



174 ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

### CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Central America is an irregular mass of land in southern part of North America, and lies about midway between the two great continental masses of the New World. It includes the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, El Salvador, and Costa Rica, together with British Honduras.

The West Indies, an extensive group of islands lying southeast of North America, consists of the islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico, and is grouped generally in three groups; viz., Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, and the Bahamas.

	Capital.	Pop.
Belize	Belize	12,000
Costa Rica	San José	1,782
Guatemala	Guatemala	1,000,000
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	33,000
El Salvador	San Salvador	13,000
British Honduras	Belmopan	14,500
Cuba	Havana	1,500,000
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	1,000,000
Jamaica	Kingston	11,000
Porto Rico	San Juan	1,000,000

Statement of Exports and Imports in Dollars for the year ending Dec. 31.

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	\$		\$
Bananas	10,000,000	Cocoa	13,018
Cocoa	25,000	Coffee	14,783
Sisal	14,000	Cotton	100,000
Lignum	30,000	Iron	20,000
Mahogany	10,000	Wool	10,000
Rubber	10,000	Flour	10,000
Raw Sugar	10,000	Fancy	10,000

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### EGYPT. Egypt.

A dependent territory, situated in North Africa. Estimated area, 694,000 sq. miles. Population, 6,806,381. Territory covered by sandy wastes, with the annual inundations of the Nile rendering it fertile. The climate is hot in three or four years. The agricultural population is 90 per cent. of the total.

Egypt is a kingdom of the Ottoman Empire; yet it is independent at the same time. It is dependent on the will of stronger powers. Absolute executive power is in the hands of the Khedive, with the supervision of England. Provincial Councils are appointed by the Khedive on matters of local interest; viz., 288,398.

Under the Pharaohs, Egypt was a great empire. It is distinguished for its ancient monuments and its history, its ruins, and its antiquities.

ABYSSINIA

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### GERMANY.

The third country in size in Europe. A confederate empire, composed of 25 States, and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

Capital, Berlin.

Climate uniform. The principal valley is that of the Rhine. Roman Catholicism is the religion in Prussia, and Protestantism in the other States.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal occupations. The principal products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and potatoes. The principal manufactures are iron, steel, machinery, and chemicals.

STATES.		Pop.
Prussia		1,125,000
Württemberg		1,100,000
Bavaria		1,000,000
Saxony		1,000,000
Baden		1,000,000
Blackenburg		1,000,000
Hesse		1,000,000
Obering		1,000,000
Hamburg		1,000,000
Mecklenburg		1,000,000
Hanover		1,000,000
East Prussia		1,000,000
Alsace-Lorraine		1,000,000
Saxony		1,000,000
Prussia		1,000,000
Württemberg		1,000,000
Bavaria		1,000,000
Saxony		1,000,000
Baden		1,000,000
Blackenburg		1,000,000
Hesse		1,000,000
Obering		1,000,000
Hamburg		1,000,000
Mecklenburg		1,000,000
Hanover		1,000,000
East Prussia		1,000,000
Alsace-Lorraine		1,000,000

**COSTA RICA.** Koo'ta Bee'ka.

The most southern republic of Central America. Area, 21,040 square miles. Population, 100,000. There are many volcanic peaks: Turrialba, 12,509 feet high; Chiriqui, 11,260 feet high; Los Volcanes, 9,860 feet high.

The chief executive, the President, is elected for a term of 4 years, is assisted by 6 ministers. Legislative power is vested in a Congress of Diputados, chosen for 2 years. Chief products: coffee; pop., 20,000.

The principal occupations are the raising of sugar, maize, cocoa, cacao, and coffee. Coffee is the chief export. Value of exports, \$1,500,000. Imports, \$1,800,000. Revenues for 1924, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1925, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1926, \$2,500,000. There are about 204 miles of railroad.

The chief cities are San José, the capital, and Liberia. There are 341 schools and 184 private schools. The number of pupils, 100,000.

**NICARAGUA.** A-Ni-ka-rwa-gwa.

Largest of the Central American Republics. Area, 50,000 square miles. Population, 400,000. Formerly the home of the Indians. Climate is healthy; no frost; annual rainfall about 60 inches. Government is a republic. Legislative term, 4 years. Legislative power is vested in a House of Representatives, chosen for 2 years. Executive power is vested in a President, chosen for 4 years. Chief products: sugar and coffee. Chief exports: sugar and coffee. Value of exports, \$1,500,000. Imports, \$1,800,000. Revenues for 1924, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1925, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1926, \$2,500,000. There are about 204 miles of railroad.

The chief cities are Managua, the capital, and León. There are 341 schools and 184 private schools. The number of pupils, 100,000.

**SALVADOR.** Sa-lva-dor.

Area the smallest of the Central American Republics. Area, 21,040 square miles. Population, 1,000,000. Formerly the home of the Indians. Climate is healthy; no frost; annual rainfall about 60 inches. Government is a republic. Legislative term, 4 years. Executive power is vested in a President, chosen for 4 years. Chief products: sugar and coffee. Chief exports: sugar and coffee. Value of exports, \$1,500,000. Imports, \$1,800,000. Revenues for 1924, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1925, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1926, \$2,500,000. There are about 204 miles of railroad.

The chief cities are San Salvador, the capital, and La Unión. There are 341 schools and 184 private schools. The number of pupils, 100,000.

**MADAGASCAR.** Ma-dag-as-car.

The largest African island; the third largest in the world. Area, 283,000 square miles. Population, 3,500,000. The centre of the island, which rises to 9840 feet, there are the volcanic volcanoes. Most yearly rainfall about 70 inches.

Government is a republic. Chief products: coffee, indigo, vanilla, cloves, sugar, rice, and other tropical products. Chief exports: coffee, indigo, vanilla, cloves, sugar, rice, and other tropical products. Value of exports, \$1,500,000. Imports, \$1,800,000. Revenues for 1924, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1925, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1926, \$2,500,000. There are about 204 miles of railroad.

The chief cities are Tananarive, the capital, and Antananarivo. There are 341 schools and 184 private schools. The number of pupils, 100,000.

**MOZAMBIQUE.** Mo-zam-bi-que.

A colony of the British Empire on the east coast of Africa. Area, 470,000 square miles. Population, 1,000,000. The climate is genial, and the soil is fertile. Chief products: tobacco, cotton and other tropical products. Chief exports: tobacco, cotton and other tropical products. Value of exports, \$1,500,000. Imports, \$1,800,000. Revenues for 1924, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1925, \$2,500,000. Revenues for 1926, \$2,500,000. There are about 204 miles of railroad.

The chief cities are Lourenço Marques, the capital, and Beira. There are 341 schools and 184 private schools. The number of pupils, 100,000.

**ZANZIBAR.** Zan-'ze-bar'.

The largest island in Eastern Africa, lying off the coast of Zanzibar, and extending along the coast of Cape Delgado as far as 3° S. The limits of the island are not known. The island extends but a little way from the coast. The island has an area of 625 square miles, and a population of 100,000. Population of the town of Bagamoyo, on the opposite mainland, 10,000.

The religion of the island is Mohammedanism. Christian missions are established on the island and on the mainland. Value of exports, 1924, 1,000,000; exports, 1925, 1,000,000. The exports are ivory, cloves, India rubber and gum. In 1924, 85 vessels, of 89,773 tons, entered the ports. The imports are chiefly cotton cloths, rice, cereals, kerosene oil and guns.

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**MAP OF KENTUCKY.**

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**SPAIN.**

A kingdom of Southwestern Europe, forming, with Portugal, the Iberian peninsula. Capital, Madrid; pop., 397,816. Thirty-one towns have over 50,000 people.

Continental Spain has an area of 385,000 square miles. Population, 15,061,899. Length of coast line, 1,250 miles. Geographical position of the Alhambra, at Granada. This is the only place in Spain permitting slavery in its colonies.

Climate varies from temperate at Madrid, 59° N., to 10° N. Rainfall in the Sierra Nevada, 100 inches; on the table lands of Castile, 10 inches. Soil is fertile and productive, though only 54 per cent. is under cultivation. The most important culture, and largest export, is wine. Raisins, nuts and olives, are grown and exported. Chief products: wheat, rice, barley and corn. The wine produced is 120,000,000 gallons; value, \$45,000,000. Average annual production, 100,000,000 gallons.

The mineral products are iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, and mercury. The mineral products are 94,000,000 tons of iron, 1,000,000 tons of copper, 1,000,000 tons of lead, 1,000,000 tons of zinc, 1,000,000 tons of silver, and 1,000,000 tons of mercury.

The national debt is 1,000,000,000 pesetas. The national debt is 1,000,000,000 pesetas. The national debt is 1,000,000,000 pesetas.

The chief cities are Madrid, the capital, and Barcelona. There are 341 schools and 184 private schools. The number of pupils, 100,000.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Federal Republic in the northwestern part of South America, composed of 9 States. Area, 694,773 square miles. The country is traversed by the Andes Mountains. There are numerous large, fertile valleys and plateaus. The climate is usually hot and humid.

The constitution is based on the industry of 7 members, and a Congress composed of the Senate and House of Representatives. Capital, Bogota. Population, 4,000,000.

The climate varies from temperate to tropical, as a rule, possess a genial climate; this is especially true of the coast lands.

The mineral wealth is great; one-sixth of the exports consist of precious metals and stock raising are the leading pursuits. The principal exports consist of cinchona and coffee. The trans-isthmian canal through the Isthmus of Panama and the Panama Canal are the chief sources of wealth. Its value is estimated at \$100,000,000.

There are many large cities, which are free woods, cacao, India rubber, coffee, cinchona, sugar, indigo, rice, cotton, hides, etc. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, and cinchona. The principal ports of Colombia are Bogota, Medellin, and Barranquilla.

In 1853, 1,713 miles of railway were completed. It is expected that the ship canal through the Isthmus will be opened in 1888. The company has expended \$125,000,000.

VENUE

A republic of South America, formed in 1825. The republic was, in 1825, subdivided into 8 Territories and 2 national territories. Official statement of 1884, 622,000 square miles. The Andes Mountains extend to the east; the Orinoco and other important rivers flow to the north.

Executive power is vested in the President, who exercises his authority through the Council of 28 members; legislative power is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. Capital, Caracas. Population, 2,545,000. Army; peace footing, 2,545 officers and 100,000 men.

Mineral resources are great; gold, silver, iron, and copper are the richest in the country. The principal exports give value of imports, \$20,000,000. The principal exports are gold, silver, iron, and copper.

Agriculture is the most important industry. Coffee is the most important product. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, and cacao. The principal ports are Caracas, Maracaibo, and Guayana.

Latest reports show a population of 2,545,000. In 1882 the government spent \$20,000,000. Number of miles of railway, 1,143 miles.

BRAZIL. Brasilia.

This is the largest of the South American countries, and the only empire in the world. Contains many rivers, Amazon, the longest, drains the vast plains of Brazilian territory. Temperature in the vast interior ranges from 60° to 100° while at Rio Janeiro the temperature ranges from 60° to 80°. Capital, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 10,000,000.

Executive power is vested in the President. Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Finance. Chamber of Deputies. Country rich in minerals and diamonds. Diamond washings for the first time in late years have been carried on in the interior.

During the year 1884, the exports were valued at \$111,434,900. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, and cacao. The principal ports are Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Bahia.

There are many large cities, which are free woods, cacao, India rubber, coffee, cinchona, sugar, indigo, rice, cotton, hides, etc. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, and cinchona. The principal ports of Brazil are Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Bahia.

In 1853, 1,713 miles of railway were completed. It is expected that the ship canal through the Isthmus will be opened in 1888. The company has expended \$125,000,000.

BOLIVIA

A republic of South America, formed in 1825. The republic was, in 1825, subdivided into 8 Territories and 2 national territories. Official statement of 1884, 622,000 square miles. The Andes Mountains extend to the east; the Orinoco and other important rivers flow to the north.

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ANAM.

An empire in the north of Asia, bounded by many rivers. In 1884, the population was 12,000,000. The principal exports are rice, sugar, and cacao. The principal ports are Saigon, Haiphong, and Hanoi.

Government is vested in the King. The principal exports are rice, sugar, and cacao. The principal ports are Saigon, Haiphong, and Hanoi.

As a result of the war with China, the government is now administered by a regent. The principal exports are rice, sugar, and cacao. The principal ports are Saigon, Haiphong, and Hanoi.

The country is not very fertile, but wheat, corn, rice, poles, indigo, cotton, and a variety of fruits are grown. The forests produce a great variety of minerals. Petroleum, however, is quite largely produced. The foreign trade is inconsiderable.

SIAM

A kingdom of Southern Asia, divided into 4 Provinces. The government is an absolute monarchy. Area and population are but imperfectly known; foreign estimates place the former at 260,000 square miles, and the population at about 5,000,000. Prevailing religion, Buddhism. Siam has a large fleet. Capital, Bangkok; population, 600,000. There is a small standing army, and a general armament of the people in case of a war.

Though much of the land is not yet cultivated. Chief products, rice, gums, teak, iron, tin, silver, spices and fruits. Foreign commerce is very important. Annual value of exports from there in 1885, \$5,754,430; imports, \$5,000,000. Commercial marine numbers 41 sailing vessels and a steam vessel. In 1885, 283 vessels, of 185,612 tons, entered the port of Bangkok.

MALAY

A peninsula of Asia; the southern part of the continent. Area about 70,000 square miles. Estimated population, 500,000. Less known of the interior than any other part of Asia. Surface very uneven. Climate is equatorial. Temperature on the Malacca coast and in Penang is 70° to 80°. Out of 365 days, 101 are rainy; 264 are clear.

Politically, Malay consists of the Straits Settlements of Great Britain, 6 Provinces of the Netherlands, and a number of small Malay States, either tributary to or in nominal dependence on the latter. The Straits Settlements comprise the islands of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, and 1 island and the territories of Malacca and Singapore. Area, 1,445 square miles; pop., 423,284.

TRANSVAAL.

A South African territory, founded by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1835 to settle in the interior country north of the Vaal river. Great Britain annexed the territory in 1877. Executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected by a Council of 4 members; legislative vested in a Volksraad of 44 members. Area of republic, 114,000 square miles. Population, estimated, 1884, at 60,000, of whom 40,000 are Dutch and 20,000 natives. Chief city, Pretoria; population, 4,000.

The country is favorable for agriculture and stock raising. Chief crops, wheat, sugar, coffee, and cotton are raised. Cattle, sheep and ostriches are reared. There is a great deal of gold, which has been but little developed. The principal exports are gold, wool, leather, butter, ivory, guano, and other products.

LIBERIA

A republic of South America, founded in 1820 as a colony by the American Colonization Society for the repatriated slaves from the United States. The republic declared an independent state in 1847. The government is vested in the President. The republic has a large fleet. Capital, Monrovia; population, 10,000.

The country is well adapted for agriculture. Chief crops, cotton and coffee are the principal products. The former yielding two crops per year. The principal exports are cotton, palm oil, ivory, India rubber and sugar. The principal ports are Monrovia, Barboursville, and Buchanan.

CONGO FREE STATE

The Congo Free State was established by the International Congo Conference at Berlin, February 26, 1885. The area of the state is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of 20,000,000. The Congo state is under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium. The latter country is not yet divided into provinces. The Congo state is divided into 4 Provinces, the Lower Congo, the Upper Congo, Livingstone Falls and the Pool of the Congo. The principal exports are ivory, rubber, palm oil, and other products.

Free government, in its infancy. The principal exports are ivory, rubber, palm oil, and other products. The principal ports are Monrovia, Barboursville, and Buchanan.

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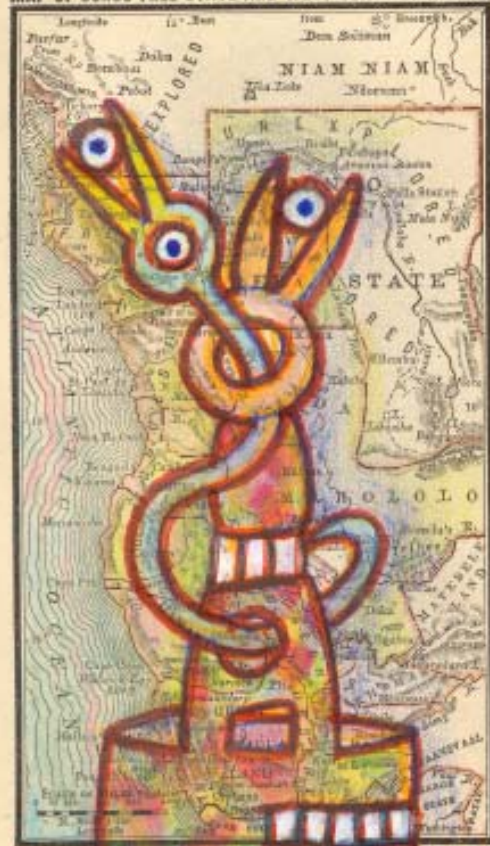
**ALABAMA.** A Southern State. Name derived from the Choctaw word *alibama*, "I have two ears." Settled near the Gulf of Mexico in 1690. Organized as a State, 1819; seceded from the Union, 1862. Area, 52,520 square miles; length, 350 miles; average breadth, 147 miles. Inland steam navigation since 1800. Number counties, 67. Temperature of Alabama, 79° to 83°. Balsam at Hot Springs. Fruit trees blossom February. Montgomery, capital; the northern trade centre; pop., 4,377. Important railroad centre; pop., 7,229. Mobile, most important port; pop., 12,000. Number farms, 135,934. \$5.53; woodland, \$4.00. Sugar, 1,000,000 bushels; molasses, 735,199 gallons; tobacco, 400,000 lbs.; hay, 19,882 acres, or 14,535 tons; oats, 33,107,000 bu.; cotton, 33,107,000 lbs.; corn, 1,000,000 bushels. Saw mills, 254. To a capital invested, \$13,565,504.

Salaries of State Officers.		Presidential P. O.	
Governor.....	\$1,000	Albinston.....	\$1,400
Secy of State.....	1,000	Birmingham.....	2,300
Treasurer.....	1,125	Buffalo.....	1,800
Auditor.....	1,000	Florence.....	1,200
Attorney Gen.....	1,000	Madison.....	1,200
Supt. Pub. Inst.....	2,250	Montgomery.....	1,800
Librarian.....	1,500	Opelika.....	1,200
U. S. M. Comr.....	2,500	Prichard.....	1,200
Commissioners to 2,500		Scottsbluff.....	1,200
Chief Justice.....	2,000	Union Springs.....	1,200
Assoc. Justices.....	1,000	Uniontown.....	1,200
Senators, 144 yr. 100		Wetumpka.....	1,200
Representatives.....	900	Wetumpka.....	1,200
Judges.....	2,500		
County Justices.....	2,500		
County Clerks.....	1,000		
Revenue.....	1,400		

Mineral region in the southwest, about 140 miles, with iron, manganese, and beds, 1 to 8 feet thick; limestone, shales, and coal. Rank fourth in sugar, sixth in molasses, sixth in population, 1,942,500. 622,225; 639,878; native, 1,332,771; foreign, 2,334, 188, 197; Indians, 218; slaves, 1280, 435,000. State elections biennial; congressional and presidential, 2 years; number of Senators, 3; number of Representatives, 10; legislature biennial, in even-numbered years, after second Monday in November; term of Senators, 4 years; of Representatives, 2 years. Number of electors, 12; colored, 302,737; colored, 118,423; native white, 1,332,771; Indians, 218 and persons convicted of crimes, 1,000. Number colleges, 4; school population, 1,000; school age, 7-21. Legal interest rate, 8 per cent.



MAP OF CONGO FREE STATE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.



**JAPAN.** An empire composed of islands in Asia. Supposed to have been founded 660 B.C. Area, 377,942 square miles. Pop., 38,700,118. The population is divided into classes, as follows: Imperial family, 37; nobles, 1,481,834; common people, 36,186,957. Formerly known as Yedo, or Yoko, is the capital. The title of the sovereign is Mikado. The chief annual agricultural products are rice, 62,040,949 bu.; wheat, 10,796,717 bu.; silk production is \$20,000,000. The principal exports are silk and cotton goods, japanned ware, porcel, 1881, was \$11,640,000. A law went into effect in 1889, which gave the government the right to issue licenses to private persons to found schools until they reach the age of 18. There are 2,000 schools in the empire, of which 71 are universities; also, a normal school, with 1,000 students. There are 4,700,245 pupils. School age is from 6 to 14. Public libraries, 1,000. The most recent census was taken in 1875; it extended from the 1st of June, 1874, to the 31st of June, 1875. There are 4,950 miles of telegraph line. Postoffices were first established in 1863.

**CHINA.** An immense empire, the second in the world. Area, 4,419,159 square miles. Pop., 387,000,000. Total area, 950,000 sq. miles. Highest point, 20,121 feet. Capital, Peking. More than 100,000 people have more than 100,000 people. The state religion is Confucianism. The study of the teachings of Confucius is the chief occupation of the people. Education is almost universal, being few adults unable to read and write. The Chinese have had newspapers at least since 1839. Value of imports, 1883, \$5,443,465. The chief imports were opium and cotton goods, valued at \$2,890,000; and silk, chiefly raw, valued at \$1,000,000. The mines of Kalgan, in 1883, produced 1,000,000 lbs. of wool. In June, 1884, the Chinese government purchased by the Chinese government 37,000 miles of telegraph line, with 4,422 miles of wire.



SWITZERLAND.

The most mountainous country of Europe. Formerly a league of semi-independent States, but since 1848 a federal republic. Number of Cantons, 26. President elected for a term of 1 year, and not eligible for two consecutive terms; salary, \$3,000. Area, 15,962 square miles. Pop., 2,846,192. The Alps extend nearly through the length of the country; from many peaks 900 snow-capped summits are visible. Bigl presents the finest view; Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn (highest in the world), Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau range from 12,700 to 15,000 ft. high. The Mer de Glaciers the largest glacier in the world. The general climate is milder than that of other mountainous countries in the same latitude. Average temperature at Geneva, 52°; at Zurich, 54° below zero. Geneva, seat of watch and jewelry industry; pop., 41,087. Basel, centre of silk industry; pop., 61,392. About 50 per cent of the population is Protestant and 41 per cent Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory. Number of public schools, 88,000; of pupils, 535,428; school population, 4,000,000. Four universities at Basel, Bern, Fribourg, and Geneva. The Polytechnic and the University at Zurich. The law of the cantons is the basis of a standing army of 100,000 men, which is divided into 100,000 companies.

On the 1st of July, 1883, 80 per cent of the population were engaged in agriculture and 20 per cent in industry. The chief crops are wheat, corn, and grass. The chief industry is watchmaking. The chief exports are watches, silk, and cheese. The chief imports are raw materials and machinery. The chief manufactures are watches, silk, and cheese. The chief exports are watches, silk, and cheese. The chief imports are raw materials and machinery. The chief manufactures are watches, silk, and cheese.

Number engaged in agriculture, 1,000,000; in industry, 1,846,192. The average yearly production of wheat is 40,000,000 bushels. The annual production of silk is 10,000,000 lbs. The annual production of cheese is 1,000,000 lbs. The annual production of watches is 1,000,000 watches. The annual production of silk is 10,000,000 lbs. The annual production of cheese is 1,000,000 lbs. The annual production of watches is 1,000,000 watches.

**ANDORRA.** One of the smallest republics in the world, lying between France and Spain. Its independence dates from Charlemagne, in 793. France and the Spanish monarchs have jointly a nominal interest in its government. A permanent delegate has charge of the interests of France in the republic. Area, 173 square miles. Population, 6,000. Climate healthful, but too cold to be a winter resort. Chief products, wool, and one of lead. Inhabitants principally shepherds.



