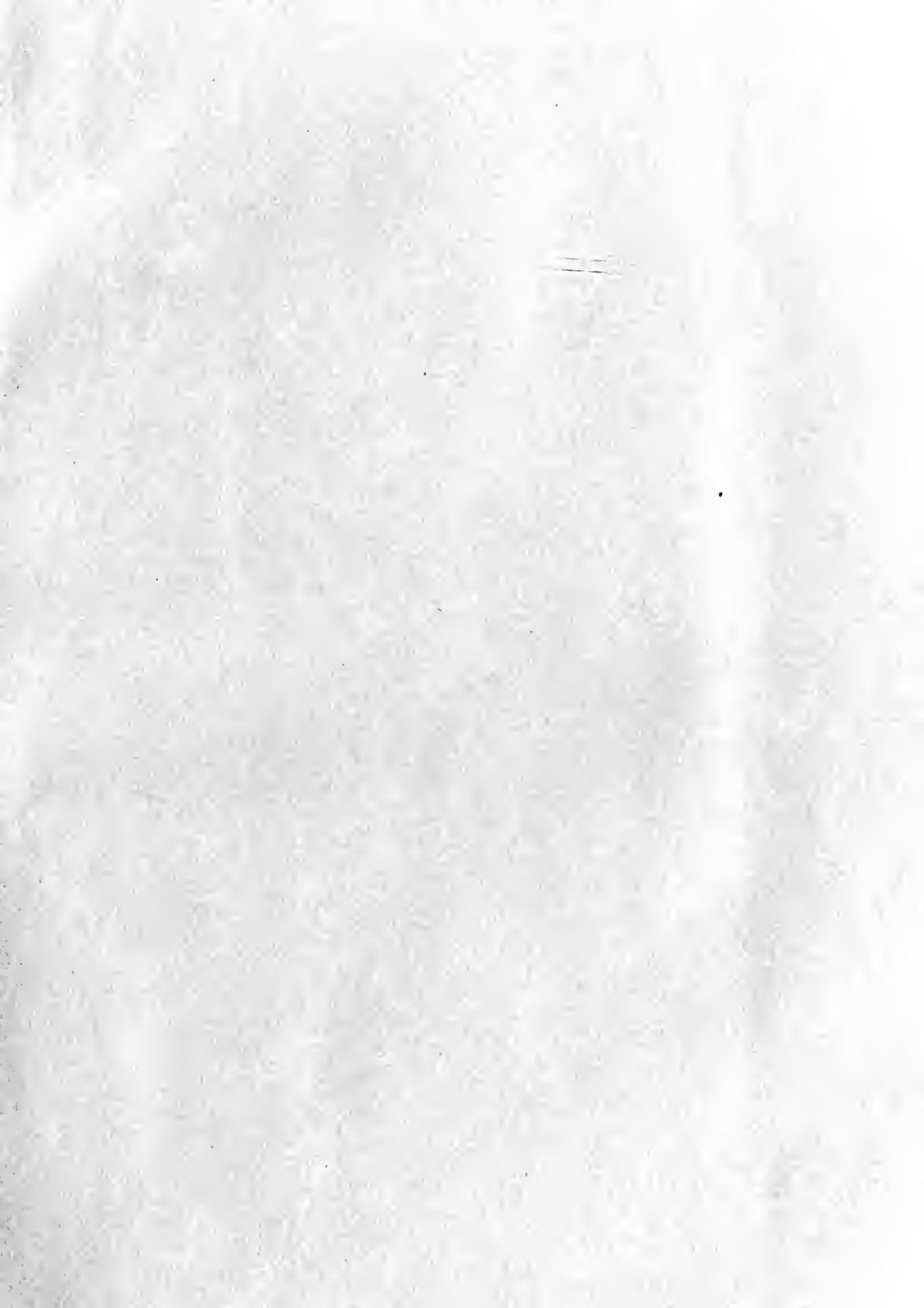






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Credit forces company.

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[Berkeley, Calif., 1940]

He is lacking in nobleness, and in the appreciation of greatness, who is not stirred within him at the sight of man who sees nothing the world, and who are to outlast the mountains and the seas and the stars. Recognizing greatness is the first step toward being great.

—A. S. TIMES.

The Credit Foncier Company

Incorporated in Colorado, September 16, 1886.

Room 123, No. 1 Broadway, New York.

Logic works, metaphysics contemplates.—JOURNET.

THE TOPOLOBAMPO COLONISTS.

We must do one of two things,—either learn to control the conditions of our lives, or let them control us.

A HISTORY of their progress by illustration. An object lesson for integral co-operators to study. A new departure for man, woman and child. A society based upon eight hours for work, eight hours for leisure, culture and entertainment, and eight hours for sleep. No time, opportunity or place for anything that is immoral, irreligious or licentious. The Sabbath, or "home day," kept sacred to the sanctity of home. Labor the basis of all worth. Responsibility and intelligence the basis for control. Inquiry and investigation the road to faith. Forethought, method and order in all things done.

It is a step higher to assist mankind to assist themselves. It is higher association, not higher wages, that society needs. It is to business management, not to political methods, to which we should look for better government. It is on ethical culture, not on church rituals, that we should base our religion. It is upon equity, not upon technicality, upon which we should base our law.—A. K. O.

To what purpose do you profess to believe in the unity of the human race, which is the necessary consequence of the unity of God, if you do not strive to verify it by destroying the arbitrary divisions and enmities that still separate the different tribes of humanity? Why do we talk of fraternity while we allow any of our brethren to be trampled on, degraded or despised? The earth is our workshop. We may not curse it, we are bound to sanctify it. . . . We must strive to make of humanity one single family.—MAZZINI.

"Whatever can be known of earth we know," sneered Europe's wise men in their snail-shells curled. "No," said one man in Genoa, and that No out of the dark created this new world.—LOWELL.

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The first party of painted savages who raised a few huts upon the Thames did not dream of the London they were creating. All the grand agencies which the progress of mankind evolves are formed in the same unconscious way. They are the aggregate result of countless single wills, each of which, thinking merely of its own end, is at the same time enlisted by Providence in the secret service of the world.—JAMES MARTINEAU.



Ignorance of the incorporated purposes of The Credit Foncier Company will not excuse any person from having to abide by the rules of the company if he or she goes to Topolobampo.

—A. K. OWEN.



ALBERT K. OWEN.

The plan of putting into practice integral co-operation, which has been adopted by The Credit Foncier Company, is a work of love, and was conceived for the sole purpose of giving to man, woman and child a better life, under the broadest liberty ever vouchsafed to a people.—A. K. OWEN.



Politics are not allowed inside of The Credit Foncier Company. The company is strictly a stock company, and political ways and slum rules will not be permitted at any time, by any member or for any purpose whatever inside of the colony.—A. K. OWEN.



The Credit Foncier Company does not ask anyone to do anything, at any time, or in any way, to aid the company, who does not feel imbued with the sacredness of its cause, and who does not approve the ways and means employed to attain the results desired.—A. K. OWEN.



Truth is from everlasting to everlasting. It is eternal, and can never pass away. Such a truth is man's right to liberty and all that is necessary to develop him into perfect manhood. Anything beneath the sky that interferes with the relation of this right of men and women to develop every organ and every faculty with which they are possessed, and that impedes their progress, is wrong, and must be moved out of the way.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

A person *voluntarily* agrees to "Our Principles" and afterwards can *voluntarily* go to our settlements, and he or she can *voluntarily* reside there if he or she conforms to the by-laws of the Company; but no person can *voluntarily* live upon the lands of the Company if he or she does not fulfill the pledge made before getting a permit to go to our settlements. No one can live upon our lands without first getting a permit.—A. K. OWEN.

The ultimate end of all government is the good of the people. Now, the greatest good of a people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body what health is to every individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society.—Bolingbroke.

No great deed is done by falterers who ask for certainty.—GEORGE ELIOT.

The world has made up its mind rather contemptuously about those who were deaf to Columbus.—GEORGE ELIOT.



The north shore of the Straits of Joshua, seen, May 1892, from the base of Mount Jo-hua half a mile directly south. Look north. At the east is Observation Hill, Pioneer Cove is at its base, and the Custom House is seen on the shore. In the middle of the picture is seen the new stone pier and store-house. The railroad will run directly north from this landing. At first it will go

around the shoulders of Howard Hill, the elevation directly north until it gets into South Avenue again. After a little while the hills will be tunneled and everything will be made straight. Harbor Hall is seen west of the landing and the Engineer Knoll is Alberton Hall—the home of Miss Ida Hogeland and the Sanctum of *The Credit Lancers of San Juan*.



The Custom House is 50 x 40 feet, with a 10 ft. wide porch on three sides. It is built of red porphyry, and is on the southeast corner of the block, 600 x 300 ft., which is reserved for Federal offices. Pioneer Cove is plainly seen to the east. The cost was \$8,000 Mexican silver, and was entirely the work of the colonists, who

even burnt the lime and made 80,000 bricks to cover the roof and to make the fire places and chimneys. Friend Hawley stands at the corner of the house. The others are too indistinct to be recognized.

(3)

Topolotampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

If you are animated by right principles, and are fully awakened to the true dignity of life, the subject of amusements may be left to settle itself.—T. T. Munger



The Straits of Joshua looking east. The old stone pier with the "Remero Kubio" unloading the December Party of 1899. The point of land at the eastward is known as "the toe." The heel of the foot stretches into Ohuirá Bay to

the north. The mountains in the distance are on the peninsula of San Ignacio. These we intend to reserve for park and pleasure resorts forever.



The "Mazatlan" lying at the colony pier and unloading into the storehouse. The "Mazatlan" is an iron steamer, and plies between Mazanillo and Guaymas, touching at Topolobampo twice south and twice north each month when she has

freight for the colony. This is the only pier the "Mazatlan" can land at on the coast of the Gulf of California.

(4)

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.



The Straits of Joshua. Directly in front of Mount Joshua, which is 2,100 feet high and covered with a dense growth of agave, quite cacti and other low trees, and tall bushes. The Tip-Top House will be built on the summit. Cable cars will run up and down. A carriage drive will be built along the water's edge following the edge of the peninsulas of San Ignacio to Las Copas along the gulf sands and around San Ignacio, Navechista and Chontia Bays to Pacific City. The Marcellan lies at anchor. The storehouse is on the shore pier in front. It is 100 feet long and of wood. The Colonists' tent

were those at Bay Side, March 10, 1882, mostly at work on the Custom House. Director Alvin J. Wilber, who for five years was the friend in charge of the colony, stands alone at the extreme west. Eng. Director Thomas Young stands with bare head and white beard at the front center, next to him is friend Thatcher who raised such quantities of strawberries for the colonists two years ago, and friend Leup Green, a Kosovan, stands with loaded arms next to the boat which was building is seen in front of storehouse.

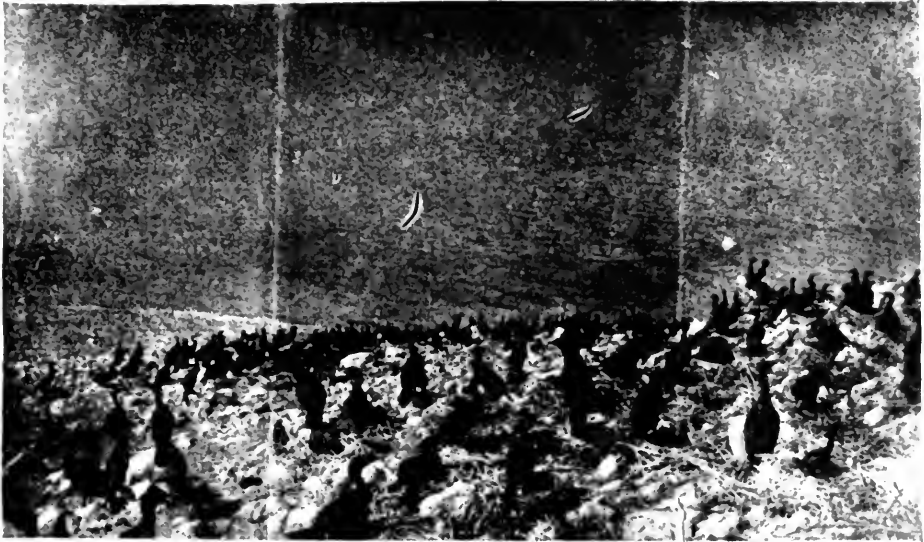


The Koko's Backyard of Bay Side. This is where the colonists made their landing. The railroad runs near it as it goes around Howard Hill. Engineer Tays stands in the foreground. It is on Pacific City site, about half a mile from the Custom House.

(5)

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Tays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

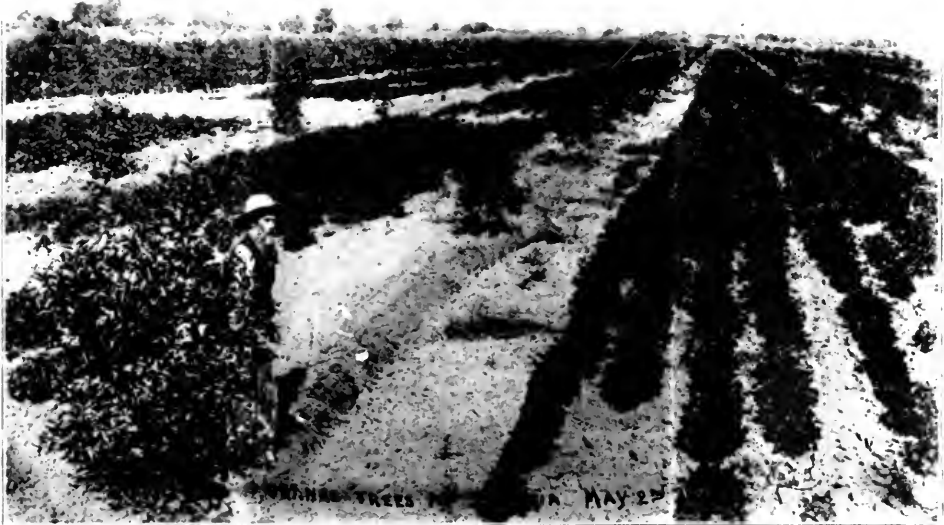
The estate of the late ... maintained by intelligence and not left to blind chance. ...
 ...
 ...



... on Island is in about a Bay opposite to where the first permanent ...
 ... built on East Avenue. The ... ducks take possession in ...
 ... and during these seasons the colonists collect eggs. By the ...
 ... of time in a few hours. The

... ducks are so tame that one may approach them ...
 ... This flesh is good to eat when properly ...
 ... fishy flavor of the meat

... which quite ...
 ... cooked with ...



... TREES ... MAY 25

... the colony truck ...
 ... a north of ...
 ... two miles ...
 ... the last two ...
 ... to get subside

... on the left bank of the ...
 ... The strange grave is on the high ...
 ... the Forts. has been so low that there ...
 ... water to keep them from dying. At

... materials. ... property of George ...
 ... Mr. Sanford Mosk.

Integral cooperation means entire cooperation by every member of the company in every public measure. Those who do not believe in our principles, the works we have incorporated to perform, in the life we have described in advance and in our way, and means of payments, are not wanted upon the property of the company. — J. K. Olson



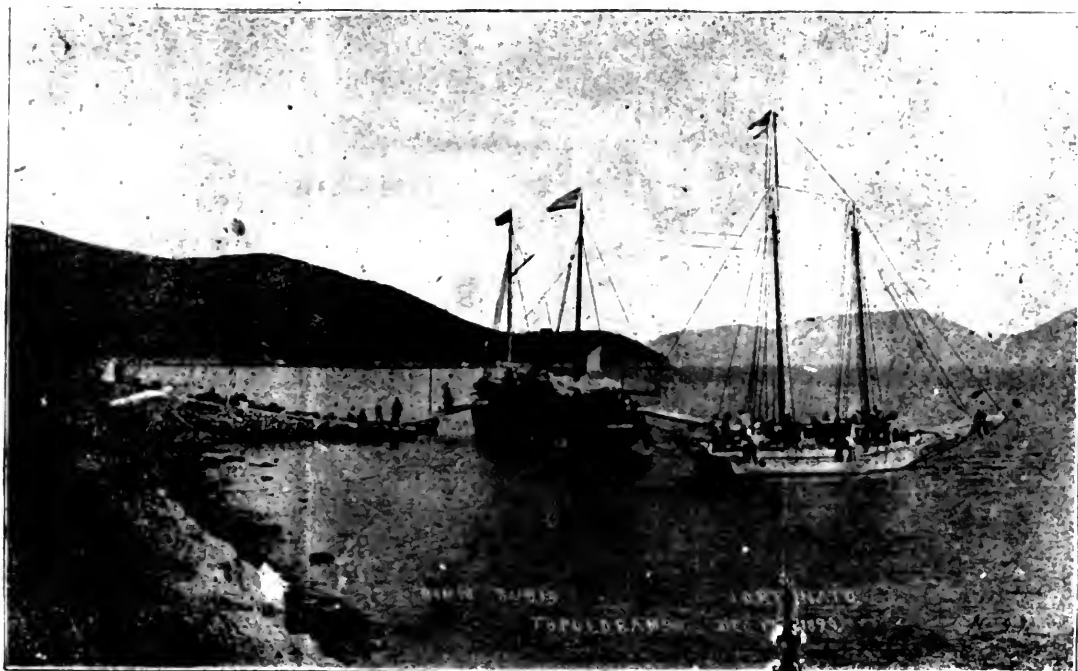
These vegetables were raised at La Laguna. The onions weigh 4 1/2 lbs., the carrot 8 lbs., and the potatoes average one pound each. They are as finely flavored as any raised in the United States or elsewhere.



INHABITANTS IN THE BITCH CAMP.

The construction of the ditch, January, 1880, engaged on the ditch. The River Tuente is seen in the background.

"The Constitution in the hands of THE FEW is a mere toy, with the plain language of which they play, making it to mean anything or nothing, as suits them, now and then. Later, we shall see that this was what it was intended to be; that it was a fraud, a cheat from the beginning, into which neither the letter nor the spirit of the Declaration of Independence ever entered."



11.—A party of Topolobampo Colonists loading at Bay-Side, Topolobampo Harbor, P. M., Dec. 18, 1897.



12. The left bank of the Fuerte at Los Tastes. The bank is black alluvial soil twenty-one feet above the usual lowest stage of the water. The corral for the stock is seen directly on the bank, and the two colonists seen are standing in the Ditch.

This photograph was taken the 1st of January, 1897, just after the Ditch had been commenced.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

As we erect palisades to savages, barriers to wild beasts, deport lepers and confine the insane, so let us place on the other side of this Life Line, where they can do no injury to ourselves and those we hold dear, the men of devilish hearts, of unfair minds, of diseased moral dispositions, those who conceal under the outward semblance of men the inner natures of hyenas, tigers, vultures and other loathsome animals - Mutual Aid



The character of the wilderness the company had to clear one hundred feet wide for seven miles. The stumps had to be seen out for about one-half that width. The chaparral is mostly acacia, which is a hard and close grained wood, and has many long roots. The trees and roots are excellent for charcoal and fuel equal probably to hickory. This Ditchway has been cleared 60 feet wide from the tail gate fourteen miles to Lacey City site.



4. After the stumps were removed, by the choppers and grubbers, then the six and eight-horse plows were used. The wheel scrapers with two horses followed and took the earth to the top and dumped it on the sides.

(9)

Topolotampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something. The strongest, by dissipating his, can manage to accomplish nothing. The drop, by continually falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock. The hasty torrent rushes on, but with hidden purposes, and is soon arrested behind a rock.



— The ditchers at this place in 1860, when the horses were first employed.

— The Ditch from another point of view.



WORKING ON THE DITCH JANUARY 1860

— The Ditch from another point of view

(10)

A soldier's campsite in a field presents a very different scene from that of a soldier's campsite in a field.

The storm has not become an oak in a day, the ripened wholeness is not made by a single lesson. The ... of ... yesterday. There are always months between the seed time and harvest. So the path of the just is like the dawn, light which is with us, and which is a perfect day. — R. B. Nichol.



The temporary head gate and bridge at a quarter of a mile below the point where the permanent head gate will be. The ditch is about twenty feet deep at this point but when this photograph was taken, May, 1892, the scrapings from the sides were still at the bottom. Friend Victor C. Mikes stands at the gate opening on the loose earth. The river rises about fifteen feet during floods and this gate is to control it from smothering out our own farms by w

The Devil is Disorder which studied to order it out



18 — Bridge over Ditch near Catwood, March 11, 1892. The bridge is made of mesquite lumber

(11)

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

Excessive erosion has opened up the world's wealth. It spreads fertility over the barren landscape, and bids the choicest fruits and flowers spring up and flourish in the desert shade of thorns and bushes—S. G. Gamsch



100—The erosion of the gully in the distance is not below ten feet deep. The teams of mules are worked on top and pulled in shovels up at the side.

It is not up a path, but a mule trail.



101—Camp Catwood, at noon, March 10, 1892. The corrals in the background.

(12)

Tepolotampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

To philosophize in a just sense is but to carry good breeding a step higher. For the accomplishment of breeding is to learn what is decent in company or beautiful in arts; and the sum of philosophy is to learn what is just in society and beautiful in nature and the order of the world.—Shaftesbury.



1. Camp Aetuna, March 17, 1895, just before it was occupied by the Dutch force. It was the last of the camps and on the sixth mile.
Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man.—Kassian

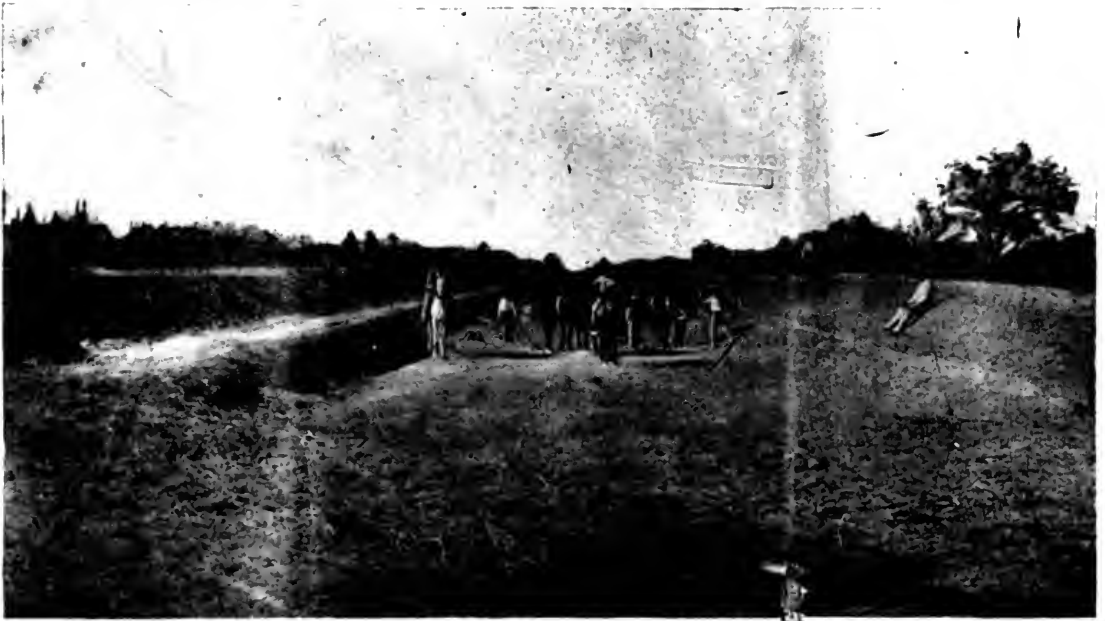


2.—The plowing group on the seventh mile, May, 1895.

(13)

Topolotampo materials. Originals property of George Tays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

It is only those persons who are imbued with the spirit for a better life, and who will under all circumstances and at all times co-operate with the founders in planting integral co-operation in Sinaloa that are desired in The Credit Foncier Company.—A. K. Owen



The end of the seventh mile when the ditch comes to the surface of the Mocho's farm. The water was let in the ditch July 2nd, 1922, and with a head of nine inches only it ran the seven miles in less of ten hours. The heroes—the horses, our silent friends, and the determined, persistent men of this group must for the present remain unnamed because we cannot distinguish them. The

faithful women who have cooked, washed, and served and encouraged their husbands and brothers and friends to go for water to the work are not even seen in the picture. But they all have the satisfaction of knowing that each comes from within to those who have done a good and great work.



21.—The dwelling place in Mocho's—the tent of Mrs. Herring. Engineer Herring stands close by his transit.

"Those who are content that things that suggest crime shall be allowed, because it 'pays,' sustain the fountain source from whence come criminals, as well as a filthy pool breeds miasma."



20. Friend George L. Page and his visiting party on the Mohlis Lands, May, 1892. Friend Page stands alone, sidewise with his left arm hanging straight at his side.

NOTE.—There is one form only of "Credits" used in The Credit Foncier Company. It is strictly a home credit to be used at home, for home and by home builders; and it is not put in a current form for the reason that it is for home use only, and is not to be used elsewhere or by persons other than those who live at home.

NOTICE.



Persons who go to Sinaloa under the auspices of The Credit Foncier Company go pledged to carry out the purposes of integral Co-operation as outlined in the Publications of the Company; and they go under special privileges of a Special Concession, granted by Mexico for a special purpose, AND FOR NO OTHER.

Noise and bustle and stir are not the best indications of work in progress. One grasshopper on a fence will make more noise than a dozen men in a field. The grasshopper has his place in the world, but he is good for nothing in a year. So there are noisy, bustling among men who seem to have no mission except to stir the ears; yet they may have a place in the grand economy of life, while the more efficient workers are toiling in thoughtful silence.—S. S. James

(15)

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

LESSON IN PAYMENTS.

The most important lessons in actual payments are two. First, the plan by which the market-house in St. Peter's, Guernsey was built, by order of the governor. This is recorded by Jonathan Duncan in his now very rare book, entitled, if I recollect correctly, "The Bank of England's Charter." This little volume is, at least, fifty years old; but like good wine, it is all the better for its age, having been written entirely free from the influences of the money potentates, who in these our days, make business men, legislators and governments tremble when a step is purposed to interfere with the bankers' monopoly to inflate our currencies.

The second great lesson in payments is the way The Credit Foncier Company paid for its great irrigating ditch, at Topolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico. The length of this ditch is 6½ miles; the length of laterals, 8 miles; the amount of earth excavated in the main ditch, 325,000 cubic yards. The depth, at the head-gate, at the Fuerte River, 22 feet, gradually decreasing to 3 feet at tail gate, at which point the laterals begin. Width at bottom of main, 8 feet, with a slope of 1 to 1, or angle of 45 degrees, gradually increasing, at the last fourth of a mile, to 22 feet at the bottom. With ten feet of water in this ditch, from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land can be irrigated; and each acre irrigated is worth from \$100 to \$500 per acre. This work was paid for by the Improvement Fund Scrip, issued for The Credit Foncier Company, and this scrip, known as "Ditch Scrip" by the colonists, will be redeemed by the water uses of the said ditch. The only money used by the colonists was to buy food, which we had to import from the United States. Any future work of like nature, such, for instance, as building the road-bed for a railroad, and the laying of sleepers and rails, building stations, round houses, and machine shops and, after it is equipped with rails and rolling-stock, operating the railroad, can be done by the colonists, without money, for their food can be supplied from their own farm, which is now in a good condition, and is growing some kind of crops every month in the year.

There has been no other equal example, in modern times, of a work having been finished on the Guernsey Market-house plan, as the great ditch, completed by The Topolobampo Colonists; and, after a little while, persons who are watching this experiment in integral association, will begin to appreciate the marked success that these colonists have already attained in sustaining the fixed plan and the settled principle with which they went to Sinaloa, under so many difficulties, discouragements and expenses to work out.

A. K. OWEN.



MT JESSUP FROM ALBERTON MALL

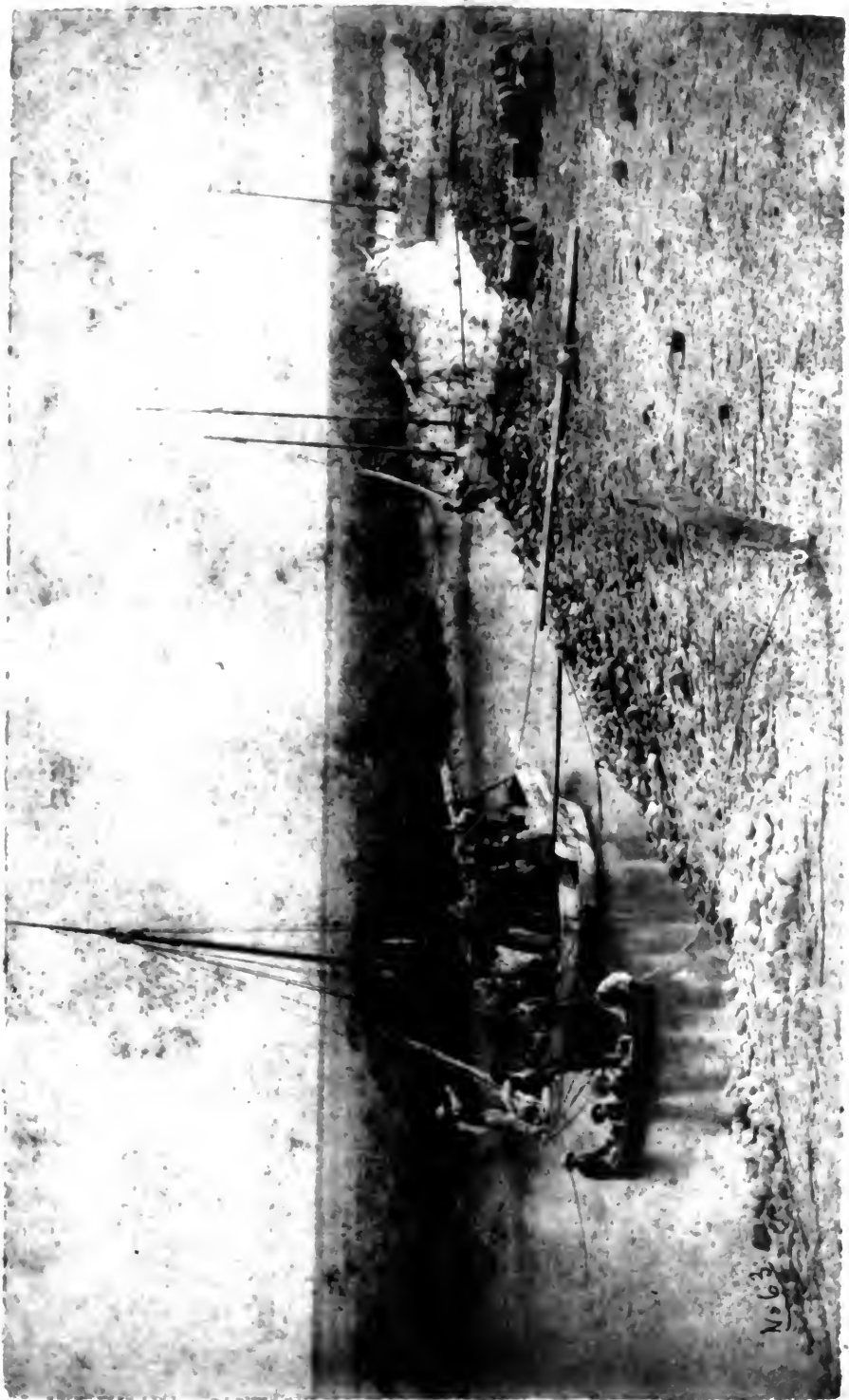
ALBERTON MALL



No. 5

Mrs. JOSHUA A. TAPOLCAMP

Copyright © 1912 by Mrs. Joshua A. Tapolcamp
For Dr. Sargent Cook.



No 63

Photograph of barrel, No. 63, taken by
Mr. R. Sanford Cook.

[Hampel, José y

no. 2

HAGASE LA LUZ.

MEMORANDUM HISTÓRICO

POR

UN COLONO DE TOPOLOBAMPO.



MÉXICO

IMP. DE ADOLFO L. PARRA SUCS. —ESCALERILLAS, NÚMERO 2.

1903

Topolotampo materials. Originals property of George Lays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.



Alberto Kinsey Owen, en Septiembre de 1872 reconoció los terrenos adyacentes á la Bahía de Topolobampo; hizo sondeages en los diversos canales de aquella Bahía; y, debido á los informes que produjo por escrito y á sus recomendaciones al Dr. Benjamín R. Carman, así como á sus descripciones é ilustraciones, dadas personalmente á D. Blas Ibarra, de la villa del Fuerte (Sinaloa, en México), inmediatamente después de haber estado en Topolobampo, fué cómo llegó á formarse la asociación entre los expresados Carman, Ibarra y Owen, y cómo fueron denunciados los terrenos adyacentes á la Bahía [destinados á la futura ciudad que allí ha de levantarse], los terrenos de «Boviri,» á orillas de la Bahía, y los de «Los Mochis,» algunas millas más al Este.

Fueron los Informes, publicados, de Owen, así como los mapas que el mismo formó, y también publicó, los primeros que dieron á conocer al Gobierno Mexicano y al público en general, el puerto de Topolobampo con su bahía interior. Owen fué quien indujo al General Ulysses S. Grant, á la sazón Presidente de los Estados

Unidos, á ordenar al Comodoro George W. Dewey, de la marina de guerra de aquel país, fuera á practicar un reconocimiento, practicara sondeos y formara la carta de la entrada de la Bahía de Topolobampo, en el año de 1874. Y también fué Owen quien formó y publicó la primera carta correcta de la costa oriental del Golfo de California, presentando á la Bahía de Topolobampo en sus relaciones geográficas con la América del Norte y el Océano Pacífico, y con sus islas y sus costas.

Fué Owen quien marchó á Atlanta, en Mayo de 1873, llevando una carta del Gobernador Walker, de Virginia, dirigida al Gobernador Smith, de Georgia, para que le presentara á los Gobernadores de los Estados del Sur, que por aquel entonces estaban reunidos en Convención, con el objeto de impulsar el establecimiento de nuevas líneas de comercio que abrieran al Nuevo Sur; de recomendar las ventajas de una vía férrea desde Norfolk (Virginia), por la vía de Austin (Texas), hasta Topolobampo. Fué Owen quien obtuvo el consentimiento del Gobierno Mexicano, y entre los años del 1873 al 1878, recomendó con instancia al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos que ordenara al Secretario de la Guerra mandara practicar un reconocimiento para una ruta postal desde Austin (Texas) hasta Topolobampo; fué el mismo Owen quien trabajó porque las Comisiones, en las Cámaras de Diputados y de Senadores, votaran se procediera á ese reconocimiento, y que la Secretaría de la Guerra ordenara la redacción de un Informe sobre los datos adquiridos acerca de las ventajas de aquella ruta, y acerca de los recursos de la Sierra Madre y las costas de Sinaloa. Fué el mismo Owen quien, en 1888,

fué á Kansas City, se puso en comunicación con los miembros del Ayuntamiento de aquella ciudad y con los principales hombres de negocios, de la misma; y, por medio de las columnas del «Kansas City Journal,» propuso—y demostró con mapas y documentos—la importancia de Kansas City, de Presidio del Norte y de Topolobampo.

La primera visita del Dr. Carman (*) á Topolobam-

(*) El Dr. Benjamín R. Carman fué Cónsul de los Estados Unidos de América y el principal médico en Mazatlán, por más de treinta años. El fué quien primero dijo á Owen que había un lugar que se llamaba Topolobampo. Esto pasaba en Agosto de 1872, cuando Owen fué á Mazatlán, viniendo de San Blas, Jalisco, y dirigiéndose á Guaymas, Sonora, cuando se ocupaba en practicar los reconocimientos de la costa y sus puertos, para el General Wm. J. Palmer y el Mayor General Wm. S. Rosecrans, los que á la sazón trabajaban por prolongar el Ferrocarril de Denver y Río Grande, desde Colorado Springs, á la costa mexicana del Pacífico. El Dr. Carman había recibido las noticias que tenía, acerca de Topolobampo, de dos mineros americanos que habían estado trabajando en la Sierra Madre, al Oriente de Topolobampo, y quienes, queriendo embarcarse en algún barco que fuera rumbo al Norte ó al Sur de aquella costa, signieron el camino de herradura que iba de las minas de cobre de Bohuerachie, al «Retiro de Contrabandistas,» en donde se hacía el embarque, secretamente, de los metales, para Svansea (Gales.) Entónces, el Gobierno mexicano cobraba fuertes derechos por la exportación de metales. El Dr. Carman pertenecía á una antigua familia de Filadelfia; era de buena presencia; y era persona conocidísima en toda aquella costa, debido á su generosa hospitalidad. Los oficiales de los buques de guerra americanos, que navegaban en aquellas aguas, sabían de antemano que el Dr. Carman los recibiría muy bien, haciéndoles grata su permanencia en Mazatlán; así es que tenía muy buenos amigos entre ellos. De manera que, cuando solicitó del Comodoro Truxton, que fuera personalmente á Topolo-

po y tierras adyacentes, y á «Los Mochis,» fue en Abril de 1881, en cuya época Owen remitió \$. 10,000.00, en oro, por conducto de George W. Simmons, de Oak Hall, Boston (Mass.), quien, con su jóven hermano y el capitán Price, de Independence (Missouri), fueron comisionados por Owen para acompañar al Dr. Carman, desde Mazatlán á Topolobampo, y de este último punto, siguiendo la línea escogida por Owen para el ferrocarril, á través de la Sierra Mvltre, y, por la vía de Santa Rosalía y de Eagle Pass, hasta San Antonio (Texas). Fué en esta primera y única visita del Dr. Carman á Topolobampo y á Fuerte, cuando Owen, sabiendo que el Dr. Carman y Don Blas Ibarra habían descuidado pagar al Gobierno mexicano el valor de los timbres-estampillas para los títulos de los terrenos de «Los Mochis»—pago que se le habia asegurado que estaba hecho, hacía tiempo—reunió entre sus amigos la suma de \$5,880.00 en oro, y la remitió. Con ella fueron pagados los deslindes y medición, hechos por el Ingeniero Fitch, los servicios de Retes, y las estampillas y títulos de todos los terrenos de «Los Mochis», que comprendían muy cerca de 70,000 acres. Aquella suma de dinero fué enviada

bampo, para reconocer el puerto y su entrada, en su buque «Jamestown,» el Comodoro no se negó; fué allá; practicó diversos sondeos; levantó una carta del puerto; y dió al Dr. Carman un informe particular, por escrito. Esa carta y ese informe, más tarde, llegaron á formar parte de los documentos del Archivo General, en Washington.

Sin embargo, Topolobampo nunca figuraba en carta alguna, de las que se publicaban en México, ó en los Estados Unidos; y no figuró sino hasta después de que Owen editara su «Mapa de la República Mexicana,» (Filadelfia, 1882.)

á George W. Simmons y al Dr. Benjamín R. Carman, quiénes, por aquel entonces, (Abril de 1881) se encontraban en la villa del Fuerte, (Sinaloa, México) y todo esto pasaba unos dos años antes de que John H. Rice hubiera oído ni una palabra acerca de los terrenos de «Los Mochis»

El 50 por ciento de esos terrenos fué dado á la Compañía del Ferrocarril y Telégrafo de Texas, Topolobampo y el Pacífico, pues ciertos miembros de esa Compañía habían adelantado el dinero; el 30½ por ciento de los mismos terrenos (*) fué puesto á cargo de George F. Simmons (quien era el fideicomisario de la mencionada Compañía del Ferrocarril y Telégrafo) para conservarlo sujeto á las órdenes de Carman, de Owen y de Fitch; y el resto fué dado á D. Blas Ibarra y sus amigos, por su ayuda á Owen y á Carman, en llevar á cabo en toda regla el denuncia de los terrenos.

(*) El 5¾ por ciento del 30¾ por ciento, pertenecientes á Fed. G. Fitch, á quien llevó Owen á Topolobampo en Septiembre de 1872, dejándole allí para que hiciera los deslindes y mediciones de las tierras de Topolobampo y «Los Mochis,» etc., fué comprado, hace varios años, por Owen y John H. Rice, de la Viuda de Fitch, para los colonos de Topolobampo, porque Carlos S. Retes y el Dr. Hubbard, en representación de la Viuda Fitch, sin descanso importunaban á Owen para que así lo hiciera. Por aquel entonces, la Viuda de Fitch se encontraba muy urgida de dinero. Pero el 25 por ciento—de Carman y de Owen—lo seguían representando los herederos de Carman y el mismo Owen, hasta que, hace dos años, fué comprado por la Sra. María Luisa Bigelow de Owen, de Baldwinsville (N. York), quien lo posee, hoy, en parte, para los colonos de Topolobampo, á quienes Owen estableció en ellos á principios del año de 1886; y, en parte, para ella. La Sra. de Owen, posee también en propiedad un block del 50 por ciento de «Los Mochis,» que pertenecía á la Compañía del Ferrocarril y Telégrafo de Texas, Topolobampo y el Pacífico.

Fué Owen quien, en 1880—1881, organizó en Boston, en New-York y en Washington, una reunión de personas distinguidas para obtener concesiones y construir un ferrocarril desde Topolobampo hasta el Golfo de México; y quien, debido á la bondadosa y eficaz cooperación del General Ulysses S. Grant y del Hon. Matías Romero, (siendo el último Ministro de México en Washington) reunió un fondo de \$30,000 en oro, para gastos; y quien, con la ayuda del General Grant, del Ministro Romero y de U. S. Grant, hijo, en la ciudad de México, obtuvo la primera concesión que se otorgó para un ferrocarril partiendo de la Bahía de Topolobampo.

Los caballeros á quienes Owen supo atraer, en aquel entonces, para interesarse en esta empresa, eran de los más conocidos en los Estados Unidos: el General Benjamín F. Butler; Wendell Phillips; Henry Hastings; Frederick O. Prince, ex-alcalde municipal de Boston; el General John B. Gordon; y el Senador Joseph E. Johnson y Ben. Hill, de Georgia; el ex-Gobernador de Tennessee, John C. Brown; E. A. Buck; Drake De Kay; Grant y Ward; el General Samuel A. Price, de Missouri; el Ingeniero en jefe Sickles, del Ferrocarril Union Pacific; y otros.

Después, Owen interesó en su empresa á personas de la valía del Hon. William Windom, Walter G. Gibson. Jesse R. Grant, el Hon. W. K. Rogers, Noble E. Dawson, y otros.

Fué Owen quien hizo que Frederick O. Prince y E. A. Buck (este último editor y propietario del «Spirit of the Times,» de la ciudad de New-York), aceptaran

la presidencia y la vice-presidencia de la Compañía del Ferrocarril y Telégrafo Texas, Topolobampo y el Pacífico; él fué quien, más adelante, hizo que dejaran sus puestos al Hon. William Windom y á Ulysses S. Grant, hijo; él fué quien hizo depositar en la ciudad de México, los £100.000 en moneda mexicana, equivalentes á \$84,745.76 cs. en oro, como garantía, de parte de la Compañía; él fué quien, personalmente, hizo el primer reconocimiento para el trazo de la línea del ferrocarril, desde la Bahía de Topolobampo; él fué quien hizo la locación de las 95 millas primeras, rumbo al Este, y quien hizo desmontar y nivelar la primera sección de 25 millas; él fué quien descubrió é hizo reconocer y estudiar las únicas dos rutas practicables para encumbrar y pasar la Sierra Madre, en aquella región del Continente; y él fué quien, ora personalmente, ó bien con ayudantes bajo su dirección, hizo los reconocimientos de más de 4,000 millas de ruta, para una vía férrea, desde Topolobampo rumbo al Este, al Norte y al Sur.

Owen fué quien hizo que el General John C. Fremont, el Vice-Gobernador Dorcheimer, de N. York, y John C. Ford, de Tennessee, fusionaron sus proyectos de Ferrocarril de Shreveport (Louisiana) hasta Presidio de Río Grande, con el proyecto del ferrocarril Texas Topolobampo el Pacífico; y Owen fué quien hizo que el Baron Von Réinach, de París, se prestara á lanzar al mercado sus bonos; aunque por desgracia, la avidez y la torpeza de las personas que fueron á París á cerrar las negociaciones, las hicieron abortar.

Fué Owen quien hizo deslindar y marcar con postes los límites de la *Zona Sanitaria*; fué él quien trazó

la futura Ciudad del Pacífico haciendo que el Gobierno aprobara los planos respectivos; fué él quien desmontó la playa hasta el desembarcadero, quien hizo construir el magnífico edificio de la Aduana; quien hizo construir el muelle, hoy en uso, con una profundidad de 16 piés de agua; quien construyó un gran Almacén sobre ese muelle; quien edificó el «Alberton Hall» para oficinas, y el «Harbor Hall» para servicio y comodidad de los colonos, á su llegada. El edificio de la Aduana fué costeado por la Colonia, y entregado al Gobierno, para que éste tuviera en cuenta su costo en pago de futuros adeudos, contribuciones é impuestos.

Fué Owen quien hizo practicar sondeos en las aguas de la costa Norte del Estrecho de Josué, levantando una carta de todo aquello, así como hizo preparar los planos para el proyecto de prolongar el muelle de piedra hasta llegar á 33 piés de agua. Todos estos planos y proyectos fueron aprobados por el Gobierno, y existen archivados en el Ministerio respectivo. El fué quien hizo colocar las primeras dos boyas para marcar la entrada de la barra; él fué quien hizo que Topolobampo fuera abierto como puerto de cabotage; él fué quien compró la primera embarcación, para establecer la comunicación entre Topolobampo y Guaymas; él fué quien remitió de los Estados Unidos, la primera lancha de vapor que apareció en las aguas de la Bahía de Topolobampo; él fué quien construyó el primero y único camino carretero, dando vuelta á los estribos de aquellos cerros rocallosos, sin cuyo camino era imposible llegar con un carro al desembarcadero.

Owen fué quien hizo lo necesario para abastecer de

agua potable á la Colonia, trayendo el precioso líquido de «Las Copas» á seis millas de distancia, conservándolo en el desembarcadero, para gentes y animales, que llevaban carga ó que iban á buscarla. El fué quien estableció la primera estación meteorológica en Topolobampo, cuya oficina rendía informes mensuales acerca del tiempo al General Greely en Washigton, D. C. El fué quien hizo que el Gobierno Mexicano estableciera las primeras agencias de Correos en Topolobampo y Los Mochis; él fué quien hizo que el Gobierno mexicano nombrara el primer Agente Sanitario y Comisionado especial para cuidar de la caza y la pesca en Topolobampo y sus alrededores y en la Zona Sanitaria; él fué quien desembarcó la primera carga y los primeros colonos que llegaron á Topolobampo, y que, *á pesar de la protesta elevada al Gobierno Mexicano por los habitantes del Valle del Fuerte, en la que declaraban que hombres blancos perecerían todos si se les permitía que se quedaran en Topolobampo, en donde hasta los mismos indios nunca se habían atrevido á permanecer,* estableció á un grupo de sus colonos, los que por espacio de 16 años han vivido allí en *aquella costa mortífera*, gozando de la mejor salud y de un clima magnífico, lo mismo en verano que en invierno, y como no lo han encontrado en parte alguna del mundo.

Fué Owen quien fué el primero en abrir escuelas y el primero en establecer una biblioteca [compuesta de más de 300 volúmenes] en Topolobampo; él fué quien publicó el primero y único periódico en Topolobampo («The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa») allí fué donde hizo que el Profesor Daniels de Gunston Hall, Condado

de Fairfax (Virginia) ensayara y experimentara el «gas de de pitahalla,» que resultó ser el combustible y el alumbrado mejor y más barato que jamás se descubriera en México ó en cualquiera otra parte.

Fué Owen quien obtuvo una concesión del Gobierno Mexicano para tomar agua del Río del Fuerte; quien trazó, levantó el plano y formó el presupuesto de diversas líneas para la construcción de un canal de irrigación; quien sometió al Gobierno sus proyectos é informes; los hizo aprobar, y abrió el Canal de «Los Tastes», de conformidad con la concesión que tenía y con los planos y perfiles que le fueron aprobados. El fué quien hizo practicar reconocimientos en el Río del Fuerte y quien presentó planos etc., al Gobierno Mexicano para la construcción de una presa en dicho río, todo lo cual le fué aprobado y existe en los archivos del Ministerio en México, bajo la fecha del 15 de Abril de 1890.

Fué Owen, quien hizo nombrar á John H. Rice como fideicomisario de los terrenos de «Los Mochis» en substitución de George W. Simmons; él fué quien estableció colonos en «Los Mochis;» él fué quien hizo rozar, limpiar y preparar aquellas tierras para destinarlas á la agricultura; él fué quien, en persona y de su propio peculio, pagó las primeras y únicas contribuciones que se han pagado sobre el 80½ por ciento de los terrenos de «Los Mochis» durante varios años; y hasta que otros, que representaban un interés en ellas, vieron que, debido al incesante trabajo de Owen y de sus colonos, aquellas tierras iban adquiriendo valor.

Owen fué quien obtuvo del Gobierno de México concesiones; quien practicó reconocimientos; y quien

formó la carta de la costa y las islas al Norte y al Sur de la Bahía de Topolobampo, así como de todos los terrenos cuarenta millas tierra-adentro, comenzando por la costa y á ambos lados de la línea del proyectado ferrocarril, que él había ya localizado. Él fué quien abrió pozos para reconocer la clase de aquel suelo, y dónde había manantiales de agua; él fué quien estableció huertas, demostrando lo que se podía cultivar; quien hizo fabricar ladrillo para probar la clase de barro que se encontraba en el terreno destinado á la ciudad y en otras partes del Valle del Fuerte; quien despachó expediciones á la región montañosa para buscar minas, é informar acerca de ellas, así como para dar una relación pormenorizada sobre la clase de árboles y las maderas que pudieran explotarse; y, en fin, sobre cualesquiera otras empresas que pudieran plantearse, á fin de acrecentar la importancia de Topolobampo y del ferrocarril.

Owen fué el que fundó y publicaba cuatro periódicos semanales—uno en New-Jersey, otro en Topolobampo, otro en la ciudad de New-York y el cuarto en Kansas City—con el objeto de dar á conocer á Topolobampo, su puerto, su clima, sus ventajas geográficas, el lugar escogido para fundar la ciudad, y su *hinter-land*, con todos sus recursos, incluyendo los terrenos de «Los Mochis.»

Él fué quien publicó y envió mapas, ilustraciones y folletos, con descripciones de Topolobampo y de «Los Mochis,» á todos los Estados de la América del Norte y de Europa; él fué quien, desde el principio hasta el fin, ha sido *el único* que ha sacado y conservado, durante una serie de años, concesiones para la construcción de

lineas ferreas y para colonización, á un costo total, en timbres y depósitos, de muy cerca de \$150,000 en oro; él ha sido *el único* que ha publicado respuestas y réplicas á los ataques de que ha sido el blanco, personalmente, y que se han lanzado contra Topolobampo, la barra del puerto, su clima, su proyectado ferrocarril y las varias rutas para salvar la Sierra Madre, y sus ventajas para pretender ser— como realmente lo es—el lugar mejor para un gran centro comercial, manufacturero y agrícola.

Owen, por espacio de treinta años, ha sido *el único* que constante y consistentemente, en todos tiempos y de todas maneras, ha estado favoreciendo los intereses de Topolobampo y de «Los Mochis.» Al hacerlo, en México, en los Estados Unidos, en Europa, ha gastado y ha hecho gastar varios centenares de miles de pesos, en oro; y jamás se le ha ayudado, ni en un solo centavo, ni por el Doctor Carman, ni por Don Blas Ibarra, ni por mexicano alguno del Valle del Fuerte. Durante la mayor parte del tiempo que ha durado esta prolongada lucha para presentar á Topolobampo de una manera favorable y para atraer la atención y despertar interés en él; Owen ha sido combatido, ha sido traicionado, se ha conspirado contra él, y esto por personas á quienes había interesado en hacer una visita á Topolobampo y sus alrededores, y por personas que viven en Sinaloa y que han recibido y seguirán recibiendo la mayor parte de los beneficios derivados de la prolongada labor suya.

En ningún tiempo, ni en manera alguna, ni Don Blas Ibarra, ni ninguno de sus parientes ó sus agentes, se ha ocupado de los terrenos de Topolobampo, ni ha

chistado, ni ha hecho la menor cosa acerca de ellos, desde que fueron deslindados y medidos por F. G. Fitch, y desde que Carman é Ibarra obtuvieron del Gobierno Mexicano los títulos de dichos terrenos y los pusieron á disposición de Owen, con un poder jurídico en forma, (*) que llevaba *aparejado un interés, ó representación en*

(*) Este poder fué otorgado, en su origen, en Mazatlán, el 29 de Junio de 1873., por el Dr. Carman y Don Blas Ibarra, y *llevaba aparejado un interés de 10 por ciento, ó sean unas cuarenta millas cuadradas de tierras, en Topolobampo, y adyacentes á aquel puerto; y, por lo mismo, este poder era, y es, irrevocable.*

Este Poder fué protocolizado, cuando fué otorgado, en Mazatlán y en Fuerte. Existen más de cien cartas originales, confirmando el interés que Owen llevaba en aquellas tierras, y la absoluta autorización que tenía para disponer de ellas. Estas cartas son, respectivamente, del Dr. Carman, de Don Blas Ibarra y de F. G. Fitch, con fechas desde Agosto de 1872, hasta los primeros años de 1880 en adelante; ó lo que es lo mismo, hasta que todos ellos habían fallecido.

Este Poder y este interés en esas tierras, (por parte de Owen) fueron confirmados por el Dr. Carman y por Don Blas Ibarra, y por sus respectivas esposas cuando aprobaron el contrato de venta, hecho por Owen, vendiendo 7040 acres de dichas tierras á personas de Boston, el 20 de Enero de 1881; y volvieron á aprobarlos y confirmarlos cuando sancionaron otro contrato hecho por Owen para la venta de los mismos 7,040 acres, á las mismas personas de Boston, el 5 de Marzo de 1881.; y de nuevo, cuando aprobaron un contrato hecho por Owen para la venta de esas tierras, á individuos, en Washington, D. C. el 28 de Junio de 1883.

En este último contrato, para la venta de esas tierras, hecho por Owen, como apoderado del Dr. Carman y de Don Blas Ibarra, los intereses de Owen fueron mencionados de una manera expresa como importantes un 20 por ciento, y se estipuló clara y distintamente, que esos intereses *iban aparejados* con el referido Poder que le autorizaba

dichos terrenos, para que el referido Owen los conservara, los desarrollara y mejorara, los vendiera ó los hipotecara, etc., etc.

Desde el principio, esto es, desde 1876, fecha de los títulos, hasta la hora presente, Owen ha poseído, no sólo las copias certificadas de las patentes ó escrituras del terreno destinado á la ciudad en Topolobampo, que le fueron remitidos cuando recibió los planos de los deslindes practicados por Fitch, y el Poder y los demás documentos, por el Dr. Carman y Don Blas Ibarra, paten-

para conservar ó para disponer de las tierras, siendo *irrevocable*. Y ese contrato, que no se llevó á cabo (como los otros), fué firmado por cada uno individualmente, y en presencia de dos testigos, por Don Benjamin R. Carman y su esposa Elizabeth Watrous Carman, por Blas Ibarra y por su esposa Zenaida V. de Ibarra, y también por Fed. G. Fitch y por su esposa Rosario B. de Fitch.

Este instrumento fué legalizado por Frederick J. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y por Matías Romero, Ministro Mexicano en Washington, D. C., en aquella fecha.

Las relaciones de negocios, ó sea la sociedad de Carman—Ibarra—Owen, comenzó en forma legal, por Blas Ibarra, quien, en Fuerte, con fecha 24 de Mayo de 1873, otorgó un Poder amplísimo á Benjamín R. Carman, para que le representara y obrara en su nombre, dentro y fuera de la República Mexicana, “á fin de que obtuvieran, etc.”

Este instrumento, cuyo original está escrito en español, obra en poder de Owen, y está firmado por Demetrio Ibarra, Blas Ibarra, Rafael Rochín, Policarpo Zavala, Leocadio F. Valdés é Ignacio Higuera.

N. B. El Apéndice que se agrega demuestra los términos en que Owen fué confirmado en su Poder, *aparejado con ciertos intereses*, á la sazón, en las tierras de Topolobampo, de Carman-Ibarra; en los dos lotes de «Bachomobampo,» así como en el lote de «Baviri.»

tizando la representación ó interés que Owen tenía en dichos terrenos.

Y es lo cierto que, desde 1873, Owen ha ocupado esos terrenos, y Fitch le dió las únicas copias de los deslindes de las tierras de «Los Mochis» y de Topolobampo, copias que — fueron archivadas en el Ministerio.

Las concesiones para colonizar, otorgadas por el Gobierno Federal á A. K. Owen, en 1881, 1890 y 1897, todas rezan que Owen posee terrenos en Topolobampo y en Los Mochis, y esa publicación jamás ha encontrado quien la contradiga, y Owen ha estado en quieta y pacífica posesión de esas tierras por más de veinte años.

Respecto á la concesión existente para la construcción de un ferrocarril al Puerto de Topolobampo, que fué arreglada, en Abril de 1900, en la ciudad de México, con la Compañía del Ferrocarril Chihuahua y Pacífico, Owen fué la persona que consiguió aquel resultado. El arreglo se consumó así: En Mayo de 1899, llegó Owen á la Ciudad de México para procurar la renovación de su concesión ferrocarrilera.

Esta concesión era para una línea desde Topolobampo á Presidio del Norte.

Antes de partir de New-York, había depositado con los banqueros H. B. Hollins y Cia. de New-York, \$40.000, para ser usados como garantía, en la Ciudad de México. Un amigo de él y de Don Enrique C. Creel, Vice-presidente de la Compañía del Ferrocarril Chihuahua y Pacífico, hizo que tuvieran una entrevista, y de aquella conferencia resultó el que convinieran en trabajar juntos, á fin de obtener una concesión lo más ventajosa posible, para ir á Topolobampo; Owen, por su par-

te, se comprometió á no pedir la renovación de su concesión, y á trabajar por conseguir capital para construir desde Concepción, siguiendo la ruta que él mismo había reconocido, hasta Topolobampo. El Sr. Creel, por su parte, haría que la concesión de su Compañía fuera modificada en el sentido de que se le diera nueva subvención para que llegara el Ferrocarril á Topolobampo, entregando la concesión, así alterada, á Owen, tan pronto como éste tuviera lista una organización, ó Compañía, para construir el ferrocarril. Cambiáronse documentos entre Creel y Owen (el 21 y 22 de Mayo de 1899) en la Ciudad de México; y el día 29 del mismo mes, en la Ciudad de New-York, Owen fué á ver al Presidente de la Compañía del Ferrocarril Chihuahua y Pacífico, quien con toda la Junta Directiva, sancionó completamente el arreglo hecho por el Sr. Creel. El día 7 de Junio, Owen se embarcó para Holanda é Inglaterra, para conferenciar con unos constructores de ferrocarriles que le habían significado el deseo de construir la línea á Topolobampo. La excitación que causaba la guerra Sud-africana paralizó las negociaciones; pero, en Febrero de 1900, Owen consiguió interesar al Sr. Arthur E. Stilwell y á unos banqueros de Kansas City, en esta empresa; y, en Marzo, Owen fué á Chihuahua y puso al Sr. Creel al tanto de lo que había hecho; le presentó una de las personas que le habían ayudado á organizar el Kansas City, México, y Oriente; y arregló con Creel que se viera con Stilwell, y que, por su conducto que viera al Gobernador Ahumada, del Estado de Chihuahua, y al Presidente Díaz.

Estando en la ciudad de Chihuahua (del primero

al diez de Marzo), el Sr. Creel telegrafió al Sr. Schley, y al Coronel Payne—que se encontraban á la sazón en Guadalajara— que fueran á Chihuahua, para conferenciar con él (Creel) sobre este asunto. Esos señores eran Directores de la Compañía del Ferrocarril Chihuahua Pacífico. Después de esta entrevista, Owen regresó á Kansas City y preparó al Sr. Stilwell para que fuera á conferenciar con el Sr. Creel á Chihuahua; recibió una carta de Stilwell, en la que éste declaraba tener á su disposición \$2.500,000, así como que estaba listo para comenzar á trabajar, tan pronto como se modificara la concesión, como se había estipulado, y le fuera traspasada.

Owen se procuró, también, cartas de banqueros de Kansas City, que ayudaban á Stilwell en su empresa, cuyas cartas estaban dirigidas á cuatro presidentes de Bancos Nacionales, en New-York. Encaminóse á esta última ciudad, y conferenció con los Directores del Chihuahua y Pacífico, siendo introducido á ellos por el Sr. Schley; y esos señores le prometieron cooperar con el Sr. Creel á fin de que la concesión fuera modificada, como queda dicho, y fuera traspasada al Sr. Stilwell y á su compañía, tan pronto como estuviera modificada.

Habiendo terminado todo esto, Owen regresó á México (Abril 1º 1900) para ayudar á Creel y á Stilwell á que se entendieran en cuanto á condiciones satisfactorias, lo cual aconteció el día 21 de Abril. En esta fecha, Stilwell, estaba sumamente satisfecho de que iba á poseer, dentro de pocas semanas, la mejor concesión que jamás haya dado el Gobierno Mexicano, para la construcción del Ferrocarril de Topolobampo á Presidio del Norte.

Para concluir, debo agregar, aquí, que Owen ofreció, tanto á Creel como á Stilwell, una opción para componer los terrenos del Dr. Carman, en la Bahía de Topolobampo, los que Owen había asegurado ya por aquel entonces. Pero, confabulados ambos, cambiaron por completo en sus relaciones con Owen, como han seguido haciéndolo posteriormente, y rehusaron.

En vista de telegramas urgentes, que Owen recibió, se apresuró á regresar á New York, para firmar la opción y hacer los pagos que estaban estipulados por los terrenos antes mencionados, cuyos pagos debían escalonarse desde Mayo 28, Agosto 15, etc., hasta terminar el 30 de Septiembre de 1901. Para poder hacer esto, tuvo Owen que contratar con la Sra. María Luisa Bigelow de Owen para que le supliera los fondos necesarios. A propósito de esto, debo agregar que fué á Owen á quien Stilwell envió el Sr. John L. Case, ingeniero en jefe del Ferrocarril Kansas City, México y Oriente, cuando Owen estaba en Chihuahua, en Mayo de 1900; y Owen fué quien presentó al Ingeniero Case al Sr. Creel, y quien le proporcionó mapas, instrucciones y cartas, para su paso al través de la Sierra Madre y para su recepción en Topolobampo.

Owen mismo acompañó al Ingeniero Case hasta el extremo de la parte construida del Ferrocarril Chihuahua-Pacífico, y le despidió allí bajo los mejores auspicios. Y, también, fué Owen quien proporcionó á Stilwell cuantos datos é informes poseía sobre minas, maderas y otros recursos de la Sierra Madre, á lo largo del trazo del ferrocarril de Topolobampo hasta Presidio del Norte; y quien le dió un juego completo de mapas,

reconocimientos, perfiles y presupuestos del costo de toda la línea; así como presupuestos de todos los gastos en general; y además, fotografías, informes y folletos, publicados por Owen en su folleto (Londres 1894), que son los mismos que Stilwell está aprovechando ahora en su Prospecto, para atraer capital para la construcción de su ferrocarril, al través de la República Mexicana, hasta Topolobampo.

JOSE HAMPL,

Antiguo Colono de Topolobampo.



APENDICE.

Parte de un Instrumento otorgado en Washington (D. C.) el 28 de Junio de 1883, que confirma el Poder á favor de A. K. Owen, que lleva aparejados ciertos intereses cedídole en los terrenos de Topolobampo, conocidos como «lugar para la Ciudad del Pacífico» y Bavi-ri:—

«Por cuanto á que, en la Ciudad de Boston, el día 19 de Mayo de 1882, cierto convenio por escrito fué hecho y celebrado, copia del cual es como sigue, á saber:—

«Este Instrumento, otorgado hoy, 19 de Mayo de 1882, en la Ciudad de Boston, en el Estado de Massachusetts, en los Estados Unidos de América, por y entre Benjamín R. Carman de la Ciudad de Mazatlán, en el Estado de Sinaloa, en la República Mexicana, y Blas Ibarra, de la Ciudad de Fuerte, en el mismo Estado, y Alberto K. Owen, de la Ciudad de Chester, en el Estado de Pensylvania, en los Estados Unidos de América, *apoderado* de ambos, y el mismo en lo particular, partes contratantes de la primera parte, y la Compañía

del Ferrocarril y Telégrafo de Texas, Topolobampo y el Pacífico, parte contratante de la segunda parte, ATES-TIGUA: que por cuanto á que el día 29 de Junio del año de 1876, en la Ciudad de Mazatlán, arriba mencionada. los referidos Benjamín R. Carman y Blas Ibarra, *otorgaron al referido Alberto K. Owen su poder*, autorizando á dicho Owen para negociar vender y traspasar las indivisas tres cuartas partes del todo de una cierta extensión de tierras conocidas y descriptas como «Ciudad Carman» (*) y comprendiendo unas 28 millas cuadradas. situadas en la parte Norte de la Bahía interior del puerto de Topolobampo, en el Golfo de California, conocida como San Carlos, ú Ohuira, en el Estado de Sinaloa, en la República Mexicana, *cuyo referido Instrumento fué debidamente protocolizado y archivado en la ciudad de Fuerte: dicho poder llevando aparejado un interés en dicha propiedad, asignado al expresado Alberto K. Owen;*

Y por cuanto á que, en virtud de la autorización conferida por el referido poder al mencionado Owen el día 20 de Enero de 1881 en la ciudad de Boston, como queda dicho, celebró dicho Owen un convenio por escrito con los subscriptores á un fondo para los gastos que tendrían que erogarse al gestionar la concesión de ciertas franquicias de parte del Gobierno Mexicano, para la construcción de un ferrocarril desde Río Grande, en

[*] «Ciudad Carman» cambió su nombre por «Ciudad González,» y este último nombre fué cambiado por el de «Ciudad del Pacífico».

Este último nombre fué aprobado por el Ministro de Fomento el día 4 de Marzo de 1898, y no ha sido alterado. (Véase el mapa oficial de «Ciudad del Pacífico.»)

el límite occidental de Texas, hasta el ya referido puerto de Topolobampo, en el Golfo de California, y según los términos de dicho convenio, el expresado Owen, á nombre y en representación de los mencionados Benjamín R. Carman y Blas Ibarra, y en su propio nombre y representación, *estipuló y convino en el pago de \$25,000 al contado contra la entrega de una quinta parte del capital en acciones de aquella Compañía, que más adelante sería incorporada y organizada para la construcción del expresado ferrocarril, comprometiéndose á entregar á dicha Compañía once millas cuadradas [7,040 acres de terrenos], parte de los referidos tres cuartos indivisos del expresado lote situado en el puerto de Topolobampo y conocido como Ciudad Carman, que es la proyectada estación terminal del referido ferrocarril, siempre que tal pago y la entrega de acciones tengan verificativo dentro de los sesenta días de la fecha en que quede organizada, la referida Compañía;*

Y por cuanto á que el referido Alberto K. Owen, en nombre y representación de los expresados Benjamín R. Carman y Blas Ibarra, y en su propio nombre y representación, volvió el día 5 de Marzo de 1881 á convenir, *en virtud de que, cuando reciba la cantidad de \$25,000 y la quinta parte del capital en acciones, liberadas, de dicha Compañía, dentro de los 90 días de la fecha del otorgamiento de dicha concesión, como se menciona aquí, operará el traspaso y venta á dicha Compañía, de los ya mencionados 7.040 acres de tierras;*

Y por enanto á que, habiendo expirado el plazo para dicha entrega, pues que la referida Compañía ha sido debidamente incorporada y organizada conforme á las

leyes del Estado de Massachusetts el día 8 de Marzo de 1881, bajo el nombre y denominación de «Compañía del Ferrocarril y Telégrafo de Texas, Topolobampo y el Pacífico,» y habiendo el Gobierno de México otorgado concesiones á dicha Compañía el día 13 de Junio de 1881, y todas las obligaciones de dichos convenios habiendo cesado por expiración del plazo, de conformidad con las estipulaciones del mismo convenio, se declara que todas sus obligaciones son nulas y de ningún valor, y cesan de tener efecto alguno sobre las partes contratantes

En fe de lo cual las partes contratantes de la primera parte firman y sellan el presente

B. R. Carman, firmó y selló en presencia de A. Anderson y de I. Y. Knight—Elizabeth Watrous Carman, firmó y selló en presencia de Wm. K. Rogers y de Tracy Waller.—Fred. G. Fitch y Rosario G. de Fitch, firmaron y seliaron en presencia de A. K. Owen y de Camilo Vega.—Blas Ibarra y Zenaida V. de Ibarra, firmaron y sellaron en presencia de A. K. Owen y de Camilo Vega.



ERRATA.

Pág. 9, línea 21, *dice: pensiónaran, debe decir: faxiónaran.*

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For Dr. Sanford Mosk.



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This paper is for home—home money, home employment, home protection, home franchise, home virtue, home worship, home ideals, home people and home day.

THE NEXT THING TO BE DONE.

Events of the last six months have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that The Mexican Western Railroad is a necessity of the Colony's future, and of the future of Topolobampo. After a drought, extending over two years, it has been found there is not a market, within the range of the Colony's teams, large enough to buy the Colony's produce. This, too, with the naturally incomplete products of a first-crop experiment. The population may be here, but, if it is, the money is not. At best a peddling trade—and a poor peddling trade at that—can be done, and a peddling trade is neither big enough, nor satisfactory for the Colony. Of course, if we have a large access of city handcraftsmen and manufacturing industries, we will have a larger scope for the disposal and consumption of farm and garden produce, fruits and cereals, but we cannot build up the community we desire, as rapidly as we desire, on these alone. Therefore the railroad is needed, and those who desire to help the Colony can help it the best possible way by looking forward to the railroad. With the railroad we will progress rapidly; without the railroad—and the truth may as well be spoken frankly, brutally if it is so designated—without the railroad the Colony has a hard and long row to hoe. The railroad will make Topolobampo Bay a seaport of a magnitude hard to estimate; the railroad will open to us scores of mines and a country marvellously rich in mineral and agricultural possibilities and resources. In fact, it will build up here a great shipping point and a large manufacturing city. The prospects of investment with such a rail-

road are indeed golden. When we say investment, of course we mean for co-operators, and on the lines of Integral Co-operation. With the railroad department, a department on its own bottom and independent of the Colony, though not of colonists, there is ample opportunity for men of means to invest in the railway without having any responsibility as to the Colony, and what was at one time by many friends thought to be a mistake—the divorce of the company from the railroad—may prove eventually to have been the best thing after all. Now let any reader take his map of Mexico and the United States and run a line from Chicago to Kansas City, Kansas City to Washburn (in the Pan Handle of Texas), Washburn to Presidio del Norte, Presidio del Norte to Chihuahua, Chihuahua to Topolobampo, and the advantage of such a route must strike any one of average intelligence as being very great. The Mexican Western Railroad propose, however, to run from Topolobampo to Presidio del Norte, touching, of course, at Chihuahua. Railroad experts who have looked over the proposed line pronounce it one of the best routes they have ever looked at to build a railroad on, and say emphatically that there is no doubt of its paying. It has been estimated that the railroad will pay interest on its bonded debt, and a monthly dividend to stockholders, from the time five miles are completed and equipped. And right here let it be stated emphatically that only \$10,000 First Mortgage Bonds, per mile, stand before Income Bonds. We say this because we know there are agencies at work, for some strange ulterior purpose, circulating reports calculated and intended to defeat the railroad projects, and these people profess to be co-operators. For some time it was a mystery

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why, but recently information received by us goes to show that these very people are seeking to project a railroad themselves, something which explains what would otherwise be unexplainable conduct. The motive prompting this appears to be cupidity and hatred of Mr. Owen. It does indeed seem that when this latter passion takes possession of a man he becomes capable of the strangest acts, words and schemes. However, to return to the railroad. Another expert has estimated that \$5,000,000 worth of goods would pass over the road the first year after it reaches Yegaton—forty miles from Topolobampo Bay. It is believed the railroad can be built far cheaper than any railroad ever built in the United States; it can be built by colonists, so far as the labor goes, and operated by them. In fact, it is believed that after the first forty miles the railroad will, section by section, provide business enough to build itself, and that the road and telegraph lines may be completed from Topolobampo to Presidio del Norte, a distance of 600 miles, within three years. A relative of the writer, who is a railroad man, and who has had some quarter of a century's experience on railroads, in a recent letter discussing the Colony and its prospects, wrote: "But, whatever you do, push forward your railroad as early as you can, as rapidly as you can." Experts in railroading see and recognize the opportunity, and say plainly: "You will be fools if you let it go by." "The people"—the people of the United States have for years now had before them examples of the marvellous prosperity of railroads, and the wealth collectors and creators they are, till their prosperity has become proverbial. Here then is the opportunity for us. Shall we prove wise men and take it, or shall we be listless and let it pass us by? Shakespeare has alluded to the "time in the tide of the affairs of man which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," and the same thing is true of communities. There is already promised freight enough from the mines to make the first sections pay, and 5,000 people in the United States, exercising 200 different handicrafts and industries, have promised in writing to join the colonists already on the spot as soon as the work of railroad construction is assured. Here is at once a population of a good-sized town. With such a nucleus can it be doubted for a moment that "Pacific City" would rapidly materialize and Topolobampo flourish? Such a seaport would bring shipping naturally and the port's importance would soon be seen. With the railroad built the Australian ("Greater Britain," as it is called,) and China mails, by making Topolobampo their American port of arrival and departure, would save three or four days in time, and, when we consider what immense sums are being spent by the Atlantic shipping companies to gain half a dozen hours in the time of the Atlantic voyage, it must be patent to any one that the opportunity and advantage offered by Topolobampo would be seized with avidity by the Pacific mail steamship lines. On all sides, on every hand, by land and sea, the vast facilities and opportunities of the railroad rise before us, and a thousand tongues all proclaim the advisability and importance of the railroad. Railroad men of experience, business men of judgment, natural facilities, present opportunities and future prospects all bid us build the railroad. Such a collection of advantages is seldom met with and, looking at the matter with the eyes of ordinary common sense, it does look as if we could not possibly err in building the railroad, while not to build it would seem to be not only foolish in the extreme, but almost criminal. The gods do not force success upon men; they only provide opportunities. We have ours; let us accept and improve them.

R. J. KENDALL.

Don't forget to send us those names called for on another page.

LOOKING BACK A BIT.

Mrs. Howland, writing from the colony in May, 1890, with many other points of interest, said: "The salubrity of this climate and the health of our people are, I believe, unparalleled. . . . The soil is about the best on earth. In the shade one rarely suffers from heat. At the Bay the mercury did not reach 100 all last year—no higher than in many places in the North. The scenery at the Bay is magnificent. Flowers bloom everywhere all the year round, though, of course, more luxuriantly in the hot season. Game, fish, turtles abound, and duck eggs are gathered by the barrelful in their season. Fish canning, leather tanning and wagonmaking are some of the industries that would 'pay' from the start.

"Schools are in constant session at La Logia, and a lyceum furnishes amusement and instruction regularly every week, with dancing classes for children and adults; also, a social culture group, where Spanish and botany are taught.

"The people are, as a rule, working faithfully, and except some disagreement upon non-essentials, are united and harmonious. Those who work discord are always dissatisfied with the colony and soon leave.

"Our working system is an exchange of services. Credits for labor and all accounts are carefully kept. The Credit Foncier Company is a business organization. We will build no churches, knowing they are to be superseded by free and happy homes in an orderly, moral and progressive society. Such a society we are trying to build up, and we need good, industrious, intelligent people who will work faithfully with us to this end. On such land and in such a climate we can easily create a veritable paradise in a few years, and shall have it if we deserve it.

"One of our most cherished purposes is to establish model industrial and scientific training schools for both sexes. Our Mexican friends besiege us for places in our schools, and when we have no accommodation for boarding, they come under the care of a servant or older children and board themselves. Nothing will 'pay' us better than good schools. With wonderful patience our good Mexican friends ask and ask again when our higher training schools will be ready."

This was said nearly two and half years ago. Much has been done since, but not one-fourth what should have been done, for lack of the "faithful people." Mrs. Howland truthfully said more were wanted. Now they are wanted as then. "Good, industrious, intelligent people who will work faithfully" to the end aimed for. It is the "opportunity" of a lifetime which should not be missed.

GLEANINGS FROM TOPOLOBAMPO FIELDS.

The Mexican hogs bought for pork are doing excellently well under Mr. W. W. Green's care. Some of these, it is thought, will weigh already two hundred pounds.

The banana plants are looking exceedingly well. Between three and four hundred plants of sturdy growth have just been set out. The older plants, put out last Spring, should fruit next season.

The new public dining hall has the rafters up, but further progress is stopped for want of nails. The bachelors and the one feminine *solitaire* are growing hungry for the completion of that building. Our women all declare that they will make the culinary department of the camp a success, and Director Mika promises by word and works to do all in his province

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For Dr. Sanford Mosk.



toward its accomplishment. These, we believe, are the chief factors of success.

There is one colonist on the farm whom everybody always knows "where to find." Mr. Jones has been the company shoemaker for years—six or seven, I believe—and is always faithfully, patiently at work. He says tell the friends North that there is room for more good shoemakers here, and no danger of being "thrown out of work"; also that "findings" should be brought with them. Any friends engaged in the business who expect to join the colony would do well to communicate directly with Friend Jones for more particular information. The shop is well supplied with such things as can be obtained here. He wishes very much a manufacturing sewing machine for sewing soles, etc. Other articles he suggests that friends bring are thread (silk No. E and linen No. 35), nails (4-8), lasting tacks (1 oz.)

This interesting and useful industry suggests others which should be established, and public utilities which can be inaugurated as rapidly as experts and skilled workmen come out. I have referred more than once before to the need of a tannery. We need a laundry almost, if not quite, as much as the dining hall. We have no practicing physician nor dentist in the camp. Mrs. Wheeler's kindness and medicine chest have been imposed upon during the past season, and her skill has been very satisfactory to her patients, for I speak from the experience of myself as well as others, although she claimed to be "no doctor, only a doctor's wife." But it was imposing extra care and labor upon her. Mrs. Foss cuts, fits and makes dresses to the satisfaction of all, but has had more work than she could do. Let plenty of other willing workers and thorough co-operators come, and only such. Try to impress upon all who contemplate joining the colony that it is the people who can and will make the conditions. If they wish comforts, luxuries and beautiful homes let them come here and make them, not come and grumble because they do not find them ready made for gratuitous and promiscuous distribution. Here is the "opportunity," the right sort of men and women ask nothing more or better than that.

Poultry raising is demonstrated to be among our extraordinary opportunities. Mexican hens may almost be called phenomenal layers, and, as for growth, Mrs. Davis made an ample broil for two a few days ago of a month-old chicken from a brood she is bringing up by hand without a mother hen. The commissary should be well supplied with poultry and eggs.

Mr. Owen's letters, so long on the route from Mexico City, were publicly read Saturday night last. The happy intelligence of his brilliant success at every point could produce no great *revulsion* of feeling in the majority of the colonists, whose confidence in the issue of his cause had never been shaken. It is, however, a supreme relief to have all cause removed for misapprehension, anxiety and distrust on the part of the outside world, and strengthens the hearts of the pioneers.

A number of friends assembled Sunday morning and inaugurated a Sunday school for the young folks, and formed themselves into an adult class for ethical and religious study. Another pleasant meeting is the Sunday afternoon singing at Mrs. Peet's. The Horticultural Society has also resumed its sessions, and the Lyceum will be reopened soon. The Saturday evening dances of the young people continue, and the ladies' meetings Tuesdays and Thursdays.

I should correct a statement made in my last notes in regard to the mail route. The route remains unchanged through Fuerte and also the mail carriers'. But we have a P.

O. established at the Farm, and Mr. Geo. Page, postmaster, as stated. The incorrectness of the information received at the Farm arose from the fact that a petition had been drawn up in Sinaloa for that route, to which it was supposed the information referred.

In clearing up my lot I kept in mind the accommodation of my life-long friends and companions, the mocking birds, and saved some trees and clumps of bushes near the house, the severe clearing accounting, I thought, for the fact that I had not seen them around the settlements. My care was rewarded by the prompt appearance of a handsome pair and a young bird, which I judged by his motions was trying its wings for its first long flight. But there was no song—not a chirp. The visits continued, however, and a day or two ago expectation was aroused by the familiar nesting cry of the old bird. "Now," I said to myself, "the male will sing." Sure enough, yesterday the full tide of song burst forth and the music flowed for more than an hour. This morning an orchestra seemed to have been established in my brush. It sounded like a concert of a dozen voices, but I believe there were really only two.

The general health on the Farm through the season has been good. Mr. Korfhage had a painful illness, from which, however, we are all happy to see him recovered, and there have been a few chills lately, but nothing of a character to cause anxiety as to the healthfulness of the location or climate.

DERRILL HOPE.

ENGINEER FAHM, Sept 15, 1893.

A colonist residing several years in Sinaloa writes:

"When we consider all the peculiar and rare advantages of this location, for healthfulness, its vast valleys of rich and productive land, geographical location for commerce, for building a large, progressive manufacturing city, its fine harbor and many other advantages too numerous to mention, I am shocked at the careless indifference of the friends in the States to this movement and wonderful opportunity. These lauds would be sufficient to build houses for millions of now homeless people, besides being one of the finest and most inviting health resorts to be found in the world over, giving a choice of location as to temperature to meet the condition of almost any grade of invalid; while for pleasure, pure and simple, the time is not far distant, when this place of wonderful natural beauty can hardly be excelled.

If these facts were but known just as they actually exist, it seems it could but awaken the unbounded enthusiasm of every co-operator and all friends of co-operative effort in the States, and this enthusiasm would be sure to make itself felt in pushing forward the great railroad work so much needed.

These rich valleys secured from the oppressive spirit and bane of speculation, and reserved for the Credit Foucier Company, must prove a boon to honest productive industry not easily exaggerated. With the railroad the magnificent forest only some 150 miles beyond the harbor and valley, would be practically at our doors to help us in many ways.

In ten or fifteen years we could and would have one of the most attractive of countries, the most enlightened and progressive society, and why not the most prosperous and happy people on the broad earth? Then we could extend our work—the principle of co-operative effort, moving steadily onward, pointing the way out for struggling wealth producers, without the oft threatened resort to physical force to break the chains that are being more and more firmly fastened around them. Surely is not this OFFERING "your opportunity?"

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For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rushes to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.—FULLER.



HOTEL HILL AND ESTERO, TOPOLOBAMPO HARBOR.

All are needed by each one; nothing is fair or good alone.—EMERSON.

There is a magic in the little word "home." It is a mystic circle that surrounds comforts and virtues never known beyond its hallowed limits.—SOUTHEY.

I wish men to be free as much from mode as kings—from you as me.—BYRON.

THE NEW CITY.

ALBERT K. OWEN,

EDITOR.

OFFICE No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ROOM 123.

Entered at the Post Office, New York City, N. Y., as second-class matter, Dec. 8th, 1892.

THE NEW CITY will issue on the 8th and 22d of each month, and will be sent to subscribers for one dollar per year (cash) in the United States (except in New York City) Mexico and Canada; and for \$1.25 in England, New York City and elsewhere. To the Colonists in the Topolobampo settlements the paper will be sent for one dollar per year in credits. Clubs of five, or more, 75 cents each. THE NEW CITY and *Credit Foncier*, \$1.50 per year.

Send all money for subscription for THE NEW CITY and for THE *Credit Foncier* of Sinaloa to THE NEW CITY, Room 123, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 22, 1893.

Subscribers wanted for THE NEW CITY and *Credit Foncier* of Sinaloa—for either or both. See terms on editorial page. We want names, more names, many of them; those who take some interest in co-operative effort as a means of release from unjust burdens; names of those who believe in the co-operative ownership of land and all public utilities, owned and managed by the body politic for the best good of all. Don't forget to send us such names, if known. Do it to-day, for tomorrow never comes.

THE SHALLOW BROOK bubbles along making much noise because it is shallow, while the deep river sweeps silently on its way as if self-conscious of its power. So the little dogs deem it their duty to keep up a racket, barking, snarling and snapping at every passer-by, while the big fellow moves about with a quiet dignity, knowing that he is of some use and consequence in the world. And thus it is with humans, of which we have had recent demonstration—while some keep on barking and snarling, others are moving on quietly about their business; see?

Friend D. H. Howell, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes full of faith and courage, and that he will, soon as possible, organize a C. F. club.

MUCH MATTER has been laid aside, at least for the present, which, if put in cold type, would surely make some people's ears tingle. But who would be made happier or better, or what interest would be served by its publication? It seems to be both food and drink for some people to quarrel. Whether the love of filthy lucre or desire to be in contention, for the sake of notoriety, prompts them, they are in for a squabble. If they can't get at it in any other way they will set up "men of straw," then set to with all their forces to knock them down again, and then chuckle over it as having achieved a great victory. Such people may properly be styled destructionists. Which is the better—to be possessed by such a spirit, or to be a constructionist?

The long delayed census bulletin showing the mortgaged indebtedness of New York State has been finally given to the public, and shows a mortgaged indebtedness on real estate amounting to \$1,607,874,301, or \$268 each, for every man, woman and child in the State. Not only this, but the increase of mortgaged indebtedness is so out of proportion to the increase of population that it must alarm the most careless thinker. The increase in the incurred debt is 148 23 per cent., while the increase in population amounts to but 18 per cent. This is more than eight times the rate of increase of population, and unless there is a very radical change in the financial policy of both nation and State from what we are suffering under to-day, the rate of increase will be much greater still in the decade now passing. The outlook in this direction is simply appalling to every person who gives a moment's thought to what is going on. They must know that there is something criminally wrong in a public or economic policy that leaves it possible to thus load the productive industries of one of the oldest States with such stupendous increase of debt. Productive labor must pay the interest and eventually the principal of this debt. But where or to whom is this interest and principal now paid, and to be paid?

Is it not clear as day that this system is rapidly absorbing all the realty property in the State and centering it in the hands of a very few individuals? And, mind, this is only one form of indebtedness; debts in many forms, but not so easy to determine the amount.

This is all wrong—the very reverse of what should be the case in an old State like New York, where the people should be practically free from debt.

How long can the people endure such wrongs and burdens? Is not history repeating itself in a way that destroyed governments and scattered people in past time? The victims did not see the danger then. Will they be wiser to-day? There is grave doubt of it, singular as it may seem, when the record is before them in all its terrible realities of debt, destruction, and misery in a thousand forms.

A portion of the people do see this danger, and are crying out upon the housetops, "Beware, or we perish." But these are called "lunatics," "crazy people," preaching "assinine doctrines," Socialists, Anarchists, etc., to the end of the chapter. And was it not just so of old? And did not the predicted judgment of utter destruction come then? Are we, or are we not, wiser than they? Go out on to the street, to the offices, the farms, the shops, factories—among those who are under these mortgage burdens and paying these enormous rates of interest—go among them and solicit their candid views, and see how many will confess to the danger that hangs over the next generation, if not over themselves. Not one in fifty, so little does human nature change. History seems to have little power to awaken their intellects. It is passing strange.

No such mortgage burden will ever hang over the wealth-earners at Topolobampo—of that we may rest assured. REMEMBER.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Tays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

PRINCIPLE v. PRINCIPAL.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of that which is good are the two most important objects of philosophy.—VOLTAIRE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CREDIT FONCIER COMPANY.

FRIENDS:—The greatest accomplishment in life is to know just what one wants; after that to fix upon a plan to reach the object sought; and then to have purpose, resolution and persistency to follow in the straight path, be it ever so narrow.

The Credit Foncier Company started out with a definite plan, and with a fixed way how to develop the same; and, as a Company, it has pursued its one aim in spite of difficulties, desertions and attacks at every stage of its advance; and, through all, it has ever maintained its purpose. To-day, after almost seven years of actual work in the wilds of Sinaloa, The Credit Foncier Company stands forth the most successful of any company that has ever been organized to advance a principle—to build farm, town, factory and exchange upon the all embracing plan of integral co-operation—to advance the usefulness and importance of man, women and child. The Credit Foncier Company is now the most conspicuously successful corporation that has ever attracted men and women to pool their public labors, to put in trust their common properties, and to employ themselves through their own Directors upon lines of equity and progress. The Credit Foncier Company has been the means of causing more discussion upon the correct way to live, educate and act; how property should be separated and controlled; how to lay out and manage a city; how to irrigate, fence and cultivate a public farm; how to build and to pay for a ditch; and how far individual liberty, when the individual becomes a member of a community, can go before it may interfere with the just rights of others; and what is the extent of the consideration a person owes to the society by which he or she is encouraged and protected.

As the champion of the private rights of the individual and of the individual ownership, use and enjoyment of private property, The Credit Foncier Company has never had an equal. Fiction has never yet dreamed of happier, holier and broader equities, in all the relations of life, than The Credit Foncier Company has incorporated itself to put into realization. There is not a private right, a public convenience, or a desirable enjoyment that is possible in the line of moral, progressive and cultured life which is not provided for, encouraged and sustained in and by The Credit Foncier Company. With Gladstone, The Credit Foncier Company says: "It should be the function of government to make it easy for the individual to do right and not hard as it now is."

The State of Sinaloa was a land unknown to the general public of the United States and Europe before The Credit Foncier Company heralded its bounties. The Gulf of California, the harbor of Topolobampo, the vastness of the timber and mineral resources of the Sierra Madre owe their present prominent place, in the literature of our day, to the pluck and to the sacrifices of the pioneers—to the colonists of The Credit Foncier Company. It was The Credit Foncier Company which showed by the actual life and occupation of its colonists that the coast lands, lying between the Fuerte and Sinaloa rivers, are health giving and remarkably productive; that the fish supply is vast and varied, and that the game is abundant and of the best. It was The Credit Foncier Company that built the great irrigating ditch; that is 6½ miles long and that has now about eight miles of *acequias*; and it is The Credit Foncier Company which is at work extending the main ditch fourteen miles to water the site of Pacific City—the modal metropolis which is to

rise on the shores of Topolobampo Bay. It was The Credit Foncier Company which caused to be issued "The Improvement Scrip" which paid for the labor, horses, tools, provisions, etc., to complete one of the few great irrigating canals of our times; and it is this company which maintains to-day, that the Gueney Market House plan of payment and the credit and debt system of accounts, used by the Republic of Venice, are the best ways by which all producers can exchange their services without giving royalty to middle men. It is The Credit Foncier Company which has sent publications, descriptive and illustrative of integral co-operation, to the four quarters of the globe and which has, among every commercial people, stirred up thought and discussion of how to put into actual practice theories which have been the ideals, the dreams, the utopias of advanced minds for centuries; and, to-day, The Credit Foncier Company stands the embodiment of a sentiment—of the *sentiment of home life made perfect*. The Credit Foncier Company is the only incorporated exponent and protector of individual liberty, individual property, individual character and individual religion. The Credit Foncier Company is the only corporation on earth which is founded to employ its own members and in which the maintenance of principle and justice are looked to as being of the first importance; and where land and labor products are held to be the only wealth.

The Credit Foncier Company is the only incorporated organization which stands uncompromisingly against "indulgence," license, tithe, tax, mortgage, bond and lien—against saloon, dive, joint, games for money—against ways that are misleading and against paths in which pitfalls await those who tread therein. The Credit Foncier Company believes absolutely in religious liberty, and it wishes to sustain every thought and act that is moral, progressive and refined. The Credit Foncier Company has opened up a new zone in an old world, that a new life based upon an old hope may be realized by all who will co-operate to build up an ideal city, farm, factory and exchange, and it has made a more determined beginning, has laid up more principle, has made the foundation for better purposes, for more happiness and for greater wealth for its members than any other company has in our day and for our race; and it is because of the persistency in overthrowing the obstacles which nature and man have combined to put in their way, of the constancy that they show to their principles and of their patience, good nature and peaceful disposition under great provocations that have called the attention of the Mexican Government favorably to the lawabiding colonist of The Credit Foncier Company.

We are aware that persons who do not set any value upon principle or moral force, or cultured training, and who have their only hope upon the quick making of money can not endorse our view of what constitutes success; and we are quite awake to the fact that there are persons so closely involved in the modern ways of money grasping—in those ways and institutions which debauch man and demoralize society—and who are so wedded to the system of revenue which sells licenses in order that men may engulf themselves while their liberties are being suppressed through laws regulating their exchanges, that they look upon every effort made by our company as successful only in the proportion that it has amassed money; but fortunately it was not upon the thoughts or with the aid of any such persons that The Credit Foncier Company took its rise or has reached its present advanced position as an educator in the world's affairs; and the opinion of such persons are of no weight when they condemn the workings of others who have associated themselves to lay the foundation for a civilization where competition cannot enter.

A. K. OWEN.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Tays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE NEW CITY.

I should no doubt feel much flattered by Mr. Hoffman's "review," in which he says that my letter is the only one deserving notice, did I not fully appreciate the motive of the "taffy" offered. Dr. Wheeler's letter was grand, but I suppose Mr. Hoffman knew that he was true to Owen, but thought that a little "taffy" judiciously offered might toll me into the enemy's ranks. Thanks! But much as I appreciate the heart-felt praise of friends, flattery has always been a noxious dose to me.

No one could truthfully accord the highest place to my letter after reading the masterly defense by Dr. Wheeler and the numerous other good letters.

As to my being a "hero worshiper," that may all be true. Whenever I see any men or women who, by their words and deeds, are earnestly striving to aid their fellow beings, I must give them honor with my whole heart. But when I see any who, instead of striving to uplift and aid, use their energy to tear down the good works of others, even though the works may be feeble and misdirected, then I cannot but cry "Shame." The world is full of opportunities, and no one need strive to tear down another's work in order to take his place. There is room and work for all. As for A. K. Owen, I do honor him as one of the grandest of men, not because it is "Owen," but because of his steadfast integrity and earnest, unselfish work for humanity. At first, Hoffman was enthusiastic in his praise of Owen and his work.

Also of "Our Principles," which he now ridicules. He sought afterward to make enemies on the plea that Owen was false to his first position, while in point of fact all his grievance was that he could not make him false to that position. Mr. H. says in his review: "It is principles and not men we would stand by." Amen Mr. H. We are willing to accept that as right, but you ask us to throw over both men and principles, and accept a worthless article in exchange. So it has always been with those who fight against what is good and true. On one hand they try to prove the falseness of the leaders, and on the other the falsity of the teaching. Anything to trample under foot truth and justice, for they feel that they cannot rise to the place they wish to occupy if truth and justice prevail. The writings of Mr. Owen are just as earnest, just as truthful, just as helpful to-day as when written. Had he spent his time in trying to tear down the work, and undermine the influence of another, his work would have been worthless, too. But in no instance has he done this. Even when bitterly attacked he has gone right on in his course silently, not stopping to return harshness for harshness. It has only been when it became necessary to defend himself and his work, for the sake of his work, that he has taken any notice. He has been accused of using Colony money for personal expenses and for furthering the work there. If he has done so, was it not right? Should not all who hope to be benefited help bear the expense?

Friends, it seems to me that the work for all now is to keep 1895 in view, and strive to make and save all the cash possible for that date. Not ask of Mr. Owen to bear all the burdens and conquer the enemies, with the assurance that we will cheerfully step in when there is no danger and enjoy the victory. But there is danger of losing all we put in some say. Well, and what if there is? But I don't think so. In every battle for the right there is danger of loss for a time, but remember that truth and justice will conquer in the end. If we do our best we do not fail. It is only when we fail to do that best that real failure comes.

Injustice, treachery and slander will fall, no matter how much they appear to prosper for a time.

I would like to say this much in regard to Mrs. Howland Mrs. Howland is the one person in this world that I love and honor more than any one else, except my mother.

I know positively that she is true to the cause that took her to the rocky coast of Mexico

No one has sacrificed more and no one is truer to the work than she. Although I have never met Mrs. Howland, I have been the happy recipient of many earnest, excellent letters from her. She certainly deserves the love and gratitude of every one. [And will have it.—Ed.-N. C.] That her work has been or will be always appreciated by even those most benefited, or that Mr. Owen's work will be, it cannot be expected, and yet there are many who will appreciate and love her for this grand, beautiful work. The world is full of those who are willing to receive benefits, but care little who makes it possible for them to receive them, or whether they come through much labor and sacrifice of others.

Yours for justice,

ALICE O. KELLEY.

SIEBERT, Colorado, October 12.

FRIEND OWEN: I can at last announce the long promised club, organized last evening. The meeting was not large, but was composed of earnest workers.

Dr. Robinson, a prominent reform leader, was elected President, and Mr. Kendall (brother of Friend R. J. Kendall, who is now at the Colony), was elected Secretary, with yours truly as Treasurer. It has cost some labor, but I feel amply repaid for time spent, for we have men interested who will work, and that is what we need. Dr. Robinson is well and favorably known throughout the South and Northwest as a faithful reform leader, is one of the mainstays of the Populist party, a bright and logical public speaker, and one who will devote time to the advancement of our cause. He is acquainted with the country on the coast from Mazatlan to San Francisco, and can speak thus intelligently of its climate and resources, as well as on the subject of co-operation, of which he is and has been for some time an enthusiastic student and advocate. With this man to lead us we should succeed in building up a strong Colony club. I think there will be several to go to the front from here this Fall, as soon as they can arrange to do so.

I would like more copies of No. 21, NEW CITY, containing "Our Principles," the grandest golden rules ever laid down for the guidance of man since the publication of the Bible. I have read and reread them, each time with greater wonder at the manner in which the subject is handled and the field covered, and have no suggestions to offer, either to take from or add to. They are complete, and if those subscribing to them live to their pledges, harmony will prevail, and success in every undertaking be assured. There will be no traitors to "trip us up," no cliques organized for the purpose of defeating the object for which we are banded together, but all will work in unison for the advancement of our enterprise, which I firmly believe is destined to revolutionize the world, bringing peace and harmony where now strife and disease prevail. This might appear as visionary on my part; perhaps it is, but I have heard of visions being realized, and this will, if a vision, be one of them. I have yet to meet the first person who will not acknowledge that co-operation, if carried out, will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and it is surprising the number one meets, who have never heard of the Topolobampo Colony, who are imbued with the co-operative idea, and only need education as to its working details to become enthusiastic supporters, and, in the end, members of that grand co-operative "lunatic" (?) asylum on the shores of Topolobampo. Ever your friend,

A. T. MILLS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, October 21.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Tays.
For Dr. Sanford Hook.

A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

Seeing a statement over the signature of C. J. If, in the *Integral Co-operator*, of Aug. 24, that Mr Owen had borrowed money of me and given therefor a mortgage on the chattels of the company, I wish to state that said statement is absolutely false in every particular. I was not approached by Mr. Owen or anyone else for a loan. Some money was advanced by myself and others for a car load of provisions, and sent direct by Dr. B. A. Wheeler for that purpose, and no chattels or mortgages were thought of in the transaction.

H. C. KORFHAGE.

EDITOR NEW CITY.

I would like to submit the following to the friends in the North. We very much need in the Colony a larger number of milk cows. The bringing of cows from the North is of very doubtful expediency, while fair milk cows can be bought here for about \$12 or \$15 (American). These cows can be bred with American bulls, and, thus bred up, are a good race of cattle. If any friend in the North will advance money to buy cows, I will invest it in the best cows I can find, and hold the cows and calves subject to his disposal. All the calves except the first one, or the one with the cow, would belong to the company. We would like to commence the manufacture of butter and cheese this winter, if possible.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. L. PAGE.

TOPOLOBAMPO, Mexico.

Mr. Page is one of the Directors of The Credit Foncier Company. If preferable the money advanced by any friend of the Colony for the purchase of cows would be repaid within a reasonable time, instead of the lender holding the cows for disposal. Of course the company would pay a fair rate for use of money thus advanced.—ED. N. C.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 14, 1893.

MR. A. K. OWEN, New York.

DEAR SIR:—Our car of freight is almost loaded.* We have been waiting for a box from Mr Kendall, of San Antonio, Tex., which he is very anxious his brother, R. J. Kendall, should get. We think it important enough to wait until to-morrow evening. Items largely composed of "baby things." But we cannot delay beyond that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston and three children, Mrs. Korfhage and her children, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and their children and Mr. N. T. Cox will compose the party from here. The passengers will probably go promptly on time, viz., Oct. 23. The date of the next party to leave here will be Nov. 30, and the freight on the 20th.

Yours truly,

B. A. WHEELER.

*It left Oct. 15.—A. K. O.

MANY OF THOSE who intended to join the October party found the time too short to get ready. Very few have money enough to go with without selling property, and to get cash in hand for it at any decent price is almost out of the question, thanks to our detestably vicious industrial and monetary system. Another party will leave Denver Nov. 30—freight ten days earlier.

It is better to sell property at a great—seeming—sacrifice and get away and doing something at once than to remain where the conditions are growing worse every year instead of better.

If those readers having copies of *Integral Co-operation* at work, No. 2, and not caring to keep them, will kindly send them to this office, we will return the postage with thanks. Copies are much needed. EDITOR THE NEW CITY.

ENGINEER FARM NOTES.

The unusually heavy late rains have interfered very much with farm work. After a fortnight of beautiful weather tempting the inexperienced to imagine the wet season past, a very violent storm came upon us on the 17th, lasting four hours, about five inches of rain falling during the time. Quite a heavy rain the next day and the weather has not been settled since, repeated showers keeping the soil too wet for cultivation. The planting of the large crop of beans proposed was thus interrupted. The planting will be resumed as soon as practicable, and if no frost this season, the late planting will make a crop. The planters will risk the frost.

The Horticultural Society has resumed its session and amended its constitution so as to admit to membership all who are actively interested in horticulture. Quite an accession was made to its membership; among the new entries being a number of our energetic women. The proceedings of the Society promise to be very profitable as well as pleasant. All branches of agricultural work must be for some time experimental to recent settlers. This fact is recognized, and the various products, methods, etc., are discussed in a thoroughly intelligent manner; experience compared and every effort made to correct mistakes made by inexperience of the past season.

Mr. Korfhage is building a comfortable house to be prepared for the return of his wife, with the family of their daughter, in the next party of colonists. Mr. Hallan, recently removed from La Logia to the farm with his family, is finishing a house also.

Corn recently planted, since its appearance above ground, has been like Mr. Samuel Weller's hero, "wisibly swelling," and is now in tassel.

The girls have been making very nice straw hats during the season, even the tiny children plait the straw nicely, when more experienced fingers sew it into shape.

Messrs. Shaw Girden and Wilk and James Townend have taken a contract for fishing. Friends all say this is a good crew and expect an abundant supply of the products of the Topolobampo waters. The island of Las Copas will be the camping ground of the party. The boats used by the lumber party are being put in order for the expedition, and the party expect to begin operations soon.

The disabled teams are getting into fairly good condition again. There are also a number of colts of age to train for work, now in the pasture.

The "Ladies Meeting" was held this week at the house of Mrs. Peet on Tuesday and of Mrs. Enrick on Thursday. The meetings are most pleasurable and continue to be devoted to the study of Mexico and the Spanish language and devising ways and means for the social advancement of the camp.

DERRILL HOPE.

ENGINEER FARM, TOPOLOBAMPO, Sept. 29th 1893.

DEATH OF H. PATRICK.

Mr. Patrick, while on his way from the farm to Fuerte, and asleep in his wagon, where camped over night, was murdered for sake of robbery by a strolling Mexican. The culprit was promptly arrested, tried, condemned, and executed by the Mexican authorities.

One of the best and most enterprising colonists, Mr. Patrick will be greatly missed, while the tenderest sympathy will be felt for the sadly bereaved wife and little daughter.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Iays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10, 1893

A SPECIAL FAVOR ASKED.

MR. ED. S. HERRERA, City.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your esteemed favor of the 5th of this month, in which you insert Mr. Owen's letter to me, which he wished you to translate for me.

Please tell Mr. Owen that I have perused his letter with great interest, and that I have written this day to Governor Canedo, of Sinaloa, on the subject, with the purpose that he may devise some measures which will give the result of preventing anarchists from causing any trouble in the colony, and also, from preventing the development of Mr. Owen's ideas to that end. I request you to call the attention of Mr. Owen to the fact of how important it is that he strictly adheres to the laws of Mexico and to the tenor of his contract, and to recommend him to be most careful that only good people may go to the colony, bringing with them certificates of good behavior, signed by respectable parties in the countries from whence they may come. They shall also bring certificates from the Mexican Consuls and permits issued by Mr. Owen or by his representatives. All these documents shall be produced at the Custom House of entry, and afterwards shall be handed to the Fomento agent at the colony.

It is indispensable to be most careful in the admission of colonists to have good people, because it will be much better to prevent their coming to the colony (or some of them at least) than to be obliged afterwards to banish them or to have recourse to some other severe measure. I am yours truly,

[Signed] M. FERNANDEZ. [Seal.]

TO THE NEW CITY.

Last night the October party started on their journey toward their future home at Topolobampo. Fifteen, representing four families, is the number from Denver. Two others reported in the afternoon, hoping for some delay, so they could complete arrangements and go. They now hope to join the November recruits. In the evening still another family expressed a determination to get away. Were it not for the hard times in selling property this Denver party would have been more than doubled. As it is a number of families are working steadily to the one purpose of freeing themselves at almost any sacrifice, to join those at the front. At La Junta there will be a union of the Colorado and Kansas divisions, and somewhere along the road those from Beaver Falls and Pittsburg will join the column. Our freight made remarkably quick time, and will doubtless be at Nogales nearly a week before we arrive. This was doubtless due to the small amount of live stock we sent with it. The railroad officials seem to desire to do their part well, and have certainly given good service. Our best wishes and high hopes attend our departing friends. May their vine-grown and well-shaded homes soon lend a charm to life under true co-operation, which is so impossible of attainment under competition. Such is the possibility there and the impossibility here.

DENVER, October 24.

B. A. WHEELER.

DEATH.

On the morning of Wednesday the 20th, the death occurred of Mrs. FREDERICKA STORKE, who with her husband and son, has been several years in the colony. Mrs. Storke has been ill for some time, as nearly as we could ascertain, with something like nervous prostration. She was thought to be improving for a while, but suffered a relapse which resulted fatally.

D. H.

If those receiving extra copies of THE NEW CITY will kindly hand them to friends likely to be interested in co-operative effort, or will send us names of such, they will confer a favor and promote a cause prosecuted in the best interest of wealth producers. Thus you can do much good with little effort.

Received at the Topolobampo office since last report in The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa:

BOOKS.—From Comrade Henry Wise: "The Kreutzer Sonata and Labor," by Count Tolstoy; "Common Sense," by Thomas Payne; an English grammar; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; "Confessions of a Nun," by Sister Agatha, and "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," from Dr. W. H. Miller, 22 volumes, viz.: "The New Dispensation," "What Are the Doctrines of the New Church," "The Man and His Mission," and "A Cloud of Independent Witnesses," by D. F. Barrett; TEN SWEDENBORG LECTURES, 12 volumes; "The Fruit of the Vine" and "An Address to the Clergy," by John Hill, M. D.; "The World Beyond," by John Doughty; "The Character of the Bible," by L. P. Mercer. From Geo. Crofton, Dallas, Texas: Wetgall's "Art of Figure Drawing; A Manual of Instruction on the Art of Wood Engraving;" "Our Girls," by Dr. Dio Lewis, and Dick's "Dialogues and Monologues."

SEEDS.—From Geo. Winswaring, Belize, C. A., two bags of choice mango seeds; from D. E. Howell, a nice assortment of garden seeds, alfalfa, etc.

OOOOO ESSENCE.—A case of 72 cans from the manufacturer, Mr. Cadbury, of London.

Mr. Robert Reid, of Palm Beach, Fla., in a letter to the Horticultural Society, says: "A very useful plant that you ought to secure is the Jamaica Sorrel, so-called. It grows four to five feet high, raised from seed. Very fine jelly is made from the fleshy parts of the same. Plant it in April or May, and it will be ready by Fall. Use the flower buds before they are ready to open; boil them entire." Mr. Reid sends other information to be used by us as occasion offers.

THE REIGN OF THE PLUTOCRAT.

We live in a commercial age—not in a military age; and the shadow that is stealing over the American landscape partakes of a commercial character. In short, the shadow is of an unbridled plutocracy, caused, created and cemented in no slight degree by legislative, aldermanic and congressional action; a plutocracy that is far more wealthy than any aristocracy that has ever crossed the horizon of the world's history, and one that has been produced in a shorter consecutive period; the names of whose members are emblazoned, not on the pages of their nation's glory, but of its perulations; who represent no struggle for their country's liberties, but for its boodle; no contests for Magna Charta, but railroad charters; and whose octopus-like grip is extending over every branch of industry; a plutocracy which controls the price of the bread that we eat, the price of the sugar that sweetens our cup, the price of the oil that lights us on our way, the price of the very coffins in which we are finally buried; a plutocracy which encourages no kindly relations between landlord and tenant, which has so little sense of its political duties as even to abstain from voting, and which, in short, by its effrontery is already causing the unthinking masses to seek relief in communism, in single-taxism and in every other ism, which if ever enforced, would infallibly make their second state worse than the first.—Hon. L. S. Bryce.

At a recent meeting of the Credit Foncier Club of Paterson, N. J., the following action was taken: "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Club that all controversy between the Integral Co-operator and THE NEW CITY, as far as the last-named paper is concerned, should cease."

F. W. BALL, Secretary.

The passing sins and misdeeds of earth life are but temporary thorns in our path. The high and lofty ideal is the same, now and forever, and forever the true one. Our ideal object is to establish homes where each member of it can be brought up surrounded and sustained by the wisest and best of human influences and every effort made to develop the noblest and best powers of the human soul. We believe that the contamination and demilement of our present public street, influences is poison to the youthful being; and therefore we ask of woman all the help she has in her power to give us, to keep this work progressing that is now so fairly started.

Fraternally, H. STANDFAST.

MADISON, New Jersey, February 27th, 1888.

MRS. MARIE HOWLAND.

Esteemed Sister: I send you a violin with the best outfit I have at command. It is a gift to our glorious undertaking, the Credit Foncier colony. It is for the use of all the good it can do to all the dear ones who shall hold to our divine purpose. You know best the care such an instrument needs and I ask as a favor that you will be a guardian to it. May its clear, ringing tones inspire to the good and true. I keep deposits, with dealers of musical instruments and also with publishers of musical books. If, at any time, the colony sends the cash I will purchase for them, at (wholesale) cost to me.

Truly and fraternally, N. E. MCLFORD.

CALIFORNIA, February 25th, 1888.

MY DEAR MRS. HOWLAND:

You may be surprised to hear from the writer of this after so long a silence. I think you will understand why. I might say I have been too full for utterance, so I will offer no apology. I have never for one moment lost interest in our grand cause of humanity. I had hoped to meet you ere this time and give you my apology verbally, if any were necessary. In reading late numbers of the CREDIT FONCIER, I could scarcely contain myself, realizing as I did so fully the necessity for immediate action and less talk, it being too cheap altogether. It takes money to buy a vessel and to drill an artesian well. After Mr. Owen's modest yet pointed and clear remarks in his *Greetings for 1888*, I thought surely now some of our subscribers that have made promises for deposits, will come forward in the time of urgent need and keep our good ship afloat. Oh! if they could only know and feel as I do as to the grand possibilities in Sinaloa, they would not hesitate and wait for some one else to move. Friends! now is the time to act. How gladly I would start a boom with a thousand dollars were it in my power. It is of vital importance that we have a schooner or even an interest in a small steamer. It is a crying necessity. If we do not get it, we shall only be retarded so much longer. We shall not fail; truth is mighty and will prevail. Good friends will you rally to the standard now? Fraternally yours AN EX-PIONEER.

OLEANDER, California, February 17th, 1888.

MRS. MARIE HOWLAND.

My Dear Sister: I am helping my family to plan all the time how we can be of the most service to our people and the great cause in which we are engaged. I watch the little paper as it comes each week to see when and where I can catch hold of some prop to put my shoulder under to help hold our ship until it is safely off from the bar. But circumstances seemed to so control us that it has almost been impossible for us to be of any service at all; but in reading the article of Chas. W. Mills, in No. 31, Vol. III., of the CREDIT FONCIER, I have made up my mind that we did not fully understand the true meaning of integral co-operation. Why don't we learn faster? I believe it is because we women are such slaves to household drudgery. We do not have time to read or study as we should if we were having the lie our principles will make possible. Is not that the way our gentle leader has been so zealously entreating us to do all the time; to co-operate, all in our several localities and send means to the front?

Now, I think we must have a vessel of some kind and hope that measures will be taken to secure one at once; and we have many things we wish to send to help those dear ones at home. We dare not send them to San Francisco unless we know how long they will be detained. It costs money to pay for storage on goods deposited for shipment unless they go on reasonable time. We read of what kind of tools they need for farming purposes and have quite a number of implements we could spare and would send them to San Francisco to go out with the Relief Corps if we can find out when it is going. We have a gang plow; self seeder; a mower; a rake; self dumper; a fanning mill;

feed chopper; two scoop shovels; a good Wheeler Fruit Canner, costing \$20; about two or three hundred pounds of raisins; some dried blue grapes; two hundred pounds of dried peaches; a lot of dried tomatoes, and also wish to send a lot of seeds for the garden. We have a lot of the best kind of Crawford and strawberry peach pits. We could send some seed wheat, etc. Now please let us know if you will come by way of San Francisco; we want to know in time if possible so as to meet you face to face, for if we may not go with you, we do want to catch a glimpse of your dear faces.

My son put in ten dollars for the vessel fund when my husband, brother and myself sent ours, but in making up the list you in some way forgot his subscription as it was not mentioned in the paper with the others, although Mr. Lovell sent his receipt for the same. My brother, Henry Potter, sent \$50, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Resene B. Paige sent \$10 each so be applied to the vessel fund. My brother says he will send \$100 more if the Company will buy a craft.

I wish we lived near some comrades so we could hold meetings like those in San Francisco and Chicago. I hope we can make operators of some of our neighbors this summer though people accept great truths so slowly.

Why cannot our real estate be in some way turned over to the Credit Foncier Company and we stop here and care for it and raise ready means to help and be prepared to go when our leader says go? We could raise \$1000 worth of grapes on our little ranch if we were satisfied to stop here. We offered it for sale for \$18,000 and the real estate agent told me the other day we would get our price before summer was out.

I wrote to Lucy Doyle as you requested and received a real kind letter from her. I long to be helping in the care of the children with her. Her letter made me so anxious to go home to that beautiful country, but I feel so sorry to hear they would presume to plant that noxious tobacco on our sacred soil to tempt our youth to continue the bad habits of the older men. I was glad to hear Mr. Howland's rebuke of this evil. That alone is worth a year's subscription to the paper. I will send you a dollar for it as soon as I go to Fresno City. Remember I do it for my regard to him and to let him know how I appreciate every thing that opposes the raising of tobacco in our hallowed home. Ever your friend, ANGLAINE WILSON.

[All the tools you mention we shall need and specially the plow and self seeder. The dried fruit, you know, will be most acceptable. All these things which our stockholders wish to turn over to the Company for credits, and that are needed in the colony, should be carefully described and their value stated fairly and then the information sent to headquarters. We have brought your case before Mr. Owen who will answer. We do indeed desire to go by way of San Francisco that we may see you and other dear friends, but we must do every thing we can to save expense, so that we may put every dollar possible into the colony.—M. H.]

GENERAL WAYNE, Pa., March 3rd, 1888.

DEAR MADAME MARIE:

Enclosed please find one dollar for the renewal of my subscription to the CREDIT FONCIER paper, when this shall fall due.

Agreeably to the suggestion of Mr. Standfast (?) I am writing Mr. Lovell to offer my one dollar towards the woman's fund. It is but a mite yet we all have something we can sacrifice—something we had rather sacrifice than see the failure of our principles because we—got they—were too weak to support them. In this case we might have the shame of seeing them more ably supported by others in a time not far distant and vindicating themselves to our eyes with a kind of estranged splendor and dignity. Ten thousand mites, if our stockholders hold principles more dear than promises, would go far to relieve those pioneers who set their lives upon our pledges.

I send you to-day another book for the library, which I hope will be after your own heart: *Music and Motets*, a charming book to my mind.

A friend of mine bought a Spanish *Meisterschaft*, and dilled with Vol. I. a while year. So I said to him that he had better put it out at interest where it would do some good in the world, *et je l'ai saisi de main forte pour vous*. It is a most ingenious and helpful system. I trust you will pardon its being second hand since it is fresh and so expensive that you and I would otherwise probably take twenty-five cents worth of Spanish at a Glance than five dollars worth in *Meisterschaft* at this juncture.

I shall come down there to see you some day and present my certificates of stock at the Topolobampo department, also to subscribe anew in Mexican money for the dear little messenger. With regards to Mr. Howland. Sincerely yours,

J. CAMPBELL VER PLANCK.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA.

Editors MARIE and EDWARD HOWLAND.
Printer JOSEPH M. BURGHER.

This paper is devoted specially to the interests of our colonization enterprise, the Credit Foncier of Sinaloa, and generally to the practical solution of the problem of integral co-operation. Price \$1 a year; 50 cents for 6 months; 25 cents for 3 months.

THE Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Credit Foncier Company is A. K. OWEN, Chester, Pa., or, Room 708, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. JOHN W. LOVELL, Treasurer; D. S. CHIDESTER, Secretary, both the same address. IGNACIO POZA, Representative at Mexico City.

HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY, MARCH 13, 1888.

CASA TONTI, Hammonton, N. J. March 10th, 1888.

DEAR FRIENDS:

With this issue THE CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA says "Good by"—no! not good by but rather, *au revoir*. It goes that it may return in more strength, in better condition to bless us all. It moves to Sinaloa that it may be among its people. It is to those in our settlements, at Topolobampo, as the Ark of the Covenant was to the children of Israel—it is their bond of union—it is the means by which their good words, their actions and their hopes are made known one to the other. We predict for THE CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA an earnest—sincere welcome; for great have been its services to us all in our counsels with each other. Since June 9th, 1885, during three years and nine months it has not missed an issue except while putting up its own press in this house, and it has been hailed with thankfulness by our friends as a messenger of peace, hope and love in many sections of the earth. Directly after No. 49 has been folded and sent to the post office the press will be taken down, boxed and shipped to New York City, there to be placed in the car, along with the goods for the colonists, and shipped to Guaymas, Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Stauffast and, probably, in all six persons, will follow two weeks after it starts, that they may be in Guaymas a day or so in advance of its arrival. They will go via Chicago, Kansas City and the Santa Fe Railroad. I will have letters sent to friends who expect to go from there, as soon as we know the date that they are going to start from New York, and the day they are likely to be in Chicago and elsewhere.

The full list of the subscribers of THE CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA has been sent to our friend, Mr. Wright, editor of the *Kritic*, Concordia, Kansas and for the following two months—during the removal—he will kindly supply his paper to them all. Mr. Wright will select from letters sent him relating to our movement and devote such space as he can spare to keeping proper information relative thereto before our people.

In wishing our friends good speed in reaching Sinaloa with the press, articles and goods they take to those on our lands, let us work with earnestness and confidence that all will go well and that truth and right will eventually be recognized by our countrymen and women.

ALBERT K. OWEN.

REMEMBER to send all news and letters for publication received from home or elsewhere, all notices or instruction for the Credit Foncier Company, to the *Kritic*, Concordia, Kansas, until notified otherwise. Any of our friends, wishing information, which they do not find currently in the Credit Foncier column of the *Kritic*, can address our President or Treasurer at headquarters, as usual. Please preserve this number especially.

After we are started for Sinaloa, which you will know by the *Kritic*, send all moneys for books or subscriptions to the CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA to Mr. Lovell. The Director in Charge at the colony will draw on him for any amounts due the paper. And we would suggest that you always enclose a postal card addressed to yourself that he may with the least possible trouble return you a receipt, for it would be rather long for you to wait to know the fate of your remittance until you see it reported in these columns. He will send us the receipts every week that we may, as usual, give them to our readers. All other communications you will address to us at Topolobampo, as by directions currently given. Of course you will make all money reclamations to Mr. Lovell, but send all other complaints to us as usual, and especially, the non-acknowledgment of your remittances, after proper time elapses.

M. & E. H.

ERRATUM IN NO. 48.—On page 548, 26th line from bottom of first column read: "stock does not draw interest but dividends;" and insert: "When there is a profit, over and above the Company's expenses, dividends may be declared and paid. Those who think to criticize should first discriminate between interest and dividends." We trust our readers will pardon this bad mistake, caused by the proof reader not taking sufficient time for her work.

M. H.

COMRADE GWYNN of Lees Bottom, Pa., has ere this, probably, shipped to Mr. Lovell's care, an automatic music instrument for our school children. It is called the "Clarion," and with the music which will be sent with it, will be a great delight to our children and useful in teaching them their first lessons in dancing; for we must protect and encourage the young people in dancing, and never leave them to the folly of dancing so many hours as to endanger health and good habits. If we are so wise as to win and keep the confidence of our youths and maidens we shall have no fear of disorderly ways having any attraction for them.

M. H.

DEAR FRIENDS:

In some former communication from our leader, he informed you that the press could be set up in Albion Hall and THE CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA resumed within some specific time, which we now forget. We said nothing, but we had our thoughts. As for the press, we hope our friends will be out in force and set it up the next day after we land. It will be a comfort to know that it is ready and that our new printer, Comrade Slocum, approves of its rare merits. But we would beg to say that "we" are not going to get into the editorial harness until we have had time to visit a little with our beloved friends at home. Besides, we have engagements. We have got to dig clams one day at Las Copas; then we have got to learn to like clams, and that will take, we should say, about a week! However, we will take some of this instruction while we are visiting the farm at La Logia; the school of Comrade Schelthous; Comrade Byrns, shoveling in his flannels up among those orange plantations at Sufragio; and then we must see the friends at Vegeton. O, the pleasure that we shall be able to crowd into that blessed all too short week! One day we want to roam over a sub-tropical wood and watch the lovely birds that Comrade Snelly writes so eloquently about. O, we decidedly rebel against touching a pen to No. 138 until we have decided every man, woman and child to hold high carnival with us for a week!

M. H.

WE HAVE sent to Comrade Wright the names of all paid up subscribers to this paper and of those who have written us, being in arrears, that they will soon pay; also those who we know are "good" anyway, but are a little careless. We shall be obliged to cut off the complimentary list almost entirely. Our mail bags from Topolobampo will have to be carried on horse or mule back, and the postage from Mexico to this country will be much increased. Our friends will know that their paper from home will cost a great deal of labor and trouble and they will appreciate it accordingly and be active in extending it by securing new subscribers. In the colony the income from the paper will go directly to the support of our cause there, and, more than now, you can feel that every dollar you subscribe helps on the building up of our home. Therefore interest all the people you can in the paper. You cannot do them a greater service. Speak proudly of your cause for never was there one that has had a nobler three years' history. With all the powers of darkness against us, with a host of adverse conditions caused by our early mistakes and short-comings, we are at this time united, happy and in splendid condition for higher development. At this moment your "little messenger," as you are pleased to call it, is being read by more and more people of intelligence and heart. All that is wanting to the building up of the grand and happy life of which we dream by night and toil for by day, is the steadfast continuance of the course we are now pursuing. During no period of our history have we won so much confidence and respect before the world as during the last six months. Persecution has ceased. Tales of horrible suffering are now forgotten, or when occasionally revived, cease to interest even the "penny-a-liners of a corrupt press."

With the organ of our enterprise issued regularly every week, or at first, perhaps every other week, an organ devoted body and soul to the best expression of the thoughts, principles and aspirations of our people, our future will be a succession of triumphs, if only we prove ourselves worthy of the high task which the progress of this century has allotted to the members of the Credit Foncier colony.

M. & E. H.

OUR exchanges will cease to address us here but if they please, to the Kansas *Kritic*, Concordia Kansas, until they again receive this paper, printed in our Matamoros colony. Then we hope to receive them all as doves returned to the ark.

MARIE and EDWARD HOWLAND.

LETTERS from Dr. Schellhaus, Lucy Doyle and F. M. Bolla too late for this our last issue here. We will send them to Comrade Wright and hope he will find room for them. All is well, crops growing finely, but the colonists impatient to buy our river farm. This we are all agreed upon doing as soon as we arrive. Comrade Bolla wants better breeds of poultry. Who, of our western friends, those going with us, will have the devotion to carry a coop of Langshan, Light Brahma or Plymouth Rock fowls? We shall take a few Langshan eggs, but fear their vitality will be destroyed by the long journey.

The "blizzard" is over; the mails are moving as we go to press and our hearts are happy over the prospect before us.

The Topolobampo Colony. Its Principles Outlined and the Country of its Adoption Described. By E. J. Schellhaus, M. D.

The People, of San Francisco, Cal., will soon publish a most important pamphlet by Dr. Schellhaus with the above title. It is a most thorough, temperate and logical statement of the inevitable results expected from the successful inauguration of the settlement of this colony. It is so terse and short, that it should be read by the millions of wage slaves in this country, to whom the economic future is so dark at present; and it shows so clearly how easy is the organization of the workers, through whose exertions alone, any change shall be made for their benefit, in this unsocial crusade of monopolies, trusts, forestallers and bankers, that if it does not reach an immense sale, such a result will go far toward destroying all hope for the continuance of the freedom of this country. E. H.

IN SOUTH JERSEY, March 15th, 1888.

Here we are almost at the vernal equinox, snow-bound, huge drifts around us everywhere, no mails coming in or departing since the 10th instant! Our post master can not tell us when the mails will move. Five locomotives are wrecked on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, between this place and Philadelphia and although the other road is open, it seems utterly impossible to get our mails through by that line. A few daily papers found their way to the town yesterday and probably a dollar would not have been bought one. The readers learned of the dreadful tales of the "blizzard" communication cut off everywhere; people missing or dead; vessels disabled and wrecked; thousands of people walking on ice over the East River, between New York and Brooklyn; terrible apprehension and suspense in every heart and gloom all over the land. But when this paper reaches you, dear reader, you may know that all is well, and that we have resumed our preparations for sunny Mexico. One good only we see in this wide spread disaster: It helps our cause; for the wavering will decide now whether to try this climate another winter or get out of it at all hazards before another vernal equinox—God save the mark!

MARIE and EDWARD HOWLAND.

The Credit Foncier Club of New York City.

The members met March 7th, at Mrs. Dr. Chase's 236 West 29th Street. In the absence of President Law, Mr. E. O. Ball was elected to the chair. A letter was read from Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, to Mrs. J. Campbell Ver Planck in regard to the colonists in Sinaloa; also, a letter from Dr. Schellhaus, dated at La Logia, February 10th, 1888, and one from H. Patrick, recently published in the *Kritic*, descriptive of Christmas times in our settlement on the Fuerte river.

Mr. Owen stated that it was necessary to spread the literature descriptive of our enterprise—that the movement was not known—that it became the duty of every friend to read the pamphlets we had on hand and to pass them to those of their acquaintances who were likely to take an interest in such matters and that it had been decided by Mr. Lovell and himself to send a hundred of each of the four pamphlets, which were ready, to the Credit Foncier Clubs in New York, Chicago, Ottawa, Kan., San Francisco and Tacoma, W. T., and to ask each club to send, to John W. Lovell, 16 Vesey Street, New York City, \$40 in payment of the same. This would give \$100 to publish new propaganda which is waiting to be circulated. Those present immediately paid \$15.00 and each took sets of the pamphlets to distribute.

Mr. Ball addressed the meeting, after which Col. Edward Daniels illustrated, by means of a stereopticon, the Straits of Joshua, Topolobampo, and a model block of Pacific City.

Hollof Fund.

I HAVE received the following amounts in response to Mr. Standfast's article, which, if you desire, you can acknowledge in the next number of the *Census* Forum:

W. H. Malin	Sewickley, Pa.	\$1.00
John G. McEwen	Harrisburg, Pa.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCroskey	Allghensy, Pa.	2.00
Miss Georgiana Webster	Vineland, N. J.	1.00
W. J. Olds	Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Dr. A. N. Star	Jacksonville, Florida	1.00
D. E. Hood	Greenville, New Hampshire	1.00
R. C. Fotts	Lowberry, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. A. M. Anala	Denver, Colorado	1.00
Charles F. Anala	"	1.00
E. E. Taylor	Fort Calhoun, Nebraska	1.00
A. Lovell	Worcester, Mass.	1.00
G. W. Williams, M. D.	Omaha, Nebraska	1.00
O. A. Cobb	Provincetown, Mass.	2.00
Mrs. M. A. Allshbrook	Richmond, Ind.	1.00
George Ledy	Canjona, Ill.	2.00
Anna Frossey	Hammonton, New Jersey	1.00
Emma Frossey	"	1.00
Nick Murphy	Scammonville, Kansas	1.00
John Leary	Greeley, Colorado	1.00
John W. Lott	New York, N. Y.	2.00
Caroline F. Wetmore	Allegan, Michigan	1.00
J. Lee Wetmore	"	1.00
Joseph H. Wetmore	"	1.00
John E. Cobb	Fairfax, New Jersey	1.00
Thomas Street	Vicksburg, New Jersey	1.00
John A. Calder	Viola, Miss.	1.00
	Total	\$36.00

JOHN W. LOVELL, Treasurer.

The Water Craft Fund.

This money has not yet been called in, but several have paid in full. Three or four of this list first subscribed for the Well Fund and then turned it over to what seemed much more urgent as nearly all the colony are now residing at the river encampments: La Logia, Sufragio, or Vegaton, and consequently have an abundance of water.

PAID LIST.

Antonio Zerbone	Bedford Mass.	\$10.00
Mrs. Ella Haycock	Calais, Maine	10.00
C. W. Bennett	"	10.00
S. Baskley	Tampa, Florida	1.00
John Gwynn	Mansfield Valley, Pa.	2.00
A. Lovell	Worcester, Mass.	2.00
S. Arms	Hillman, Michigan	60.00
Oren A. Cobb	Provincetown, Mass.	1.00
John E. Cobb	"	1.00
J. T. Small	"	1.00
Ann F. Hoamer	Bedford, Mass.	20.00
Rachel J. Morehouse	Wellington, Kansas	60.00
Carl Hauke	San Francisco, California	20.00
C. D. Cameron	"	10.00
Oscar Svenson	"	10.00
A. A. Stevan	Tacoma, Wash. Ter.	50.00
Joseph A. Wetmore	Allegan, Michigan	10.00
	Total paid in	\$288.00

UNPAID LIST.

Mary A. Crane	Sataak, Colorado	50.00
John Bell	Mare Island, California	25.00
A. W. Green	San Francisco, California	100.00
W. Davis	"	20.00
Henry Potter	Oleander, California	50.00
B. Wilson	"	10.00
Mrs. Angeline Wilson	"	10.00
Ernest B. Paige	"	10.00
Mary H. Street	Oakland, Ohio	20.00
John Clegg	Bloomington, Ohio	1.00
John Jackson	Dallas, Texas	20.00
Geo. Crellen	"	10.00
John A. Calder	Vicksburg, Mississippi	20.00
C. B. Hoffman	Enterprise, Kansas	25.00
Joe Tronsson	San Diego, California	20.00
	Grand total	\$708.00

We make this up mostly from our letters. If the paid up list be not correct, or if there be any error anywhere, will Mr. Lovell please make it right?—EDITORS.

List of Stockholders Continued.

Name.	Post-office.	Trade.	No. Persons	No. Shares.
Amounts brought forward from No. 48				
W. H. Malin	Osage City, Kans	Miner	6	1787 1/2
C. E. Leary	Fort Meade, Fla	(Not given)	1	1
Mrs. M. B. Dewey	"	Housekeeper	1	1
J. H. Wetmore	Allegan, Mich.	Farmer	0.5	1
S. Arms	Hillman, Mich.	Printer	0.5	1
Sisiah Arms, Jr.	"	(Not given)	1	2
A. Louise Arms	"	(Not given)	1	2
David Law	New York City	(Not given)	0.5	1
	Totals		67 1/2	1788 1/2

O. S.—Old subscriber.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Tays. For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

Mexico at the French Exposition
of 1889.

STATE'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE
MEXICAN REPUBLIC. SECTION 34.

The Mexican Government having accepted the invitation of the French Republic, that Mexico should participate in the International Exhibition to be opened at Paris in the month of May, 1889, the Chief Magistrate and President of the Republic has deemed it well to order, that with a view of advancing the interest and securing the best success of that noble enterprise, this office of the State's Secretary require the various Railroad Companies of this country to co-operate to that effect and to represent at the said Exhibition—to wit, forward to this office before the 30th day of September next—all that they think to be of advantage and able to contribute to the better fame of the Exhibition, and likewise the general plans and profiles of their lines in a scale of one five hundred thousandth according to Article 26 of their respective regulations; also photographic views of their most remarkable works, viz. bridges, depots, workshops, etc., as likewise of their best engines and machines, and landscapes embracing the movements and circulation of their lines, exhibiting to complete knowledge the exact state of these great roads of communication, the development of which so much contributes to the progress of the country.

It is the earnest desire and hope of the Secretary in the interest of this Company, whose shareholders in great part reside abroad and chiefly in Europe, that an exact estimate be attained of the state of advancement which the said lines enjoy, and that the Company from her standpoint and with such a view, promptly assist the efforts of the Executive to make Mexico known unto the foreign countries with entire truth and exactness at the impending exhibition.

Liberty and Constitution. City of Mexico, Feb. 16, 1888.

(Signed) PACHECO.

TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TEXAS, TOPOLOBAMPO AND
PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, FRANCISCO M.
DE PRIDA.

[I wish to say to our friends, in this connection, that we wish two first class draughtsmen, three surveyors and an experienced out-door photographer to go to Sinaloa at once. If there are any such persons connected with us or who wish to go to our settlements, I would be pleased to hear from them. The photographer is expected to furnish his own camera and outfit, the surveyors their own transits etc and will be excused, in consideration of this, from paying one hundred dollars into the land fund. The draughtsmen will, also, have the conditions made easy.—ALBERT K. OWEN.]

Woman in the State.

HEBER NEWTON'S PICTURE OF THE WORK SHE WILL MAKE OF
CITIZENSHIP.

At All Souls' Church the Rev. Heber Newton concluded the series of lectures begun last year upon "Woman in the State." He said in the course of his address:

"The home will be endangered by woman's withdrawal from it, but when she is a citizen some of the economic conditions which now make a mockery of the homes of our workmen, will be remedied. A Labor Party will then be a party for the protection of the home. Non-intellectual men say woman can not govern; but were Elizabeth of England and Maria Theresa only men in skirts after all? Her admittance to vote will dangerously charge the political atmosphere with feeling, a real danger, to be minimized by the gradual introduction of woman into political affairs.

"Woman will lean on legislation. 'Pass a law' is her one prescription for a social evil. Woman will hold men to the ground of civilization with the strongest kind of brake on to the progress of idealists. Her vote will be cast solid against economic 'cranks.' She will want to go one step forward at a time, and will hang on to the savings bank if she lets go the Millennium. She will compel the State to a higher function than that of policing property; she will police manhood and womanhood. The preservation of morals will be as much to the State as the protection of vested rights are now. Her voice will be absolutely lifted against that crowning barbarism—war. She who suffers most will use her new-found power to end this

wicked and foolish curse from which Europe suffers to-day.

Woman will carry her religious nature into the State, not to establish a State religion as the foolish advocates of the last new religions had are now trying to do, but to keep alive with the body of its laws the spirit of religion that will shake the State mills to rights. Man has fashioned the true form for the State in our free, self-governing democracy. Let woman breathe within it the true spirit and we shall see the city of God coming down out of heaven upon earth."—*New York Sun.*

A Letter From the President of Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, February 20th, 1888.

SEKOR J. C. VAN PLANCK,
General Wagon, Pa., U. S. A.

Esteemed Sir:—Duly impressed with your favor of the 4th instant in which you are pleased to amplify the information of your previous letter, I take pleasure in assuring you that the interest which you suppose I feel in the development and the prosperity of your colony, is positive and sincere. I immediately addressed the Governor of Sinaloa in order that he might visit the colony as you desired, and inform the Government over which I preside, as to its condition and needs. Concerning the difficulties of which you speak in the expedition of its affairs in the federal offices, I will confer with the Minister of Finance that he may dictate provisions that may effect their removal; although I must inform you that I believe they are due in great measure to your lack of able agents or representatives near the offices; and that it is undoubtedly the lack of proper business management which delays prompt and efficient execution in this department of your affairs. It would be well, then, that you try to remove the obstacles indicated and much will follow in the direction of your wishes.

Your very sincere friend and servant,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Extracts from Our Letters.

Letters are windows through which we may look at their authors.—ALBERT OWEN.

CHATHAM, CENTER, N. Y., March 7th, 1888.—The article from Mr. Owen, in No. 45, is glorious and I hope the day will come when your members can command the respect of the world like the people of ancient Rome who were accustomed to see no other passport in foreign countries than to say: "I am a Roman citizen."—C. A. CARR to Editors.

BARTON SOUND, New York, March 7th, 1888.—I wish I were going with you on your glorious errand. I look upon your departure for home as a very auspicious event in the annals of our enterprise. It will no doubt give a new impetus to the movement and also cheer the faithful ones who have stood by the cause through thick and thin and through trials innumerable. Wishing you a safe and pleasant journey I will say "good by."—CHARLES A. CROUCH to Editors.

HOMESTEAD, Pa, March 3, 1888.—How glad I would be to see you once more before you go home. The chances are about even as to our ever meeting on this side. The three score and ten will soon be attained and double the predictions of some of my friends. That you may realize your fondest hopes and aspirations, is the prayer of an old heathen.

Your last article, filled with prophetic inspiration, cheers me in my declining years. Who shall limit the possibilities of God and angels, when working in harmony with the divine law for man's redemption?

And so my old friend E. M. Boynton, with whom I stumped Maine and Massachusetts in '79, is still in the progress of his invention?

We have passed through one of the hottest spring elections ever held in Homestead. The burs and whiskey rings united their forces to defeat me, and they were routed and demoralized utterly. Workingmen and business men supported me. The rings put up one of the most popular men in town, a bank cashier, druggist and member of several secret lodges, and he failed to save the sinking ship. Congratulations come from all sides. Personally, the victory to me is of little value, but as a protest against the ring and whiskey influence it is a grand victory. The influence of forty whiskey shops is no small matter to butt against.—THOMAS W. TAYLOR to A. K. OWEN.

Las Tastes is the name of the camp at the head of our ditch. Christian H. Hoffman is in charge there, Alvin J. Wilber at La Logia and Marie Howland at our landing on the north shore of The Straits of Joshua, Topolobampo Harbor.

The Kansas-Sinaloa Investment Company was incorporated by the State of Kansas, under the laws of that State, on the 15th day of January, 1886, and its principal office is in Topeka, Kansas. CHRISTIAN H. HOFFMAN, President.



Every adult who goes to the Company's settlements must first become a stockholder of The Credit Foncier Company, must get a written permission from the Company's Office, 37 Nassau St., N. Y., and must sign a written pledge to live in accordance with the principles and by-laws of the association.

The colonists landed at Topolobampo Bay, November 16, 1886. There are about 330 persons now upon the Company's lands. The colonists go out in groups of 50 or more, at fixed times, in charge of a person specially appointed to guide and assist them in passing the Custom Houses, etc. There is a group going from Enterprise, Kansas, in April.

The Credit Foncier Company contains that which should be as responsible to the State as any other company, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that the Company is held to its responsibility.



The Credit Foncier Company demands that "H. who does not work neither shall he eat" and that every person in the colony must either sell or work for his share.

The Credit Foncier Company has taken the contract to construct and to lease The Mexican Western Railroad, from Topolobampo Harbor to Galveston, Texas, 1100 miles, and branch lines in Mexico, of 310 miles.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

The land, lying between the Fuerte and Sinaloa Rivers and from Topolobampo Bay to the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, is covered with a thick but small growth—mostly varieties of *acacia*.

There are no frosts on the "Mochis" or at La Tosta. The climate is equable and warm. During four years, with an average of 21° Celsius, there were only two deaths. A most remarkable showing.



The *Enterprise* Corporation, published by The Kansas Sinaloa Investment Company, Wichita, Kansas, every Thursday, \$1.50 a year, \$2.00 a year for 6 months. *Enterprise* and *The Enterprise*—Some of the best, Enterprise, Kansas.

DITCH FIGURES.

The head of the ditch is about three miles below the town of Mochicahu, on the Fuerte River. The ditch runs in a straight line for seven miles, its course being south, 22° 53 minutes west (that of the river at the ditch head being south, 75° west). The grade will be one foot to the mile. The average cut for the first mile is eighteen feet, which drops to thirteen feet at the end of the third mile, and to ten feet at the end of the fourth, dropping ten feet in the last ten miles. From there (the end of the seventh mile) to Topolobampo Bay, a distance, by ditch line, of twenty miles, the cut will be about four feet, maximum, being just sufficient to furnish the dirt for the banks. The ditch cuts into the Mochis tract, consisting of sixty three thousand acres, at the end of the sixth mile. From the end of the sixth mile all the land south and east of the ditch, and a strip one mile wide on the north and west sides will be subject to irrigation.

F. A. H. TAYS,
Chief Engineer.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

The ditch, as it is now being dug, is six feet wide at the bottom, and the banks slope one to one, or at an angle of forty-five degrees. The bottom of the ditch will be two and a half feet below low water mark, hence will carry, at low water, a stream six feet wide at the bottom and eleven feet at the surface of the stream. However, there is not a month when the river does not rise from one to fifteen feet, which increases the capacity of the ditch greatly. The ditch, as at present constructed, will furnish water for the irrigation of twenty thousand acres. Enlarged to its permanent size, twenty feet at the bottom, and four feet below the low water mark, it will supply one hundred thousand acres.

There are two hundred and eighty-nine thousand cubic yards of ground to be moved, on the present plan, to finish. From the fifth day of January to the fifth day of February, there were moved 20,000 cubic yards, with a daily average of twenty teams on the dump; that is, each team moved over one thousand four hundred and forty-five cubic yards. There are now thirty teams on the dump, hence February will show a removal of not less than thirty-six thousand cubic yards.

C. B. HOFFMAN.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Tays.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

LAS TASTES (DITCH CAMP), SINALOA, MEX., FEB' 16, 1901.

A. K. OWEN:—

The work here progresses rapidly for the force at work. We have ninety-three men on the pay-roll and thirteen women. There are about fifty teams at work which average daily fifty cubic yards per team, for every team actually at work on the dump. I think that the dirt can be moved for about thirteen cents total cost per cubic yard—may be less.

The health is good; the spirit excellent.

Yours truly, C. B. HOFFMAN.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Estimate of cost of ditch now under construction:

Length of ditch to point available for irrigating company's land, seven miles.

Maximum depth, 22 feet; minimum, 6 feet; width at bottom, 6 feet.

Slope of banks, 45°, or one to one.

Number of cubic yards of soil to be moved, 290,000.

Cost per yard, based on 45 days' actual work, 13 cents.

Total cost of ditch, \$37,500.

Total amount of scrip to be issued, \$75,000, being double the amount of the cash value of labor, money, teams, etc., expended in construction of the ditch.

Water-rights from Mexican Government, by concession and by priority of constructing the ditch.

The amount of water is ample at all seasons of the year.

Revenue for the redemption of the scrip, under contract with The Kansas-Sinaloa Investment Company Trustee, are derived from the water uses; the scrip being a lien upon the ditch, until all scrip is redeemed.

Amount of land irrigated by ditch, 20,000 acres.

Water-use rates—minimum \$5.00 per acre, increasing at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, until scrip is redeemed.

Hence, available revenues for the redemption of scrip, 20,000 acres, at \$5.00, equal \$100,000 plus the increase in rate.

The amount subscribed to this fund, at this date, is \$30,000; the remaining \$7,500 is now offered to all who seek a safe and profitable investment.

Investors to this fund receive double the amount of their investment in scrip, drawing 10 per cent. interest from date until paid.

Remittances should be made to The Kansas Sinaloa Investment Company, Enterprise, Kansas, or Chetopa, Kansas.

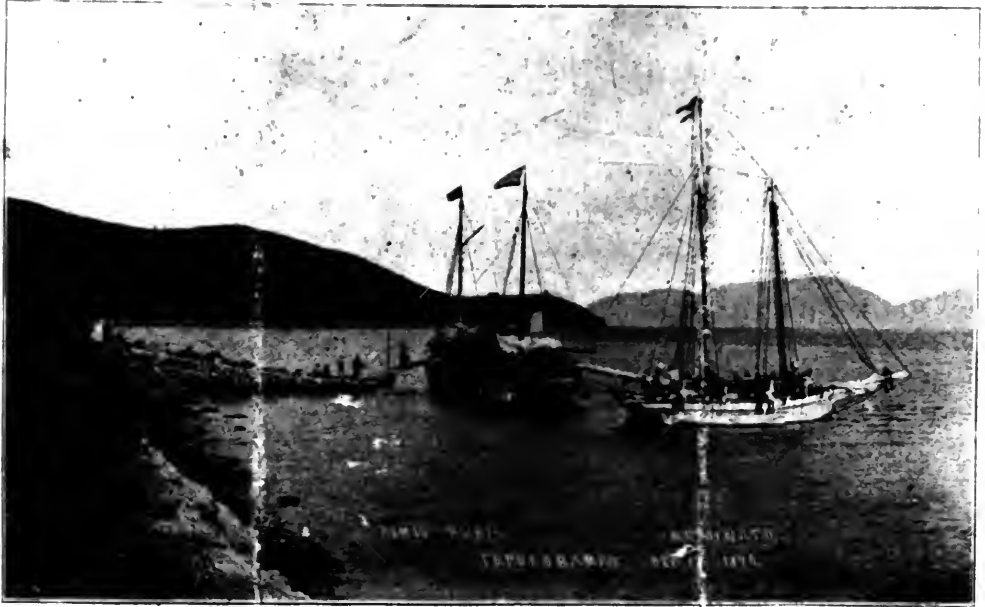
JOHN W. BREIDENBACH, Secretary.

THE CREDIT FONCIER COMPANY,

Incorporated by the State of Colorado, Sept 17, 1886.

OFFICE, 32 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

"Integral-Cooperation" and "Integral-Cooperation at work No. 1" and No. 2, 25c. each, or 10c. for the three. Send orders to JOHN W. LEVITT, 190 Worth Street, New York City.



Topolobampo Harbor contains 54 square miles of water surface, over 12½ square miles of which are over 30 feet deep. The depth of water over the bar, at low tide, is 20 feet. Average rise of tide, 1½ feet. It is entirely mountain-locked. Lat. 25°, 32', N.

The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa is published at the landing on Topolobampo Harbor, on the 1st and 15th of each month, \$1.00 a year. Send orders to JOHN W. LEVITT, 190 Worth Street, New York City.

The best modes of doing things separately or feudally, in competitive civilization, are brought together cooperatively in the colony, under a single management.



The Credit Foncier Company attempts to do nothing which is new. It simply harmonizes all industries and interests, by united or cooperative labors, in place of antagonizing them by competition.

La Logia is the Company's truck farm of 400 acres. It is partly irrigated by a Huffer pump of 500 gallons per minute. It is due North 25 miles from Topolobampo landing, and in the Valley of the River Feurte.

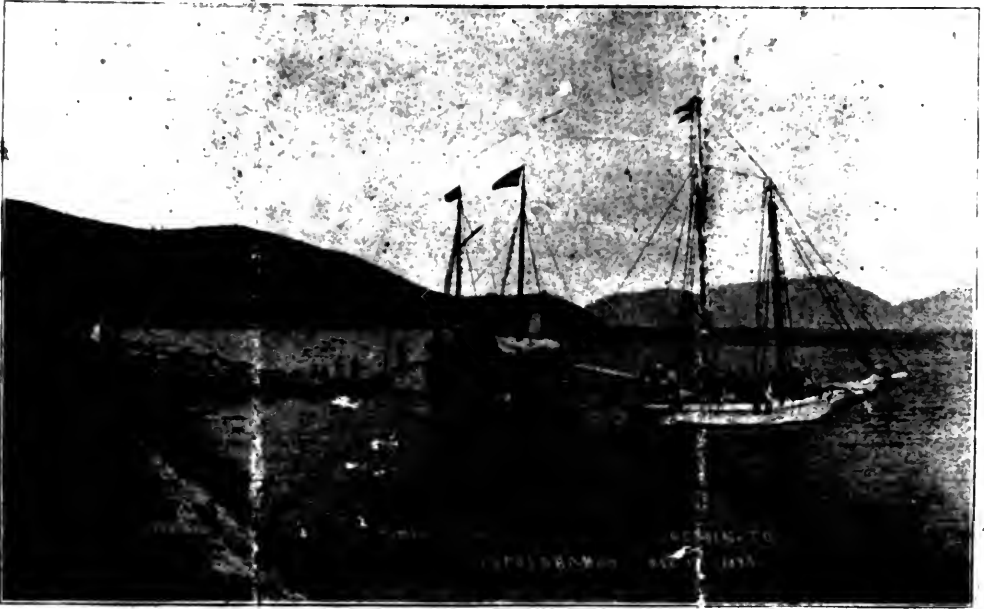
Topolobampo materials. Original's property of George Tays. For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

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The Credit Foncier of Simla is published at the landing on Topolobampo Harbor on the 1st of each month for \$2.00 a year. Send orders to JOHN W. LORRETT, 135 Worth Street, New York City.

Topolobampo Harbor contains 54 square miles of water surface, over 12 1/2 square miles of which are over 30 feet deep. The depth of water over the bar, at low tide, is 26 feet. Average rise of tide, 5 feet. It is entirely mountain-locked. Lat. 25°, 32', N.

The best modes of doing things, separately or jointly, in competitive civilization, are brought together cooperatively in the colony, under a single management.



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La Logia is the Company's truck farm of 400 acres. It is partly irrigated by a Huffer pump of 500 gallons per minute. It is due North 25 miles from Topolobampo landing, and in the Valley of the River Feurte.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Feys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

These "half tones," illustrate work now in progress upon The Credit Foncier Company's ditch, to carry water from the Fuerte River to the Company's farm (Mochis) of 60,000 acres and to Pacific City, on Topolobampo Harbor.



Private earnings and personal freedom are as fully respected as paid for what he or she does and at the time he or she does it.

The Credit Foncier Company is a Stock Company organized by electing directors. The company is organized. Everyone employed must be a stockholder in the Company.

The Fuerte or Strong River is one of the eight large rivers of Sinaloa. It heads in the Sierra Madre over 200 miles eastward, and enters the Gulf of California, about thirty miles North-Westward of Topolobampo Bay.



The "Sancho Zone" in which Pacific City is the middle is 27 miles square and includes plains, mountains, bay and sea, which will be kept forever as a park, game and fish preserve for the colonists.

Mexico has given the colonists water rights, manufacturing and other privileges of great value. See "The Mexican Concessions," p. 13. "The Cooperative City" by John W. Lovell, 1893. "The New Departure," by Wm. H. Mueller, 1893.

The Credit Foncier Company has over 5,500 members, including their children. The Company's last annual report, November 1, 1890, shows that 5,576 shares have been paid for. The shares are \$10. Office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Teys.
For Dr. Sanford Mosk.

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Topolobampo waterfalls. Originals present: of George Egan, for Dr. Sanford Mosk.

of paid for what here shown and at the Credit Foncier

The Credit Foncier Company has over 5,500 members, including their children.

The Credit Foncier Company is a Stock Company organized by the Credit Foncier Company, organized by the Credit Foncier Company, organized by the Credit Foncier Company.

Mochis has given to the Credit Foncier Company, organized by the Credit Foncier Company, organized by the Credit Foncier Company.

MAP of the Fuerte Llaney From

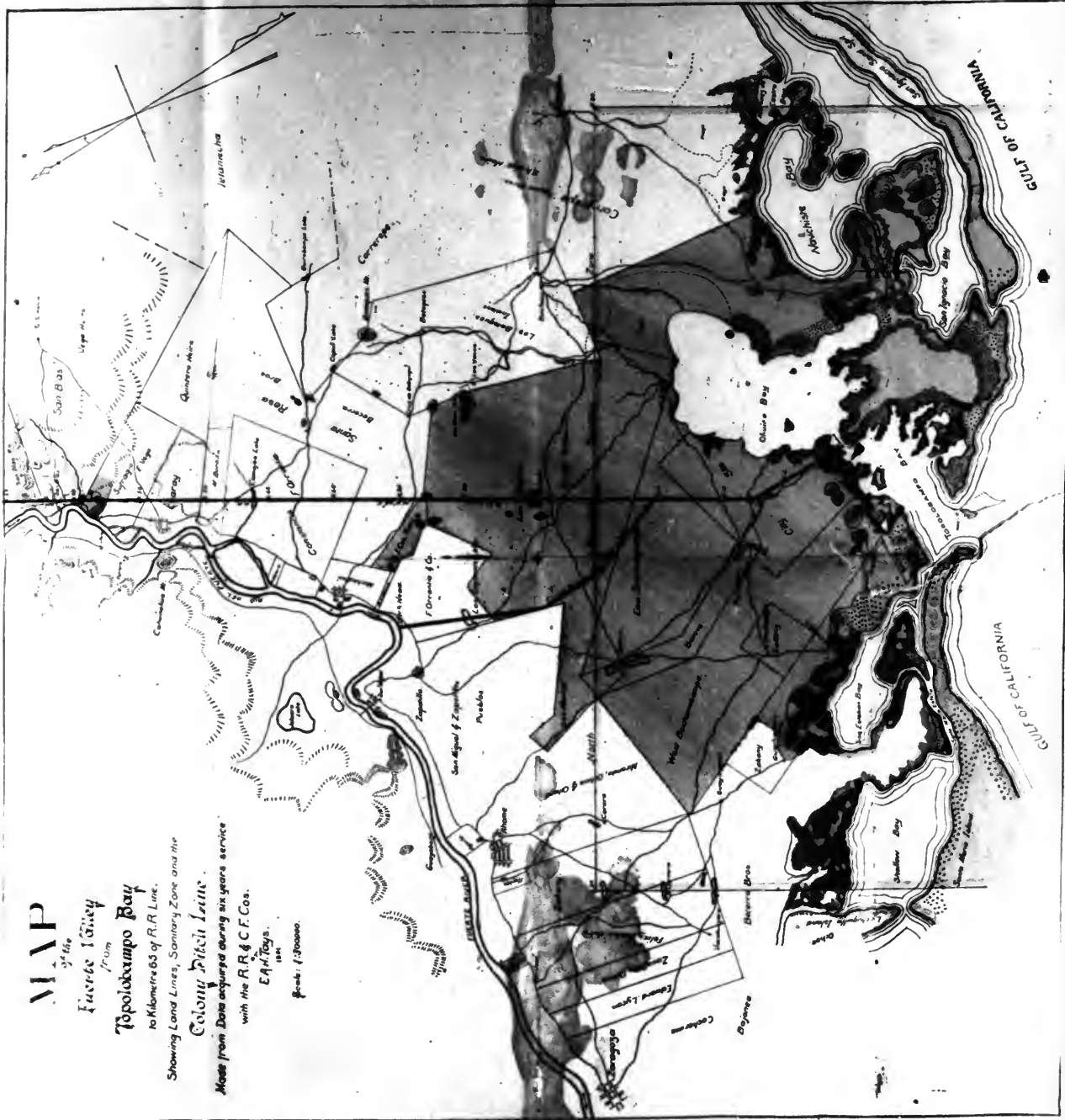
Topolobampo Bay
to Kilometer 69 of R.R. Line.

Showing Land Lines, Sanitary Zone and the
Colony Pital Llaney

Made from Data acquired during six years service
with the R.R. & C.F. Cos.

EARLY
1914

Scale: 1:20,000.



Topolobampo materials. Originals property of George Faye.
For Dr. Sanford Hook.

PLAN OF COBAYMA HARBOR AND VICINAGE,

by
AKOWEN, C.E.

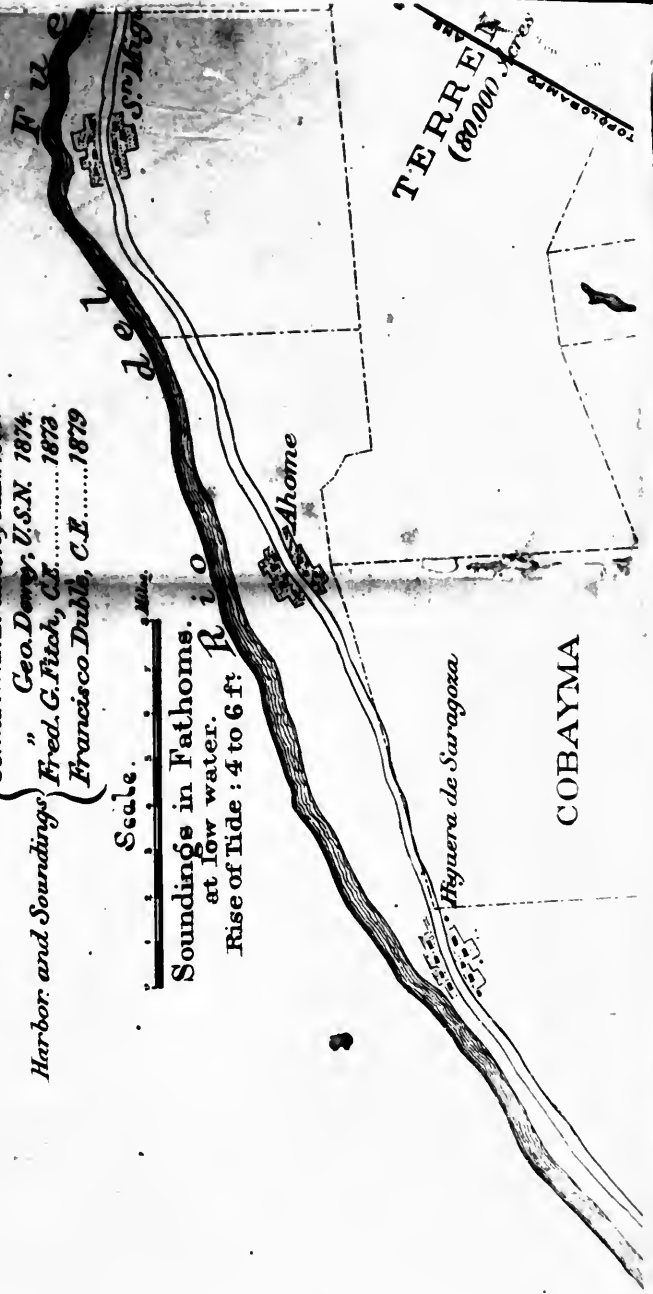
—1882—

Authorities.

- Land Surveys by Francisco Duble, C.E. 1819.
 Coast-Lines " Frederick Weisner, C.E. 1882.
 Harbor and Soundings { Comdr. W.T. Truxtun, USN 1809.
 " Geo. DeWig, U.S.N. 1874.
 Fred. C. Fitch, C.E. 1873.
 Francisco Duble, C.E. 1879.



Soundings in Fathoms.
 at low water. Rio
 Rise of Tide : 4 to 6 ft.



PLAN OF COBAYMA HARBOR AND VICINAGE,

by
AKOWEN, C.E.

— 1882 —

Authorities.

Land Surveys by Francisco Duble, C.E. 1879
 Coast-Lines " Frederick Weicher, C.E. 1862.
 Harbor and Soundings { Comdr. W.T. Truiston, USN 1869.
 " Geo. Dewey, U.S.N. 1874.
 Fred. G. Fitch, C.E. 1873
 Francisco Duble, C.E. 1879

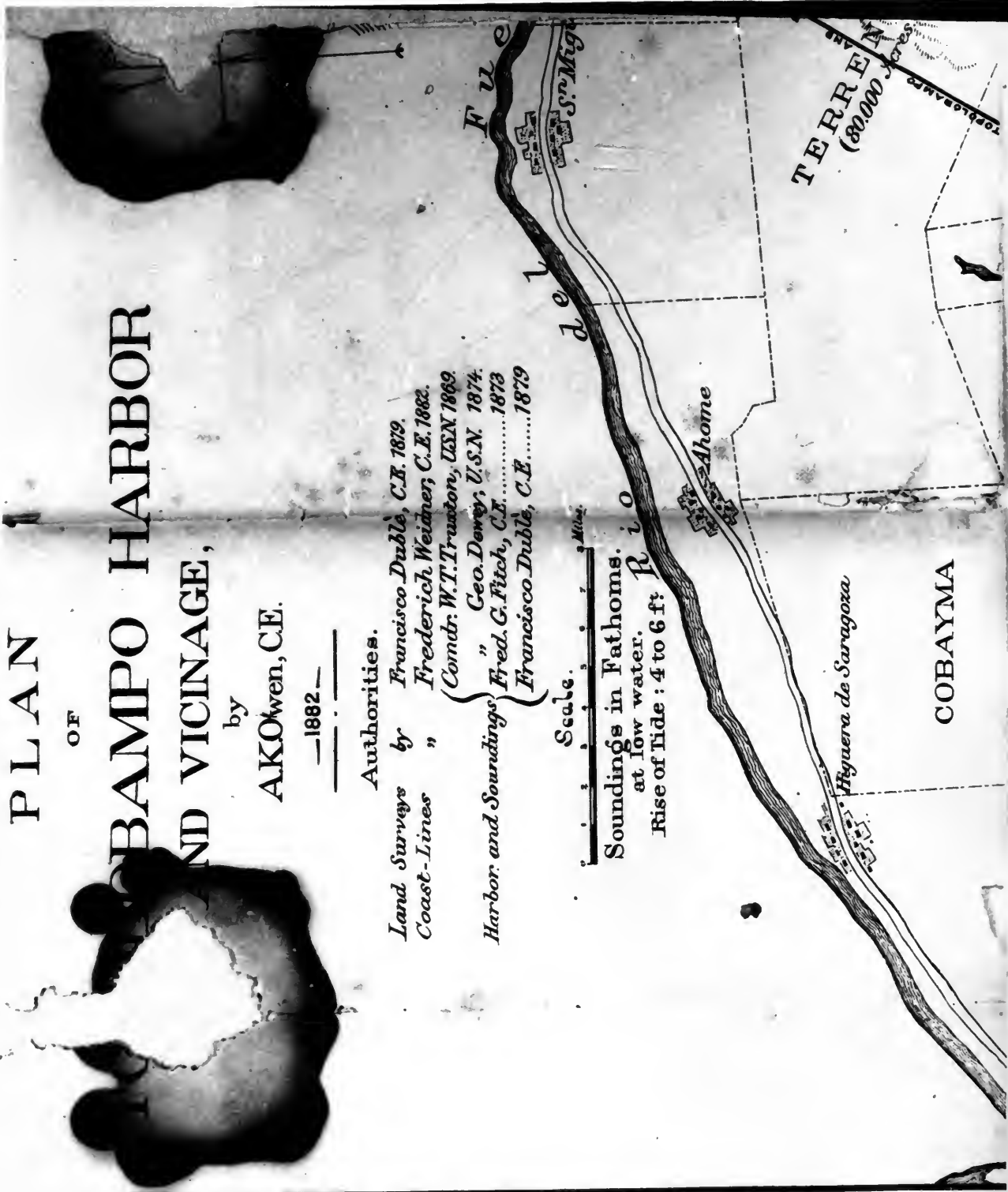
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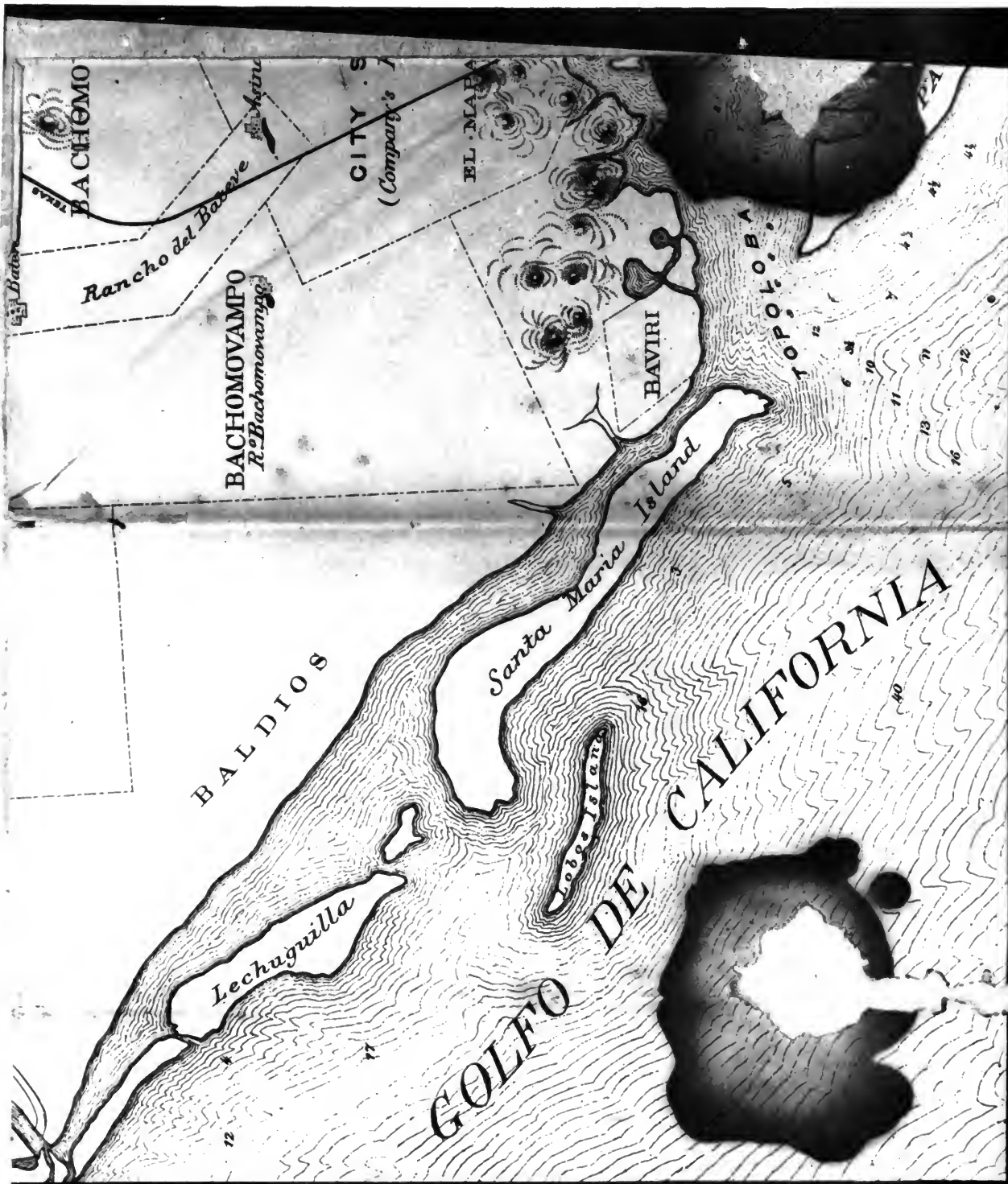


Soundings in Fathoms.

at low water.

Rise of Tide : 4 to 6 ft.





BACHOMO

Rancho del Barve

BACHOMOVAMPO
R. Bachomovampro

CITY
(Company's A)

EL MARI

BAVIRI

TOPOG. B. A.

BALDIOS

Santa Maria Island

Lechuguilla

GOLFO DE CALIFORNIA

COREREPE

TETAMECHA

Los Bateques

El Babur

J. VEGA Y SOCIOS

BALDIOS

M. Alatorre

P. MIRANDA

Cerro de la Memoria

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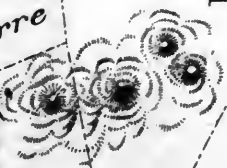
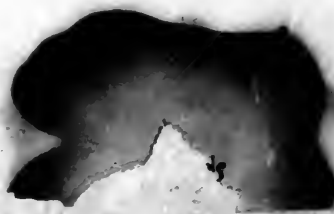
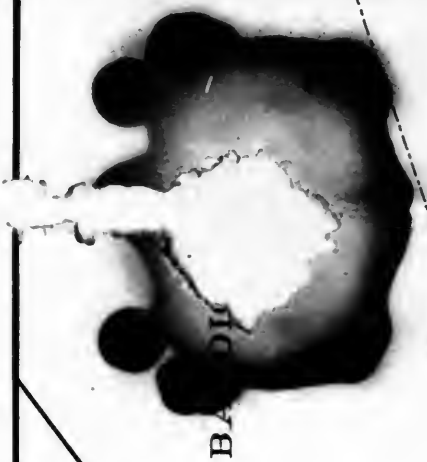
M. ALATORRE

FORRANTIA
Mochicahu

BALDIOS

Chaya

Te
tel



MOCHIS
(Property)

VAMPO

BALDIOS

agua

ITE
(Property)

CHIRIA

Farallon of St. Ignacio.

Topolobampo Highlands, from ... bar

