

1853-1854, according to the report of M. Olazagarre (1855).....	8,399,208	93
1854-1855, according to the report of M. Lerdo de Tejada (1857).....	8,096,208	85
1855-1856, according to the report makes the receipts for the first six months amount to \$3,379,761 35, which for the year is.....	6,759,522	70
1856-1857, average for the six years previous.....	6,854,061	78
1857-1858 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1858-1859 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1859-1860 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1860-1861 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1861-1862 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1862-1863 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1863-1864 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1864-1865 " " " "	6,854,061	78
1865-1866 " " " "	6,851,061	78
1866-1867 " " " "	6,851,061	78
1867-1868, according to the amount of the receipts....	9,566,360	99
1868-1869 " " " "	9,606,491	73
1869-1870.....	7,824,525	57
1870-1871.....	10,014,277	60
1871-1872.....	8,430,211	00
1872-1873.....	11,833,117	52
1873-1874.....	13,981,795	42
1874-1875.....	11,821,533	49
Total.....	\$367,725,836	01
Average in one year.....	\$7,071,650	69

Internal Revenue.—The Federal Treasury of Mexico depended up to 1867 mainly upon import duties, and as it was not safe to have only that source of revenue, when I occupied for the first time the Treasury Department, I introduced a system of internal revenue through the use of stamps, which met with a great deal of opposition at the time, but which has finally been developed very largely, yielding now almost as much as the import duties. The receipts during the six months from January 1st to June 30th, 1875, amounted to \$1,097,668 28, which in a whole year would make, duplicating it, \$2,195,336 56, while in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts amounted to \$18,078,952 54, or nearly eight times as much.

We have had since 1861 a comparative large source of revenue called Federal Tax, which up to 1892 was 25 per cent. of all the revenues collected by the States and Municipalities in Mexico. That rate

RECEIPTS OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSES DURING THE TWENTY-SEVEN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

FISCAL YEARS.	IMPORT DUTIES.			Total.	EXPORT DUTIES.			Total.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	COST OF COLLECTION.		NET RECEIPTS.
	Tariff.	Additional.	Total.		Precious metals.	Commodities.	Annual expenditures.			Per centage.		
1869-1870.....	\$ 4,026,046 61	\$ 3,203,833 78	\$ 7,229,880 39	\$ 1,470,501 27	.....	\$ 1,470,501 27	\$ 8,510,531 66	\$ 493,346 90	5.706	\$ 8,017,184 76	
1870-1871.....	5,094,768 00	4,316,886 59	9,411,654 59	1,473,209 13	.....	1,473,209 13	10,884,953 72	566,228 51	5.202	10,318,725 21	
1871-1872.....	4,466,410 78	3,681,849 73	8,148,260 51	1,054,510 72	.....	1,054,510 72	9,202,771 23	471,690 42	5.205	8,591,080 81	
1872-1873.....	4,048,293 29	3,324,211 08	7,372,504 37	1,063,700 30	.....	1,063,700 30	8,436,204 67	553,049 99	5.983	8,691,154 68	
1873-1874.....	10,354,158 85	74,347 38	10,428,506 23	881,042 30	.....	881,042 30	11,309,548 53	575,091 80	5.090	10,733,956 73	
1874-1875.....	9,200,033 06	71,436 49	9,271,469 55	854,873 99	.....	854,873 99	10,126,343 54	718,036 74	7.098	9,408,306 80	
1875-1876.....	8,390,636 72	60,306 05	8,450,942 77	726,843 55	.....	726,843 55	9,177,786 32	697,458 27	7.598	8,480,328 05	
1876-1877.....	8,398,293 94	51,555 14	8,450,049 08	957,087 47	.....	957,087 47	9,407,136 55	634,041 27	6.781	8,687,632 07	
1877-1878.....	12,367,461 71	65,762 21	12,433,223 92	1,009,786 96	.....	1,009,786 96	13,443,010 88	811,488 25	6.042	12,631,522 63	
1878-1879.....	9,518,864 37	60,535 88	9,579,400 25	871,047 37	.....	871,047 37	10,450,447 62	815,988 25	7.796	9,634,459 37	
1879-1880.....	11,718,864 37	69,645 66	11,788,510 03	886,340 75	.....	886,340 75	12,674,850 78	993,055 14	6.662	11,681,805 64	
1880-1881.....	13,768,416 33	81,853 46	13,850,269 79	777,732 03	.....	777,732 03	14,628,001 82	1,026,107 67	6.775	13,601,894 15	
1881-1882.....	17,001,961 23	656,944 34	17,658,905 57	588,531 03	.....	588,531 03	18,247,436 60	1,362,472 09	6.133	17,305,088 35	
1882-1883.....	18,173,720 89	421,987 31	18,595,708 20	588,531 03	.....	588,531 03	19,184,237 53	1,441,442 60	7.085	17,732,764 93	
1883-1884.....	17,292,567 28	255,225 91	17,547,793 19	317,873 54	.....	317,873 54	17,865,666 73	1,302,472 09	7.085	16,563,291 64	
1884-1885.....	15,279,589 37	165,081 90	15,444,671 27	.....	.....	.....	17,727,333 16	1,501,149 17	8.011	14,106,233 57
1885-1886.....	14,852,080 15	148,048 87	15,000,128 02	.....	.....	.....	15,108,513 82	1,847,009 10	12.224	13,201,504 72
1886-1887.....	17,208,650 16	173,108 20	17,381,758 36	.....	.....	.....	15,607,382 74	1,897,313 96	12.224	15,484,444 40
1887-1888.....	18,938,215 27	216,530 83	19,154,746 10	.....	.....	.....	19,374,117 11	1,994,137 23	10.291	17,301,608 87
1888-1889.....	18,022,772 12	369,495 74	18,392,267 86	.....	.....	.....	20,950,181 79	2,092,217 10	10.053	16,299,991 76
1889-1890.....	20,176,744 17	728,315 50	20,905,059 67	.....	.....	.....	23,812,370 14	2,092,217 10	9.916	18,812,841 57
1890-1891.....	20,031,365 52	684,450 14	20,715,815 66	.....	.....	.....	23,812,370 14	2,092,217 10	11.397	18,623,604 56
1891-1892.....	16,839,276 77	666,044 68	17,505,321 45	.....	.....	.....	17,557,386 97	2,092,217 10	11.449	15,413,104 87
1892-1893.....	15,338,926 59	546,443 98	15,885,370 57	.....	.....	.....	19,681,499 51	1,851,148 93	9.268	14,034,221 64
1893-1894.....	17,173,129 66	716,059 49	17,889,189 15	.....	.....	.....	23,424,555 94	1,851,148 93	7.793	16,038,036 22
1894-1895.....	21,492,211 91	853,462 25	22,345,673 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-1896.....	
Total in 27 years.....	\$376,341,901 23	\$10,097,570 30	\$386,439,471 53	\$12,554,066 33	\$4,992,927 03	\$17,546,993 36	\$112,086,614 89	\$35,026,276 78	8.048	\$379,961,338 11		
Average per annum.....	\$13,938,588 93	\$707,317 41	\$14,645,906 35	\$464,965 42	\$184,923 22	\$649,888 64	\$5,295,857 58	\$1,297,269 51	8.482	\$14,072,642 15		

Abstract of sums and annual averages of the two periods of ten years and the last of seven years.

Totals and averages.	1869-79.	1879-89.	1889-96.
Totals.....	\$79,784,770 27	\$91,503,344 60	\$101,550,040 58
Average.....	7,978,477 03	9,150,334 46	10,155,004 06
Totals.....	\$64,337,737 17	\$165,796,559 39	\$169,680,712 19
Average.....	6,433,773 72	16,579,655 94	16,968,071 22
Totals.....	\$33,319,493 79	\$138,139,717 54	\$141,856,832 12
Average.....	19,045,641 97	19,734,245 36	20,261,261 73

was increased in 1893 from 25 to 33½ per cent. on account of the deficit caused to the Federal Treasury by the depreciation of silver, and that tax which is paid in Federal stamps, constitutes a very large portion of our internal revenue receipts.

I append a statement of our internal revenue taxes with full details.
INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1875, TO JUNE 30, 1896.

FISCAL YEARS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL TAX.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	COLLECTION EXPENSES.		NET RECEIPTS.
					Percentage.	
From January 1 to June 30, 1875...	\$328,631 26	\$769,037 02	\$1,097,668 28			
1875-1876.....	\$668,930 14	\$1,145,624 37	\$1,814,554 51	\$167,937 42	9.255	\$2,247,617 09
1876-1877.....	728,192 71	1,905,806 66	2,633,999 37	120,334 94	4.567	2,513,664 43
1877-1878.....	920,901 29	2,154,249 51	3,075,150 80	302,612 65	9.840	2,772,538 15
1878-1879.....	763,879 23	2,239,267 37	3,003,146 60	300,490 02	10.006	2,702,656 58
1879-1880.....	1,311,463 95	2,336,431 73	3,647,895 68	484,215 36	13.274	3,164,180 32
Average per annum in five years	\$878,673 46	\$1,956,275 93	\$2,834,949 39	\$275,118 08	9.705	\$2,680,131 31
1880-1881.....	\$1,037,730 93	\$2,371,369 31	\$3,409,100 24	\$351,980 01	10.325	\$3,057,120 23
1881-1882.....	1,429,655 61	2,775,149 84	4,204,805 45	376,095 30	8.943	3,828,710 15
1882-1883.....	1,591,189 33	3,099,179 93	4,690,369 26	420,132 04	9.000	4,270,237 22
1883-1884.....	1,919,461 99	2,912,967 08	4,832,429 07	441,080 10	9.126	4,391,348 87
1884-1885.....	3,231,872 75	3,127,481 85	6,359,354 60	489,043 89	7.690	5,870,310 71
Average per annum in five years	\$1,841,982 12	\$2,857,229 60	\$4,699,211 72	\$415,666 27	8.845	\$4,283,545 44
1885-1886.....	\$2,761,886 56	\$3,115,759 85	\$5,877,646 41	\$428,390 78	7.288	\$5,449,255 63
1886-1887.....	3,930,429 16	3,587,339 96	7,517,769 12	638,011 29	8.486	6,879,757 83
1887-1888.....	4,054,199 93	3,324,937 53	7,979,128 46	728,431 31	9.000	7,250,697 15
1888-1889.....	5,108,911 59	3,679,493 52	8,788,405 11	771,601 95	8.777	8,016,803 16
1889-1890.....	5,575,067 62	3,791,995 27	9,366,762 89	799,721 78	8.538	9,567,041 11
Average per annum in five years	\$4,406,097 17	\$3,499,845 23	\$7,905,942 40	\$673,237 42	8.516	\$7,432,705 98
1890-1891.....	\$5,624,340 94	\$3,865,650 49	\$9,489,991 43	\$853,834 28	8.955	\$8,636,157 15
1891-1892.....	5,402,495 76	3,969,987 88	9,372,483 64	868,161 60	9.263	8,504,322 04
1892-1893.....	6,625,265 53	4,431,022 65	11,056,288 18	945,076 71	8.548	10,111,211 47
1893-1894.....	9,164,063 10	5,216,547 31	14,380,610 41	1,120,760 85	7.790	13,259,849 56
1894-1895.....	10,098,795 63	5,471,173 92	15,569,969 55	1,146,419 41	7.363	14,423,550 14
1895-1896.....	12,519,676 93	5,559,255 61	18,078,932 54	1,196,053 14	6.616	16,882,879 40
Average in six years	\$8,239,106 31	\$4,752,272 98	\$12,991,379 29	\$1,021,717 67	7.865	\$11,969,661 63
Total in 21½ years.	\$85,397,032 94	\$70,849,428 66	\$156,246,461 60	\$12,950,384 83	8.288	\$143,799,908 39

Direct Taxes.—The third source of revenue of the Mexican Government are direct taxes collected in the Federal District, which includes the City of Mexico. They are levied on real-estate, scientific professions, commercial and industrial establishments, and work-shops. The real-estate for the purpose of this tax is divided into rural and urban, the former paying a tax of 12 per cent. on its rent when occupied, and 3 per cent. when not occupied, and the latter paying 8 per thousand of its registered value.

Taxes on professions vary from 50 cents to \$20.00 a month. The tax on commercial and industrial establishments is regulated by law. The commercial establishments, which pay license taxes are commis-

sion agencies of all kinds: banking firms; dry goods, groceries, wines, furniture, and jewelry stores; insurance companies; restaurants, hotels, and boarding-houses. Among the industrial establishments are embraced especially railway, telegraph and telephone companies; cotton, woollen, and silk mills; factories of all kinds; iron smelters; printing, engraving, and photographic establishments; coffee, corn, and flour mills, etc., etc.

When the alcabalas were abolished a direct tax was established upon some of the articles which paid the largest sums, namely: pulque, wheat flour, and domestic brandy distilled from molasses.

I annex a statement showing the proceeds of Direct Taxes in the Federal District during the last twenty-seven fiscal years.

RECEIPTS FROM DIRECT TAXES IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT DURING THE TWENTY-SEVEN FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

FISCAL YEARS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	COLLECTION EXPENSES.	PER-CENTAGE EXPENSES.	NET RECEIPTS.
1869-1870.....	\$485,451 73	\$55,481 65	11.42	\$429,970 08
1870-1871.....	502,146 64	53,924 28	10.74	448,222 36
1871-1872.....	471,228 78	50,034 37	10.62	421,194 41
1872-1873.....	477,654 75	51,939 05	9.90	425,715 70
1873-1874.....	524,494 76	57,205 69	10.90	467,289 07
1874-1875.....	531,149 09	56,663 64	10.67	474,485 45
1875-1876.....	1,350,705 56	69,957 24	5.18	1,280,748 32
1876-1877.....	516,510 80	47,685 23	9.23	468,825 57
1877-1878.....	538,300 09	37,970 00	7.05	500,330 09
1878-1879.....	559,217 21	51,160 08	9.15	508,057 13
1879-1880.....	592,688 44	52,126 21	8.79	540,562 23
1880-1881.....	634,498 92	52,260 50	8.23	582,238 42
1881-1882.....	674,973 66	53,161 23	7.87	621,812 43
1882-1883.....	753,579 80	98,264 24	13.08	655,315 56
1883-1884.....	830,010 26	100,937 90	12.16	729,072 36
1884-1885.....	1,092,656 37	89,892 38	8.23	1,002,763 99
1885-1886.....	1,023,349 52	91,464 07	8.97	931,885 45
1886-1887.....	1,040,143 16	84,861 27	8.16	955,281 89
1887-1888.....	1,074,489 54	121,011 50	11.26	953,478 04
1888-1889.....	1,125,202 97	97,635 14	8.68	1,027,567 83
1889-1890.....	1,213,458 49	100,134 87	8.25	1,113,323 62
1890-1891.....	1,306,746 37	103,740 02	7.35	1,203,006 35
1891-1892.....	1,369,225 30	104,320 34	7.62	1,264,904 96
1892-1893.....	1,436,875 70	115,817 86	8.06	1,321,057 84
1893-1894.....	1,445,270 81	110,290 73	7.63	1,334,980 08
1894-1895.....	1,497,251 90	108,255 57	7.36	1,388,996 33
1895-1896.....	1,620,480 35	110,347 13	6.81	1,510,133 22
Totals in the 27 years.....	\$24,687,760 97	\$2,126,542 19	8.65	\$22,561,218 78
Average per annum.....	912,028 18	78,760 82		835,600 69
Totals and Annual averages of the first five years.....	\$2,460,976 66	\$268,585 04		\$2,192,391 62
Annual average.....	492,195 33	53,717 01	11.14	438,478 32
Total of the second five years.....	\$3,495,882 75	\$263,436 19		\$3,232,446 56
Annual average.....	699,176 55	52,687 24	7.54	646,489 31
Total of the third five years.....	\$3,485,751 08	\$356,750 08		\$3,129,001 00
Annual average.....	684,550 38	71,350 02	10.42	625,800 20
Total of the fourth five years.....	\$5,355,841 56	\$484,864 36		\$4,870,977 20
Annual average.....	1,071,168 31	96,972 87	9.05	974,195 44
Total of the fifth period of five years.....	\$6,771,576 67	\$534,303 82		\$6,237,272 85
Annual average.....	1,354,315 33	106,860 76	7.89	1,247,454 57
Total of the sixth period of two years.....	\$3,117,732 25	\$218,602 70		\$2,899,129 55
Annual average.....	1,558,866 13	109,301 35	7.01	1,449,564 78

Statistical Notes on Mexico.

REVENUES OF THE MEXICAN STATES FROM 1884 TO 1895.

Table with columns for STATES, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and TOTAL. Lists revenues for various states like Aguascalientes, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, New Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas.

Revenue and Expenses.

EXPENSES OF THE MEXICAN STATES FROM 1884 TO 1895.

Table with columns for STATES, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and TOTAL. Lists expenses for various states like Aguascalientes, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, New Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas.

REVENUES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MEXICO FROM 1884 TO 1895.

REVENUES.

Table with columns for years 1884-1895 and TOTAL. Rows list states: Aguascalientes, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, New Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas, Territory of Lower California, Territory of Tepic. Total revenue for 1884 is \$6,626,511 and for 1895 is \$11,499,238.

EXPENSES OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MEXICO FROM 1884 TO 1895.

Table with columns for years 1884-1895 and TOTAL. Rows list states: Aguascalientes, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, New Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas, Territory of Lower California, Territory of Tepic. Total expense for 1884 is \$4,913,354 and for 1895 is \$10,996,650.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The best way in which I can give the state and municipal revenues and expenses in Mexico, is by inserting the detail amounts of the last twelve years of the revenues and expenses of each of the Mexican States, and a similar statement of the revenues and expenses of the municipalities of each State. That statement gives also the revenues and expenses of the City of Mexico, which have increased very considerably of late. In the year 1867, after the restoration of the Republic, they only amounted to about \$800,000, while in the year 1895, they had increased to \$3,395,638. (These statements are on pp. 150-153.)

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of Mexico was necessarily very small before the railway era, because transportation was exceedingly high on account of the broken condition of the country, and only articles of great value and comparatively small weight could be profitably exported, while the price of foreign commodities became very high, both on account of transportation charges and high import duties. Therefore, only rich people could afford to consume foreign commodities, and the exports of Mexico were practically reduced to silver and gold, and to a few commodities having small bulk and great value.

The normal cost of transportation on merchandise from the City of Mexico to Veracruz, a distance of one hundred Mexican leagues or 263 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles, used to be, before the railroad connecting both places was built, \$68.75 per ton of 2200 pounds, or more than 26 cents per mile and ton; and in extraordinary circumstances, as during the French Intervention in Mexico from 1861 to 1867, the freight was as high as \$330 per ton, or over \$1.25 per mile and ton. Therefore, no article could be transported unless it was very much needed and it commanded a very high price. The result was that not only the foreign but also the domestic trade was reduced to its smallest proportions, and that the people raised just enough to provide for the wants of themselves and their immediate neighbors. A fact that may seem incredible is, that for the same reasons, among the farmers, a good crop was considered a great misfortune.

Since the railways have revolutionized transportation, our products, especially agricultural commodities, have begun to be sent to foreign markets, and their exportation is increasing considerably. As yet the precious metals, especially silver, are the main exports from Mexico, representing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, 61 per cent. of our total annual exports; but other commodities are now exported, and they are in a fair way to exceed, before long, the value of our silver exports. I have no doubt that with the opening of our railroads, if our exports continue to increase in the same proportion as they have

recently done, Mexico will be able to supply the United States with most of the tropical products now consumed and not yet produced here, and even with others, that would find a market if they could be cheaply transported.

The same difficulties which prevented us from having correct accounts of our public revenues and expenses, and which I have stated in speaking on that subject, made it very difficult for many years to have correct statistics of our imports and exports.

Imports.—I could not give even a tentative statement, which I could vouchsafe, of our total imports and exports from 1821 to 1867, but the statement of the receipts of our custom-houses from 1823 to 1875, which appears on page 145 gives an approximate idea of our imports, considering that the receipts amount to about from 50 to 60 per cent. of the value of the imports.

I append a detailed statement of the imports and exports in Mexico during the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, and the total imports and exports during the year 1825.

From the fiscal year 1872-1873 our Statistical Bureau began to make its reports, and I have concised them in the three annexed statements comprising most of those years, up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896. The commodities are divided in their respective classes in accordance with the different schedules of the tariffs then in force.

MEXICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM 1826 TO 1828.

MERCHANDISE.	1826.	1827.	1828.
<i>Imports.</i>			
Linen.....	\$2,384,715	\$2,180,191	\$1,711,051
Wool.....	934,295	493,760	245,901
Silk.....	1,432,578	844,732	398,003
Cotton.....	5,017,700	6,913,126	3,417,766
Mixed.....	122,968	107,108	38,654
Wines, liquors, groceries.....	2,888,066	2,867,320	3,244,498
Haberdashery.....	728,236	489,402	306,614
Medicines, drugs, and perfumeries.....	90,779	55,100	20,260
Books, blank and printed, paper.....	1,430,039	495,743	130,638
China, fine and ordinary, crystal and glass.....	264,424	311,074	332,819
Furniture, of wood and metal.....	91,910	103,047	57,187
Machines and instruments for mining, science, and the arts.....	63,499	22,816	44,123
Furs.....	912	4,517	318
Gold and silver.....	444	1,080	.....
Total imports.....	\$15,450,565	\$14,889,016	\$9,947,832
Total imports in 1825: \$19,093,716.			
<i>Exports.</i>			
Gold and silver.....	\$5,847,795	\$9,669,428	\$12,387,288
Cochineal.....	1,356,730	912,049	1,483,746
Indigo, vanilla, jalap, and sarsaparilla ...	76,440	1,076,528	448,747
Other articles of indigenous products.....	367,164	513,769	169,005
Total exports.....	\$7,648,129	\$12,171,774	\$14,488,786
Total exports in 1825: \$5,085,235.			