

On October 20, 1906, the Hon. H. G. Squiers was appointed to the important post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States at Panama, to succeed Chas. E. Magoon. Mr. Squiers is a native of Canada, born April 20, 1859. He received a thorough military training, and entering the United States Army on October 12, 1877, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry, and served in Dakota, taking part in the Black Hills expedition of 1878. He subsequently joined the Seventh United States Cavalry, as First Lieutenant, at Fort Yates, Dakota. In the fall of 1885, Lieut. Squiers officiated as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and as a testimonial of his five years' service at that institution, he was honored with the degrees of M. A. and L. L. D., in June, 1905. In November, 1890, when trouble broke out with the Indians in South Dakota, he rejoined his regiment at Pine Ridge Agency, and after taking part in an arduous winter's campaign against the hostile Sioux, he served on garrison duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, until November, 1891, when he retired from army service. Mr. Squiers held the position of Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin in 1894, and in 1898, during the Boxer troubles in China, he was Secretary to the United States Legation at Peking. During the Peking siege, he acted as Chief of Staff to Sir Charles Macdonald, for which official service he received the thanks of the British Government. He was also United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Cuba from the formal inauguration of that government in May, 1902, until he resigned the position in December, 1905. His residence and office in Panama is at the American Legation building, corner of Fourth St. and Central Avenue.

Every one who has been in Panama any length of time knows of the representative of Great Britain, the Hon. Claude C. Mallet. Mr. Mallet entered the diplomatic service



*Foreign Diplomatic Corps--Panama.
Union American & P.R. News Agency & Advertising Bureau. A. Biechowski.*

in 1883, and was appointed British vice consul at Panama on July 1, 1884. He was afterwards appointed consul, with headquarters at Panama, for the Colombian departments of Cauca, Magdalena, Bolivar, and Panama. Later he was placed in charge at successive periods of the British Legation at Lima, Peru, Quito, Ecuador, and Bogota, Colombia. On December 24, 1903, he was appointed consul for the Republic of Panama, and in 1907 he was appointed Minister Resident. There is probably not a foreign representative in Panama better versed in Colombian, or Panama affairs than Mr. Mallet.

The British vice consul, Mr. F. W. Manners was appointed in January, 1908, and assumed charge on Jan. 27 succeeding Mr. Thomas Broadwood transferred, to Roumania. Mr. Egerton Shaw Humber, the pro consul, was appointed Dec. 24, 1907.

Another popular representative, and one known to all residents of Panama, is the Hon. Federico Alfonso Pezet, who was appointed Charge d'Affaires for Peru in January, 1906. Señor Pezet made his home on the Isthmus from 1884 to 1886 during which time he was Spanish editor of the *Star and Herald*. In the latter year, he was appointed Peruvian consul at Panama, and in 1889 he was promoted to the post of consul general for Peru in England, serving at London and Liverpool. Later he was transferred to New York in the same capacity, and in October, 1900, was promoted to the post of first Secretary of the Peruvian Legation at Washington. There, in 1902, he acted as Charge d'Affaires. In 1904, he was again appointed to the Central American mission, and when in January, 1906, Panama was added to it, he transferred his residence from Costa Rica to Panama. In addition to his important consular and diplomatic services, Señor Pezet served his country as a soldier in the war with Chile, 1879-1883, and was given a medal for honorable wounds received. He has also

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done much to promote his country's interests in a literary way, among his works being one entitled "The Question of the Pacific," published in Philadelphia in 1902, and a compilation of articles which appeared in the American press with reference to the Tacna-Arica controversy; also the question of international arbitration, inspired and in part written by him. While consul general in England, he was awarded in 1882 the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts and Commerce for his work on "Peru, her Commerce and Resources," and has lectured frequently before chambers of commerce and other institutions in England and America, always in the interests of Peru.

Mr. Arnold Shanklin, U. S. consul-general, and dean of the consular corps of Panama, was appointed to his present position on September 20, 1905, and took charge of the office on November 27 of that year, succeeding Judge H. A. Gudger who had filled the position in an able manner for many years previous. Mr. Shanklin was born at Carrolton, Missouri, in January, 1866. He graduated from the law department of Washington University at St. Louis in 1899, and followed the practice of law for a number of years. He was commissioner to Mexico for the Louisiana purchase exposition. During his residence on the Isthmus, Mr. Shanklin has made many warm friends, both in Panama government and canal circles. The U. S. Deputy con-

sul general is Mr. Caspar L. Dreier of Missouri, appointed in 1907.

The hand of death removed one of the best known consular representatives during the year 1907, Don Jeronimo Ossa, consul for Chile. He was of a jovial, kindly disposition, counting everyone his friend that he could. Don Jeronimo was a native of Panama, but received the education of a civil engineer in Chile. He completed his studies in the United States and Europe, and upon his return home found ready employment with the French canal company. He was also at different times in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. He always took a deep interest in politics, and at the time of the secession was tireless in support of the cause. Shortly before his fatal illness, he was appointed by President Amador as special commissioner to deliver to Chas. E. Magoon, the gold medal and vote of thanks tendered the latter by the National Assembly of Panama, in recognition of the universal esteem in which the late Zone Governor was held. Don Jeronimo composed the words of the Panama national hymn, a splendidly inspiring air, and of several poems. His death occurred September 6, 1907, at the age of 62 and on September 10, the Municipal Council of Panama, passed resolutions of respect in honor of his memory.

COINS FROM OLD PANAMA.

The Panama *Herald* of June 9, 1853 announced the discovery of a collection of old coins found in the corner of a wall at Old Panama. In the collection were coins beginning with the Carthaginian period and continuing on up until the time of Ferdinand of Spain. In the lot were coins of the time of Constantine and the Roman era. It is supposed that this collection was brought to the Isthmus by some monk interested in numismatics.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.**AT PANAMA.**

Honorable H. G. Squiers,	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.
Hon. Claude Coventry Mallet,	His Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident.
Hon. Antonio da Fontaura Xavier,	Brazilian Minister Resident.
A. J. d'Amaral Murtinho,	Secretary, Brazilian Legation.
Hon. Henry Moet,	French Charge d'Affaires.
Hon. Federico Alfonso Pezet,	Peruvian Charge d'Affaires.
Alberto Bresani Rossel,	Attaché Peruvian Legation.
Hon. Federico Boyd,	Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires.

ACCREDITED TO PANAMA, LIVING ELSEWHERE.

Hon. E. Pollet,	Belgian Minister Resident, with residence in Guatemala.
Hon. J. H. Reus,	Netherlands Minister Resident, with residence in Caracas.

CONSULAR CORPS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.**AT PANAMA.**

Arnold Shanklin,	Consul General of the United States of America, also acts in the interests of China and Greece.
Felix Ehrman,	Vice-Consul General of the United States of America.
Caspar L. Dreier,	Deputy Consul General of the United States of America.
F. W. Manners,	His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul.
B. D. Fidanque,	Belgian Consul.
Ramón Arias F.,	Brazilian Consul.
Antonio B. Agacio,	Chilian Consul General.
Luis Uribe,	Costa Rican Consul.

J. Gabriel Duque,	Cuban Consul.
J. L. Maduro,	Consul of Denmark.
Mauricio Fidanque,	Dominican Consul.
Ramón Arias F., jr.,	Consul of Ecuador.
Pedro Arias F.	Vice-Consul of Ecuador.
Arturo Kohpeke,	His Imperial German Majesty's Consul.
José Fernando Arango,	Guatemalan Consul General.
Dr. A. Jesurun,	Consul of Holland.
Dr. A. Jesurun,	Honduran Consul General.
Arturo Kohpeke,	Italian Consul.
José Maria Aramendia,	Mexican Consul.
Dr. Augusto S. Boyd,	Nicaraguan Vice-Consul.
Alberto de Obarrio,	Peruvian Consular Agent.
Federico Boyd,	Salvadoran Consul General.
Dr. Augusto S. Boyd,	Salvadoran Vice-Consul.
Juan Potous y Martínez,	Spanish Consul.
Coronel S. McGill,	Venezuelan Consul.
Edwin Hunter Melville,	Norwegian Vice-Consul.
Albert Ritt,	Vice-Consul of France.

UNACCREDITED.

C. Fajardo H.	Confidential Agent of Colombia.
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CONSULAR CORPS ACCREDITED TO REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

AT COLON.

C. H. R. Raven,	Belgium.
Antonio M. Rojas,	Costa Rica.
José Fidanque,	Denmark.
Albert Drappen,	France.
L. Heuer,	Germany.
E. F. Hudson,	Great Britain.
A. J. Henriquez,	Holland.
Juan C. Stevenson,	Honduras.
R. Emiliani,	Italy.
Antonio M. Rojas,	Mexico.

Hilary B. Parker,	Norway.
A. B. Abello,	Peru.
Juan C. Stevenson,	San Salvador.
José M. Fidanque,	Santo Domingo.
Eudaldo Bastar,	Spain.
Dr. James C. Kellogg,	
J. M. Hyatt,	United States.
F. Salcedo Ochoa,	Venezuela.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.**ARGENTINA.**

Buenos Aires,	Rosolino Pilo Canale,	Consul.
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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna,	Ignacio Furth,	Consul.
Trieste,	Nicolo E. Sevastupulo,	Consul.

BELGIUM.

Brussels,	Phanor Eder,	Consul.
Brussels,	F. Simón Capron,	Vice-Consul.
Antwerp,	Ernest Eiffe,	Consul.
Antwerp,	Edmond Mogin,	Vice-Consul.

CHILE.

Valparaiso,	Daniel Lyon,	Consul.
Coquimbo,	John W. Fortune,	Consul.
Valdivia,	Pablo Hoffmann,	Consul.
Iquique,	Edward E. Muecke,	Consul.

CHINA.

Residence in Hong Kong,	Alberto Moreno Perez,	Consul General.
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COSTA RICA.

San José,	Benjamin E. Piza,	Consul General.
Puerto Limon,	Ramón F. Acevedo,	Consul.
Puntarenas,	Enrique Méndez,	Consul.

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Havana,	Francisco D. Duque,	Consul.
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St. Thomas,	David O. Bornn,	Consul.

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Paris,	Roberto Lewis,	Consul General.
Cognac,	C. G. D. Hermann,	Vice-Consul.
Dijon,	Maurice Polack,	Vice-Consul.
Marseilles,	Carlos R. Crodel,	Consul.
Havre,	Augusto Stier,	Consul.
Fort de France,	Gaston David,	Consul.
St. Nazaire,	José Paredes,	Consul.
Bordeaux,	Théophile Deniges,	Consul.
Indo-China (residence in Hong Kong),	Alberto Moreno Perez,	Consul General.

GERMANY.

Hamburg,	Julio Arjona Q.,	Consul General.
Gotha,	Carlos Hummel,	Vice-Consul.
Frankfort,	Leonhard Grossmann,	Consular Agent.
Hamburg,	Geo. A. F. Berends,	Consul.
Bremen,	Friedrich Undtitsch,	Consul.
Berlin,	Philip J. L. Bierbauer,	Consul.

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Liverpool,	Juan B. Chevalier,	Vice-Consul.
Kingston,	Julio Ardila,	Consul.
Kingston,	C. Arnold Malabre,	Vice-consul
Barbados,	Fred. N. Martinez,	Consul.
Southampton,	Herbert Guillaume,	Consul.
Southampton,	A. C. Dunlop,	Vice-Consul.
Cardiff,	J. A. Kidd,	Vice-Consul.
Glasgow,	Ch. John Cleland,	Vice-Consul.
Sydney,	Audley Coote,	Consul.
Grimsby,	Tomás Sutcliffe,	Vice-Consul.
St. John's, New Brunswick	Percy W. Thomson,	Consul
London,	Robert John Turner,	Consul.
London,	Edwin C. Walker,	Vice-Consul.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. F. Weidner,	Vice-Consul.
Sunderland,	Septimus Peacock,	Vice-Consul.
Swansea,	Alfred Rohde,	Vice Consul.
Vancouver,	Máximo P. Morris,	Consul.
Toronto,	J. Enoch Thompson,	Consul.
Malta.	Romeo Vadala,	Consul.
Belize,	L. E. Cuevas,	Consul.
Birmingham,	Federico Hickinbotham,	Consul.
Hong Kong,	Alberto Moreno Perez,	Consul General.
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Puerto Barrios,	Joaquin Hecht,	Consul.

HAITI.

Puerto Príncipe,	Alfredo N. Cooke,	Consul.
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Curacao,	Moises de Sola,	Consul.

ITALY.

Genoa,	Antonio Papi Aizpuru,	Consul.
Milán	Lodovico Flies,	Consul.
Florence,	Archille Armiconi,	Consul.
Naples,	Guiseppe Nunziata,	Consul.
Palermo,	Salvatore Tagliavia,	Consul.
Turin,	Alejandro Bona,	Consul.
Messina,	Antonio Lai,	Consul.
Venice,	Lionello Goldschmidt,	Consul.

JAPAN.

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Kong,	Alberto Moreno Perez,	Consul General.

MEXICO.

Veracruz,	Rafael Aréchaga,	Consul.
Tampico,	Amadeo N. Jáuregui,	Consul.
Mexico,	Miguel Alamán,	Consul.
Mexico,	Genaro Ruiz Orozco,	Vice-Consul.

NICARAGUA.

Managua,	Alceo Razera,	Consul.
Managua,	Aristides Hazera,	Vice-Consul.

PERU.

Callao,	Anatolio Freyre,	Consul.
Paita,	Federico Bolognesi,	Consul.
Arequipa,	Andres A. Reinoso,	Consul.
Mollendo,	Abel J. Méndez,	Consul.

Lambayeque,	Nicanor A. Carmona,	Consul.
Pisco,	Ed. Vargas Sariago,	Consul.
Salaverry,	Alfredo S. Leon,	Vice-Consul.
Lima,	Leopoldo Arosemena,	Consul.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon,	Vizconde da Rivera Brava,	Consul.
Oporto,	Antonio Eduardo Glama,	Consul.
Isla Flores,	Manuel Pedro Lopez,	Consul.
Isla Fayal,	Federico Rodrigo Labescat,	Consul.
Isla de Pico,	Antonio Homen da Costa,	Consul.

RUSSIA.

Odessa,	Moritz Schwarzkoff,	Consul.
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SALVADOR.

San Miguel,	Joaquin Barrueta Paz,	Consul General.
Acajutla,	Manuel Denis	Vice-Consul.

SPAIN.

Barcelona,	Bernardo Vallarino,	Consul.
Cadiz,	Guillermo J. Villaverde,	Consul.
Málaga,	Luis Kraner,	Vice-Consul.
Seville,	Saúl G. de Paredes,	Vice-Consul.
Santander,	Fernando Odriozola,	Vice-Consul.
Coruña,	José Castro Daus,	Consul.
Sta. Cruz de la Palma,	Manuel A. Rodriguez,	Consul.
Vigo,	Javier Puig,	Consul.
Las Palmas,	Antonio Navarro,	Consul.
Sta. Cruz de Ten- eriffe	Sixto Lecuona,	Consul.
Valencia,	Julio Parra Grajales	Vice-Consul.
Barcelona,	Ricardo Gomez Carrillo,	Vice-Consul.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm,	Erik Wilhelm Djurding,	Consul.
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SWITZERLAND.

Lugano,	Andrea Censi	Consul.
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UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

Washington	Jose Augustin Arango,	Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.
New York,	Manuel E. Amador,	Consul General.
S. Francisco,	Manuel Quintero V.	Consul General.
S. Francisco,	Rodman C. Poll,	Vice-Consul.
St. Louis,	Edward E. Prince,	Consul.
New Orleans,	Rodolfo Perez,	Consul.
New Orleans	Nathan Eisenmann,	Vice-Consul.
Philadelphia	Wilfred H. Schoff,	Vice-Consul.
Chicago,	C. Gilbert Wheeler,	Consul.
Atlanta,	Russell Hopkins,	Consul.
Galveston,	A. A. Van Alstyne,	Consul.
Su. Jn. de Pto.		
Rico,	Charles Vére,	Consul.
Port Townsend,	Harry S. Garfield,	Vice-Consul.
Baltimore,	James F. Ferguson,	Vice-Consul.
Mobile,	Juan de Dios Amador,	Vice-Consul.
Mobile,	Julio Zumeta,	Consular Agent.
Hilo-Hawaii	Reginaldo F. Guard,	Consul.
Philippines, residence		
in Hong Kong,	Alberto Moreno Perez,	Consul General.
Gulfport,	David Nuñez Henriques,	Consul

VENEZUELA.

Caracas,	J. Padron Ustariz,	Consul.
Carúpano,	Luis F. Calvani,	Consul.
La Guaira,	Luis H. Marturet,	Consul.

OFFICIAL BAND OF THE I. C. C.

During the month of September 1905, several of the employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission assembled at Cristobal and perfected plans for the organization of a brass band.

The object of the organization was to furnish recreation to those of the Commission employes who might become members, and later, when the band should have become proficient enough, that it might furnish recreation to the other employes, through the concerts which it would be able to play.

Owing to the expense incident to furnishing an equipment for the band, it was felt that the Commission should lend a hand to aid, so on September 30, Dr. B. R. LeRoy sent a communication to Charles E. Magoon, who was then governor of the Canal Zone, requesting his cooperation in securing a set of instruments. The Governor was favorably impressed with the project, and readily loaned his influence to its furtherance, and an order was soon placed for the instruments.

The first roster of the band contains 37 names. Dr. Allen H. Blake was elected its first president; Dr. B. R. Le Roy, vice-president; L. Larson, treasurer, and E. R. Robson, secretary. Dr. Sumner Coolidge was appointed Director, which position he held until after the reorganization was effected in February, 1907, when owing to the press of his professional duties he felt obliged to relinquish the position.

Of the names on the first roster we find but three on the present one--L. Larson, C. E. Fendorf and Dr. D. J. Hale. Dr. Coolidge is Chairman of the Board of Managers, which supervises the work of the band.

Through the enthusiasm of the members, the band soon acquired proficiency enough to give concerts. It was a labor of love, as those members from along the line soon found it anything but a pleasure to ride across the Isthmus at night, after a hard day's work, to attend a concert or rehearsal, and then arise early enough the next morning to take the train leaving at 5:27.

Through the efforts of Dr. Coolidge, the band was soon brought to a high degree of efficiency, but the diffi-

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INGENIERO CONSTRUCTOR.

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EMPERADOR, ZONA DEL CANAL.

JESUS A. LONDONO.

ENGINEER AND CONSTRUCTOR.

 **WILL ALSO UNDERTAKE MASONRY WORK.** 
—EMPIRE, CANAL ZONE.—

culties under which the men labored made it hard to hold the organization together.

John F. Stevens, who was then the Chief Engineer and later Chairman of the Commission, took a deep interest in the welfare of the band and gave it his hearty support. Under his direction the plans for the reorganization were formulated and carried into execution, and on February 1, 1907, it became the official band of the Commission, the authorization providing that the band should have thirty-five paid members, besides a Musical Director and Librarian, the latter two to devote their entire time to the work of the band and be paid permanent salaries. The other members were to be paid a certain sum per each meeting attended.

This, of course, had a stimulating effect, and the attendance immediately increased. Many new members were added, some of them having had professional experience in the States.

June 1st, Charles E. Jennings, cornet soloist and assistant director, was appointed Musical Director, and since then has devoted his entire time to the band work, also to promoting musical interests in connection with the work in the club houses managed by the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Allen H. Blake was appointed Librarian which position he filled effectively until he resigned in August to return to his home in the States.

At present the band numbers over 40 members and new men are continually applying for positions in it. Four rehearsals are held each month and four concerts given. The members are working with a will to increase the efficiency of the organization, and hope by the end of another six months to put it on a par with the best amateur bands in the States.

All above the thirty-five members who are carried on the payroll, beside the Musical Director and Librarian, are held on a reserve list, and as soon as they become proficient enough and there is a vacancy on the payroll, they are appointed to become bandsmen and their names placed on the payroll. Until then they serve through a probationary period.

Changes occur quite often in the membership. The men completing their service with the Commission or Panama Railroad, of course, cease to be members of the band, as it is specified in the authorization for the appointment of the band as the official band of the Commission, that the members shall be employees of the Commission, or Panama Railroad.

The membership is composed of all classes of help employed by the Commission and Panama Railroad, clerks, doctors, policemen, civil engineers, timekeepers, carpenters, superintendents, foremen, sanitary inspectors, machinists, etc. It is also very cosmopolitan in that at least a dozen nationalities are represented among its members.

The library of the band is made up of standard and popular selections and is being added to continually.

THE CLUB HOUSES OF THE ZONE.

The Young Men's Christian Association operates club houses at Culebra, Empire, Gorgona and Cristobal,

which the Canal Commission has erected and equipped. In each of these buildings the main structure provides for a business office, social lobby, ice cream parlor, billiard and pool room accommodating five tables, lounging and small game room, reading room, committee room and an entertainment hall, which has a seating capacity of three hundred and which is also used for gymnasium classes and such games as basket ball and volley ball.

There is an annex providing two bowling alleys, baths, lockers, lavatories, and additional gymnasium apparatus which can not be used in the entertainment hall. Connecting the main structure and annex are two corridors, in one of which is installed a barber shop. Spacious verandas encircle both floors of the main building and add much in attractiveness and comfort. The reading room receives regularly about one hundred carefully selected magazines and papers, and there is a five hundred volume library furnished by the Government. Free use of the entertainment hall is granted outside social clubs on application, for dancing purposes. The club houses are the centers of community interests and the associations are wholesome attractive clubs which the average American of whatever position or trade is glad to join without being urged. There is no initiation fee; membership dues are \$12 per year, \$7 per half year, or \$4 per quarter year. A nominal fee is charged per game on bowling, billiards and pool. The cost to members for all privileges is small as compared to most clubs because of the Government's support given liberally to practical methods of serving the recreative, social, physical and moral needs of employes. The four Associations have about seventeen hundred members in good standing and the attendance averages between 700 and 750 per day. The organizations are a part of the international organization of Young Men's Christian Associations whose International Committee gives direct supervision to the conduct of the work. Membership tickets from any Young Men's Christian As-

sociation in the world are honored by the Associations on the Canal Zone. The activities promoted include those usually found in similar organizations elsewhere. Members form themselves into groups and arrange for tournaments in chess, checkers, pool and billiards, and bowling. Another group finds interest in the gymnasium, where boxing, fencing, wrestling, work on mats and bars, basket ball, field and track work take up their attention. Then others find enjoyment and profit in study. Classes are organized in Spanish, mechanical drawing, mathematics, and the Bible. Camera and debating clubs are conducted; hiking, riding and excursion parties in season. The Sunday Club is an organization that takes charge of the various activities of the day, such as arrangements for afternoon addresses, concerts, and in a general way looks after the welfare of men who are in the hospitals.

The work of the associations is carefully supervised by an Advisory Committee, and the Executive Councils. The Advisory Committee consists of five representative men appointed by the Commission, whose duty it is to have general supervision of the work of the organization as a whole. Each Association has its Executive Council, and its duty is that of outlining the policy of the Association it represents. It is composed of representative men of the local Association.

The following men are the secretaries in charge of the work: Wm. H. Baxley, Culebra; Robert G. Goodman, Assistant Secretary; J. Floyd McTyier, Empire; Ralph R. Wolf, Gorgona; L. F. La Rose, Assistant Secretary; M. J. Stickel, Cristobal; F. C. Freeman, Traveling Secretary; A. Bruce Minear, General Secretary.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the Canal Zone extend the most cordial invitation to all strangers on the Zone to make themselves at home in the buildings, and upon application at the desk a guest's ticket will gladly be given them.



Rondel.

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BY ALEJANDRO DUTARY.

The following selection is from the pen of the Isthmian poet, Mr. Alejandro Dutary, who has contributed largely in the past to the "Heraldo del Istmo" and other publications. Some time ago the Pilot and Guide requested Mr. Dutary to let it have his favorite production, for publication in this volume. The "Rondel" was his choice.

Al pié de la entreabierta celosía
Templa el galan con manos misteriosas

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Al escuchar la dulce melodía
Deja el lecho la virgen pudorosa
Y asoma su perfil de reina Diosa,
Tras la entreabierta y vieja celosía.

Y mientras el galán con alegría
Canta y toca, la calle tenebrosa
Iluminan con luz de medio día
Los ojos expresivos de la hermosa
Reclinada en la vieja celosía.

PIPING OIL ACROSS ISTHMUS.

The Union Oil Company of California is one of the
largest independent companies which produce, transport,

refine and market petroleum in the state of California. It was one of the earliest companies to establish itself in that state and has been one of the first to open up foreign markets for California oil. The main office of the Company is located in the city of Los Angeles, and its principal stockholders and directors are men of the highest standing in the oil industry, as well as in the financial world.

The eight inch oil pipe line crossing the Isthmus from La Boca to Mount Hope was installed by this company for the purpose of doing away with the long journey by sailing vessels around Cape Horn in order to market its products on the Atlantic coast, as the trans-continental railroad freight rates are absolutely prohibitive. The plant consists of a large pumping station at Petrolia, near La Boca, connected by an eight inch pipe line forty-eight miles in length with another pumping station on the other side of the Isthmus at Mount Hope. The actual laying of the line was commenced on April 16, 1906, and completed on October 16, 1906. The company has four 37,500 barrel tanks at each terminal site, making a total storage capacity of 300,000 barrels. The ocean-going oil-carrying vessels of the company land in specially dredged berths on either side of the Isthmus and discharge their cargoes by means of a flexible hose into the company's tanks, and receive their cargoes from the same source and in the same manner. The oil comes from Santa Barbara County, California, and is loaded on the ships at Port Harford, the voyage south occupying from twelve to fourteen days. Besides supplying the needs of the Atlantic coast, the company purposes to furnish such oil as may be needed to the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad Company, thus giving them the advantage of a very substantial economy in fuel and relieving the congestion of transportation to some extent.

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PANAMA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

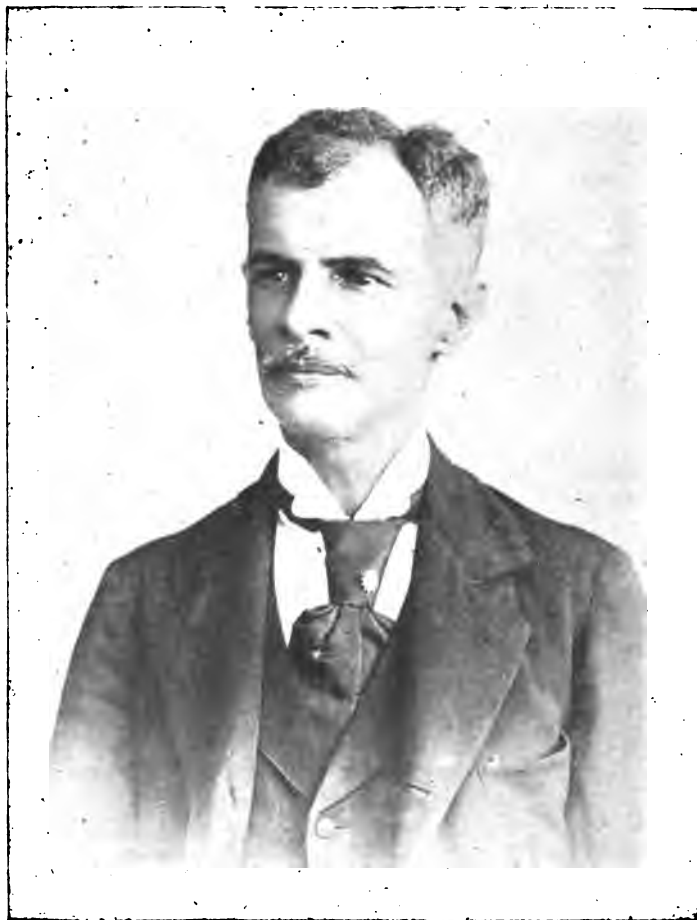
AREA. Panama, although forming the connecting link between North and South America, shows its greatest dimensions ranging from east to west. Broadly speaking, the Republic represents a bent finger, the average width of this finger, 70 miles, being about equal to the state of New Jersey; its greatest length, about 430 miles, three times as great as that state. Although only about one-fifteenth the area of Colombia, and less than one-half the size of Uruguay, Panama compares favorably with many other countries which play an important role in the commercial life of the world. Compared with European countries, Panama is three times the size of Belgium, and more than twice the size of Switzerland. It has about the same area as the state of Maine, and is about two-thirds as large as Pennsylvania. The Republic contains about 32,000 square miles.

LIMITS. In the treaty of limits between Panama and Costa Rica, the boundary line was definitely fixed. Commencing at Point Mona on the Caribbean coast, it follows the Sixola and Yurquin Rivers to the Cordillera, thence to the Santa Clara Mountains, and from there follows the Golfito River to its mouth in the Golfo Dulce. The treaty was signed March 5, 1905. The boundary line between Colombia and Panama is still an unsettled question. It is expected however, that the pending treaty between the two countries will permanently determine the limits. At the present time, Panama claims the territory to the Atrato River, which would form a natural boundary, while Colombia disputes Panama's right to take more territory than what belonged to it before the secession, and under the former departmental division. The question is a very important one, and its solution is looked forward to with interest.

COAST LINE. The Republic is well-nigh seagirt, having a land frontier of less than 350 miles, while the coast line provided by the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific Ocean shows a total of 1,245 miles, 767 miles on the Pacific, and 478 miles on the Caribbean Sea.

POPULATION. In 1904, the population of Panama was estimated at 311,000. The resumption of canal operations under American management however, has attracted considerable immigration, not only those who work on the canal, but others who have sought the Isthmus as a favorable place for new investments. The population of the cities of Panama and Colon, and the Canal Zone, falls but a little short of 120,000 at the present time, while other portions of the Republic, notably, Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui and Veraguas have grown considerably. No census figures of recent date outside of the two principal cities, and the Canal Zone, are available, but the *Pilot and Guides* estimate of the total population of the Republic and the Canal Zone at the beginning of 1908 is 475,000, this inclusive of the Indian tribes which will number close to 80,000. Panama is still sparsely populated, for although ten per cent. larger than Madagascar, that island has 3,500,000 inhabitants to Panama's 475,000.

SURFACE. The larger part of the surface of Panama is mountainous, consisting of a number of short, irregularly disposed ranges. The most westerly of these ranges known as the Sierra de Chiriqui, entering Panama from Costa Rica, trends much nearer the Caribbean Sea than the Pacific Ocean, the plain of David lying between the mountains and the Pacific, while Almirante Bay and the Chiriqui Lagoon extend a considerable distance inland on the other side. The Sierra de Chiriqui has a mean elevation of 6,500 feet. The most conspicuous peaks are Chiriqui, 11,265 feet; Pico Blanco, 11,740 feet, and Rovalo, 7,020 feet. This range is broken by two passes, one 3,600 feet above sea-level, the other 4,000 feet. Farther east the Panama mountain system receives the name of the



*J. Francisco de la Ossa,
Mayor of the City of Panama.*

Sierra de Veraguas. This range contains Mount Santiago, 9,275 feet; Tuta, 5,000 feet, and Santa Maria, 4,600 feet. Midway between the eastern and western extremities of the country, the mountain system is broken by the Culebra Pass, which has an altitude of only 290 feet above sea-level, and is the lowest pass in the western mountain systems of North and South America, with the single exception of a pass in Nicaragua. East of Culebra, the mountains gradually increase in elevation, culminating in the peaks of Maria Enriquez, 1,340 feet, and Pacora, 1,700 feet. The Serrania del Darien, ranging in altitude from 500 to 2,700 feet, skirts the Caribbean coast from Porto Bello to the Gulf of Urabá. Two peaks in this range have an altitude of 3,000 feet, while the Tihule Pass sinks as low as 420 feet. Lateral ridges connect the Serrania del Darien with the Baudo range, which forms the Pacific coast range from the mouth of the Chepo River to the southern boundary, passing through into Colombia.

RIVERS. Panama is intersected by many rivers, 150 reaching the Caribbean Sea, while twice that number drain into the Pacific Ocean. The largest river of Panama is the Tuira, which rises in the southeast of the Republic. It flows north for 100 miles before receiving the waters of the Chucunaque, a tributary almost as large as the parent stream. At this point, a river 1,000 feet wide and 30 feet deep is formed, with a mean discharge of 1,100 cubic feet per second. During the dry season, the river above tide water is shallow and full of rapids. The Tuira empties into Darien Harbor, and is navigable for river schooners as far as Santa Maria del Real. The next largest river is the Chagres, already fully described in another part of this book. The Bayano River, 150 miles long, empties into Panama Bay through a wide estuary, and is navigable by small boats for the greater part of its course. The Coclé River flowing north into the Caribbean Sea is 70 miles long, and navigable for small craft for 40 miles. Other rivers in lessening importance are

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the Calabehorn, and the Rio de los Indios emptying into the Caribbean Sea; the Tarire near the Costa Rican boundary; the San Pedro emptying into the Gulf of Montijo, and the Sambu, 90 miles long, debouching into the Bay of Panama.

BAYS. Almirante Bay on the Caribbean coast near the Costa Rican boundary, is 13 miles long from east to west, with a width ranging from 2 to 13 miles. It is entered from the sea by the Boca del Drago and the Boca del Toro, and affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels. The Chiriqui Lagoon, practically forming one body of water with Almirante Bay is 32 miles long and 12 miles wide in the center, with a width of five miles at the eastern end and 10 at the western. The area of the Lagoon is 320 square miles. It is entered by the Boca del Tigre, which has a width of three and one-half miles. Secure anchorage is afforded in from 90 to 120 feet of water. The Gulf of San Blas, lying at the narrowest part of the

Isthmus is 20 miles long and 10 wide, and is sheltered from the north winds by the Mulatas Archipelago. The bay of Mandinga on the southwestern side of the gulf, forms a deep and easily approached harbor. Caledonia Bay, also protected by a belt of cays, has two deep inner harbors, Sassardi and Caledonia. The bay of Panama extends from Cape Garachine on the east to Cape Malo on the west, the two capes being 100 miles distant from each other in a straight line. At the eastern side of the bay of Panama, is the Gulf of San Miguel, which decreases from a width of fifteen and one-half miles at its mouth to seven and one-half miles a short distance inland, then increases to eleven miles, again decreasing until it reaches a width of four and one-half miles. At this point it turns to the southeast where it is known as Darien harbor, a landlocked haven eleven miles long, four miles wide at its mouth, and two miles at its head. On the western side of the bay of Panama, is the bay of Parita, nearly twenty miles wide at its mouth. The Gulf of Montijo, twenty miles long and fourteen miles wide at its mouth, contains numerous islands.

Islands. The coast of Panama is skirted with islands. The Pacific coast shows 1,053 islands with a total area of 500 square miles, and the Caribbean coast, 630 islands and islets with a total area of 147 square miles. The Chiriqui Archipelago protects Almirante Bay and the Chiriqui Lagoon. Columbus Island, protecting Almirante Bay, is seven miles long and three miles wide. It is flat and covered with dense forests. Provision Island, lying east of Columbus Island, is eight miles long and irregular in shape. The northern side is marked by a range of hills from 300 to 400 feet in elevation, while the southern side is low and swampy. Near these islands lies the Escudo de Veraguas, an island long disputed by Colombia and Costa Rica. Farther east, the Mulatas Archipelago protects the Gulf of San Blas. This belt of islands and reefs extends for eighty miles along the coast. They are all low and of sandy formation, rising but a few feet above the sea.

and covered with forests and cocoanut groves. The Pearl Islands in Panama Bay cover 400 square miles of land and water. The islands are low and but little cultivated. The largest island of the group, Rey, is 15 miles long and 7 miles wide. There is a peak on this island 600 feet high. Coiba, the largest island belonging to Panama, is 21 miles long and from 4 to 12 miles wide. It is covered with dense forests. Cebaco Island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of Montijo, is thirteen and one-half miles long and three miles wide. Taboga, a gem of the Pacific, is one of the prettiest islands belonging to the Republic. The greater portion of its surface is mountainous, but a good deal of the land is under cultivation. Taboga pine apples are known all over the Isthmus, while mangoes, oranges, and other fruits are produced extensively. The island is 12 miles from Panama city, and is much resorted to by people from the mainland.

Panama is divided into seven provinces. *Political Divisions.* namely, Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Coclé Colon, Los Santos, Panama, and Veraguas. Each province is administered by a Governor appointed by and responsible only to the President of the Republic. The provinces are in turn, divided into municipal districts, governed by a municipal council whose members are popularly elected, and by an Alcalde, or Mayor, who is the chief administrative official of the municipality and also the direct agent of the provincial governor. In all internal affairs, the municipalities are self-governing.

The constitution of the new republic came into *Government.* force on February 23, 1904. The fundamental law provides for a centralized republican form of government. Supreme executive authority is vested in the President. He is elected by popular vote for a term of four years and is ineligible for the next succeeding term. An exception was made in the case of President Amador who was elected by the National Assembly instead of by popular vote. The powers of the President are similar to those possessed by the chief executives of all republican govern-

ments. He must sign or veto all bills passed by the legislative body within from five to eight days, depending on the length of the bills, otherwise they become laws without his signature. Bills vetoed by the President by reason of their doubtful constitutionality are referred to the Supreme Court of the country. If that body decides they violate no provision of the constitution, the President must affix his signature. Other vetoed bills may be repassed by the assembly by a two-thirds vote. The President appoints all the higher responsible officials of the country, including members of his Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic and consular representatives, and governors of the provinces. In some appointments the chief executive acts alone; in other cases, approval of the legislative body is required. All regulations, orders and decrees of the President must be countersigned by the member of his Cabinet in charge of the subject under consideration. The President is assisted in the discharge of his duties by a Cabinet consisting of a Secretary of Government and Justice; Secretary of Foreign Relations; Secretary of Finance, Secretary of Public Instruction and Secretary of Public Works. These officials have a voice, but no vote in the legislative body. In case of the death or disability of the President, executive powers devolve upon one of three persons termed *Designadores*, elected at each session of the Assembly, and in the event of the disability of these three officials, upon a member of the Cabinet. The law-making branch of the government is a single body, the National Assembly, consisting of Deputies elected for a term of four years in proportion of one Deputy for every 10,000 inhabitants, or a fraction over 5,000. Substitutes are elected in the same manner, at the same time, and for the same term. The Assembly meets every two years and extra sessions may be called by the President.

Courts. The administration of justice is vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, district courts, and other inferior tribunals established by law. The Supreme

Court is located in Panama with jurisdiction and powers similar to those possessed by such courts in other South American countries. Its judges, five in number, are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Assembly. The circuit courts, of which there is one for each province, located in the capital city of each, possess jurisdiction, coextensive with the respective provinces. The district courts, one for each municipal district, have local jurisdiction. The appointment of the judges of the circuit, district and other inferior courts rests largely with the immediate superior tribunals: the decisions of these inferior courts are subject to review by the higher tribunals. In a general way foreigners enjoy the same rights and privileges before the tribunals of the Republic, as citizens do.

Customs. All imports into the Republic, with the exception of a limited number of articles included in the free list or subject to a specific duty, pay an ad valorem duty of ten per cent. Some of the more important articles on the free list are animals for breeding purposes, ice, guano, seeds and plants, machines weighing less than 2204 pounds, road making and canal machinery, railway rolling stock and track supplies, telegraph materials, coal imported by the consumer, bridge iron, ships and ship parts, raw materials necessary in the manufacture of beer, candles and soap, excepting tallow; bookbinders' and printers' supplies, including ink and paper; articles imported by steamship companies, religious and charitable organizations, and by the Government for exclusive use. Spirits, wines, liquors, tobacco, coffee, matches, match materials, opium, salt, and cattle are subject to specific duties, as follows: Ordinary spirits and its compounds, up to 21 deg. Cartier, such as rum, brandy, gin, whisky, refined anisette, rossolis, orange cordial, \$1.50 silver per liter. Liquors of from 22 deg., to 42 deg. Cartier, such as chartreuse, creme de cacao, peppermint, Padre Kernan, kümmel, absinthe, \$2.00 per liter; alcohol up to 42 deg. Cartier, \$1.00 per liter; alcohol above 42 deg. Cartier, \$1.50 per

liter: concentrated liquid used in the manufacture of dutiable beverages, \$15 per liter; bitters, such as Angostura bitters, fernet-branca, cocoa, 60 cents per liter; white, red and Bordeaux wines, 10 cents per liter; wines, sweet, malaga, sherry, oporto and vermouth, 20 cents per liter; champagne, \$2.00 per liter; aerated and mineral waters, elixirs and medicinal wines imported in special bottles. 25 per cent. silver on net gold value; cigars \$2.00 per kilogram; cigarettes \$3.00 per kilogram; other forms of tobacco, \$2.00 per kilogram; coffee, \$8.00 per quintal, gross weight; wax matches 80 cents per kilogram, gross weight; wooden matches, 30 cents per kilogram; raw materials for matches, 10 cents per kilogram, gross weight; opium \$15 per kilogram; salt, \$2.00 per quintal; cattle for public consumption: males, \$20.00 each, females, \$15.00 each. All the above duties are in Panama silver. The liter is 1.056 quarts. The kilogram is 2.2046 pounds. The quintal is 220.46 pounds.

PATENTS. New inventions and inventions already patented abroad may be patented in Panama, providing the invention is not already covered. Application for a patent should be made to the Secretary of Fomento, Panama, Rep. of Panama. The application must be accompanied by a description of the invention, indicating its nature and object, and if the application be made through a resident agent, by a power of attorney viséd by a consul of Panama; drawings and models, or samples are also required by the government. Patents are granted without examination. All correspondence and necessary papers must be in the Spanish language. The term for which a patent may be secured is five, fifteen, or twenty years, at the option of the applicant. Action must be taken within one year of grant. The cost of filing application is about \$20 gold, with an annual fee of \$20 gold during the life of the patent.

TRADE MARKS. The law of Panama recognizes two classes of trade marks, for the registration of which, slightly different procedure is necessary, and different fees

charged. These are the industrial or manufacturers' marks, and commercial or merchants' marks. Registration may be made in person or through an authorized agent. Application should be made of the Secretary of Public Works (Fomento), and must give a complete description of the mark, indicate the product to which it is to be applied, and state the place of manufacture. It must be accompanied by two copies of the mark; by a viséd power of attorney if the application be made through an agent, and if it be a mark already registered abroad, by a certificate of such registration. The application is published at the expense of the applicant in the *Gaceta Oficial* for a period of 30 days for an industrial mark, and 60 days for a commercial mark. If no opposition develops, the mark is then registered, and a certificate issued to applicant. The fee for an industrial mark is \$50 gold, and for a commercial mark, \$30 gold.

OFFICIAL SALARIES. The President's salary is \$9,000 per annum, with the same amount allowed for living expenses, and \$3,000 for extra official purposes. The salary of the Panama Envoy at Washington is \$8,000 per annum; of the consul general at New York, \$3,600 per annum; consul generals elsewhere \$3,000 per annum; consuls, \$2,400 per annum, and vice-consuls, \$1,600 per annum. The consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls in the United States and Europe, are paid the above salaries in gold; in other parts of the world, the same sums in silver. The cabinet ministers receive \$3,000 per annum; the governor of Colon \$2,100 per annum; the governors of Panama and Bocas del Toro, \$1,800 per annum each; governors of all other provinces, \$1,200 per annum each. The alcaldes of Panama and Colon receive salaries of \$1,500 per annum each. All the amounts above mentioned are in gold.

PUBLIC WORKS. By decree of May 20, 1904, the sum of \$1,625,000 gold was set aside for public works divided among the several provinces as follows:—

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Panama, \$500,000; Colon, \$150,000; Chiriqui, \$225,000; Coclé, \$175,000; Los Santos, \$175,000; Veraguas, \$175,000, and Bocas del Toro, \$225,000. Since then many roads have been constructed, bridges built, schools and other buildings of a public character erected. In Panama city several new schools and colleges have been put up, and the work is still being continued.

J. A. Loyd, a captain of engineers in Simon Bolivar's army of independence visited the Isthmus in 1827 and made a careful study of the forest riches in Panama. He states in his notes "that in vigor and varieties, the woods of the Isthmus challenge competition with any part of the world." Mr. Jil Sánchez, a citizen of Panama, and one of the best posted men in the country on its natural resources, has written a very interesting little book on the forest riches of the Darien region. The timber lands in that part of the Republic cover, it is

estimated, nearly 6,800,000 acres, comprising hundreds of varieties of native woods. A book could be devoted to a description of these woods, but it is the purpose of the *Pilot and Guide* to mention only the more prominent and well known species. The guayacan, or lignum vitae family is well represented on the Isthmus and comprises many kinds. Its durability is of common knowledge. Pieces of this wood imbedded in the earth for many years have been known to become petrified. It is related that in 1892, an abandoned mine 207 years old was discovered, and in it were found some lignum vitae wheels and axles used in hoisting ore. They were in as good condition as when first fashioned. Another prominent and very valuable wood is the cacique (head chief), or "king of woods." The true species is whitish yellow, susceptible of a very high polish, and has a long tough grain. The other variety is of a reddish color. Its name is supposed to have been derived from its use as a symbol of authority by Indian chieftains. One of its peculiar qualities is its power to instantly stanch the flow of blood. Mahogany is very common in certain districts and is largely exported. There are two kinds, the tangueray, or swamp mahogany, and the hard, or upland mahogany. The former is lighter both in weight and color. Roble, the native oak, is a common wood and bears a close resemblance to its North American confrere. Zorro is a hard wood with variegated markings, but exceedingly scarce. The nazareno (amaranth) has a beautiful purplish-colored center, susceptible of a high polish. There are three classes of Spanish cedar, two of laurel and four classes of a rich yellow wood called amarillo. The latter is a very fine grained wood, having no heart. Algarobo is an excellent wood, very plentiful. Cocobolo is a well known wood and commands a high price—\$25.00 per ton of 2240 pounds on the Isthmus. There are two species, cocobolo amarillo, and cocobolo prieto. The former is like rosewood, very tough and hard and seldom grows more than one foot in diameter. It has dark brown streak-

ings, like zebra wood, and has a fragrant smell. The prieto variety has a beautifully figured grain, and grows to about three feet in diameter. It polishes beautifully and is in great demand for canes. The finest cedar in the country is the cedro real amargo. It grows to five and six feet in diameter, has a long grain, with the familiar odor of cedar, and is much used in boat building. The espave prieto is one of the commonest woods, something like elm, and is much used in house building. The guavita is a white, soft wood of an extremely bitter taste. The sap from this tree is used by the natives as an antidote for snake bites. The jagua colorado is a soft, close-grained, but tough dye wood used by the Indians for carving spoons and ornaments. The jobo de lagarto has a bark like the skin of an alligator. Mangle (mangrove) is a common wood of a reddish brown color, and makes a most excellent firewood, burning like tinder. Matapolo possesses the peculiar and rather unfortunate faculty of killing any other tree growing near it. The wood is white and tough, having a long, close, white, shiny grain. It is common and grows to large size. Quajado is an indestructible wood with an untractable grain. Totuma (the calabash tree) grows to the size of one foot in diameter, and is quite plentiful. Vela bears a fruit consisting of a long candle-like pod. The palo de vaca (milk tree), rubber tree and bread fruit tree are quite common. Many valuable resins are extracted from the different trees of the Isthmus, notably, one distilled from the bark of a tree called the palo Santo (holy stick). The essence is highly fragrant and is used as a remedy for disorders, and also burned as incense. The styrax officinalis of Linnaeus is very common, and the gum derived from it commands a ready sale. Ink is made from gall nuts, and likewise from a bush called alsifax. The algodon, or cotton tree is plentiful. A couple of years ago the writer submitted a sample of this tree cotton to the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington. Upon comparison, it was found equal in most re-

spects to Alabama long staple. Cotton of the ordinary kind can be easily cultivated on the Isthmus, but owing to labor conditions, its raising has not been profitable. The gigantic tree of the Isthmus goes by the name of quipo, and will rival in size some of the giant trees of the Mariposa Valley in California. Twenty-two ton boats have been hollowed out of a single tree. Another peculiar tree is the woolen tree, which produces a pod filled with a texture closely resembling animal wool. It makes excellent mattress and pillow material.

Wild Animals. The jaguar, or South American tiger is found in different parts of the Isthmus. It seldom attacks man unless angered, but is a terror to cattle raisers. Raccoons, sajinos, a species of wild boar, rabbits, small deer and monkeys abound. There are several species of squirrels and marmosets, the latter being in active demand as pets. Wild turkeys, birds resembling the American hen pheasant, pigeons, ducks, parrots and paroquets are to be found. The snake family is well represented from the great boa-constrictor to the spiteful coral. The tiger snake is credited with being one of the most venomous. Insect life is ever active, and the appearance of some of the Isthmian bugs defy description. It would be necessary to have a set of curves to come at the right measurements. During the dry season when animal life is more or less dormant, bug life is as busy as ever. Roaches and ants are the common pests of the house and are constantly scheming for an invasion. The sloth, armadillo, and alligator are more or less numerous.

Flora. Plant life on the Isthmus shows a vigorous growth, but in the main is peculiar to the tropics. The orchid family is the most prominent, and comprises a great many varieties. The most notable species are the Espiritu Santo (Holy Spirit), and the Semana Santa (Holy week). The special characteristic of the Espiritu Santo is the fructifying column in the center of the flower, with its surmounting anther and projecting glands

of pollen-masses which present a striking resemblance to a dove. The breast, extended wings, the head and beak, and even two purple dots for the eyes are all distinctly shown and almost as true to nature as the art of man can depict them. Five leaves spring from each bulb of the plant. These leaves are from 20 to 30 inches in length, by five or six inches in breadth-lanceolate in form. The stem of the flower grows from three to four feet in height, bearing upon its summit a spike of globose, fleshy, yellowish white flowers, which yield a delicate perfume. Sometimes there is a peculiar sensibility connected with the flowers of this species of plant, which makes it a most effective insect trap, so hinged that it quickly closes and holds fast any insect which may alight upon it. The *Semana Santa* derives its name from the fact that it usually blossoms during Holy week. Roses are grown, but they do not acquire the size or beauty of the roses in the temperate zone.

Minerals. Gold is found in various parts of the Isthmus, principally in the Darien and San Blas regions, and the provinces of Veraguas and Chiriqui. Manganese mines exist at Nombre de Dios, forty miles east of Colon. Coal has been discovered near Bocas del Toro, but not in paying quantities. Copper deposits occur near David and San Felix; iron in the vicinity of the Cerro San Cristobal. Traces of petroleum have been found in Chiriqui and Los Santos provinces.

Products. Bananas forms the leading article of export of Panama, and are found in all parts of the country. The greatest degree of productiveness however is reached in the Changuinola and Sixola districts of the province of Bocas del Toro where the United Fruit Company control large plantations. The city of Bocas is founded upon the banana industry, and is said to be the second largest banana port in the world. Between three and four million bunches are annually shipped from this point. Bananas

are also plentiful along the Chagres, and are brought down to Bohio and Gatun in cayucos, or native canoes, and from these points shipped to Colon by rail. Coffee reaches its highest stage of perfection in the province of Chiriqui, where in the vicinity of Boquete, many foreigners are engaged in its cultivation with splendid success. The Panama bean is of a very good grade. Chiriqui province is the best agricultural and grazing section in the Republic. It is blessed with a diversified climate, being cool enough in some parts to raise wheat and oats. Nearly all the cattle for local consumption come from there, while tobacco and garden products are produced extensively. The best cacao (the cocoa of commerce), comes from Coclé province. Sugar cane, used principally in making molasses and native rum, is raised in Chiriqui, Coclé, Los Santos and Veraguas Provinces. Other products consist of corn, plantains, rice, rubber, indigo, cocoanuts, palm and ivory nuts, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, skins of wild and domestic beasts, etc. Rubber is being produced more and more, Bocas del Toro, Veraguas, and the Darien being the favored sections. Mr. Jil Sanchez, heretofore mentioned, has issued a comprehensive treatise on the rubber industry of the Isthmus, in English and Spanish, which is recommended to all interested in rubber production.

**PUBLIC LAND
LAWS.**

The National Assembly on May 29, 1907, passed a set of laws governing the adjudication of the wild, or waste lands of the Republic. Following is a synopsis of these laws, which will be found valuable to those contemplating making investments in Isthmian public lands:—

Art. 1. National waste lands are all those that form the territory of the Republic, with the exception of such as are denominated free lands, and such as now belong to natural, or juridic persons.

Art. 2. Full ownership of these waste lands is vested in the nation.

ART. 3. The adjudication of waste lands has for its object their cultivation, and the establishment of industries, or concerns of public benefit, viz., (1) For the establishment, development and common use of cities, towns and villages,

but such adjudications cannot be transferred, or diverted to another object, excepting plots of land for city purposes, which may be ceded gratuitously, leased or sold by the respective municipalities on condition of building on them according to the form, and within the time stipulated, by the aforesaid Corporations. (2) For homesteads, that is to say, country residences, surrounded by lands for agricultural and grazing purposes. (3) For the assistance of establishments of public benefit, but such adjudication shall be subject to legislative sanction. (4) For the establishment and development of colonies authorized by law. (5) For the assistance and subsidy that may be granted by law for construction of ways of communication but such adjudications shall only be made in alternate lots along the respective ways. (6) Only the law shall decree adjudications of any other class. (7) All natural, or juridic persons domiciled in the country shall have the right to have portions of waste land allotted to them, except that foreigners who are natives of countries where Panamanians are not permitted to own city or country property shall not enjoy this right.

ARTS. 7 and 8. A tax of 25 cents gold per hectare is imposed on the issuance of titles, whether provisional or definitive.

ARTS. 9 to 10. The tax on titles established by this law shall be used to defray the expenses of management, survey and adjudication of national lands. For the adjudication of concerns for the public benefit, development of colonies, and ways of communication, the tax on titles shall range from 25 to 50 cents gold per hectare.

ART 11. The tax shall obtain as soon as the papers are filed with the Commissioner of national lands, who will pass a corresponding voucher to the Treasurer.

ART. 12. The application must be clearly written in Spanish, stating the name of the district where the land is situated, the approximate area of said land, the boundaries thereof, the object for which it is to be used, and all details tending to convey a clear knowledge of the transaction.

ART. 14. The Commissioner of national lands is empowered to alter boundaries specified in the applications when same are found to be detrimental to the adjoining waste lands, or likely to cause general inconvenience.

ART. 15. After an application has been made according to form herein prescribed, it shall be publicly made known by edict, which shall be posted for a period of 30 days in a public place on the outside of the office of the Commissioner, and in the office of the Alcalde of the district in which such land is located. It shall also be published in the *Gaceta Oficial* at the applicant's expense. The publication of the edict has for its object the affording of an opportunity for those who may consider that they have suffered damage by the application, to put in their claim in due course.

PROSPERO PINEL.

PABLO PINEL.

Pinel Hermanos.

PANAMA.

Agents of La Navegación Nacional.

DEALERS IN PEARLS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

SHIPBUILDERS and SHIPOWNERS.

No. 11 NORTH AVENUE.

POST OFFICE BOX: 113.

ART. 16. Claims against applications for waste lands must be presented within 30 days subsequent to the date of the third publication of the edict in the *Gaceta Oficial*, to the Commissioner of national lands for that district.

ART. 17. After the lapse of 30 days, without any claim having been presented, and if presented, decided in favor of the applicant, the Commissioner shall deliver the application to an official surveyor, who in the next 15 days shall draw up the plan of the land, measure it, and submit his report.

ART. 20. All expenses incurred in the opening of the necessary cross-paths for the measurement of the land, and for drawing up the plans thereof, shall be borne by the party concerned. The cross-paths shall have a minimum width of two meters (about 7 feet).

ART. 24. The plan, measurement and report having been accepted and approved by the respective commissioners, and satisfactory proof exhibited of tax referred to in this law as having been paid, the Commissioner shall proceed to issue a provisional title.

ART. 31. The term for the definite adjudication having elapsed without application having been presented, the Commissioner shall proceed to make personally, or through a deputy, an ocular inspection of the land, and if from inspection it should

result that the party concerned has not fulfilled the obligations provided by this law, the land shall be declared abandoned in favor of the nation, and provisional title cancelled in consequence. Public notice shall be given of such action as provided in Arts. 15 and 16.

ART. 32. All titles to definite ownership of land shall be registered at the expense of the party concerned at the proper Register's office within 30 days after they have been issued, to insure validity.

ART. 43. Any resident, and in general any person not debarred by the laws, or who is not the owner of lands, has the right to the provisional adjudication for his country residence of as much as 20 hectares of waste lands for such purpose, wherever he may select, provided they are not designed for any other use.

ART. 52. The maximum of waste lands to be adjudicated to a single person shall be 20,000 hectares. (Note: A hectare equals 2.4711 acres, making the maximum allotment in acres 49,422).

ART. 66. Immediately after the officer selected to give possession of the land receives the communication from the provincial commissioner, he shall notify the party concerned, and shall post a placard during 48 hours in the office of the Alcalde of the District, announcing the day and hour in which the proceedings of taking possession will occur.

ART. 67. On the day and date appointed, the officer entrusted with giving possession, accompanied by two qualified witnesses, and the party concerned, or his representative, shall repair to the adjudicated land, and forthwith effect delivery, making a record of the proceedings, which shall be signed by all those taking part in them.

ART. 69. The proceedings of taking possession shall be at the expense of the party concerned, and it shall be his duty to furnish board, and the necessary means of conveyance for the officer delegated to give possession, the municipal attorney, and the witnesses. In addition, he shall pay to the witnesses 12 1/2 cents gold for each hour, or fraction of an hour, of work performed by them in discharge of their mission.

ART. 70. Permits for the exploitation of forests on waste lands may be granted by the Commissioner of national lands for a term of five years, and up to 1,000 hectares of land to each person, subject to the prepayment of a yearly tax of 25 cents gold per hectare.

ART. 71. Permits for transitory cultivation of waste lands may be granted for a term not exceeding five years, and the tax on these permits shall be prepaid at the rate of 10 cents gold per hectare, and it shall be increased gradually at the rate of 5 cents gold per hectare per annum, until the rate of 50 cents gold per hectare per annum is reached, at which latter figure it will

remain permanently. These permits shall not be granted for plots over eight hectares in extent.

Art. 79. Lands held by savage, or half-savage indigenous tribes are not subject to adjudication. The Executive is empowered to determine under this law the precise boundaries of these territorial reservations, and to restrict such boundaries from time to time, as circumstances may require.

Art. 80. The following are not subject to adjudication: Mines, and metal and mineral deposits; salt deposits and mineral water springs; water that may serve for the public use of townships; waters of rivers and maritime waters navigable even by small crafts; lands that the Executive shall designate for future ports, or for enlargement of existing ones; area of townships, and space for their expansion. In the first two cases, adjudication shall be made in conformity with special laws which have been provided.

Relates to foregoing article in detail. One point made Arts. 81 to 87. is that those who are using public lands for raising cattle will have two years' time to prove up their claims in adjudication under the new law.

Arts 88 to 100. Relates to the method of procedure before the courts in case of lawsuit, or opposition.

Art. 104. The provisional rights over waste lands are neither transferrable, or subject to embargo. Only in cases of death of the holder shall they pass to his heirs, to whom the term of one year shall be granted in which to declare whether they desire to make use of such rights, accepting the obligations which they entail, etc.

Art. 105. Relates in detail what is considered land under cultivation when proving up the final title.

Art. 106. Prescribes that permanent occupation of land by cattle and horses gives right to the use of such land at the rate of one hectare per head.

Art. 107. Gives right to fence such land if the number of cattle is in proportion to the amount of land enclosed. If such number of cattle are not kept up in proportion, the user is under obligation of opening it up for common use.

Art. 110. The industry of raising animals does not convey the right of acquisition.

Arts. 111 to 117. Deals in the ejectment of unauthorized persons on waste lands.

Under the law, mines are divided into three Mining Laws. classes, as follows:—(1) Sediment mines, such as iron and copper. (2) Lode, or vein mines, as those of precious stones, silver and gold. (3) Alluvial mines formed of alluvial beds of precious

same number of claims as was conveyed to the original discoverer. When the instrument of denouncement has been executed, the Executive Authority shall order that possession of the mine be given. The head of the municipality will then, upon petition of the party denouncing, commission the Inspector of Police to convey possession. Should the party denouncing fail to claim possession within 60 days after publication of the notification, without good cause, he will forfeit his rights to the mine, and it shall be declared abandoned. The cost of the formality of giving possession shall be borne by the party concerned. No mine may be denounced as a deserted or abandoned mine under any other name than that which it carried at the time of abandonment, providing it was known by that name. Violation of this provision will forfeit the right to denounce the mine for a period of four years. The period of time to acquire title to a mine is summed up in the following:—(1) For denouncing, 90 days after notification has been given. (2) For delivering the instrument which the party concerned should receive ordering the conveyance of possession, the time of the distance, and 20 days more. (3) Time that notice announcing conveyance shall remain posted is 21 days. (4) Time allowed to petition for possession is 60 days after removal of the notice. (5) The possession of a mine having been petitioned for, a decree shall be issued within the following 24 hours ordering that possession be conveyed within a period which shall not be before five days, nor more than 40 days from the date of the said decree. (6) The petition asking that title be given shall be made within the 60 days following the conveyance of possession.

All the proceedings relating to mines must be in Spanish, on stamped paper of the first class, with the exception of powers of attorney which are given to petition for and receive possession, or for any other writs relating to these matters, and the title of ownership of the mine. These latter documents may be made on stamped paper

of the third class. The copy of notification accompanying the instrument of denouncement shall be made on common paper.

The taxes on mines according to Law 88 of 1904 are for each mine denounced, \$10 Panama currency; to obtain the right of proprietorship title, \$25 Panama currency. The annual taxes are: On mines of precious stones, \$10 Panama currency per square kilometer, and in proportion according to length of mines. On alluvial mines, \$10 Panama currency for each 25 kilometers. Portions not exceeding five kilometers will have to pay \$2, and proportionately in excess of this measurement up to 25 kilometers. On quartz, or vein mines, \$5 Panama currency for each appurtenance 600 meters long by 240 meters wide. The right to a mine is lost when the tax is not paid punctually. The tax can be paid in advance for any number of years desired. Owners to titles on mines not in litigation, can secure permanent ownership, exempt from future taxation, by paying in advance the corresponding taxes for 20 years. Taxes commence from date of possession.

FINANCES. Panama is one of the few countries in the civilized world to-day that is without a national debt. She started off from the jump with a nice little sum in the Government exchequer; has most of it yet, pays her running expenses with something left over, and has expended quite a sum throughout the republic on public improvements during the past four years. She can look on and smile at the other South American countries which are continually dodging the international collectors. The future looks rosy too, especially when it is considered that it won't be so many years now before Uncle Sam begins paying Panama her annual quarter of a million in cold cash. The Government at the present time has \$7,700,000 gold loaned on first class New York mortgages, from which during the year 1907, interest was derived amounting to \$294,000.

The Government financial statement for the calendar year 1907 makes a particularly excellent showing. The total revenues from all sources amounted to \$2,439,301.68 gold, derived from import duties, and internal imposts, a considerable increase over the previous year. The following table shows the revenue from imports for the years 1906 and 1907:—

	1906	1907
On articles subject to 10 per cent. duty	\$ 593,657.26	\$ 757,984.90
On importation of liquors	317,078.48	438,290.10
On importation of tobaccos and cigarettes	45,847.70	205,478.83
On importation of salt	4,664.81	7,669.40
On importation of matches	11,000.00	19,563.38
On importation of coffee	11,553.47	27,412.70
Total	\$ 983,801.72	\$ 1,453,399.31

This shows a net increase of \$472,587.59 over the year 1906. This should be an index of the healthy condition of commerce in the republic, as the item of revenue increase means a proportionally large increase in the value of the imports.

In addition to the above, opium produced a revenue of \$3,186.55; native distillation of liquors, \$25,441.87; head tax on cattle, \$127,593.77; tax on exports, principally bananas, \$43,083.79; sale of stamped paper, \$51,197.44; mining rights, \$2,629.65; patents and privileges, \$1,795.00; registration fees, \$6,078.17; consular fees, \$89,518.13; post-office, \$63,420.95; telegraphs and telephones, \$5,055.22; postal commissions, \$8,971.02; lottery, \$63,000.00; steamship companies, \$10,875.57; pearl fisheries, \$600; national property, \$9,718.02; retail liquor licenses, \$84,829.50; importation of cattle, \$10,841.50; money changers, \$5,957.50; public market for month of December, 1907, date it was turned over to the city \$2,252.02; lighthouses in Colon, \$3,530.63; miscellaneous, \$62,781.06.