on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1883:

This bill was introduced in accordance with the following recommendation contained in the first annual message of the President to the Congress, bearing date December 8, 1885:

The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last and since ratified on both sides.

As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that legislation needed to make it effective may not be long delayed.

The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister Republic. Lines of railway, penetrating to the heart and capital of the country, bring the two peoples into mutually beneficial intercourse, and enlarged facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets, and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities.

The President did not originate this treaty, but it had its origin in the House of Representatives by a provision contained in the sundry civil bill passed August 7, 1882, which appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the payment of the expenses of a commission to negotiate the very treaty under consideration. The right of Congress to enact this legislation is found in the clause of the Constitution which confides to it the regulation of commerce. The duty of the President was thus pointed out to him, and in accordance with the will of Congress President Arthur appointed the commission, and the commission negotiated the treaty now awaiting the approval of this House.

Under the Constitution the right to negotiate treaties is vested in the executive power, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The intervention of the House of Representatives is not required, unless the treaty calls for the exercise of powers which, by the Constitution, are vested in the Congress. Commercial treaties dealing with questions of revenue, which, by the Constitution, are subject to the control of the Congress, could not be carried into effect without affirmative action of the legislative branch of the Government. It is true that the question has been raised whether it would not be competent for the President and Senate alone to enter into treaties which would change the laws for the collection of revenue; but the practice has been uniform, and the House has always insisted, that where the rates of duty are changed by treaty, the approval of the Congress is necessary for its execution. In the case of the treaty under consideration, however, this question does not arise, for the reason that the Senate, before ratifying the convention, adopted the following amendment:

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 will take place twelve months from the date of the exchange of ratifications to which article ten refers.

The adoption of this amendment by the Senate is a substantial admission, in the nature of a precedent, which may be expected hereafter to govern treaties affecting the revenue.

The only question, then, with which the House has to deal is whether the changes in the revenue laws proposed in the convention will be advantageous to the United States. In determining this question the effect on the revenue is first to be considered. By a reference to the terms of the treaty it will be found that the United States agrees to admit from Mexico free of duty twenty-eight articles, of which all but seven are now free of duty under the existing tariff. These articles are as follows, on which were collected the amounts of duty opposite to each, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885 :

Barley, not pearl	\$157 90
Fruits, including all kinds of fresh fruits.....	3, 619 13
Henequen, sisal, hemp, and other substitutes for hemp	256 16
Ixtle or Tampico fiber	535, 768 37
Molasses.....	30
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard	13, 807 83
Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured	12, 253 50

Making a total remission of revenue to the amount of 575, 863 19

as will appear from a detailed statement furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, marked Appendix B, attached to this report.

In return for this inconsiderable concession, the Government of Mexico agrees to admit free of duty seventy-three articles, all of which, except fourteen, are now subject to duties averaging over 80 per cent. on the dutiable value.

Among the articles to be admitted free into Mexico under the treaty are many manufactured products largely made in this country and consumed in Mexico. Among them may be enumerated especially the tools required for mining, and for artisans generally, cars, carts, and carriages for railways and other use, clocks, fire-pumps and engines, and ordinary pumps, iron and steel railway bars, and iron beams, locomotives, scientific instruments, machines and apparatus of all kinds for industrial, agricultural, and mining purposes, plows and plowshares, petroleum, crude and refined, powder, stoves, staves, steam-engines, telegraph and barb-fence wire, and wire for carding, all kinds of water-pipes, and various other articles manufactured in this country and not produced in Mexico.

From this brief statement the balance of advantage, as is admitted by the majority report, would seem to be in favor of the United States. In two respects only would there seem to be any interference with any productive industry carried on in this country. It is claimed that the sugar industry of Louisiana will be unfavorably affected by the free admission of raw Mexican sugars, and that the profits of the tobacco culture might ultimately, in some way, be impaired. No serious injury can be reasonably anticipated as to either of these interests, when it is considered that the total amount of sugar imported from Mexico during the last fiscal year was 597,191 pounds, valued at \$18,743, and of tobacco 35,010 pounds, valued at \$9,506. During the same period we exported to Mexico sugar to the value of \$103,937 and of manufactured tobacco to the value of \$147,199. The statistics further show that during the past five years, while our exports of sugar to that country have been increasing, the importation of the same product from Mexico has steadily decreased until it has become so small as to be utterly insignificant.

The fear expressed by the report of the majority that the admission

free of Mexican sugar would destroy the American growth of that product is not well founded. It displays a very imperfect knowledge of the agricultural conditions of Mexico, when it asserts that "sugar is easily produced in almost every part of Mexico where the rainfall is sufficient for agricultural purposes and where irrigation is possible, as it is *over a large part of the table-lands* of the country." The greater portion of the area of the country is composed of the table lands and higher mountains, and in no part of that area can sugar be produced. It is only in the *tierra caliente* or hot land, which is mainly along the coasts, that the sugar-cane can be grown. It is not to be denied that these lands are sufficient in extent and capacity, if fully cultivated, to approximately meet the demand of the United States for sugar, but there are several reasons why this desirable result is neither probable nor possible under or during the existence of the reciprocity treaty.

In the first place, sugar requires the investment of large capital and the organized control of a considerable body of laborers for its production. The brief duration of the treaty (now only five years), with no assurance of its extension, would not afford a sufficient guarantee for the investment of capital in new sugar estates or in greatly enlarging those already under cultivation. The present production of sugar in Mexico is not equal to the home consumption. While the treaty would not be a sufficient stimulus to secure the investment of greatly-increased capital, neither is it likely that the present production will, during the life of the treaty, be so largely increased as to materially interfere with that industry in Louisiana, for the additional reason that labor is very scarce and high in the hot lands, where only sugar-cane can be grown, and there is no probability of adding greatly to the number. Four-fifths of the population of the country live on the table-lands. The hot lands are unhealthy and sparsely settled. The people of the table-lands will not go there, and thus far all attempts at their colonization from abroad have proved failures.

These facts are cited to show that the operation of the treaty will not seriously jeopardize the sugar interest of Louisiana. There is no disposition to advocate legislation which will depress any legitimate industry in that important State of our Union, nor has any such disposition been manifested by Congress. When she has been flooded we have not hesitated to open the Treasury to her relief. We are now engaged in an expenditure which will run up into the hundreds of millions of dollars for her protection against the ravages of the great river of the West. We have recently advanced from the Treasury of the United States a large sum of money to enable her to inaugurate an exhibition which is regarded as international, and to which Mexico, as chiefest of our neighbors, was invited to take part.

To this invitation Mexico responded with a liberality out of all proportion to her present means. The Mexican exhibits and the Mexican buildings and the Mexican band were the main attractions of the exhibition; and when the Representatives and the Senators of Louisiana asked us to come to her help the principal argument which they offered was the enlargement of our business transactions and relations with the neighboring countries of Mexico and the South American Republics. And now, when for the first time the door is opened for such transactions, Louisiana stands and forbids the bans. Upon what grounds does this protest rest? Surely not that Mexico produces to-day even sugar enough for her own consumption, nor that we are importing from Mexico any sugar which can interfere with the growth of Louisiana. The

whole value of our imports of sugar from that country did not reach \$20,000 last year.

But conceding the possibility of competition by Mexico, we may with propriety consider what justification Louisiana has for asking the people of this country to shut down the gates of commerce against our neighbors in order that Louisiana may profit and her people may grow rich at the expense of the other States of this Union. For let it be understood that the consumption of sugar in the United States has now reached such an amount that its value is equal to the whole value of the wheat flour consumed by the people of this country. If the proposition were made seriously to tax the flour of the country for the benefit of any State which produces that article, the absurdity of such a suggestion would be apparent. Now, Louisiana has been a sugar-producing country from the time she first came into the Union. At one time she produced as high as 60 per cent. of the whole consumption. This production has, however, steadily diminished, even under a high protective duty, until during the past year it is estimated that the production did not exceed 9.52 per cent of the whole amount consumed.

The business is notoriously unprofitable and on the decline. Even of the small quantity now produced by Louisiana the quantity that could possibly come in from Mexico would be an inappreciable percentage, and yet Louisiana is willing to prevent the achievement of the great benefits which will come from free commercial relations with Mexico, although no measurable damage can by any possibility be done to her by the provisions of this treaty. It was her eloquent Senator, Hon. Randall Gibson, who in 1879 uttered the following language on the floor of the House :

The highest statesmanship is that which brings the nations of the earth into a closer and more intimate friendly communication, which shall enable the people of our country to exchange the products of their labor with the least possible expense and delay for the commodities of other nations. Exchange is wealth, but there are political as well as economical considerations that should induce us to seek a close alliance with the people of Mexico. They are our neighbors. They constitute a sister republic. We cannot remain indifferent or disinterested spectators of their fortunes or of the destiny of the 9,000,000 people whose possessions adjoin our borders for more than 2,000 miles.

The objection urged against the treaty on account of the free admission of Mexican tobacco has no better foundation than that respecting sugar. Only leaf or unmanufactured tobacco is by the treaty admitted free into the United States.

In the city of New York are the largest consumers and manufacturers in the United States. In reply to an inquiry as to the effect of the treaty upon our interest in this regard, the answer of the leading house in the trade is conclusive upon this point, and made under circumstances so unusual, and showing such an intelligent desire to get at the truth, that it may be said to dispose of the whole objection, and to show conclusively that we have nothing to fear, so far as our tobacco is concerned, from the competition with Mexico :

[Office of Stratton & Storm, Nos. 204, 206, and 208 East Twenty-seventh Street.]

NEW YORK, December 12, 1884.

DEAR SIR: YOUR valued favor of the 9th instant received.

In answer to the question whether the "free importation of Mexican tobacco will have any injurious effect upon the producer of domestic tobacco," I would say that two years ago, when the Mexican treaty was under consideration, and with the knowledge that under it Mexican tobacco would be admitted free into the United States, I made a trip in the interest of my firm to Mexico, and employed a gentleman to accompany me who had previously been engaged in the tobacco business in that coun-

try and a long resident of the same, and thoroughly familiar with all the things pertaining to the subject.

After a careful investigation of the various tobaccos, the product of Mexico, the use they made of the same, and the value they attached to it, I came to the following conclusions:

That in point of excellence and its usefulness, it will not compare favorably with the tobaccos in the United States.

In its general character, the better portions of it resembled somewhat the tobaccos formerly raised in the State of Florida in appearance, which, like the Mexican tobacco, resembled in appearance the very inferior tobaccos grown on the Island of Cuba, and the aroma from which a cigar derived its excellency is entirely wanting in Mexican tobacco, and the value claimed for it, about three-fold that which a superior tobacco in the United States would sell for, and probably not more than 25 per cent. of all the tobacco raised is fit for cigar purposes, in the general sense of the term.

The prices which ruled for the better portion was based upon the use that could be made of it in Mexico, which could scarcely be called legitimate. I made it my business to examine carefully into the manufacturing of cigars at Vera Cruz, which is the headquarters, and found that all the factories, without a single exception, were engaged in a close imitation of the Havana brands and styles, and thanks to the imported stamp which our Government thinks it wise to put on every box of imported cigars, they found a ready market for a time for their production in the United States.

The process is a very simple one. The "Alexandre" steamers that leave Vera Cruz weekly for New York, and stop at Havana on their way, would take on board a quantity of cigars that were in general appearance, brand, style, &c., a close imitation, as already stated, of the favorite brands in Havana. The same steamer would take on board at Havana another shipment of cigars. Both of these shipments would reach New York, be entered at the custom-house, and without actually smoking them it would take an expert to tell the genuine from the counterfeit.

The Mexican cigars could be and were sold profitably for not less than 25 per cent. lower than the genuine Havana cigars, and by this process the public was imposed upon, with the assistance of the United States Government, and the reputation of the Havana manufacturers very much injured.

I came to the conclusion that whatever the future might accomplish in the way of improving the Mexican tobacco, it would be a great many years to come before there would be any likelihood of its being imported in the United States, inasmuch as our own product is decidedly superior in actual merit, and at one-third of the cost. The best tobacco for cigar purposes in the United States could be probably raised at a price to the farmer of from 10 cents to 15 cents per pound and net the raiser from \$100 to \$150 per acre, and the Mexican tobacco suitable for cigar purposes, even in their present depressed state of trade, will cost from 25 cents to 50 cents per pound to the farmer.

After a lapse of twenty months since my examination, and, misled by the various opinions favorable to the Mexican tobacco, and the repeated assertions that there were tobaccos grown there far superior to anything that could be produced in the United States, my firm engaged the services of the gentleman who had accompanied me on the first trip to proceed to Mexico and make a further investigation of all the tobacco grown there in the various localities, and after a diligent examination of three months, and forwarding us samples from the various points, and our examination of the same at this end, my first impressions have been fully confirmed, and my firm has come to the conclusion that there is nothing in Mexican tobacco that can be advantageously and profitably used in the United States.

As an evidence of the earnestness in the pursuit of knowledge on this subject, we inclose you copy of a letter, entire, to the gentleman acting for us, under date of November 10, 1884.

If I have erred in my conclusions as to this Mexican business you will please attribute it to want of judgment, for I have certainly spared no pains to make a thorough investigation.

Believe me, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE STORM.

Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

It is thus apparent that Mexican tobacco is of a quality which would not interfere with the product of the United States, but, on the contrary, would advantageously supplement it, and tend to replace the tobacco which is now imported from the island of Cuba. The objection, therefore, arises rather from the apprehension of the development of Mexico in the production of these two articles than from any considera-

ble importation at the present time. The prospect of interference is evidently too remote to weigh against the great advantages which will accrue to us from the admission of our manufacturers free of duty into Mexico. Even if at some future time the sugar business should be largely developed, it must be remembered that its growth will afford a proportionably large outlet for our machinery, and lead to an interchange of crude products from Mexico, for those forms of value in which skilled labor is most largely required, and from which the profits are most considerable.

The report of the majority seems to assume that a highly organized nation like the United States should not seek to trade with an undeveloped country such as Mexico is, and that there can be no advantage to us in the removal of obstructions to trade between a nation having a population of ten millions and a nation of sixty millions of people. This view is founded neither upon reason or experience. The most profitable commerce in all ages has been carried on by highly developed nations with rude and barbarous races. It was this fact that led Vasco di Gama to find a new route to the Indies, and Christopher Columbus to the discovery of America. It was out of just such trade that Tyre and Sidon grew rich in ancient times; that the Italian Republics flourished in the middle ages, and that Great Britain has accumulated untold wealth in modern times. To-day all civilized nations are seeking the trade of countries which produce the raw materials of industry, because the profits of commerce are greatest when the products of machinery are exchanged for the products of nature.

Neither is there any foundation for the idea that the profits of commerce depend upon the relative populations of the nations which carry it on. Each transaction measures its own profit without any reference to density of population, or to geographical limits. But there is more to be expected in the way of growth when markets are opened with a people who have not had previous access to the comforts and appliances of modern civilization.

The great object of trade is to get a market for products, and to procure in payment the articles needed for support, comfort, and industry. It is thus that England carries on her magnificent commerce, taking freely the raw materials of all nations, which she returns to them fashioned by the loom and anvil, at a profit which enables her to purchase two-thirds of the food of her people, who otherwise would have to emigrate or perish. No opportunity to extend her trade is ever neglected or omitted, and it would be difficult for statesmen, familiar with her growth, to understand how any country should deliberately close up the channels of commerce, as we will do if this treaty be rejected, after expending \$60,000,000 for their creation.

The majority report also seems to assume that it would be a misfortune for this country if sugar should be cheapened by the ability of Mexico to furnish our supply at a lower cost than we now pay for it. This idea proceeds upon the fallacy that prosperity depends upon dear food, for sugar has come to be as indispensable an article of diet as flour, and other advanced nations have already relieved it from the burden of taxation. If it should come to pass that Mexico shall so develop its sugar industry as to supply our entire market in consequence of being relieved from the duties which we impose upon the sugar of other countries, we can at any time appropriate the extra profit by repealing the duties and substituting some other form of taxation less burdensome to the great mass of the people. So far from being an injury the relief would be the largest benefaction which we could make to the labor of

the country, and fulfill the promise made in the last platform of the Democratic party, to relieve articles of necessity from taxation, and to impose its burthen, wherever possible, upon the luxuries consumed by the rich.

It would be indeed desirable to hasten the day when Mexico should be able to sell us fifty millions of dollars of her products, even in the form of sugar, for no proposition is plainer than that every dollar so derived will be expended in this country for the purchase of our manufactured products, which Mexico needs but cannot now buy. This condition of things cannot be brought about with any other country whatever, for Cuba, like the Hawaiian Islands, can consume but a small amount of manufactured products. The 10,000,000 of inhabitants in Mexico, as stated in the majority report, now consume but little, because they have nothing wherewith to purchase the manufactures of other nations. It is a most fortunate concurrence of interests that Mexico can supply raw materials and sugar which we must procure abroad, while she cannot get from any other quarter but from us the tools and implements and comforts of life, of which her entire population are in want. The majority report seems to consider this to be the evidence that she wants nothing, whereas it is only the evidence of her inability to purchase, because we will not take her products. There is not a reasonable doubt that before the expiration of the treaty which has been negotiated the demand for our products will rise to fifty millions of dollars per annum, for the whole of which Mexico will be able to pay in coarse fibers and other products, among which it is to be hoped sugar will be a considerable item.

The rapid increase in the importation of these vegetable fibers during the last two years, since railway communication has been established, is but an indication of the volume of trade which will flow between the two countries when the artificial obstacles imposed by customs duties are removed.

The majority also objected to the treaty because it does not establish free trade with Mexico as to all products. Overlooking the fact that this objection is in contradiction to other positions of the majority report, it is enough to reply that true statesmanship consists in taking advantage of every possible opportunity to enlarge our trade, not in rejecting an opening for profitable commerce because it is partial and not universal. Still less defensible is the position that we will not make an advantageous arrangement with one nation because we cannot make it with all nations. The world of commerce is not yet organized upon a basis so scientific and benevolent that any one nation can plant itself upon the basis of abstract principle and expect to get its share of the general benefactions of commercial intercourse.

A further objection urged against the treaty is that it does not admit our cotton goods to free entry into Mexico. It must be admitted that the treaty is open to the criticism of not having range enough, and that it can only be defended in that it is good as far as it goes. The Mexican people clothe themselves in cotton goods. As yet they are largely home-made, but there are many cotton factories in Mexico. We are to-day exporters of raw cotton to that country. If we do not sell the goods, as we would be glad to do, we do at least sell the raw material. If the goods had been made free the Mexican cotton factories would have been ruined.

In the Democratic national platform the distinct doctrine is laid down that changes in the tariff should be regardful of existing interests.

Surely it does not lie in our mouths to criticise Mexico for taking

reasonable care of interests which have been built up by protective duties. But on what theory shall we refuse to accept acknowledged benefits in the free introduction of many of our manufactures into Mexico because we cannot get free admission for all? Progress is not revolution. So long as we get an entering wedge we ought to be satisfied and trust to the demonstration which even the restricted free exchanges we are able to make will furnish that a larger area of commercial freedom will be desirable to both countries.

The real objection to the treaty is, therefore, not so much as to what it proposes and will accomplish as to what it leaves undone. It is of very limited scope, and but for the fact that it opens the door to a wider and more liberal commercial policy, it might well be doubted whether the advantages on either side are sufficient to call for the interposition of the treaty-making power.

The two countries are separated by a line about fourteen hundred miles in length, which in reality affords no natural obstacle to the freest possible trade. In fact, nature invites the exchange of commodities, as well from the difference in climate and physical endowments as from the peculiar structure of the two countries. The United States is altogether in the temperate zone, whereas one-half of Mexico lies within the tropics. The natural productions of the two countries are, of necessity, very diverse, and each produces what the other requires. There is, therefore, the natural basis of a legitimate and profitable commerce for both countries. Moreover, the peculiar orographical structure of Mexico makes communication with the United States easy, while it is difficult with all other countries. Mexico is a series of levels rising one above the other from the sea-coast to the great plateau, seven thousand feet above the sea, in which her capital is situated, and the greater portion of her population dwells. This plateau extends so uniformly into the United States as to make it possible to drive a carriage for thousands of miles without obstruction from one county into the other. The keen observation of Humboldt long since detected that nature had pointed out the path of communication between the two Republics; and he compared Mexico to a cornucopia, the mouth of which opened towards the United States.

The productions of Mexico are chiefly in the nature of raw materials. Its population, consisting of about ten millions of people, is chiefly engaged in mining and in agriculture. It has but few manufactures, and is in the first stages of industrial and social development. The United States, on the other hand, finds itself in the second century of its existence so developed in agriculture as to be able to export a large surplus of its cereal and natural products to foreign markets, and so advanced in manufactures that it now produces a surplus of all staple goods beyond the domestic demand, and is eagerly seeking for them a foreign outlet. Mexico affords a market for these products which is not offered by any country beyond the seas, in consequence of the competition with the manufacturing nations of Europe, who can reach those markets at lower cost than we can. The recent construction of a railway system, connecting the city of Mexico with our own country, gives us advantages over any other countries in reaching the Mexican markets. The expenditure for railways has mostly been made with American capital, and is said to amount to more than sixty millions of dollars, advanced and controlled by our own citizens. The opening of this communication is too recent to enable us to judge of the extent of the business which it will create, but we know that new communications tend rapidly to develop commerce, and during the mere construction of these roads the

interchange of commodities between Mexico and the United States has rapidly increased.

The trade of Mexico is not at present very large. The total value of its exports and imports for the year 1884 was about \$92,000,000, but the share of this business which came to the United States amounted to about \$22,000,000, not quite one-fourth of the whole amount. The division of this trade, which shows that we sold \$12,700,000 to Mexico and took from her about \$9,000,000, is very favorable to the United States. What is remarkable is the rapid increase of sales since the railways were begun, without any material change in the amount of imports from Mexico during the same period.

In 1880 we sold Mexico \$7,800,000 worth of goods, and purchased \$7,200,000 worth; and in 1881 we sold Mexico \$11,000,000, and purchased \$8,000,000; in 1882 we sold Mexico \$15,500,000 and purchased \$8,500,000; in 1883 we sold Mexico \$16,500,000 and purchased \$8,000,000; in 1884 we appear to have sold Mexico a little under \$13,000,000 and to have purchased \$9,000,000, the temporary falling off in sales being due partly to the withholding of orders in anticipation of the ratification of the treaty under consideration and partly to the great depression of business consequent on the large decline in the price of silver. A comparison of these figures with the business done with the South American Republics serves to prove that limited as our commercial operations are with Mexico, they nevertheless equal the sales of goods to Cuba, and exceed the sales to any other of the Spanish-American nations, and the trade has the great merit not shared in by these nations, that we sell to Mexico more than we buy. It is therefore a business to be cultivated.

As to its future growth it is difficult to assign limits, but it may be predicted that the same results which have followed the introduction of railways in other countries will come to pass in Mexico. It has been found that the effect of railways in Europe and the United States has been to increase the volume of business fivefold in the course of fifty years, and the ratio of increase is an accelerating one. If the same rule shall hold good in Mexico the business of that country would amount to \$500,000,000 at the expiration of half a century, of which the United States would undoubtedly control more than one-half, and probably two-thirds. That this expectation is not unreasonable will be evident from the fact that the foreign commerce of Italy, whose territorial area is only one-sixth of that of Mexico, now amounts to over \$500,000,000 per annum. The natural advantages of Mexico, with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and its own resources in the way of precious metals, and in its admirable climate, certainly give it prospects of growth never possessed by Italy even in its palmiest days.

It is true, as stated in the majority report, that a large portion of the population of Mexico is composed of Indians, who are not yet consumers of luxuries, and who do not require the appliances of a high state of civilization; but the Indians of Mexico are peculiar, in the fact that they are patient, industrious, temperate, and, with proper social order, economical and saving. The capacity of this race, "whose native spirit of independence predominates over all other sentiments," for social and industrial development cannot be doubted, and it is but a reasonable deduction from the high civilization which it had achieved before the invasion of Cortez, and the orderly government which it had created and maintained, that under the favorable conditions now secured the Aztec race will rapidly develop in all the elements of modern social and intellectual life.

Recurring to the effect of the construction of railways upon the busi-

ness of a country, it may be remarked that since the completion of the line to Mexico the increase in business is very great, notwithstanding the difficulties which still seriously impede the exchange of commodities on the border by the action of the customs authorities. Besides, the railway system traverses the borders of many States, at each of which is a local custom-house collecting duties for municipal purposes. In other words, under the revenue system of Mexico there are not only duties imposed upon external trade, but the internal trade of the country is subject to similar exactions. This is the precise condition of things which prevailed in the United States under the Confederation, and was one of the moving causes which led to the adoption of our present Constitution. Under such a system commerce cannot thrive, and industry perishes. The history of the Zollverein in Germany is only another confirmation of the necessity for the abolition of interstate impositions upon trade.

The majority report characterizes these internal tariffs of Mexico as "almost obstructive of all interchange of trade," but it fails to recognize the important fact that the treaty which has been ratified by the Senate, and to which Congress is now asked to give effect, provides, as to trade between the two countries in the merchandise covered by the provisions thereof, that these interior obstacles shall be abolished. Of course their total abolition as to the entire domestic trade of Mexico is only a question of time. The effect of this abolition will undoubtedly be a surprising development in the industry and productions of the country. We may then look for a rapid increase of trade with this country, giving new life to the manufacturing enterprises of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union. The possession of coal and iron in the Southern States, close to the Gulf of Mexico, and of all the elements of a varied industry in the Southwestern States, close to the borders of Mexico, will lead to the rapid diversification of industrial production. We shall thus derive from the healthful and natural action of the proposed free interchanges of commerce the beneficial results which we have failed to get out of the restrictive policy which has heretofore checked the natural growth of business between two neighboring and friendly nations.

Mexico is the gate through which this country will find its connection with the Central and South American states. At present our commerce with those countries is carried on under very great disadvantages. We buy from them far more than we sell, and we cannot hope to reverse this operation so long as our manufactured products cost more than similar articles produced in Europe. But the day is not far distant when these elements of greater cost will disappear, and when our relations with the great American states to the south of us will become more intimate, commercially as well as politically. The time has already arrived when we must adopt a continental policy, laying its foundations broad and deep in the mutual interests of intimate commercial and political sympathies.

But it is objected that commercial treaties cannot be defended on sound economical doctrines; in other words, that there should be no commercial treaties whatever between this country and other countries.

The theoretical objection to commercial treaties is conceded. It has nowhere been better stated than by Jefferson in his great report, made in 1793, upon the privileges and restrictions on the commerce of the United States in foreign countries. After enumerating these restrictions, he says:

The question is in what way they may best be removed, modified, or counteracted. As to commerce, two methods occur: First, by friendly arrangements with the sev-

eral nations with whom these restrictions exist; or, second, by the separate act of our own legislatures for countervailing their effects.

There can be no doubt that, of these two, friendly arrangement is the most eligible. Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties, and prohibitions, could it be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world, could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual surpluses for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness, the numbers of mankind would be increased, and their condition bettered.

Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation, since it is one by one only that it can be extended to all. Where the circumstances of either party render it expedient to levy a revenue, by way of impost on commerce, its freedom might be modified in that particular by mutual and equivalent measures, preserving it entire in all others.

It is impossible in language to give a clearer expression to the policy of universal free trade, which Jefferson saw was hopeless in his day, as it is hopeless in this. He therefore comes down to the policy of commercial treaties looking to reciprocal free trade between such nations as would join with us in making the necessary arrangements. In other words, he regarded commercial treaties as the initial step toward wider freedom of commerce. So far from condemning commercial treaties he advocates them, but always with the object of arriving at freedom and not at restriction. In other words, commercial treaties which remove obstructions to trade and break down barriers to commerce are to be sought for, but commercial treaties looking to the creation of new obstacles, or of special advantages in favor of the nations entering upon them, are to be reprobated.

In this respect the treaty under consideration conforms to the theoretical principles laid down by Jefferson, and I may add concurred in by all the advocates of free trade throughout the world. Even Cobden negotiated the French commercial treaty, and no one will question his devotion to theoretical principles. The fundamental condition in such treaties is that no advantage shall be sought after by either of the nations entering into such engagements which are not freely offered to all the world, if other nations are disposed to make the same engagements. The Mexican treaty fulfills this theoretical condition. So far as it provides for exchanges it makes no attempt to provide for a scale of duties, but the articles listed are made *absolutely free as between two countries*. This is a step in the right direction, which will inevitably lead to the further liberation of commerce between the two Republics.

In another respect it is admirable. It does not seek to confine these privileges to the United States and Mexico. Both the contracting parties are left free to make similar arrangements with other countries, and it would be a matter of congratulation if Mexico should enter into similar arrangements with Germany and England. It is idle to expect that we can make sharp bargains by which we are to monopolize the commerce of any of our sister Republics. Such bargains would fail, because they would be one-sided. We cannot expect our neighbors to grant a monopoly of trade which will be profitable to us and costly to them. We can hope, however, to begin a system of free exchanges for our respective products which will be profitable to both, and thus perhaps lay the foundations, as Jefferson hoped to do, of a system by which free trade will spread over the universe, subject only to such taxation as may be necessary for the support of government.

Let it not be supposed that this policy is a new one, or that it has been forgotten from the time of Jefferson to the present day. When the Spanish colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, Monroe

was President and Adams was Secretary of State. Their first act, after the recognition of the revolting colonies, was to send a minister to the new Governments charged with the duty of negotiating treaties of commerce and navigation with the new Republics. Mr. Adams prepared an elaborate letter of instructions for the guidance of Mr. Anderson, in which the fundamental principle laid down was, that treaties of commerce and navigation should be "founded upon the basis of reciprocal utility and perfect equality." The language of Mr. Adams is so forcible and complete in stating the policy of this country that it is best to give it in full:

The only object which we shall have much at heart in the negotiation will be the sanction by solemn compact of the broad and liberal principles of independence, equal favors, reciprocity. With this view I recommend to your particular attention the preamble and first four articles of the first treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France, concluded on the 6th of February, 1778. The preamble is believed to be the first instance on the diplomatic record of nations upon which the true principles of all fair commercial negotiation between independent states were laid down and proclaimed to the world. That preamble was to the foundation of our commercial intercourse with the rest of mankind what the Declaration of Independence was to that of our internal government.

The two instruments were parts of one and the same system, matured by long and anxious deliberation of the founders of this Union in the ever-memorable Congress of 1776; and as the Declaration of Independence was the fountain of all our municipal institutions, the preamble to the treaty with France laid the corner-stone for all our subsequent transactions of intercourse with foreign nations. Its principles should be, therefore, deeply impressed upon the mind of every statesman and negotiator of this Union, and the first four articles of the treaty with France contain the practical exposition of those principles which may serve as models for insertion in the projected treaty, or in any other that we may hereafter negotiate with any of the rising republics of the south.

There is, indeed, a principle of still more expansive liberality which may be assumed as the basis of commercial intercourse between nation and nation. It is that of placing the foreigner, in regard to all objects of navigation and commerce, upon a footing of equal favor with the native citizen, and to that end of abolishing all discriminating duties and charges whatsoever. This principle is altogether congenial to the spirit of our institutions, and the main obstacle to its adoption consists in this: that the fairness of its operation depends upon its being admitted universally. For, while two maritime and commercial nations should bind themselves to it as a compact operative only between them, a third power might avail itself of its own restrictive and discriminating regulations to secure advantages to its own people at the expense of both parties to the treaty. The United States have nevertheless made considerable advances in their proposals to other nations toward the general establishment of this most liberal of principles of commercial intercourse.

In all your consultations with the Government to which you will be accredited, bearing upon its political relations with this Union, your unvarying standard will be the spirit of independence and of freedom, as equality of rights and favors will be that of its commercial relations. The emancipation of the South American continent opens to the whole race of man prospects of futurity, in which this Union will be called, in the discharge of its duties to itself and to unnumbered ages of posterity, to take a conspicuous and leading part. It involves all that is precious in hope and all that is desirable in existence to the countless millions of our fellow-creatures which, in the progressive revolution of time, this hemisphere is destined to rear and to maintain.

Mr. Clay, who succeeded Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, quotes the same instructions in his letter to Mr. Poinsett, who was charged with the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Mexico. Mr. Van Buren, while he was Secretary of State, gives an elaborate history of the failure of the attempt to negotiate a satisfactory treaty of commerce with Mexico, and complains bitterly of the obstacles which had been interposed by Mexico to the final completion of such a treaty. Mr. Seward, during his troubled tenure of office, put himself upon record over and over again in favor of the same policy, and Webster's views on this subject are too well known to need repetition.

At length a treaty, very limited indeed in its scope, but nevertheless

embodying the fundamental principles thus enunciated by the greatest statesmen whom this country has produced, has been negotiated, and that, too, for the first time in our diplomatic history with any country. It proceeds upon a totally different idea from the reciprocity treaty with Canada. So far as it goes, it regards Mexico and the United States as integral part of one commercial system. It proposes free-lists, not dutiable lists. It is an attempt to establish between the two countries the same condition of affairs that exists between the several States of the Union. It is to be regretted that it does not go further, that its range is limited; but it is the first step, and this step is in the direction of absolute freedom of exchange. It may be reasonably anticipated that year by year we shall add to the free-list all articles subject to exchange between the countries, and thus gradually approach the time when there will be complete commercial equality between the two countries, while their political government shall be kept separate.

But unless we improve the opportunity afforded by this treaty to cement our relations with Mexico, and remove as rapidly as possible the barriers which interfere with our commerce, we are in danger of losing all the fruits of the enormous expenditure of capital which has made this commerce with Mexico possible. Heretofore England and Germany have supplied the greater portion of the goods required for Mexican consumption, and the business of that country is very largely in the hands of the citizens of those two countries. Now, it will not escape notice that there has broken out, all of a sudden, a great and even bitter rivalry between England and Germany for the establishment and control of colonial possessions in the eastern hemisphere.

The policy of Germany has been boldly announced by Bismarck. Annexation of new territory in Africa and New Guinea and in the Pacific Ocean has already been made, and both England and Germany are evidently determined to monopolize, so far as they can, the foreign commerce of the world. But among the possibilities of future growth there is not to-day on the habitable globe an opportunity which presents so many attractions as that which Mexico offers in her new birth, in her natural resources, in her productions, and in the inevitable growth of population which must follow the introduction of new lines of railway communication. Who can doubt that England and Germany will be ready to compete for this great prize, and that any neglect on our part to take advantage of our superior position, and of the opening of these new avenues of trade, will only result in turning over to our commercial rivals the business which we have rejected?

The prize would have been seized long since, and indeed it was attempted to be seized when Maximilian came to Mexico, but for one consideration. The Monroe doctrine, announced in 1823, and affirmed and reaffirmed by every statesman and by every Congress that has had to deal with the question, has been a standing warning to the nations of Europe to keep their hands off from the American continent.

It may indeed happen that this very treaty will present the issue which will require us to assert that phase of the Monroe doctrine which in our day has attracted little or no attention, but which when the doctrine was announced was by far the more important element in its constitution. We are accustomed to regard this doctrine as purely political, and intended to protect the North and South American continents from the establishment of European political jurisdictions within their limits.

But this portion of the Monroe doctrine was, when announced, as it is now, of minor consequence compared with the declaration contained

in another portion of the message, where it is asserted "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as a subject for future colonization by any European powers." This declaration may be called the commercial portion of the Monroe doctrine and contains its real essence. It had reference to a condition of affairs which happily has now passed away, but which constituted the great trial and grievance of the early political life of this Government. This system grew out of the navigation acts of Great Britain, and of the peculiar policy of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, by which the colonies of each were only permitted to trade with the mother countries respectively.

It is quite possible to-day that Mexico, while preserving its political autonomy, may, as a matter of fact, occupy the position of a colony so far as its trade and commerce are concerned. Hence, if we reject the Mexican treaty we practically reject the Monroe doctrine by turning that country, with its great resources and possibilities of infinite development, over to England and Germany.

While it is perfectly competent for the three Governments to make treaties by which the trade of Mexico shall be practically restricted and the United States excluded from all participation therein, the majority report is in error in asserting that England and France demanded and have received from Mexico important commercial concessions before renewing relations with that country. Mexico has steadily declined to make any such compromises so long as the reciprocity treaty with the United States was still pending; but we could not complain of our exclusion through treaties from the market of that country, if the proffer now made for larger commercial relations in the best possible form of free lists, of reciprocal advantage, shall be rejected. In that event we shall see restored, as to our nearest and most important neighbor, all the evils of the colonial system against which the Monroe doctrine was mainly directed. The evils of this system are still felt in our relations with Cuba, which has been brought to ruin by the continuance of the colonial system in limiting, so far as it is possible, its trade to Spain.

Let us look to it that we do not allow this colonial system to be re-established in Mexico, to become the fruitful source of contention and finally of open war, not only with Mexico but with her European allies, who will have grasped the profits of her opening trade. If, then, we really believe in the Monroe doctrine, and are willing to act upon the experience and principles which gave it birth, the pending treaty should receive the assent of Congress.

Aside from the general advantage of unrestricted commercial intercourse, there are between Mexico and the United States special reasons why no barrier should exist to interfere with their commerce. The two countries are the complements of each other, geographically and physically. Between them they control the shores of the greatest inland sea known to the world. Together they produce almost every article known to the commerce of the world; they embrace every variety of climate; and to-day they are the great source of the precious metals which furnish the basis of the commercial transactions of the world. They represent the true idea of free government. They came into existence under very dissimilar circumstances—circumstances as favorable to us as they were unfavorable to Mexico. In their respective constitutions each embodied a fundamental error.

We incorporated slavery into our system; Mexico incorporated the church into its system. Whatever the two nations have suffered has been due to these primary errors, and it is a suggestive fact that these constitutional defects were eliminated at about the same time. Slavery perished with the rebellion, and the church ended its domination with the expulsion of Maximilian. To these reasons in part may be attributed the decadence of the hostile sentiment growing out of the war which resulted in the appropriation by our country of more than one-half of the territory of Mexico.

Since the abolition of slavery and the fall of Maximilian the two people have been steadily approaching a state of cordial social and political harmony and friendship. Especially has this been the case under the wise statesmanship of President Diaz, who has done everything possible to cultivate kindly relations with our Government and people, and afford protection to American citizens and their property in Mexico. In view of this state of affairs we are amazed at the unjust and unfounded assertions in the majority report as to the character of the Mexican Government, its want of sympathy with and hostility to Americans and its disregard of treaties; and at the equally unjust and unfounded declarations that "the American citizen living in Mexico * * * is without any protection whatever in person or property."

It is true that disorder and disregard of law have existed and to some extent continue to exist along the sparsely-settled portions of the border; but this is not an unnatural or unusual incident of such territory, nor has the evil been confined to one nationality; neither has the Mexican Government shown itself indifferent to it, but through its efforts the disorder has greatly diminished. Smuggling is one of the chief causes of it, and freer commercial intercourse is its best cure. Mexico has suffered greatly from its long period of revolutions, but in no respect has it shown so great advance of late years as in the comparative maintenance of law and order.

In the past ten years its improvement in this regard has been most marked; and it is idle to assert that Americans in that country are "without any protection whatever in person or property." If this allegation were well founded the President would scarcely have declared in his annual message that:

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial, as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial intimacy exist, as the natural and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinquity.

But it is scarcely fair to judge Mexico by the same standard as the United States. For the first time in its history it has recently reached a period when social and physical development is possible. It has seized upon the opportunity with marvelous avidity, and our citizens have availed themselves of the opportunity with equal alacrity. More than 2,500 miles of railway have been constructed in Mexico by the aid of American capital. The connections between the two countries are now opened, and will be largely increased during the next five years. Commerce is ready to take advantage of the new opportunities for exchange.

How shall we begin? We cannot expect that the prejudices of a century will disappear in a day. We cannot hope that antipathies of a generation will be overcome in an hour. We cannot suppose that the ignorance due to a long era of oppression will develop into the civiliza-

tion which is the fruit of ages of effort. That Mexico is ready to open her gates to our highways and to offer us free exchange in any commodities is as surprising as it is creditable to her intelligence. That we should hesitate to take advantage of this enlargement of the area of commercial freedom, and of this new field for the exercise of our energies and the disposition of our products, is an act of folly committed at a time when we so much need new and larger markets for the surplus products of industry.

Between Mexico and the United States, therefore, there are no antagonisms, either of Government or of commercial interests. Happily we are both free from evils which have descended from despotic Governments. Endowed with all the elements of wealth and happiness, we have only ourselves to reproach if we do not form prosperous and contented communities. With perfect freedom of exchange secured, the promise of the ages can be realized in the Western World. The spread of knowledge, the free interchange of opinions and of products, will tend to produce among its inhabitants that equitable distribution of the fruits of human effort which the Old World has failed to secure. Happily we have not exhausted fields to till, but the whole unbounded continent is ours for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We have only to cultivate peace and good will with our neighbors, and accept every opportunity for free exchange, in order to complete the demonstration that the blessings which have crowned the unrestricted commercial intercourse of the States of our Union with each other may be extended and enjoyed by all the people of the western hemisphere, not only in peace and security, but without peril to their political existence as free and independent nations.

APPENDIX A.

(See report of the majority.)

APPENDIX B.

Schedule of articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Mexico under the proposed reciprocity treaty, and the amount of the same articles imported from Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1885, and the estimated amount of duty which would be collected thereon under the tariff of March 3, 1883.

Articles to be admitted free under proposed treaty.	Imported from Mexico during year ending June 30, 1885.		Present rates of duty.	Estimated duties which would be collected under present tariff.
	Quantities.	Values.		
Animals, alive, especially imported for breeding purposes		(a)	Free	\$158 90
Barley, not pearl	bushels	1, 589	\$1, 229	10 cts. per bushel
Beef	pounds	(a)	1 cent per pound	
Coffee	do	10, 041, 421	979, 538	Free
Eggs	dozen	1, 075	140	do
Esparto and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper			5168	do
Flowers, natural, of all kinds			(a)	do

a Cannot be separately stated.

Schedule of articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles to be admitted free under proposed treaty.	Imported from Mexico during year ending June 30, 1885.		Present rates of duty.	Estimated duties which would be collected under present tariff.
	Quantities.	Values.		
Fruits, all kinds of fresh fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, limes, plantains, mangoes, &c.:				
Bananas.....		\$680	Free.....	
Lemons.....		60	c 22.6 per cent.....	\$13 56
Oranges.....		23, 318	c 21.5 per cent.....	5, 013 37
All other.....		42, 961	20 per cent.....	8, 592 20
Total.....		67, 019		13, 619 13
Goat skins, raw.....		779, 100	Free.....	
Hemiquen, sisal, hemp, and other substitutes for hemp:				
Hemp and substitutes..... tons..	24	1, 161	c 16 per cent.....	256 16
Jute.....		0		
Sisal grasses, &c..... tons..	36, 401	2, 563, 485	c 20.9 per cent.....	535, 768 37
Total..... do.....	36, 425	2, 565, 086		536, 024 53
Hide ropes.....		(a)		
Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry or salted or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, and asses' skins.....		891, 025	Free.....	
India rubber, crude, and milk of..... pounds..	183, 754	d52, 268	do.....	
Indigo..... do.....	6, 750	4, 287	do.....	
Istle, or Tampico fiber..... tons..	2, 956	e280, 242	do.....	
Jalap.....		(a)	do.....	
Leather, old scrap.....		(a)	do.....	
Logwood, berries, nuts, archil, and vegetables for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....		f126, 851	do.....	
Molasses..... gallons..	5	2	4 and 8 cts. per gall.....	30
Palm or cocoanut oil.....		(a)	Free.....	
Quicksilver.....		(a)	10 per cent.....	
Sarsaparilla, crude.....		(a)	Free.....	
Shrimps and all other shell-fish.....		(a)	do.....	
Straw, unmanufactured.....		(a)	do.....	
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color:				
Not above No. 13..... pounds..	594, 107	18, 599	c 73.7 per cent.....	13, 707 46
Not above No. 20..... do.....	3, 084	144	c 69.7 per cent.....	100 37
Total..... do.....	597, 191	18, 743		13, 807 83
Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured... do.....	35, 010	9, 506	35 cts. per pound..	
Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds:				
Potatoes..... bushel..	978	1, 175	15 cts. per bushel.....	146 70
All other.....		6, 410	10 per cent.....	641 00
Total.....		7, 585		787 70
Wood and timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, including ship-timber.....		459, 702	Free.....	

a Cannot be separately stated.

b All paper materials except rags, other than woolen.

c Average ad valorem rate of different rates collected.

d Includes gutta-percha.

e Cannot be stated by countries, but substantially all comes from Mexico.

f Dyewoods in sticks; other dye-stuffs cannot be stated separately.

APPENDIX C.

List of articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Mexico under the proposed reciprocity treaty, with the quantities and values of the articles imported from all foreign countries and entered for consumption in the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1885, together with the present rates of duty and the amounts of duty collected.

Articles.	Entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1885.		Rates of duty.	Duties collected.
	Quantities.	Values.		
Animals, alive, especially imported for breeding purposes		\$3,051,397 50	Free	
Barley, not pearl..... bush	9,986,813.65	6,380,601 87	10 cts. per bushel	\$998,681 36
Beef..... lbs.	414,104	32,331 54	1 ct. per pound	4,141 04
Coffee..... lbs.	572,223,841	46,723,290 16	Free	
Eggs..... doz	16,099,410	2,476,705 57	do	
Esparto and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper		3,252 00	do	
Flowers, natural, of all kinds:				
Flowers, natural		4,012 00	do	
Flowers, natural, not otherwise provided for		18,278 00	10 per cent.	1,827 80
Total		22,290 00		1,827 80
Fruits, all kinds of fresh fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, figs, bananas, plantains, mangoes, &c.:				
Bananas		2,146,113 77	Free	
Pineapples		357,118 11	do	
Plantains		28,881 12	do	
Grapes		257,452 45	20 per cent.	51,490 50
Lemons—				
Whole boxes, of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, boxes	1,869,087	2,474,379 50	30 cents per box ..	560,726 10
Half-boxes, of capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet, boxes	7,377	5,750 00	16 cents per box ..	1,180 32
Packages, not especially enumerated or provided for. M	6,863.30	30,343 10	20 per cent.	6,068 62
In bulk	6.75	53 82	\$2. per M	13 50
Limes		38,577 26	20 per cent.	7,715 46
Oranges—				
Whole boxes, of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, boxes	1,250,475	1,547,801 69	25 cents per box ..	312,618 75
Half-boxes, of capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet, boxes	107,914.50	70,917 00	13 cents per box ..	14,028 89
Barrels, of capacity not exceeding that of the 196 pounds flour barrel. bbls	116,406.50	203,934 56	55 cents per barrel.	64,023 58
Packages, not especially enumerated or provided for. M	42,854.66	238,593 27	20 per cent.	47,718 65
In bulk	6,361.129	26,950 96	\$1.60 per M	10,177 83
Total		7,426,866 61		1,075,762 20
Goat-skins, raw		4,187,555 00	Free	
Henequen, sisal, hemp, and other substitutes for hemp:				
Hemp	4,917,814	778,327 00	\$25 per ton	122,945 34
Hemp, tow of	709,767	84,957 00	\$10 per ton	7,097 67
Manila and other like substitutes for hemp	25,308,433	3,898,275 00	\$25 per ton	632,710 87
Sunn	100,439	10,271 00	\$15 per ton	1,506 46
Jute	14,922,348	785,507 00	20 per cent.	157,101 40
Jute butts	78,230,677	2,304,553 00	\$5 per ton	391,153 38
Sisal grass	31,736,531	2,245,020 00	\$15 per ton	476,048 00
Other vegetable substances not especially enumerated or provided for	1,594,853	140,538 00	do	23,922 79
Total	157,520,853	10,247,448 00		1,812,485 91

List of articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1885.		Rates of duty.	Duties collected.
	Quantities.	Values.		
Hide ropes			Free	
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		\$16,411,252 24	do	
India-rubber, crude, and milk of, pounds	24,024,026	9,043,059 00	do	
Indigo..... lbs.	3,035,934	2,007,066 00	do	
Istle, or Tampico fiber..... do.	3,247.64	294,636 00	do	
Jalap..... do.	96,051	10,880 00	do	
Leather, old scrap..... do.	10,948	351 00	do	
Logwood, berries, nuts, archil, and vegetables for dyeing or used for composing dyes		1,307,999 25	do	
Molasses:				
From Hawaiian Islands, under reciprocity treaty..... galls.	71,649	9,054 00	do	
Testing by the polariscope—				
Not above 56 degrees..... galls.	32,183,026	4,413,492 19	4 cts. per gall	\$1,287,321 04
Above 56 degrees..... do.	23,792.50	5,581 30	8 cts. per gall	1,903 40
Total	32,278,467.50	4,428,127 49		1,289,224 44
Palm or cocoanut oil..... lbs.	21,525,217	1,190,102 50	Free	
Quicksilver..... do.	257,659	90 416 00	10 per cent	9,041 60
Sarsaparilla, crude..... do.	635,937	103,013 00	Free	
Shrimps and all other shell-fish		55,469 26	do	
Straw, unmanufactured..... tons.	3,996	18,795 00	do	
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color:				
From Hawaiian Islands, under reciprocity treaty..... lbs.	168,559,526	8,145,279 00	Free	
All other not above No. 13..... do.	2,577,767,182	60,028,001 06	1½ to 2½ cents per pound.	50,850,269 51
Above No. 13 and not above No. 16..... lbs.	653,884	24,346 00	2½ cents per pound	17,981 82
Total	2,746,980,592	68,197,626 06		50,868,251 33
Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured:				
For wrappers..... lbs.	88,016.23	72,375 38	75 cents per pound	66,012 18
All other, not stemmed..... do.	11,910,621.60	5,913,062 57	35 cents per pound	4,168,717 57
Total	11,998,637.83	5,985,437 95		4,234,729 75
Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds:				
Potatoes..... bush.	658,847.71	255,583 52	15 cents per bushel	98,827 18
Other, in their natural state or in salt or brine		572,279 26	10 per cent.	57,227 98
Total		827,862 78		156,055 16
Wood and timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, including ship timber:				
Wood, unmanufactured, not elsewhere specified		3,527,324 23	Free	
Wood, unmanufactured, not especially enumerated or provided for		38,960 00	20 per cent	7,792 00
Total		3,566,284 23		7,792 00
Grand total		194,090,116 01		60,457,992 59

Schedule of articles to be admitted free of duty from Mexico into the United States under the terms of the proposed treaty, showing those articles which are now admitted into the United States from foreign countries free of duty, and those articles which are now dutiable, and the rate of duty thereon.

No.	Articles to be free under treaty.	Present rates of duty.
1	Animals, alive, specially imported for breeding purposes.	Free of duty.
2	Barley, not pearl.....	10 cents per bushel.
3	Beef.....	1 cent per pound.
4	Coffee.....	Free of duty.
5	Eggs.....	Do.
6	Esparto and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.	Do.
7	Flowers, natural, of all kinds.....	10 per cent. and free of duty.
8	Fruits: All kinds of fresh fruits, such as lemons, oranges, pineapples, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, &c.	Lemons: Whole boxes, of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 30 cents per box; half boxes, of capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet, 16 cents per box; packages not specially enumerated or provided for, 20 per cent.; in bulk, \$2 per M. Limes, 20 per cent. Oranges: Whole boxes, of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 25 cents per box; half boxes, of capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet, 13 cents per box; barrels of capacity not exceeding that of the 196 pounds flour barrel, 55 cents per barrel; packages not specially enumerated or provided for, 20 per cent.; in bulk, \$1.60 per M. Grapes, 20 per cent. Pineapples, bananas, plantains, mangoes, &c., free of duty.
9	Goat-skins, raw.....	Free of duty.
10	Hennequen, sisal hemp, and other like substitutes for hemp.	Hemp, manila, and other like substitutes for hemp, \$25 per ton; jute butts, \$5 per ton; jute, 20 per cent. ad valorem; sunn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances not especially enumerated, \$15 per ton.
11	Hide ropes.....	Free of duty.
12	Hides, raw, or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheepskins with wool on, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, and asses' skin.	Free of duty. (Department decision No. 5883 of August 31, 1883, holds sheepskins imported with the wool on as free of duty.)
13	India rubber, crude, and milk of.....	Free of duty.
14	Indigo.....	Do.
15	Ixite or Tampico fiber.....	Do.
16	Jalap.....	Do.
17	Leather, old scrap.....	Do.
18	Logwood, berries, nuts, archil, and vegetables for dyeing, or used for composing dyes.	Free of duty, if unmanufactured; if partially manufactured, 10 per cent.
19	Molasses.....	Testing by the polariscope: Not above 56°, 4 cents per gallon; above 56°, 8 cents per gallon.
20	Palm or coconut oil.....	Free of duty.
21	Quicksilver.....	10 per cent.
22	Sarsaparilla, crude.....	Free of duty.
23	Shrimps, and other shell fish.....	Do.
24	Straw, unmanufactured.....	Do.
25	Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard in color.	Not above No. 13, Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope: Not above 75°, 1.40 cents per pound; above 75°, for every additional degree, or fraction thereof, .04 cents per pound; above No. 13, and not above No. 16, 2½ cents per pound.
26	Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured.....	Leaf tobacco, of which 85 per cent. is of the requisite size, and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound: Not stemmed, 75 cents per pound; stemmed, \$1 per pound. Leaf, all other, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound; leaf, all other, stemmed, 40 cents per pound.
27	Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds.....	Vegetables, edible in their natural state, or in salt, or brine, all, 10 per cent.
28	Wood and timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, including ship-timber.	Free of duty.

APPENDIX D.

Schedule of articles to be admitted free of duty into Mexico from the United States under the terms of the proposed treaty, showing those articles which are now admitted into Mexico from foreign countries free of duty, and those articles which are now dutiable, and the rate of duty thereon.

[The rates of duty are those in force since July 1, 1885, under the Mexican tariff of December 11, 1884.]

Articles to be free of duty.	Specific duty on quantity.		Ad valorem.	Free.
	Gross.	Net.		
Accordeons and harmonicas	kilograms.	\$0 45		
Anvils	do.	97		
Asbestos for roofs, not enumerated*				
Bars of steel for mines round or octagonal	kilograms.	01		
Barrows and hand-trucks, with one or two wheels	do.	01		
Bricks, refractory, and all kinds of bricks	millimeters.	2 40		
Books, printed, unbound, or bound in whole or in the greater part with paper or cloth	kilograms.	01		
Beams, small, and rafters of iron for roofs, provided that they cannot be made use of for other objects in which iron is employed	kilograms.	01		
Coal of all kinds				Free.
Cars and carts with springs	kilograms.	06		
Coaches and cars for railways				Free.
Crucibles and melting pots of all materials and sizes	kilograms.	01		
Cane-knives	do.	01		
Clocks, mantel or wall:				
Fine	do.	1 25		
Ordinary	do.	45		
Diligences and road carriages of all kinds and dimensions	kilograms.		\$0 10	
Dynamite	do.	01		
Fire pumps, engines, and ordinary pumps for irrigation and other purposes	kilograms.			
Faucets	do.	25 30		
Fuse and wick for mines	do.	01		
Feed, dry, and straw	do.	01		
Fruits, fresh	do.	01		
Fire-wood, not enumerated				Free.
Fish, fresh, not enumerated				Free.
Guano*				
Hoes, mattocks, and their handles	kilograms.	01		
Houses of wood or iron, complete				Free.
Hoes, common, agricultural knives without their sheaths, scythes, sickles, harrows, rakes, shovels, pick-axes, spades, and mattocks for agriculture	kilograms.	01		
Henequen bags, on condition that they be used for subsequent exportation with Mexican products				
Ice	kilograms.	01		
Iron and steel made into rails for railways				Free.
Instruments, scientific	kilograms.	01		
Ink, printing	do.	01		
Iron beams	do.	01		
Lime, hydraulic	do.	01		
Locomotives				Free.
Lithographic stones	kilograms.	01		
Masts and anchors for vessels, large or small				Free.
Marble in blocks	kilograms.	01		
Marble in flags for pavements, not exceeding 40 centimeters in square, and polished only on one side	kilograms.	01		
Machines and apparatus of all kinds for industrial, agricultural, and mining purposes, sciences and arts, and separate extra parts and pieces pertaining thereto	kilograms.			
[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.]				
Metals, precious, in bullion or in powder				Free.
Money, legal, of silver or gold, of the United States				Free.
Molds and patterns of the arts	kilograms.	01		
Naphtha	kilograms.	01		
Oats, in grain or straw	do.	01		
Oars, for small vessels				Free.

* Not scheduled.

Schedule of articles to be admitted free of duty into Mexico, &c.—Continued.

Articles to be free of duty.	Specific duty on quantity.		Ad valorem.	Free.
	Gross.	Net.		
Plows and plowshares				Free.
Paper, tarred for roofs, not enumerated	kilograms	\$0 07		
Plants and seeds of any kinds, not growing in the country for cultivation	kilograms	01		
Pens of any metal not silver or gold	do	95		
Petroleum, crude	do	01		
Petroleum or coal oil and its products, for illuminating purposes	kilograms		\$0 10	
Powder, common, for mines	do	01		
Quicksilver				Free.
Rags or cloth for the manufacture of paper	kilograms	01		
Roof tiles of clay or other material	millimeters	1 80		
Sulphur	kilograms	01		
Stoves, of iron, for cooking and other purposes:				
With ornaments of brass	do	} 21		
Without ornaments of brass	do			
Staves and headings for barrels	do	01		
Soda, hyposulphite of	do	01		
Steam-engines				Free.
Sewing-machines	kilograms	05		
Slates for roofs and pavements	do	01		
Sausages, large or small			25	
Teasels of wire, mounted on bands for machinery	kilograms	01		
Tools and instruments of iron, brass, or wood, or composed of these materials, for artisans	kilograms	01		
Types, coats of arms, spaces, rules, vignettes, accessories for printing of all kinds	kilograms	01		
Vegetables, fresh	do	01		
Wire, telegraph, the destination of which will be proven at the respective custom-houses by parties interested				Free.
Wire of iron or steel for carding, from No. 26 upwards, kilograms		01		
Wire, barbed, for fences, and hooks and nails to fasten the same	kilograms	03		
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	kilograms	01		
Window blinds, painted or not painted	do	03		

Values of the precious metals and articles of merchandise exported from Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1884, compared with like values for the preceding year 1883, and the average annual exports for the 5 years ending June 30, 1883.

[From a report to the Department of State by Mr. Warner P. Sutton, United States consul-general at Matamoros, Mexico.]

PRECIOUS METALS.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Annual average for 5 years ending June 30, 1883.
Coined silver	\$22,099,895	\$19,524,146	\$13,754,975
Silver bullion	4,514,614	4,057,839	3,056,988
Silver ore	703,991	477,772	427,576
Sulphate of silver	68,625	89,885	18,583
Mineral earth	57,643	25,589	13,435
Precipitate black	16,258		
Sulphuret of silver			
Argentiferous lead	4,420	11,071	2,214
Silver, various	4,943		859
Argentiferous copper	200		
Gold bullion	592,155	465,833	373,240
Coined gold	170,694	281,952	578,323
Gold dust	25,358		
Platina			2,186
Foreign-coined silver	174,757	124,624	217,877
Foreign-coined gold	18,740	125,848	165,385
	28,452,293	25,184,359	18,611,641

Value of the precious metals and articles of merchandise exported, &c.—Continued.

MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Annual av- erage for 3 years ending June 30, 1883.
Hennequen	\$3,540,267	\$2,814,404	\$1,951,811
Woods	1,707,577	1,629,725	1,366,327
Hides and skins	1,485,167	1,405,191	1,416,354
Coffee	1,342,168	1,459,612	1,800,314
Live animals	527,814	539,220	233,116
Istle	369,266	507,053	358,407
Vanilla	422,877	377,273	393,747
Tobacco	261,774	231,336	246,120
Caoutchouc	172,122	135,901	83,166
Lead	160,200	40,422	25,628
Sugar	150,671	168,610	258,240
Zacaton root	118,754	104,922	41,430
Chicle	114,357	69,874	33,908
Honey	90,323	98,445	70,783
Horsehair	67,749	52,707	34,646
Fruits	67,096	67,063	39,166
Beans	64,191	77,045	64,151
Orchil	63,795	63,435	70,180
Extract of logwood	49,587	.....	.....
Jalap root	47,735	29,403	29,004
Pearl shells	42,540	37,752	41,478
Anil indigo	38,977	537	140,696
Wool	36,676	260	43,835
Pearls	34,740	15,725	28,597
Copper	33,403	56,097	41,772
Sarsaparilla	31,855	43,094	37,867
Chick-peas	16,757	24,527	14,702
Bank bills, &c	16,215	17,800	10,658
Manufactures	13,966	5,994	2,590
Leguminous plants	12,715	16,658	6,697
Piloncillo	10,002	27,312	25,125
Grain and seeds	5,587	2,438	56,706
Corn	4,665	54,132	33,027
Spices	4,535	15,202	7,260
Cocoa	4,331	426	1,182
Other	183,929	162,502	158,355
	11,264,383	10,352,097	9,162,045

RECAPITULATION.

Precious metals	\$28,452,293	\$25,134,359	\$18,611,641
Merchandise	11,264,383	10,352,097	9,162,045
	39,716,676	35,536,456	27,773,686

Values, by countries, of the precious metals and merchandise exported from Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1884, compared with like values for the preceding year, 1883, and the average annual exports for the five years ending June 30, 1883.

[From a report to the Department of State by Mr. Warner P. Sutton, United States consul-general at Matamoros, Mexico.]

PRECIOUS METALS.

Countries.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.
United States	\$10,898,905	\$7,681,257	\$6,175,569
England	14,675,643	12,821,860	8,507,414
France	1,976,514	3,027,689	2,712,397
Germany	423,802	334,013	323,748
Spain	232,146	879,761	519,256
Central and South America	244,489	340,279	373,189
Belgium	784	.....	.....
Italy .....	.....	.....	68
Total	28,452,293	25,184,359	18,611,641

MERCHANDISE.

United States	\$7,651,836	\$6,546,975	\$5,768,001
England	1,754,986	1,748,146	1,467,846
Spain	632,097	811,109	489,547
Germany	611,732	622,849	686,541
France	473,185	546,480	670,069
Central and South America	60,267	51,599	73,772
Belgium	58,930	24,684	4,937
Netherlands	12,703	.....	669
Russia	8,619	.....	.....
Hayti	28	.....	384
Italy .....	.....	255	236
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	43
Total	11,264,383	10,352,097	9,162,045

RECAPITULATION.

United States	\$18,550,741	\$14,228,233	\$11,943,570
England	16,430,629	14,069,506	9,975,260
France	2,449,699	3,574,170	3,382,466
Germany	1,035,534	956,861	1,010,289
Spain	864,243	1,690,870	1,008,803
Central and South America	304,766	391,877	446,961
Belgium	59,712	24,684	4,937
Netherlands	12,703	.....	669
Russia	8,619	.....	.....
Hayti	30	.....	384
Italy .....	.....	255	304
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	43
Total	39,716,676	35,536,456	27,773,686

Total values, by ports, of the precious metals and merchandise exported from Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1884, compared with like values for the preceding year 1883 and the average annual exports for the five years ending June 30, 1883.

[From a report to the Department of State by Mr. Warner P. Sutton, United States consul-general at Matamoros, Mexico.]

PRECIOUS METALS.

Ports.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.
Vera Cruz	\$18,226,081	\$17,206,230	\$12,379,056
Mazatlan	3,699,538	3,842,658	3,490,645
Paso del Norte	2,077,706	694,264	153,841
Nuevo Laredo	1,200,725	632,857	131,878
Nogales	636,291	80,839	17,149
Guaymas	375,758	293,878	384,459
Tampico	349,017	406,554	454,131
La Paz	327,411	475,055	446,314
Matamoros	313,974	230,852	327,041
Progreso	237,715	190,331	72,962
San Blas	217,518	322,312	207,850
Manzanillo	210,774	358,103	168,715
Acapulco	120,827	115,135	77,978
Zapaluta	107,525	78,731	33,597
Piedras Negras	50,202	1,615	3,044
Altata	46,293	25,213	9,755
Mier	43,615	57,024	12,799
Salina Cruz	42,412	16,490	11,788
Camargo	39,645	25,012	5,657
Campeche	36,795	26,760	6,936
Sásabe	29,486	30,555	9,460
Tabasco	20,749	28,712	35,706
Tonalá	17,541	14,331	4,029
Palominas	11,477	.....	102
Tuxpan	7,438	1,700	1,753
Cabo de S. Lucas	3,825	.....	.....
Isla del Carmen	1,275	27,745	6,385
Guerrero	680	128	26
Presidio del Norte	.....	.....	156,967
Soconusco	.....	1,275	1,406
Bahía de la Magdalena	.....	.....	153
Quitoraquita	.....	.....	77
Coatzacoalcos	.....	.....	.....
Total	28,452,293	25,184,359	18,611,641

MERCHANDISE.

Progreso	\$3,731,421	\$2,989,541	\$2,138,348
Vera Cruz	3,125,428	3,156,638	3,288,844
Tampico	584,518	677,584	595,876
Tabasco	532,277	341,248	290,429
Nuevo Laredo	489,886	404,086	282,417
Isla del Carmen	469,273	493,439	483,771
Tuxpan	341,608	457,620	388,565
Coatzacoalcos	238,395	168,976	183,263
Matamoros	197,544	266,498	363,427
Piedras Negras	165,773	91,255	54,402
Mazatlan	150,554	101,254	172,388
Acapulco	113,885	110,640	82,797
Campeche	108,630	119,893	84,039
La Paz	103,448	116,486	114,640
Nogales	81,652	40,891	8,178
Salina Cruz	79,727	69,960	122,481
Soconusco	72,596	32,405	78,530
Mier	61,329	108,646	44,049
Bahía de la Magdalena	60,529	50,929	59,312
Sásabe	54,338	40,579	10,536
Ascension	52,567	35,778	7,491
Pulominas	49,246	.....	.....
Altata	48,698	119,883	32,429
Manzanillo	47,994	28,982	36,546
Paso del Norte	47,885	54,602	23,522
Tonalá	47,625	28,699	60,987
Camargo	42,328	41,762	37,084
San Blas	42,288	51,362	35,988
Puerto Angel	35,960	15,332	6,818

Total values, by ports, of the precious metals and merchandise exported, &c.—Continued.

MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Ports.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Annual aver- age for five years ending June 30, 1883.
Guaymas	\$30,722	\$25,273	\$23,900
Guerrero	25,054	56,715	14,492
Todos Santos	10,535	20,216	7,276
Cabo de S. Lucas	7,588	3,293	964
Tijuana	7,513	11,540	2,585
Reynosa	2,635	16,191	3,238
Quitovaquita	2,563	1,972	647
Presidio del Norte	351	1,929	4,054
Janos			17,732
Total	11,264,383	10,352,097	9,162,045

RECAPITULATION.

Vera Cruz	\$21,351,509	\$20,362,868	\$15,667,899
Progreso	3,969,135	3,179,872	2,211,311
Mazatlan	3,850,092	3,943,912	3,663,053
Paso del Norte	2,125,590	748,866	167,900
Nuevo Laredo	1,690,611	1,036,943	414,295
Tampico	953,535	1,084,137	1,050,067
Nogales	717,943	121,730	25,327
Tabasco	553,026	369,900	320,135
Matamoros	511,518	497,350	690,468
Isla del Carmen	470,548	521,184	490,156
La Paz	430,859	591,540	560,954
Guaymas	406,479	319,151	408,359
Tuxpan	349,046	459,320	390,318
San Blas	259,807	373,675	243,838
Manzanillo	258,768	387,085	214,723
Coatzacoalcos	238,395	168,976	183,378
Acapulco	234,711	225,775	160,775
Piedras Negras	215,975	92,869	57,446
Campeche	145,425	146,653	90,975
Salina Cruz	122,139	86,450	134,269
Zapaluta	107,523	78,731	33,599
Mier	104,945	165,670	56,828
Altata	94,991	145,096	42,185
Sásabe	83,824	71,134	19,995
Camargo	81,981	66,774	42,741
Soconusco	72,586	33,680	79,937
Tonalá	65,166	43,030	64,903
Palominas	60,722		102
Bahía de la Magdalena	60,529	50,929	59,465
Ascension (opened February 17, 1882)	52,565	35,778	7,491
Puerto Angel	35,979	15,332	6,818
Guerrero	25,732	56,843	14,516
Cabo de S. Lucas	11,413	3,293	964
Todos Santos	10,535	20,216	7,276
Tijuana	7,513	11,540	2,585
Reynosa	2,635	16,191	3,239
Quitovaquita	2,563	1,972	724
Presidio del Norte	351	1,929	161,020
Janos (closed January 17, 1882)			17,732
	39,716,676	35,530,456	27,773,686

APPENDIX I.

Abstract of railroad charters granted by the Federal Government of Mexico since 1866, and in force January 1, 1883.

Date.	Designation, termini, and route.	Gauge.	Approximate length.	Amount of subsidy.	
				Per English mile.	Total.
1881.			<i>English miles.</i>		
Nov. 27	Vera Cruz to City of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, States of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Puebla.....	Standard..	263	*\$560,000	\$14,000,000
1874.					
Apr. 10	Progreso to city of Merida, State of Yucatan.....	Standard..	28	9,660	270,000
Dec. 14	Tehuantepec Railroad, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, State of Oaxaca..... (This charter was declared forfeited, and construction of road undertaken by the Mexican Government on its own account. Contract entered into for same with Señor D. Sanchez on October 5, 1882.)	Standard..	192	-----	-----
1875.					
May 4	Vera Cruz to Zamorana, State of Vera Cruz	Standard..	24	8,050	140,000
1878.					
Feb. 14	Navigable point on river Panuco, above Tampico to San Luis Potosi, through the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.	Narrow...	198	12,880	2,580,000
Mar. 26	Vera Cruz to Alvarado, and from river San Juan to Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in State of Vera Cruz.....	Not fixed..	118	12,880	1,520,000
28	Merida to Tekax and Peto, State of Yucatan.....	Narrow...	93	12,880	1,200,000
Apr. 16	Mexico to Morelos and river Amacusac, with branch to Cuenavaca, States of Mexico and Morelos.....	Narrow...	130	12,880	1,680,000
May 6	Puebla to Izucar de Matamoros, State of Puebla.....	Narrow...	37	12,880	480,000
1880.					
Aug. 16	Culiacan and Altata to connect with Central Railroad from Durango, through States of Sinaloa and Durango.....	Narrow...	99	12,880	1,280,000
Sept. 6	Jalapa to San Andres Chalchicomula, States of Vera Cruz and Puebla.....	Standard..	18	12,880	240,000
8	Mexican Central Railroad Company's charter, City of Mexico to El Paso, with to Pacific, through the States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua. Distance on which to receive subsidy is fixed.	Standard..	1,776	15,295	27,075,000
18	Palmer and Sullivan Grant or Mexican National Construction Company, City of Mexico to Laredo and to Manzanillo, through the States of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Nuevo Leon. Line from City of Mexico to Pacific.....	Narrow...	540	12,075	6,525,000
14	Line from junction to Laredo.....	Narrow...	698	10,465	7,312,500
14	City of Pueblo to San Marcos.....	Narrow...	57	12,880	480,000
14	Sonora Railroad, Guaymas to frontier, with branch to Alamos in State of Sonora	Standard..	514	12,075	6,225,000
14	Merida to Calkini and Celestino, State of Yucatan.....	Narrow...	102	12,880	1,320,000
Nov. 27	Connection between Vera Cruz and Morelos Railroad, State of Mexico.....	Narrow...	26	12,880	336,000
Dec. 18	From coal deposits on Yaqui River to Guaymas.....	Standard..	122	-----	No subsidy.
15	Merida and Valladolid Railroad, passing through Ixtakok, Motul and Izamal, State of Yucatan.....	Narrow...	106	9,660	1,023,960
1881.					
Jan. 10	Extension of San Andres Chalchicomula to Jalapa Railroad to port of Vera Cruz, States of Puebla and Vera Cruz.....	Narrow...	144	12,880	2,854,720
Jan. 19	Extension of line from El Alto Maeravatio, passing Tepeje and Jilotepec, States of Mexico and Michoacan.....	Standard..	146	*\$200,000	-----

*Per annum for twenty years.

Abstract of railroad charters granted by the Federal Government of Mexico, &c.—Cont'd.

Date.	Designation, termini, and route.	Gauge.	Approximate length.	Amount of subsidy.	
				Per English mile.	Total.
1881.			<i>English miles.</i>		
Feb. 2	Capital San Luis Potosi to most convenient point on Mexican Railroad, near city of Aguas Calientes, States of San Luis Potosi and Aguas Calientes	Standard ..	100	14, 295	\$1, 429, 500
	3 Campaña Station on the Morelos Railroad to town of Tlalmanalco	Narrow ...	7	9, 660	86, 940
	23 City of Campeche to town of Calkini, and extension to Lerma, State of Campeche ..	Narrow ...	47	9, 660	447, 020
Apr. 26	Tehuantepec Ship railroad, charter granted to Capt. J. B. Eads	Optional ..	166	.....	No subsidy.
May 26	Mexican Southern Railroad Company, from Mexico City to frontier of Guatemala, passing through city of Puebla, touching at city of Oaxaca and at ports of Vera Cruz and Anton Lizardo, on Gulf of Mexico, and at those of the States of Chiapas and Oaxaca, on the Pacific, with various branches southward and westward. Afterwards charter extends this line to the northern frontier.....	Standard ..	1, 920	.....	No subsidy.
June 7	International Railway Improvement Company, from a point on the Rio Grande, between Laredo and Reynosa, southward, passing through San Fernando, Santander, Jimenez, &c., to City of Mexico, with branches to Pacific and to Vera Cruz, as also to other Gulf ports	Standard ..	1, 542	12, 880	19, 860, 960
	7 International Construction Company, from a point on the Rio Grande 25 leagues above or below Piedras Negras to City of Mexico, and from some convenient point on the main line to a point on the Gulf of Mexico between the ports of Matamoros and Vera Cruz; and a line to the Pacific at a most convenient point between Mazatlan and Zihuatanejo	Standard ..	1, 500	No subsidy.	.....
	13 Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific Railroad, from Topolobampo to Piedras Negras, States of Sonora and Coahuila, lines from most convenient points on the above to Alamos, State of Sonora, to Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, and to Presidio del Norte, State of Chihuahua	Standard ..	1, 517	78, 050	9, 660, 000
	22 Mexican Pacific Railroad, along the Mexican Pacific coast, from a point on the boundary line opposite Fort Yuma, southward, to connect with International Improvement and Southern Railroad Company's lines and Mexican ports on the Pacific	Standard ..	1, 500	No subsidy.	.....
	25 Nantla and San Marcos Railroad, from bar of Nantla on the Gulf coast, between Vera Cruz and Tuxpan, to San Marco station on Mexican Railroad, States of Vera Cruz and Puebla	Standard ..	111	9, 660	1, 072, 260
	27 San Andres Cholchicomula and Vera Cruz Railroad extension, from Perote or San Andres to point on Morelos Railroad, and branch from Perote to Tezintlan	Narrow ...	165	9, 660	1, 593, 900
July 6	Mexican Central Railroad extension, line from Tantoyuquita to port of Tampico, States of San Luis Potosi to Tamaulipas ..	Standard ..	75	15, 295	1, 147, 125
	12 The Sierra Madre and Tierra Coliente Inter-Oceanic Railroad, from point between Nantla and Tampico, on Gulf coast, passing through City of Mexico to the Pacific, between Chacahua and Marqata, with branches to Cuernavaca	Standard ..	406	No subsidy.	.....
	20 Alamos to Yavaros Sonora Railroad from city of Alamos to port of Yavaros, or some other port selected by Federal Executive	Standard ..	56	9, 660	540, 960

* Per annum.

† Except on Presidio del Norte branch.

Abstract of railroad charters granted by the Federal Government of Mexico, &c.—Cont'd.

Date.	Designation, termini, and route.	Gauge.	Approximate length.	Amount of subsidy.	
				Per English mile.	Total.
1881.			<i>English miles.</i>		
July 21	Sinaloa and Durango Railroad, from port of Mazatlan on the Pacific, to the city of Durango, and may be extended to Villa de Lerdo and Saltillo.	Standard..	445	\$11,270	\$5,015,150
Aug. 3	Puebla and Ilixaco Railroad, from Puebla to Ilixaco, passing through coal regions, and touching at towns of Amatlan and Acatlan, and connect with Morelos Railroad.	Narrow...	149	9,660	1,439,340
8	Tabasco Railroad Company, from San Juan Bautista to Minatitlan or Coatzacoalcos, with branches to Teapa and Tichualco, and to connect in State of Chiapas with Mexican Southern Railroad.	Standard..	180	{ *8,050 } { †9,660 }	1,497,300
26	Huasteca Railroad Company, from City of Mexico, passing between Pachuca and Tulancingo, through Carpinteros, Otlamacatlan and Huejutla, to reach junction of rivers at Tantejon; branch from Huejutla to Tuxpan Zacualtipam.	Standard.	501	No subsidy.	.....
Sept. 17	Pichucalco and Cosahuyapa Railroad, from town of Pichucalco to Cosahuyapa Pass, State of Chiapas.	Narrow...	136	8,855	1,204,280
20	San Andre's Chalchicomula Railroad, from station of Dolores on Mexican Railroad, to city of above name, State of Puebla.	Narrow...	3	5,635	16,905
Dec. 12	Lower California and Sonora Railroad, from Tijuana, on the frontier of the United States, passing through Punta Ysabel, to connect with Sonora Railroad; branches to connect towns of Altar and Madalena, State of Sonora.	Standard..	246	No subsidy.	.....
23	Peralvillo and Reves Railroad, from city-gate of Peralvillo, in the capital, to Peñon Baths, and connect at Los Reyes with Irlo Railroad.	Narrow...	13	9,660	125,580
26	Puebla and San Marcos Railroad, from Puebla to San Marcos, through San Juan de los Llamos; branch to Teapa, State of Puebla.	Narrow...	52	5,635	293,020
1882.					
Jan. 7	International Tamaulipas Railroad from San Fernando, Tamaulipas, southward to port of Tampico.	Standard..	136	12,880	1,750,680
21	Road from Irolo, passing through Puebla, Chietla, or Izucar Matamoros, to connect with Morelos Railroad.	Narrow...	151	9,660	1,458,660
June 28	Central Plateau Mexican Railroad from City of Mexico, passing through Cuernavaca; Puente de Yitla, &c., to Zihuatenejo, on the Pacific, with branches to Ixtapa del Oro and chief towns of Michoacan to Morelia.	Standard..	559	No subsidy.	.....
Sept. 30	Huatusco and Camaron Railroad Company, from Camaron Station, on Vera Cruz Railroad, to city of Huatusco.	Standard..	19	8,855	168,245
	Grand total.....		17,194		126,131,005

* Off main line.

† On branch.

R. B. GORSUCH, *Engineer.*

CITY OF MEXICO,
February, 1883.

APPENDIX K.

Extract from a letter in regard to the commerce of Mexico, its population, geographical features, and transportation facilities, addressed to George S. Bowen, esq., of Chicago, by Joseph Nimmo, jr., September, 2, 1878.

Our commercial relations with Mexico, like those with Canada, are intimately connected with our internal trade, from the territorial contiguity.

The distinguishing topographical feature of Mexico will always control the direction of its foreign commerce. Along the sea coast is a narrow strip of low, hot, and unhealthy land, and in the interior an area of broad, extensive table-lands elevated from one to six thousand feet above the level of the sea, and embracing about seven-eighths of the territory of the country. The population of Mexico is therefore chiefly located upon the high lands.

Taking the figures of the sheet which you inclose, entitled "Our trade with Mexico," the population of the principal cities of the country is as follows: Chihuahua, 15,400; Coluna, 35,000; Durango, 24,000; Guanajuato, 53,000; Guadalajara, 70,000; San Luis Potosi, 45,000; Merida, 45,000; Morelia, 28,000; Monterey, 15,000; Ojaca, 28,000; Puebla, 100,000; Queretera, 30,000; Mexico, 250,000; Orizaba, 20,000.

All these cities are in the interior, and, with the exception of Mexico and Puebla, are practically cut off from foreign commerce. Even those two cities attained their present population before they enjoyed the facilities of railroad transportation. Reflect for a moment upon this remarkable anomaly, of a country having a population of 10,000,000, with all its large cities in the interior and practically cut off from foreign commerce. These cities have grown up mainly from internal industries and internal trade.

The city of Vera Cruz, the principal seaport on the Gulf, and to which we attach the most importance, is set down as having a population of only 9,000.

The foreign commerce of the populous interior districts is quite insignificant, from the fact that, with the exception of the single line of railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, the only means of transportation are horses, mules, and asses, and the Indian peons.

It appears to me to be perfectly clear, therefore, that the only way in which any considerable commerce can be built up between the United States and Mexico is by the extension of our railroad system from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico.

About the beginning of this century, long before the day of railroads, Humboldt pointed out, as the most practical route for commercial intercourse between Mexico and the United States, the high plateau extending from the city of Mexico to the northern border. This plateau descends gradually toward the Rio Grande.

Now the American railroad system is fast reaching down toward the Mexican border. San Antonio, the center of interior Mexican trade, is already connected with the railroad system of this country.

The possibilities of trade with Mexico by rail may be illustrated by a single comparison. West of the States of Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Louisiana there have already been constructed 11,585 miles of railroad. In 1870 the entire population of this section of the country amounted to only 2,500,000, but Mexico has already a population of 10,000,000, with no railroads in connection with our lines.

As you know, the maritime trade of Mexico is largely with other countries. Her productions are, however, almost all of a character which would at once lead to a commerce with our Southern, Southwestern, and Northwestern States. A railroad from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico would secure the principal trade of that country to the United States.

There is to-day a market in the Western, Northwestern, and Southern and Southwestern States for the entire surplus products of Mexico, and with proper rail transportation there would probably spring up a reciprocal trade in the manufactured products of this country, and to a considerable extent also in agricultural products.

APPENDIX L.

Railway distance and time from New Orleans, Saint Louis, Chicago, and Washington to City of Mexico, allowing 25 miles per hour for passenger trains and 13 miles per hour for freight trains, including stops.

From—	To—	Distance.	Passenger.	Freight.	Remarks.
			Train time.	Train time.	
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Days. Hours.</i>	<i>Days. Hours.</i>	
New Orleans...	City of Mexico....	1,551	2 14	4 23	Via Laredo and Mexican National Railway.
New Orleans...	.....do	2,423	4 1	7 18	Via El Paso and Mexican Central Railway.
Saint Louis...	.....do	1,903	3 4	6 2	Via Laredo and Mexican National Railway.
Saint Louis...	.....do	2,573	4 6	8 6	Via El Paso and Mexican Central Railway.
Chicago .....	.....do	2,255	3 18	7 5	Via Laredo and Mexican National Railway.
Chicago .....	.....do	2,874	4 19	9 5	Via El Paso and Mexican Central Railway.
Washington .....	.....do	2,738	4 13	8 18	Via Laredo and Mexican National Railway.
Washington .....	.....do	3,408	5 16	10 22	Via El Paso and Mexican Central Railway.
San Francisco...	... do	2,499	4 4	8 0	Via El Paso and Mexican Central Railway.

Statement showing the quantities and values of principal and all other articles of imports into the United States from, and of exports from the United States to, Mexico, during each of years specified below.

MERCHANDISE.

Year ending June 30—	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.																		
	Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food.		Coffee.				Copper: Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other unmanufactured.		Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.			Hides, and skins, other than furs.	Hair, unmanufactured.	India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.		Jute, and other grasses, raw.		Lead: Pigs, bars, and old.	
	Indian corn.	All other.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.			Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1860	28,940	5,124	549,265	64,616	.....	10,542	49,651	161,115	110	535,591	2,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	19,612	8,445	461,416	59,405	.....	1,320	91,645	175,757	411	267,527	2,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	.....	6,399	7,175	1,026	.....	12,958	1,734	49,564	91,976	171,905	11,535	1,586	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	.....	15,048	935,594	122,663	.....	85,796	14,081	91,151	48,094	10,830	383,530	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	.....	9,818	11,736	2,927	.....	129,810	21,401	123,434	110,299	12,622	563,978	2,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	.....	6,337	505	109	.....	114,761	16,523	132,959	136,341	7,127	547,109	1,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	.....	.....	524,777	84,478	.....	40,299	5,629	96,362	69,350	40,722	325,186	3,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	9,975	5,143	138,005	18,468	.....	20,497	3,001	130,154	108,754	39,024	368,817	2,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	34,269	29,599	882,521	112,159	.....	28,536	3,123	144,144	187,337	38,526	411,505	2,613	2,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	71,163	53,140	203,048	22,062	.....	57,700	7,326	144,974	207,859	64,510	745,550	2,728	34,842	8,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	79,321	48,551	110,607	13,223	.....	24,197	2,304	492,836	244,932	28,890	833,743	4,697	98,656	23,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	104,554	68,313	526,495	59,454	.....	161,711	18,608	117,745	36,698	53,806	714,489	6,442	93,046	33,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	74,297	43,114	1,878,301	248,022	.....	2,468	.....	104,772	39,660	296,781	1,380,082	15,940	106,417	34,792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	53,547	62,720	2,035,540	314,347	.....	39,704	3,120	55,239	27,752	163,745	1,903,387	55,420	184,554	63,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	61,081	37,720	2,930,285	624,611	.....	14,028	2,161	61,964	65,662	70,090	1,561,830	18,625	72,963	23,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	33,628	31,002	2,691,889	485,489	.....	4,611	620	54,519	63,958	158,279	2,077,156	28,784	115,607	35,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	45,980	49,022	3,941,229	713,333	.....	23,500	2,490	39,736	150,413	106,706	1,812,567	79,230	39,835	11,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	25,791	39,411	6,799,693	1,265,970	.....	67,793	7,917	223,196	72,402	279,193	1,529,702	29,317	43,314	13,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	12,321	84,339	6,337,063	1,082,272	.....	68,556	7,082	52,726	112,482	204,135	1,565,546	42,710	40,494	11,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	63,497	56,432	8,307,040	1,371,979	.....	18,443	3,302	62,483	96,877	159,017	1,675,777	34,274	17,500	4,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	35,230	65,192	9,818,525	1,523,658	.....	226	.....	.....	68,345	106,706	1,951,918	36,964	107,026	44,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	87,840	43,141	13,918,910	1,730,838	.....	55,740	6,825	20,973	160,070	263,642	2,111,750	39,701	616,742	315,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	58,648	41,352	17,020,669	1,817,584	.....	3,562	494	5,813	128,734	198,030	1,525,107	38,810	325,206	164,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	22,072	50,192	8,578,532	809,757	.....	124	8	.....	211,714	119,081	1,568,845	52,985	241,478	123,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	4,383	19,971	9,975,466	1,114,594	.....	22,904	2,169	.....	58,889	158,523	1,662,357	62,546	299,635	145,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	3,297	1,845	10,041,421	979,538	.....	3,831	300	.....	64,287	126,851	509,761	1,670,125	59,154	133,754	52,268	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Cochineal only.

b All indigo.

c Not separately stated.

IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, THE UNITED STATES FROM and TO MEXICO—Continued.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.									
	Animals.	Precious stones.	Salt.	Spices of all kinds.	Sugar and molasses.	Wool, unmanufactured.		Wood, unmanufactured.	Other merchandise.	Total imports of merchandise.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1860			22,555	632	55,309		15,151	101,392	819,195	1,903,431
1861			12,266	1,835	23,333		1,641	102,711	141,120	886,112
1862			16,138	1,551	10,880	31,209	3,560	51,415	a289,510	730,988
1863			40,871	3,959	45,576	1,226,820	155,450	69,014	b1,984,568	3,043,882
1864			36,247	22,873	12,019	702,676	96,503	62,342	c4,987,889	6,128,445
1865			6,452	10,836	816		45,490	83,921	d5,188,606	6,220,874
1866			12,326	30,920	79,904	163,297	18,667	82,908	e770,268	1,726,092
1867			13,645	19,041	1,693		377	106,921	127,392	1,071,936
1868			21,368	40,324	29,735	69,493	4,386	72,973	217,404	1,590,667
1869			13,716	33,841	65,197	716,068	51,838	126,345	225,821	2,336,164
1870			30,235	104,476	28,123	656,459	49,829	107,808	377,916	2,715,665
1871			29,600	124,403	39,877	865,909	68,907	176,724	908,208	3,209,688
1872	188,558	32,449	20,984	10,396	52,007	1,182,481	128,375	279,020	263,941	4,002,920
1873	147,512	330	6,963	1,613	11,818	1,182,414	129,475	171,554	550,070	4,276,165
1874	134,701	102,048	9,844	2,100	17,682	1,173,099	112,226	324,520	379,557	4,346,364
1875	156,690	81,439	8,201	1,882	104,547	1,095,282	119,534	346,923	756,226	5,174,594
1876	108,050	63,329	6,603	1,520	164,567	838,798	85,887	247,893	735,763	5,150,572
1877	129,897	6,355	7,196	5,481	227,543	1,405,983	119,708	313,690	533,176	5,204,264
1878	132,971	1,540	6,768	1,650	155,700	835,487	72,216	257,853	580,051	5,251,502
1879	132,873	3,927	6,138	3,760	76,992	819,784	66,300	224,925	529,001	5,493,221
1880	175,305	5,416	8,419	9,040	232,655	1,321,874	144,875	408,754	889,136	7,209,593
1881	314,272	21,657	7,178	5,219	124,535	1,009,376	99,479	329,295	974,452	8,317,802
1882	455,917	76,241	802	8,428	104,374	191,666	18,637	499,776	1,212,601	8,461,899
1883	661,245	56,176	973	10,775	64,520	1,775	257	441,083	1,244,549	8,177,123
1884	959,467	62,670	3,059	9,690	25,280	438,401	37,648	742,462	720,297	9,016,486
1885	636,684	58,790	923	3,750	18,881	1,662,763	122,504	459,702	1,994,876	9,267,021

a Of this amount \$60,497 was the value of unmanufactured cotton.
 b Of this amount \$1,750,615 was the value of unmanufactured cotton.
 c Of this amount \$4,859,725 was the value of unmanufactured cotton.

d Of this amount \$5,128,875 was the value of unmanufactured cotton.
 e Of this amount \$417,197 was the value of unmanufactured cotton.

IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, THE UNITED STATES FROM and TO MEXICO—Continued.

48

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.							
	Sheep.		BREADSTUFFS.				Cotton, raw or unmanufactured.	
			Indian corn.		Wheat and wheat flour.	All other.		
	Number.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1860			80,329	78,063	247,206	8,247	9,043,377	1,076,150
1861			13,877	9,993	109,033	10,920	1,410,659	153,905
1862			18,364	14,017	282,810	31,915		
1863			268,653	263,849	777,122	379,727		
1864			187,014	256,924	855,772	50,730	417,497	331,199
1865	280	740	181,462	347,464	1,089,016	90,238		
1866	33	590	158,624	121,553	584,012	66,227	50,317	17,611
1867	543	2,800	14,218	16,874	547,965	117,066	3,310,842	934,458
1868	3,156	2,253	7,292	9,051	343,205	10,938	8,228,598	1,349,685
1869	(a)	(a)	72,216	72,439	278,111	10,923	2,042,224	458,405
1870	27,481	18,189	62,859	65,292	209,371	11,911	6,609,707	1,412,863
1871	36,347	32,837	173,585	169,350	225,718	14,069	11,309,498	1,586,517
1872	27,228	25,843	21,039	27,233	218,279	35,166	957,209	128,186
1873	57,217	59,935	104,146	99,166	110,525	22,310	550,639	74,352
1874	111,445	110,290	55,881	40,049	96,666	25,449	2,289,561	322,507
1875	112,553	133,222	9,862	9,092	102,173	21,532	1,305,276	184,186
1876	95,215	104,865	93,487	75,945	108,952	26,580	6,972,575	890,574
1877	161,549	144,908	64,776	55,658	88,913	23,756	3,969,812	462,902
1878	153,065	158,217	288,109	267,623	171,450	51,885	3,422,162	357,210
1879	89,689	103,789	126,613	95,802	129,971	50,001	9,898,129	912,583
1880	115,265	120,817	85,702	68,743	69,072	44,126	9,881,543	1,176,067
1881	108,886	118,498	352,510	240,182	93,757	60,198	13,386,186	1,494,101
1882	81,338	112,421	419,263	332,642	103,528	91,475	12,537,650	1,447,522
1883	235,585	364,866	476,453	391,751	178,408	118,744	20,577,771	2,217,259
1884	218,950	259,323	1,994,776	1,403,213	174,067	102,381	11,184,207	1,195,396
1885	192,873	261,811	2,058,937	1,371,318	120,595	69,465	5,877,000	613,251

a Classed under the general heading "Animals, living, all kinds," total \$156,773.

MEXICAN TREATY OF JANUARY 20, 1883.

IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, THE UNITED STATES FROM and TO MEXICO—Continued.

H. Rep. 2615—4

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.									
	COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF.					Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.	Glass and glass- ware.	Iron and steel, and manufac- tures of.	LEATHER, AND MANUFACT- URES OF.	
	Colored.		Uncolored.		All other.				Boots and shoes.	All other.
	Yards.	Dollars.	Yards.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1860.....				641, 870	63, 727	5, 981	329, 326	8, 929	4, 294	
1861.....				312, 095	48, 710	5, 763	255, 327	4, 562	6, 395	
1862.....				157, 874	75, 194	14, 486	265, 225	9, 076	4, 607	
1863.....				1, 784, 531	118, 604	43, 224	704, 944	289, 543	112, 334	
1864.....				717, 622	166, 741	40, 670	1, 165, 541	373, 146	67, 404	
1865.....				2, 222, 410	326, 675	126, 447	1, 423, 571	1, 119, 848	160, 203	
1866.....			3, 718	1, 049	58, 663	89, 690	23, 515	420, 034	32, 131	35, 114
1867.....	141, 780	29, 186	45, 383	9, 915	356, 163	68, 137	16, 813	770, 150	21, 533	21, 639
1868.....	397, 472	51, 828	407, 619	68, 023	387, 610	85, 635	27, 010	784, 897	61, 227	23, 874
1869.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	341, 593	73, 572	27, 076	811, 384	95, 590	18, 430
1870.....	1, 049, 621	149, 569	601, 927	76, 127	106, 373	113, 105	21, 217	654, 298	116, 761	11, 591
1871.....	758, 338	102, 254	1, 451, 727	162, 934	94, 366	96, 248	18, 905	698, 296	91, 070	16, 970
1872.....	559, 411	84, 387	1, 355, 636	156, 537	38, 368	93, 734	26, 419	803, 668	98, 565	18, 480
1873.....	500, 156	66, 185	1, 258, 921	155, 657	73, 244	107, 436	26, 752	1, 043, 071	104, 377	13, 613
1874.....	277, 032	35, 357	1, 086, 883	123, 009	50, 337	126, 437	20, 007	1, 073, 530	70, 417	12, 757
1875.....	569, 855	62, 724	1, 019, 997	104, 608	64, 189	112, 877	37, 561	954, 961	84, 129	26, 026
1876.....	1, 210, 286	111, 351	2, 143, 975	201, 513	60, 595	111, 348	20, 743	1, 062, 687	79, 153	11, 182
1877.....	6, 255, 489	513, 488	5, 876, 817	486, 159	64, 450	79, 799	24, 763	786, 365	53, 383	14, 233
1878.....	10, 104, 048	746, 301	5, 726, 156	468, 717	87, 278	123, 069	56, 898	1, 201, 574	60, 950	27, 719
1879.....	7, 663, 001	509, 255	3, 886, 748	286, 205	69, 852	127, 756	47, 831	996, 080	58, 500	21, 124
1880.....	6, 402, 170	501, 648	2, 808, 228	224, 181	196, 406	145, 331	54, 781	1, 257, 731	53, 466	25, 133
1881.....	6, 874, 372	512, 195	3, 657, 611	312, 824	193, 630	212, 477	87, 313	2, 582, 346	48, 207	45, 953
1882.....	6, 745, 817	504, 619	3, 838, 669	318, 517	296, 132	288, 824	111, 542	4, 239, 712	85, 327	65, 517
1883.....	6, 114, 541	441, 252	3, 523, 873	292, 009	185, 329	265, 220	159, 099	3, 772, 287	86, 788	65, 102
1884.....	6, 497, 136	407, 604	3, 030, 749	250, 345	136, 325	202, 119	100, 428	2, 402, 024	77, 273	53, 442
1885.....	7, 202, 895	398, 013	2, 298, 445	187, 356	114, 421	202, 799	46, 198	1, 208, 979	48, 751	28, 849

a Included in "All other."

MEXICAN TREATY OF JANUARY 20, 1883.

IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM, THE UNITED STATES FROM and TO MEXICO—Continued.

YEAR END- ING JUNE 30	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.														Total exports of foreign mer- chandise.	Total exports of mer- chandise.
	Oils: Miner- al, refined.	GUNPOWDER, AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES.		PROVISIONS.				Quick- silver.	Sugar and molas- ses.	Tobacco, and manu- factures of.	Wood, and manu- factures of.	Other merch- andise.	Total exports of domestic merchandise.			
		Gun- powder.	All other explosives.	Bacon and hams.		Lard.								All other.		
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1860	66,523	60,551	7,709	906,106	103,120	107,060	103,128	21,259	9,527	84,372	433,924	3,309,379	2,015,334	5,324,713		
1861	25,775	37,502	4,885	117,487	17,344	15,875	197,765	11,391	9,526	55,465	303,733	1,559,062	651,364	2,210,426		
1862	4,906	89,170	6,453	656,851	56,692	20,795	436,231	5,723	22,700	78,000	352,516	1,840,720	340,454	2,181,174		
1863	6,115	487,992	49,440	1,357,512	150,279	76,066	572,436	13,922	202,234	326,014	1,571,195	7,441,579	1,579,044	9,020,624		
1864	15,901	321,760	40,781	2,825,411	340,683	16,024	302,222	53,275	270,972	544,885	2,057,361	7,765,133	1,505,464	9,270,597		
1865	26,657	294,721	59,750	2,334,693	453,797	142,116	207,090	36,364	436,420	872,314	4,678,852	13,819,972	2,530,867	16,350,839		
1866	97,687	120,353	28,264	889,408	212,256	72,238	182,120	34,593	26,663	211,876	1,383,963	3,704,599	871,619	4,573,218		
1867	60,887	93,418	18,402	893,794	137,262	78,743	379,238	53,699	32,763	137,319	928,871	4,823,614	572,182	5,395,796		
1868	92,909	98,490	16,710	981,178	134,619	32,962	335,729	32,847	27,354	179,130	927,348	5,048,420	1,392,919	6,441,339		
1869	64,657	20,968	68,113	630,541	108,798	20,494	328,117	44,025	91,301	141,477	815,681	3,835,699	1,047,408	4,883,107		
1870	157,034	26,220	39,817	95,852	17,555	734,683	124,107	41,883	225,301	26,254	680,986	4,544,745	1,314,955	5,859,700		
1871	90,073	24,274	29,594	210,770	30,010	764,704	93,708	33,356	325,980	13,885	144,227	820,315	5,044,033	7,612,113		
1872	172,280	40,800	55,543	296,001	31,686	1,079,754	121,082	53,481	177,816	33,268	71,239	178,636	3,420,658	2,122,931	5,543,589	
1873	143,149	46,834	70,269	277,536	33,918	808,445	83,081	46,362	263,370	138,572	140,750	156,058	862,033	3,941,019	2,323,882	6,264,901
1874	164,160	23,788	47,922	269,862	28,052	364,646	36,628	32,667	405,048	127,613	91,218	251,951	700,289	4,016,148	1,930,691	5,946,839
1875	108,368	28,807	68,644	110,799	14,909	388,420	52,243	20,438	471,808	59,328	100,499	253,249	787,431	3,872,004	1,865,278	5,737,282
1876	171,348	25,210	156,136	128,983	19,338	311,862	41,762	40,994	365,097	38,442	109,546	226,816	640,801	4,700,978	1,499,594	6,200,572
1877	221,894	26,672	57,880	64,360	9,091	550,718	63,491	29,536	352,606	58,485	147,347	161,013	577,004	4,503,802	1,389,692	5,893,494
1878	173,438	34,867	118,793	141,505	16,565	1,255,063	13,119	39,135	290,249	75,704	122,844	252,055	771,730	5,811,429	1,649,275	7,460,704
1879	152,438	43,742	75,055	75,645	9,378	1,204,422	102,052	42,869	344,006	38,800	160,511	240,289	782,486	5,400,380	1,351,864	6,752,244
1880	155,328	49,627	80,369	90,496	11,312	1,508,525	126,319	61,530	377,825	41,673	152,791	274,532	887,156	6,065,974	1,800,519	7,866,493
1881	173,155	145,997	95,230	169,312	19,765	1,313,086	132,597	65,750	462,159	63,750	135,174	544,201	1,959,218	9,198,077	1,171,238	11,171,238
1882	226,115	226,125	98,303	214,523	30,013	1,183,647	145,293	102,022	316,714	71,582	142,671	1,426,411	2,640,478	13,324,505	2,158,077	15,482,582
1883	249,404	303,783	119,491	243,583	37,955	1,392,134	163,797	104,537	394,572	73,298	141,185	1,385,420	2,559,436	14,370,992	2,216,628	16,587,620
1884	210,378	139,604	191,918	179,198	26,552	1,726,520	184,043	86,728	196,259	75,226	140,897	965,714	2,003,022	11,089,603	1,614,689	12,704,292
1885	237,278	48,342	187,479	163,362	21,318	2,232,130	197,567	79,977	166,912	103,937	147,199	317,475	1,280,304	7,370,599	970,185	8,340,784

APPENDIX N.

Estimated production of sugar.

[From Bradstreet's, of March 28, 1885.]

Countries.	1882.	1883.
BEEF SUGAR.		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Germany.....	848, 124	986, 403
France.....	423, 194	473, 679
Austria-Hungary.....	473, 002	445, 952
Russia and Poland.....	284, 991	307, 697
Belgium.....	82, 723	106, 586
Netherlands and other countries.....	35, 000	40, 000
Total beet	2, 147, 034	2, 360, 317
CANE SUGAR.		
America:		
North—		
Louisiana.....	71, 373	137, 327
West Indies—		
Cuba.....	538, 388	412, 890
Porto Rico.....	80, 066	77, 632
Jamaica.....	38, 968	26, 558
Babadoes.....	46, 360	45, 836
Trinidad.....	56, 265	55, 420
Martinique.....	47, 888	46, 857
Guadaloupe.....	57, 511	51, 619
South—		
Surinam.....	9, 794	10, 193
Brazil.....	131, 397	226, 709
British Guiana.....	124, 102	116, 636
Peru.....	30, 000	25, 000
Africa:		
Mauritius.....	117, 722	116, 612
Natal.....	8, 000	9, 783
Réunion.....	25, 059	33, 020
Egypt.....	26, 377	21, 597
Asia and Oceanica:		
Java and Madura.....	295, 083	301, 970
Philippine Islands.....	153, 780	212, 719
British India.....	*3, 072, 479	*3, 072, 489
Australia.....	34, 500	51, 500
Sandwich Islands.....	50, 927	51, 705
All other countries.....	176, 500	210, 000
Total cane	5, 192, 539	5, 314, 072
Total beet	2, 147, 034	2, 360, 317
Grand total	7, 339, 573	7, 674, 389

* The product being estimated from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons, 3,000,000 tons have been added to the amount known to have been exported.

APPENDIX O.

Quantities of sugar, molasses, and rice produced in the State of Louisiana during the years from 1850 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses.	Rice.
	Hogsheads.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.
1849-'50	247, 923	269, 789, 000	12, 000, 000	.....
1850-'51	211, 203	231, 194, 000	10, 500, 000	.....
1851-'52	236, 547	257, 138, 000	18, 300, 000	.....
1852-'53	321, 934	368, 129, 000	25, 700, 000	.....
1853-'54	449, 324	495, 156, 000	31, 000, 000	.....
1854-'55	346, 635	385, 227, 000	23, 113, 620	.....
1855-'56	231, 427	254, 569, 000	15, 274, 140	.....
1856-'57	73, 976	81, 373, 000	4, 882, 380	.....
1857-'58	178, 031, 37	307, 666, 700	19, 573, 790	.....
1858-'59	156, 031, 37	414, 796, 000	24, 887, 760	.....
1859-'60	178, 031, 37	255, 115, 750	17, 853, 100	.....
1860-'61	156, 031, 37	265, 063, 000	18, 414, 550	.....
1861-'62	(a)	528, 321, 500	(a)	.....
1862-'63	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....
1863-'64	6, 801	84, 500, 000	(a)	.....
1864-'65	10, 387	10, 800, 000	(a)	.....
1865-'66	18, 070	19, 900, 000	(a)	.....
1866-'67	41, 000	42, 900, 000	(a)	.....
1867-'68	37, 364	41, 400, 000	(a)	.....
1868-'69	84, 256	95, 051, 225	5, 636, 920	.....
1869-'70	87, 090	99, 452, 940	5, 724, 256	.....
1870-'71	144, 881	168, 878, 592	10, 281, 419	.....
1871-'72	128, 461	146, 906, 125	10, 019, 958	.....
1872-'73	108, 520	125, 346, 493	8, 598, 640	.....
1873-'74	89, 498	103, 241, 119	8, 203, 944	.....
1874-'75	116, 867	134, 504, 691	11, 516, 828	.....
1875-'76	144, 146	163, 418, 070	10, 870, 546	.....
1876-'77	169, 331	190, 672, 570	12, 024, 108	.....
1877-'78	127, 753	147, 101, 941	14, 237, 280	35, 080, 520
1878-'79	213, 221	239, 478, 753	13, 218, 404	36, 592, 310
1879-'80	169, 972	198, 962, 278	12, 189, 190	20, 728, 520
1880-'81	218, 314	272, 982, 899	15, 255, 029	61, 331, 340
1881-'82	122, 982	159, 874, 950	9, 691, 104	55, 422, 180
1882-'83	241, 220	303, 066, 258	15, 716, 755	43, 059, 960
1883-'84	221, 515	287, 712, 230	15, 277, 816	49, 813, 740
1884-'85	170, 431	211, 402, 963	11, 761, 608	39, 796, 772

a No data.

NOTE.—The production of sugar and molasses in Louisiana is stated upon the authority of M. Champoiner for the period prior to 1861, and for the later years upon the authority of M. Louis Bouchereau and A. Bouchereau.

APPENDIX P.

Quantities of sugar and molasses produced in the United States during the years 1869 and 1879, according to the census.

States.	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	1869.	1879.	1869.	1879.
	Hogsheads.	Hogsheads.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Alabama	31	94	166, 009	795, 169
Arkansas	92	.....	72, 008	.....
Florida	952	1, 273	344, 339	1, 029, 868
Georgia	644	601	553, 192	1, 565, 784
Louisiana	80, 706	171, 706	4, 585, 150	11, 694, 248
Mississippi	49	18	152, 164	536, 625
Missouri	49	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	35	.....	33, 888	.....
South Carolina	1, 055	229	434, 882	138, 944
Tennessee	1, 410	.....	3, 629	.....
Texas	2, 020	4, 951	246, 062	810, 605
Total	87, 043	178, 872	6, 593, 323	16, 573, 273