

Bricks, of refractory earth.
 Cable, of aloë or hemp, measuring from three centimeters of diameter to 94 2-10 millimeters of circumference.
 Caustic soda.
 Chloride, bisulphide or trisulphide of lime.
 Clay, sand and blotting sand.
 Clocks for towers and public buildings.
 Coaches and railway cars.
 Coal of all kinds.
 Cork, in bulk or in sheets.
 Crucibles of all materials and sizes.
 Eggs.
 Emery, in powder or in grain.
 Engines, steam, locomotives and other things necessary for building railways.
 Firewood.
 Fish, fresh.
 Fodder, hay.
 Glycerine, odorless.
 Gold, silver and platinum in bullion or in dust.
 Hops.
 Houses of wood and iron, complete.
 Hyposulphite of soda.
 Iron and steel rails for railways.
 Iron with hooks for making packages.
 Iron hoops with rivets for the same object.
 Iron or lead tubing of all dimensions.
 Knives, hatchets, scythes, sickles, rakes, shovels, pickaxe, spades, hoes and mattocks of iron or steel for agriculture.
 Letters, plates, spaces, vignettes, type and other necessary articles for printing.
 Lime (common), hydraulic lime or Roman cement.
 Machinery and apparatus of all kinds not specified for manufacturing, agriculture, mining, the arts and sciences and their separate parts whenever these cannot be used separately.
 Masts for vessels.
 Money, legal, of gold or silver.
 Oars for boats.
 Ores.
 Periodicals and catalogues printed.
 Plants, living, and seeds for horticulture.
 Plows and plowshares.
 Poisons used in preparing skins.
 Powder, wicks, fuse and explosive compounds for mines.
 Pumice stone.
 Quicksilver.
 Rags, paper clippings and pulp of all kinds for paper-making.
 Refractory earth.
 Salpeter, whether nitrate of potash or soda.
 Slate for roofing, from two to three millimeters in thickness.
 Spanish white.
 Steel, bars of round, or octagonal, for mines.
 Stones, precious.
 Sulphate of ammonia.
 Sulphate of copper.
 Tiles, earthen of all kinds.
 Tin, in plates up to forty centimeters in length by thirty-eight inches in breadth, not stamped or painted.
 Timber, building.
 Vaccine.

Vessels of all kinds when nationalized or sold.

Wire, barbed, with staples for fencing.

Wire cable, of iron or steel, of all thickness.

Wire, copper, insulated with any material for electrical lighting, whenever the diameter of the wire, by itself, is put to No. 6 Birmingham measure, and the destination of wire is shown.

Wire telegraph and telephone, intended for said purpose.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Passengers, whether they are colonists or merely travelers, are privileged to take free of duty under Sec. 5, Art. 184 of Tariff Laws of Mexico, the following articles which go as baggage:

1. Clothing for personal use if not excessive. 2. The objects they wear, or for their use, as a watch, chain, buttons, cane, etc., and one or two firearms with their accessories and one hundred charges.

3. If the passengers are professors or artisans they can carry free of duty the instruments or tools most essential or indispensable to exercise their profession or trade, i. e., the tools of a carpenter or the books of a lawyer.

4. Adult male passengers may introduce free of duty 99 cigars, 40 packages of cigarettes, and one pound of snuff or chewing tobacco.

5. Artists of an opera or theatrical company can carry free their scenery and costumes.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The "Congress of American Nations," which will be held in Washington during the present year, may, if properly conducted, as there is every reason to believe it will be, be made productive of most beneficial results not to this country alone, but to our sister republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the great and flourishing, but scarcely developed, empire of Brazil as well.

As the leading nation upon the two American continents—the one embracing the greatest population, the greatest accumulation of wealth, and which unquestionably represents the most advanced type of American civilization and progress—it is eminently proper that the United States should have taken the initiative in this matter, and that the Congress should meet for deliberation and discussion at the capital city of this republic. There the investigations can be better pursued than at any other point on either continent, and, probably, with more comfort and dispatch. The commissioners from the other republics and from the empire of Brazil will be heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained, and our people will take a keen and lively interest in all their proceedings.

But now a word to our own countrymen: The representatives of the United States government must not enter this Congress imbued with the idea that they are necessarily to have things all their own way, or

that what they propose must necessarily be adopted. While great respect is entertained for the people, the government and the institutions of the United States by our neighbors to the south of us, there is also undoubtedly felt a degree of suspicion as to our purposes and ultimate intentions; it is, in fact, the suspicion which the weaker almost invariably entertains towards his stronger and more powerful neighbor.

If the coming conference is to be productive of beneficial results, it must early be made apparent to the representatives of our American neighbors that the United States is dealing fairly and squarely, and that for every concession it asks or privilege it seeks to obtain it is proposed to give value received. We must not undertake to drive harsh or even "sharp" bargains. To do so would be to defeat the very purposes for which the Congress is to meet, and to leave us, practically, with relations between ourselves and our southern neighbors even more unsatisfactory than those at present existing, and which have existed for so long a time past.

The Spanish and Portuguese Americans, with whom our representatives will have to deal in the coming Congress, are not at all like the great majority of our own people. They are, to be sure, brave and generous and hospitable, but they are also intensely jealous of their own dignity, their own independence, their own rights and privileges. They are more superstitious than our own people, and the utmost frankness and good faith must be observed in all our dealings with them if the anticipated negotiations are to be of any practical value.

And, indeed, the United States wants no undue advantage over any of her American neighbors. To build up our trade with them, to establish closer commercial relations which shall prove of mutual benefit, and to agree, if such a thing be possible, upon the outline of a general American as contradistinguished from a European policy, should be our sole aim and endeavor at the conference so soon to be held.

At some future time we may speak with more particularity about the subjects which will naturally and necessarily come up for discussion before the conference; but for the present it is sufficient to say that matters are of great interest and importance, and that a satisfactory solution of the problems which will come under consideration would be of a great and lasting benefit to all the nations affected.

Our trade with Mexico and the Central and South American States ought to be quadruple what it is. It may be made so, in the course of a few years, if the deliberations of the coming conference are conducted in the spirit they should be, and if the several governments affected can be induced to give effect to the conference's recommendations. Our trade relations with Mexico and Central and South America have been too sadly neglected.—*New York Mail and Express.*