THE ANGLO-SAXON AND ROMAN SYSTEMS OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Advantages of jury system, in small towns is of educational character, 409 Americans in Mexico, often expect to be tried by laws similar to those of the United States, 414

Amparo, writ of, an extension of the habeas corpus under the common law,

Anglo-Saxon and Roman Systems of Criminal Jurisprudence paper, why written, 403; submitted to various dis-tinguished lawyers before publishing, editors in New York not in accord with M. Romero's views in regard to, first published in North American Review for July, 1896, and in Green Bag

for October, same year, 403 Appeal, right of, definition of, 414, 415; provisions of under Mexican law, provisions in Federal District of Mexico, exceptions to in Common Law, 415

Bacon, Lord, represented the Roman law in equity controversy, 421; his controversy with Sir Edward Coke, 422

Ball, T. W., read paper before Bar Association of Galveston, Texas, 1896, against present criminal jurisprudence under common law, 408

Blackstone, cannot be said that English common-law system as expounded by, is used in United States, 422

Butler, Rosa, extract from statement of almshouses and hospitals in New York, 419

"Careo," corresponds to cross-examination under common law trials, 413 Carter, James C., written several pamph-

lets on precedence in law, 426 Coffin, E. G., his The Prison Congress, and Our Trip Through Mexico and

Coke, Sir Edward, represented common law in equity controversy, 421; great commentator, 422

Comparison between Anglo-Saxon and Roman Criminal Jurisprudence, cannot be compared, Roman entitled to regard, 404; which system is best calculated to do justice, principles of each,

Conclusion of Criminal Jurisprudence

paper, 424 Constitution of Mexico, Article I. of, similar to Declaration of Independence of the United States, 417; Article XIX. of, provisions of, comparison between and law in New York, 416; Article XX. of, assertions that Americans tried in Mexico are not notified of cause of their arrest contradicted by, 416, provisions of, 416, 417; Article XXIX. of, what to obviate, 417, provisions of, 418

Coudert, Frederick R., extract from on imperfections of criminal trials under common-law system as compared with Roman system prevailing in Continen-

tal Europe, 407 Criminal law in England and United States, how English used to regard criminals, crimes less frequent now in England than in United States, appeals in England and United States, 406

Difference between law in this country and Roman law, sumario criticised, 413 Disadvantages of common law, literal application of, result of, instance to explain, 423

Ellesmere, Lord, represented the equity of Roman law in controversy between common law and equity, 421

English common law, law of usage and custom, marriage law prevailing in New York and advantages and disadvantages English common law-Continued. of, 420; Americans have remedied many defects in, 422; country which established it has superseded it by Roman, English courts of justice have re-modelled it, England has practically abolished it, 423

Equity courts, first established by common law, power of, 421; distinctions between common law and equity in the United States and England as treated in M. Romero's paper, questioned by Mr. Godkin in his letter to M. Romero of March 22, 1896, 425, 426

Faults of jury system, Maryland Statute cited, 408

Felsenthal, Edwin J., letter to M. Romero, 1896, thanking him for Criminal Jurisprudence paper and criticising some remarks regarding equity, 421, 422; answer from M. Romero supporting his own assertions in regard to equity, 422

G

Godkin, E. L., paper on Criminal Jurisprudence submitted to, his views dif-ered from M. Romero, 424; letter from, to M. Romero in which he praises M. Romero's article and criticises his method of treating jury system, lynch law, and his distinction between common law and equity and precedent, 425,

H

Habeas Corpus, writ of, specially provided for and considerably extended in Mexican constitution and under the name of Amparo, 416

James I., King, his decision of on equity,

John, King, Magna Charta procured

from, 405

Jury system, corner-stone of Anglo-Saxon criminal jurisprudence, where originated, 405; conditions under which established do not now exist, 406; some statutes have changed foundation of, 422, 423

Jury system in Mexico, adopted in, estab-lished there by Señor Mariscal, 411; rules of proceedings of, 411, 412; in most states old Spanish system prevails, amendment to, 412; M. Romero's manner of treatment of, criticised by E. L. Godkin, 425

Length of trials under Anglo-Saxon and Roman law, shorter under Roman in

Mexico, and why, 417
Lynch law, how brought about, highly demoralizing, 409; its increase, statistics showing extent of, 410; in England not so much practised and probable reason why, 411; M. Romero's treatment of criticised by E. L. Godkin, 425

MacStewart, old employee of Col. W. A. Paxton, case of (who wrote Col. Paxton claiming he was under sentence of death in Mexico for trivial offence and not allowed to plead self-defence), 415,

Magna Charta, why originally obtained, why not needed now in Europe, 405; why not needed in United States, 406 Maitland, Frederick William, History of English Law before the Time of Ed-

ward I, 405 Moreno, Luis, of California, suspected of

murder, case of, 409, 410
Morris, Judge Martin F., extract from speech of on common and Roman law, 419, 420

Old Spanish system of criminal jurisprudence, Roman system, how divided, rules of first stage and second, 412

Paxton, Col. W. A., reported to have re-ceived telegram from an employee de-

Plenario, the second stage of a criminal trial under the Roman law, 413

Pollock, Sir Frederick, History of English Law before the Time of Edward I, 405 Precedent in common law, great weight given by American lawyers to, 423; causes great amount of work for Supreme Court of United States, what it shows, how should be amended, what Roman law has done, 424; manner of treating by M. Romero in his paper on Criminal Jurisprudence criticised by E. L. Godkin in his letter to M. Romero of March 22, 1896, 425, 426

Prisons, Mexican, American complaints of, small means in Mexico to build, at Guadalajara, Puebla, and City of Salamanca, 418; in course of construction in States of San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon and City of Mexico, 418, 419; no cause of complaint, Americans treated same as Mexicans in, 419

Inder.

R

Rogers, United States citizen killed in Mexico by MacStewart, 416

Roman civil law, most remarkable institution of Rome, 404; age of, result of, foundation of, 405; superiority of, incontrovertible, 419; one proof that it is not inferior to English common law, equity outside of English common law, 420

Roman common law, cases of, result of,

5

Sears, George, owner of saloon in California, murdered in affray, 409

Simpkins, Judge E. J., on criminal jurisprudence before Bar Association held at Galveston, Texas, in 1896, 408, 409 Smith, P. M., his erroneous statements about trials in Mexico, delivered toast at a banquet of Lisbon Bar entitled "The Lawyer in Mexico," in which he made statements about oaths not being administered in judicial proceedings in Mexico, and how they sometimes get rid of criminals, 427; and that there is no jury in criminal cases, all incorrect, 428

Stemler, suspected of murder of Moreno, 409 Sumario, corresponds to Grand Jury indictment in Anglo-Saxon nations, 413

T

Time of punishment, should be prompt, law in United States in regard to, 407; why should be prompt, 407, 408

U

Updegraft, Thomas, on homicides, 406

W

Writ of Amparo, see Amparo. Writ of Habeas Corpus, see Habeas Corpus.

THE MEXICAN FREE ZONE.

A

Abolition of Free Zone, agitated in 1872, but impossible on account of frontier influences, regulations issued, 440; asked for by citizens of Brownsville, Texas, 456; opposition from the United States made it difficult for Mexico to

accomplish, 476, 477
Advantages to United States of Free
Zone, relaxation of restrictions of custom and excise duties, 448; free market
for products and manufactures of
United States, 449; nearly all goods
manufactured in United States purchased in Free Zone, 450

B

Bailey, Joseph W., Member of Congress from Texas, contended that Mr. Cooper's resolution on the Free Zone

was not privileged, 709
Bayard, Thomas F., Secretary of State,
letter from M. Romero to, of February
10, 1888, on Mexican Free Zone, 485,
486; his letter of March 16, 1888, to the
President, transmitting all correspondence of State Department on Mexican
Free Zone, 480, 481

Belden, Samuel A., extract of letter of, in which he states that Free Zone has been disastrous to Brownsville, Texas, and other American towns, and asks prompt action on part of United States to terminate Free Zone, 454; letter of, caused Secretary McCulloch to write letter to Secretary of State, saying Free Zone was established in hostility to United States, 456, 457

Bismarck, Prince, thought that the Hanseatic privileges of Hamburg and Bremen should be abolished, 477, 478 Blaine, James G., resolution of, inquiring

Blaine, James G., resolution of, inquiring on the Free Zone, 456; M. Romero improperly accused of criticising, on account of his Free Zone resolution, 711

Bonded privilege, prior to attempt of United States to put an end to Free Zone, Mexico had none, 472; danger of in smuggling 472, 473

ot, in smuggling, 472, 473
Bynum, Mr., Member of Congress, letter to, from M. Romero, on the Free Zone of Mexico, 473, 474; answer from, to M. Romero on Free Zone question, 474

(

Civil War of United States, effect on Mexican frontier, made towns flourish, 441; prosperity of towns attributed by many to Free Zone, and resulted in extension of Free Zone, views from a witness of scenes in the Free Zone during war, 442; made southern towns less prosperous after war, 452, 453

prosperous after war, 452, 453
Cobb, Seth W., Member of Congress, introduced Joint Resolution in House of Representatives to repeal Free Zone

law, 473, 475
Cockrell, Jeremiah V., Member of Congress, resolution against Free Zone, 432, 469-471; resolution inoperative on account of imperfect wording, 472

Commissioners on marauding on the frontier, extract of their report, first published in General Grant's Message of December 16, 1872, finally committed by President Grant to Congress with his Message of May 26, 1874, 465

Comonfort, General, Ignacio, inaugurated pronunciamiento against Constitution under which he had been elected,

Cooper, Samuel B., Member of Congress, resolution to repeal Joint Resolution of March I, 1895, forbidding transportation of goods in bond into Free Zone of Mexico, resolution of, favorably reported, 704; report on resolution of, 709; resolution of, 709, 710

Cotton, regulations on the Free Zone, 458, 459

Crain, William H., Member of Congress, asked M. Romero for information on Free Zone and was referred to official letters, 431, 432; used arguments of paper on Free Zone in House of Representatives, 447; offered amendment to Mr. Cockrell's resolution, 471; his speech in House of Representatives, on Feb ruary 27, 1895, in which he demon-strated that Free Zone is not prejudicial to interests of United States, 476; his discussion with Mr. Cockrell and speech on Free Zone, 487-489; read letter from citizens of Brownsville, Texas, in favor of Free Zone, 491, 492; and other papers from officials from his district, showing that the Free Zone was not prejudicial to the United

Cullom, Senator, reported adversely on Senator Reagan's Free Zone bill, 464

Decree, establishing Free Zone, when, why, and by whom first issued, provisions of, 436; Articles I, 7, 8, and 9 of first, 437; second, and why issued,

Dingley, Nelson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of House, received answer from the Treasury Department in reference to Free Zone inquiries, 704; sustained privileged character of Mr. Cooper's resolution on Free Zone, 709 Disadvantages of Mexican frontier, rate

of duties merchants have to pay on invoices, State tax on sales, 438

Disadvantages to Mexico of Free Zone, called attention to, in M. Romero's Annual Report to Mexican Congress, 450, 451; Mexico has been obliged to establish costly, oppressive, and com-plicated system of inspection to prevent smuggling, smuggling more easily carried on in Mexico, 451; prohibiting law prevents establishment of factories, 452

Documents bearing on Free Zone, list of,

Downey, Edward, delegate to Washington from Brownsville, Texas, to ask abolition of Free Zone, 456; his Memorial to Congress praying for abolition of Free Zone, 456, 457

Earnest, Frank B., Collector of Customs at Laredo, Texas, letter from, to Mr. Crain, on smuggling in Free Zone, 447; letter from, read in House of Representatives by Mr. Crain, 489,

Evarts, William M., Secretary of State, gave more importance to Free Zone than it deserved, 453

Extension of Free Zone, reaction in favor of, accomplished on June 24, 1885, to States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, 440

Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury, report to Senate on Free Zone, letter from, to Hon. John J. Ingalls, giving him information on smuggling in Free Zone, 444, 445; gives figures showing smuggling in Free Zone to be insignificant, 446; Secretary Gage referred to report of, in letter to Speaker of House of Representatives, 707

Fish, Hamilton, Secretary of State, letter addressed to, from Thomas H. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, on condition of Free Zone, 439; gave more importance to Free Zone than it deserved, 453

Foreign goods sent in bond, Act passed by Congress of United States, no such act passed by Mexico, result of Act, 435

Foster, John W., United States Minister to Mexico, said Free Zone was detrimental to United States, but changed his mind, 447; extract from letter of, to Mr. Evarts on Free Zone, 447, 448; thought Free Zone injurious to United States, 453

Free Zone, when established (see Decree establishing Free Zone); most opposed by European countries, 449; feeling against it being changed, 475; advantages and disadvantages of (see Advantages and Disadvantages); extension of (see Extension of Free Zone); origin and extent of (see Mexican Free Zone); right of Mexico to establish the (see Right of Mexico); opinions on (see United States opinions, and Opinions on Mexican Free Zone by Mexican statesmen): M. Romero and the Free Zone (see Romero, Matias); Free Zone problem, how could be solved for Mexico; paper on, why written, 431; paper submitted to General Grosvenor, of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Secretary Gage, object in submitting it, 708; Committee on Ways and Means ask to be allowed to insert in their report the paper on, 708, 700

Gage, Lyman J., Secretary of Treasury, answer to committee's inquiries as to loss to United States by Mexican Free Zone, 705; answer to General Grosvenor's resolution, 706, 707; paper on Free Zone submitted to, 708

Zone decree on March 17, 1858, 436; extract from decree of, 436, 437; in decree, guarded against smuggling, 437; issued second decree October 29, 1860,

Grant, Ulysses S., President of the United States, extract from Message of, on Free Zone, 453, 454; appointed commissioners to inquire into depredations by Indians and Mexicans in State of Texas, sent in report of marauding on frontier in his Message of December 16, 1872, final report of commissioners on marauding on frontier in Message of May 26, 1874, 466; extract from Message of December 7, 1874, on marading on frontier, 466, 467; what his Message shows, 467; M. Romero unjustly accused of criticising in Free Zone paper, 711

Grosvenor, General C. H., Member of Congress, resolution of, asking Secretary of Treasury to report extent of frauds, if any, by reason of Free Zone, resolution approved, 706; paper on Free Zone submitted to, by M. Romero, 708; sustained privileged character of Mr. Cooper's resolution, 709; extract from speech of, on Free Zone, 711

Hancock, John, Member of Congress, Joint Resolution of, giving power to President to appoint three commissioners to inquire into depredations com-

mitted on frontier, 465, 466
Hanseatic cities had precedent in Free
Zone question, and how, 477, 478

Imports and exports which passed frontier in 1894, 446, 447 Imports by the Free Zone of foreign commodities, 702

Joint Resolution of March 1, 1895, against Free Zone, 468, 469; subject of, failure of Mexico would like it to remain in force, Mr. Slayden on, 711

Joint Resolution to repeal Joint Resolution of April 1, 1896, regarding the Free Zone, final action not yet taken, 712 Juarez, Benito, issued Act to establish additional duty on cotton during Civil

War, 458

Kerr, James, Clerk of House of Representatives, February 19, 1895, signature given as attest of joint resolution in reference to Free Zone, 471

Governor of Tamaulipas, issued Free | Ketlesen & Degetau, a firm of El Paso, ask questions of German firm on free city of Hamburg, on the manner in which the Zollverein privileges were abolished, 478

Lanham, Samuel W. T., Member of Congress from Texas, contended Mr. Cooper's resolution was not privileged, 709; objected to consideration of Mr. Cooper's resolution, but said he was not opposed to it, 710

Limitation of Free Zone, franchises limited by regulations of tariff of January 24, 1885, suspended on June 19, 1885,

Loss to Mexico by reason of Free Zone,

population, 451, 452 Loss to United States by reason of Free Zone, amount of, 444; only way to es-

timate it, 444-446 Lyman, Commissioner, made report to Civil Service Commission that Free Zone was prejudicial to interests of United States, 471

Marauding on frontier, great deal done from 1872 to 1879, Indian raids, members of Congress from Texas thought Mexico was responsible for, 465; commissioners appointed to investigate (see Grant, Ulysses S.).

McCulloch, Hugh, Secretary of the Treasury, letter from, to Secretary of State, relating to bringing the injurious effects of Free Zone to attention of Mexico on

Mexican authorities, 455 Mexican Congress, tariff bill which sanctioned Free Zone reported by Fifth, M. Romero took part in debate on Free Zone, voted for maintenance of Free

Zone, 439 Mexican Free Zone, size and extent, duties assessed, what applies to, why misnomer, 433; how originated, 434, 435; measure enacted by United States government previous to Free Zone, 435; established in spirit of self-preservation, why absurd to consider it as

hostile act of Mexico, 443, 453
Morehead, C. R., his The Free Zone of
Mexico, its Baneful Effects on the Commercial Interests of that Republic and
those of the United States, an extract

from, 443 Morgan, John T., Senator, resolution of, 474, 475; resolution submitted to the Senate asking extent smuggling exists in Free Zone, 445

Napoleon, Louis, tried to establish an European empire in Mexico, 458

Nelson, Thomas H., United States Minister to Mexico, on Mexican Free Zone, 439; thought Free Zone injurious to United States, 453

0

Official letters, written by M. Romero to Secretary of State of the United States, and printed with President's Message of March 16, 1888, object which prompted writing of, 431; published in the shape of an article for the North American Review for April, 1892, 432

Opinion on Mexican Free Zone by Mexican statesmen, thought Free Zone was necessary to existence of frontier towns, 441; Mexican merchants to south opposed to, and their arguments against, of merchants and newspapers in interior that Free Zone was contrary to interests of the nation, of other persons, 442; of public men and their theory of how to abolish Free Zone, 457; favorable to continuance of 452

able to continuance of, 452
Opposition on frontier to Free Zone, 476
Osborn, Thomas O., one of commissioners appointed to inquire into depredations by Indians and Mexicans in State of Texas, 466

1

Paterson, Senator, his bill on Free Zone, 457, 458; bill reported favorably, 458; acts in regard to exportation of cotton shows he did not understand Free Zone, 450, 460; his bill, 460-464

Zone, 459, 460; his bill, 460-464
Plumb, Edward Lee, United States
Chargé de Affaires in Mexico, thought
that Free Zone was great injury to
United States, 453

President's Message of March 16, 1888, on Free Zone, 480

R

Reaction in favor of Free Zone, of Senate in, 474; reference to Mr. Seth Cobb's resolution to repeal, 475

resolution to repeal, 475
Reagan, Senator, his bill to prevent transportation of merchandise in bond from United States into Mexico, 462-464; amendment to bill, 464, 465

Right of Mexico to establish Free Zone,

442, 443
Robb, Thomas P., one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into depredations by Indians and Mexicans in

State of Texas, 453
Romero, Matias, his opinion on Free Zone impartial, opposition to Free Zone in Mexican Congress, his action on Free Zone as Secretary of the Treasury in Mexican Cabinet, 432; extract from his report to Federal Congress of Mexico on Free Zone, 477

Rosecrans, General William S., United States Minister to Mexico, thought Free Zone injurious to United States, 453

S

Savage, Richard H., one of commissioners appointed to inquire into depredations by Indians and Mexicans in State of Texas, 466

Schleicher, Gustav, Member of Congress from Texas, stated that Mexico was injuring United States by Mexican Free Zone, extract from resolution of, Chairman of Committee, resolution introduced by, passed, 467; second resolution equivalent to declaration of war, 468; report of, on Mexican Free Zone, M. Romero's remarks in Mexican Congress published in report of, 439; attacked Mexico about Free Zone, 453; his death, 468

Scope and workings of Free Zone, used to be benefit, now all advantages nulli-

Seward, William H., Secretary of State, letter to, from Hugh McCulloch, in which he is asked to call attention of Mexican authorities to injurious effects of Mexican Free Zone, 455; sent letters from State Department relating to Free Zone, to General Banks, knew Mexico had not violated right of United States in establishing Free Zone, 456

in establishing Free Zone, 456
Slayden, James L., Member of Congress
from Texas, introduced Joint Resolution to repeal Joint Resolution of
March I, 1895, 705; sustained privileged character of Mr. Cooper's resolution, 709; argument in favor of Free
Zone, 710; extract of speech on Free
Zone, 710, 711

Smuggling, in Free Zone, will never be entirely prevented, 448; how far Free Zone favors, in the United States, injures Mexico more than United States, 444; estimate of its extent exaggerated, and why, 703

ated, and why, 703
Southern Confederacy, Mexican government did not sympathize with, 458
Stephens, John H., member of Congress,

contended Mr. Cooper's resolution was not privileged, 709; thought Mr. Cooper favored it because it was beneficial to railroads, 710; argument against Free Zone, 710, 711 Supplement to Free Zone, what it con-

Supplement to Free Zone, what it contains, and where found, 494
Sutton, Warner P., United States Consul

at New Laredo, in official despatch said European merchants on north side of Rio Grande clamored most loudly against Free Zone, 449; thinks Free Zone not injurious to United States, 476 T

Tariff, Mexican, of June 12, 1891, Article 696 of, rate of duty imposed by de-

crees in regard to, 440, 441

Taxes local in Mexico, heavy, in United States none levied, caused establishment of interior custom houses, many articles practically prohibited in Mexico on account of, at Brownsville, Texas, and at Matamoros, Mexico, caused disproportion of prices as compared with similar commodities in the United States, 434; caused inhabitants to emigrate or to smuggle from United States, 434, 435

434, 435
Treaty of February 2, 1848, fixed boundary line between Mexico and United States, 434

U

United States Congress adverse to Free Zone, passed resolution to inquire whether Free Zone was not in violation of treaty stipulations and unfriendly to commercial rights of this country,

United States, opinion on the Free Zone, is that it was established by Mexico with hostile spirit towards the United States, and for purposes of encouraging smuggling, 431

V

Vidaurri, General Santiago, Governor of New Leon, order to create tax on foreign cotton, 459

LABOR AND WAGES IN MEXICO.

Adobe huts in Mexico not much worse than sweat-shops of New York, 517 American laborers, very different in habits of thought and mode of life to Mexican, are educated, have many wants, and are large consumers of tropical fruits, the most intelligent of the world's toilers, 506; work of, as compared with Mexican, 522

Books on Labor and Wages, list of, 499

Carlisle, John G., Secretary of the Treasury, extract from annual report of, on the amount of commodities produced, the main factor of the rate of wages,

Carter, Thomas H., speech in House of Representatives favoring high duties on Mexican lead ore because Mexico

had peon labor, 497 Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, report of, why incorrect, 538, 539; extract from, 538; some mistakes, 539 Committee of Ways and Means, minority

report of, extract on skilled labor in United States, 558

Competition of United States in agricultural products with low-wages coun-

Competition of the United States in manufactured products, can compete with any country in the world in production of, machinery cheapens production, Thompson factory at Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Cost of living in Mexico, prices of wearing apparel in 1896, 532; prices of commodities in Mexico and United States in 1891, 533; prices of food products in City of Mexico, 533, 534; cheaper than in United States, and why, 536; has not increased in ten or fifteen years, while wages have, 537

Crittenden, Thomas T., United States Consul-General in the City of Mexico, extract from report on Mexican wages in and about Mexico in 1896, 515, 516; extract from report of, on prices and condition of labor in Mexico, 528, 529; extract from report of, on relative rise and fall in price of silver in relation to price of commodities, 529, 530; wholesale and retail prices of commodities in Mexico, prices of Mexican manufac-tures, 535; wholesale prices in City of Mexico in 1886 and 1896, extract from report of, on cost of living in Mexico,

Davidson, John, his work, The Bargain Theory of Wages, 501

Depreciation of silver in relation to wages, idea prevailing in the United States in regard to, 528; M. Romero's views in

regard to, 529 Difference in amount of work accomplished by Mexican and American

workmen, 521, 522 Discussion in United States on silver standard in Mexico, fallacious and real facts, 537, 538 Dollars, value of the Mexican, 536

Enright, Patrick, sent to Mexico by Labor Association to obtain information on labor, 538

Exportation of Mexico during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amount of, 532

Factors, principal, in difference of wages in Mexico and United States, amount of commodities produced and cost of living, effect, illustrations of miners in United States, 523; cotton culture, sugar and tobacco, 524; other articles, houses, fewer hands less cost, smaller houses less cost, 525

Fear of United States of cheap labor, Mexico used for that purpose more so than now, England most to be feared, pauper labor of Europe feared, pauper labor of Mexico and Asia mow feared, 502; study fails to discern any evidence of competition, gain of United States in exports and imports, 503

Feast days in Mexico, why objectionable,

reduced, 542 Foster, John W., United States Minister to Mexico, report of, in which he asserted that Mexicans were generally opposed to use of agricultural implements, 526

George, Henry, extract from his book, Progress and Poverty, 539, 540 Goluchowski, Count, called on Europe to unite in commercial league against United States and Japan, 503, 504 Gunton, Mr., article on what workingmen

really need, 540, 541

Hawkins, Rush C., Brutality and Avarice Triumphant, extract from, 511 High import duties cannot allone keep up high wages, and why, 504; in Mexico have neither increased near cheapened wages, and figures showing, 504, 505 High wages, how can be obtained in Mexico, 518

Immigration from United States into Mexico, who advised to go, 542, 543

Knauft, Theodore, on the conditions of Mexican people, 517

Labor higher in United States because

more efficient, 505 Laboring classes in United States, any change for the better will react in Mexico, 541

Low wages mean high cost of production, 522

Low wages of Mexico, do not compare favorably with high wages paid in the United States, 516; why misunderstood, 516, 517; cannot be any lower than now, and tendency is to become higher, 521

Lucas, Charles, incident showing cheapness of Mexican products, 530

Maas, Paul J., sent to Mexico by Labor Assembly to obtain information on Labor, report of, 538

Machinery in Mexico, use of, why not used heretofore, number of cotton and woolen mills run by machinery, not usually suited to soil of Mexico, 527; not everywhere shops to repair, difficulties of, cannot be appreciated by tourists or United States representatives living in cities, 528

Manning, Daniel, Secretary of the Treasury, estimate of number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in United

States submitted to, 555
Manufacturers of the United States, argument urged by, for levying heavy

import duties, 502, 505 Mason, Carlisle, President of Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, asked information about Mexico of Mr. Foster, and received a report from him,

Mexican labor, why cheap, wants few in isolated districts, 519, 520; climate, 520, 521; difference of transportation,

Mexican laborers, some think are happier than American, and why, 507; in somewhat similar condition as Southern negroes, 517, 518; can buy more with money than United States laborer, 518; descendants of slaves, until recently have been living under feudal conditions, not educated, are now free, 506; wages rising, 506, 507; work of, as compared with United States, 521, 522 Mexican peonage, what it is, M. Ro-

mero's experience of, 509, 510; when liable to abuse, 510, 511; why not legal, Article V. of Mexican Constitution and amendment, abuses are disappearing, 511; does not mean now what it did under Spanish rule, 505; meaning of, in Spanish labor consisted in, why no better in United States, 507;

why abused, 508, 509 Mexican products, had to pay Alcabala tax, tax abolished in 1895, 526 Mexican wages go farther than in United

States, 537

Organized Labor, Mexico has none, will in time probably have it, 539; in United States, 540

Paper on Labor and Wages, why it was written, 497, 498

R

Railroads, destroying centuries-old state of serfdom, 506; wages improving since construction of, number of miles

in operation on October 31, 1897, 531 Ransom, Matt. W., United States Minister to Mexico, extract from report of, on prices and wages, 512; report on wages per day of agricultural labor, 514; prices of food products consumed in Mexico and exported in 1896, 534; extract of report on "Money and Prices in Mexico," giving wages paid in City of Mexico in 1896, 544; wages paid in Republic of Mexico in 1896, wages paid per day to Mexican cotton-factory operatives in 1896, 546; wages of railway employees in 1896, 546, 547; wages per day to miners in different States, 547, 548; wages of street-car employees in City of Mexico in 1896, 548; prices of agricultural and pastoral products exported in 1896, products consumed in country, 549; current prices of manufactures and merchandise in 1886 and 1895, wholesale prices of goods manufactured in Mexico, wholesale prices per pound in Mexico, 550; prices of commodities in certain cities, 551; prices at various points in Mexico, 551-554 Reduction of prices in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and

Maine mills, and explanation of, 505 Richard, John, his work, The Law of Wages, the Rate and Amount, and some of the facts laid down, 525, 526

Savings-bank system, evils of, 541; banks of City of Mexico, 541, 542; universal, needed in Mexico, Scotch bank used in

Skilled labor in Mexico, receives higher wages than same in United States, 518, 519; sometimes paid as high or higher than in United States, produces less than same labor in United States, 521 Skilled labor in United States, highest paid in world, produces more in given time than any other country, 521

Standard of money little to do with condition of labor, comparison with Spain, Italy, Germany, and Turkey, United States under gold standard, 530; comparison of some gold-standard countries, showing that silver is not the cause of low wages in Mexico, 531

Tariff of March 3, 1883, protection against European labor, 503 Theories, of wages, subsistence inaugu-rated by, and definition of, productivity-of-labor, is a forward step, bargain, wages-fund, and definition of, mobilityof-labor, eclectic system combining all would be a sound one, 501

Trade unionism in England, evils intol-

erable, 541 Transportation in Mexico makes difference in prices of some articles, difference of increased cost and reduced consumption affects wages, 531

Wages in United States, always those of Western and Northern States spoken of, not Southern, 517; sometimes quite

Wages of Farm Labor in the United States," Division of Statistics of Agricultural Department, report on, 513,

Wages of field laborers, different in dif-ferent localities of Mexico, and why, 511, 512; why difficult to present data on, of Department of Public Works of Mexican Government, 512; statutes on, of 1891, diversity of the country, 513 Wages regulated by amount of work they

produce, 501, 502 Wages, tendency to reduce, in big shops of large towns of United States, 518 Workmen, amount of work of Mexican and American, 522

THE SILVER STANDARD.

Adoption of common silver coin, one of the objects not obtained at the International American Conference of 1889, 574; extract from M. Romero's re-

marks in regard to, 575
Advantage of silver standard to Mexico, encourages exports, 596, 597; stimulates the development of home manufactures, 597, 598; purchasing power of the silver dollar has not decreased in Mexico, 600, 601; gold price of foreign commodities making them so high, equivalent to protection, 601; exchange in gold countries encourages investment in Mexico, 602; low price of silver makes it unprofitable to export it, 604

Agents sent to Mexico to study silver question, unfamiliar with the language, history, and conditions of the country, 568; many already prejudiced against

Mexico, 569 Agricultural products, have not suffered

in Mexico from fallen prices, 609 Allen, Senator William V., letter to M. Romero on March 11, 1896, asking for information on silver standard in Mexico, 564, 565; answer of M. Romero to

letter of, 565 American International Monetary Commission, address delivered at, by M. Romero, 576, 613, 614; difficulties it had to contend with, 575, 576

Brussels Monetary Conference, why necessary, report of the United States

Commissioners, 576

Bryan, William J., extract from letter of, to New York World of January 23, 1898, saying that some Mexicans desire that the United States do not go under the silver standard, but that on the whole they desire restoration of bimetalism in the United States, 585

Bryce, Lloyd, request for a paper on silver standard in Mexico for the North

American Review made of M. Romero and answer, 563

Business failures, few in Mexico, 608, 609

Carden, Lionel E. G., British Consul-General in Mexico, thinks silver will in the end be beneficial to Mexico, 577; his views from his report on silver in Mexico, 577, 578; extract from report of, on trade of Mexico in 1895, 578

Chevalier, Michel, headed movement in

France to demonetize gold, 581 Clark, Justice Walter, article in Arena, of Boston, of March, 1896, presenting Mexico as an example of the favorable results of the silver standard, 564, 565 Cleveland, President, stand on silver

question of, 563 Coal, scarce now in Mexico but large

deposits being found, 597 Coins of different American countries,

Conditions in Mexico, satisfactory not-

withstanding the silver standard, 610,

Cotton industry in Mexico, Lionel E. G.

Carden's report on, 584 Courcel, Baron de, French Ambassador in London, on injuries world has suf-fered by depreciation of silver, 592

Currency of Mexico, free coinage of silver, why silver was adopted, why cannot be changed, no paper money used, 594; system used by banks 594, 595

Depreciation of silver, 579; its effect on England, 583, 584; extracts from Cotton Factory Times on, 583; Mexico satisfied with silver standard, 586

Diaz, President, his views on silver, 566; interview published in New York Fournal on effect of silver coinage in Mexico, 566, 567; on growth of com-mercial interests in Mexico, wages, labor, 567; letter from, to M. Romero,