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November

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONISTS WHO GO TO SINALOA DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS BEGINNING JANUARY 1st, 1887.

BY ALBERT OWEN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CREDIT FONCIER COMPANY.

Every adult of twenty or more years, man and woman, who goes to our settlements, ~~between this and the last day of August, 1887,~~ must first pay, at least, ten (10) dollars into the treasury of the Credit Foncier Company, for one or more shares of stock, must have read the principles of the Association, and will be compelled upon arriving in Sinaloa to sign the following pledge :

"I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to abide by 'Our Principles,' as published in Vol. 2, No. 3, of THE CREDIT FONCIER OF SINALOA, a corrected copy of which is hereto attached and made a part hereof; and to live in accordance with the by-laws which may, from time to time, be made by the directors of the Credit Foncier Company; and, in case that I break the said rules, I will submit peaceably to the fines, penalties, etc., which may be imposed by the said by-laws, waiving all rights to appeal before the courts of the United States of North America, and of those of Mexico or elsewhere, from the judgment of the members of The Credit Foncier Company."

Every colonist must pay his and her own and the expenses of his or her children to Topolobampo, and must provide food for at least three months for him and herself and for the children who may accompany him or her. If the colonists go out in parties of twenty or more, then it is suggested that they appoint one of their number to buy the *necessary provisions*, each person, MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, paying into the fund thirty dollars. If colonists go out in parties of less than twenty, they must take fifty dollars for each MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, and pay the same into the hands of Thomas Young, who has been appointed by Director John W. Lovell to receive and receipt for the same at Topolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico. PERSONS WHO GO TO TOPOLOBAMPO, AT THIS TIME, IN VIOLATION OF THESE ORDERS, WILL NOT BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY AS COLONISTS, NOR WILL THEY BE GIVEN EMPLOYMENT, SHELTER, FOOD, ADVICE OR ASSISTANCE IN ANY WAY OR BY ANY COLONIST.

Every man, woman and child colonist must take to Sinaloa articles of every day use, *sufficient in quality and quantity to last one year*, for instance: two pairs of shoes or boots with thick soles and strongly made, such as are used by miners, farmers and hunters; linen for shirts, skirts, sheets, etc.; dresses, clothes, underclothes, stockings, threads, strings, tapes, pins, buttons, etc.; blankets, sheets, pillows, rubber blankets, etc.; plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, etc.; ink, mucilage, paper (letter size tablets are the best), pens, pencils, sealing wax, rubber, etc.; soap,

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bay rum, towels, basin, etc.; and hair, tooth, nail, clothes and blacking brushes, etc. COLONISTS MUST NOT THINK THAT ANY OF THESE THINGS MAY BE HAD IN SINALOA. The order is that each colonist take a supply of these necessary articles—better too many than not enough, for the overplus may be handed into the department of supplies, for which credits* will be given on the company's books.

Every man and boy of fifteen or more years should take a shotgun, rifle or pistol and two hundred rounds of fixed ammunition. There is a duty on all ammunition over 200 rounds. There is plenty of game in Sinaloa, from small snipe to big deer, and each man and boy colonist must contribute to the hunting, particularly during the early days of our colony. Pistols are carried when persons go between farms and away from the settlements.

Every colonist, before leaving his or her home, must write to our office, Room 708, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, stating his or her intention, giving full name, occupation, age, and the names of his or her children, if any; together with a description of articles he or she takes to Mexico, and by which routes he or she intends to go. This must be done, that our representative, Senor Don Ignacio Pombo, at the City of Mexico, may be properly and promptly informed, that he may advise with his government and take steps, if necessary, to facilitate the passage of the colonists and their effects through the custom houses of Mexico. A copy of the paper sent to our office must be taken by the colonist and handed to the Mexican custom house officer at the port of entry. If the colonist simply takes wearing apparel, etc., it is not necessary to write more than the number of trunks, etc.; but boxes of tools should be described and their weights given; and so, also, should machines, packages of provisions, hardware, furniture, implements, live stock, wagons, etc., etc. All trunks and boxes should be strong, for the journey is long and the handlage rough. At the custom houses every box, trunk, bundle, etc., must be submitted for examination and, when required, be opened. All boxes, therefore, should have their lids screwed on, so that they may be readily taken off and put back without breaking. Be careful not to put articles in box No. 1 which may be on the list of box No. 2, for such a discovery would subject the possessor to a fine and to detention, and put other colonists to inconvenience. The custom house officers of Mexico at Nogales, Guaymas, Mazatlan and Topolobampo are polite, and they wish to facilitate us; but there are *rules* to be complied with, and if a colonist will not care to go by these rules, he or she must not blame others. In buying provisions and other articles in quantities, have triplicate bills made and receipted; and enclose two of them in your communication to this office and hand the other to the Mexican collector of customs at the place you pass into Mexico.

Colonists having portable engines, machines for making shoes, bricks, tiles, etc., are invited to bring them to Topolobampo, and will be given the cost of the same, plus the expense of transportation, in credits. Shoemakers are expected to bring their awls, lasts, wax, thread, pegs, nails, etc; tinsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters.

* When persons deposit *money* in a bank they are credited with the amount, and can check against it. The Credit Foncier Company receives for deposits not only "money," but all articles of use and the services of the colonists in every form, and gives credit for the same.

harness-makers, etc., their tools; manufacturers their machines, inventors their inventions, dentists their chairs and fixings, doctors their instruments, artists their paints and brushes, druggists an assortment of their drugs; civil engineers their transits; farmers their plows; and everyone is especially asked to bring with him or her a peck or more of seeds—any kind and all sorts for our seed gardens—grass, clover, rice, wheat, watermelon, beans, etc.; nuts, peach stones, pear and apple seeds, etc., etc. "Many mickles make a muckle;" and remember that every article turned over to the company will be accredited upon the books of the company to the person who brings it. Also, each head of family should bring the medicines generally used for common sickness among children, etc. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Co-operation means that *every member* must assist, in a substantial way, or it means nothing. Our colonists are expected to unite their lives, labors and possessions to make secure the progress of the Credit Foncier Company. The company must be made strong before it can assist the weak. *Persons not strong and robust must not go to Sinaloa at this time.* Sinaloa is not the place for aged persons and young children at this time. They would be in the way and a care to those whose work we need.

We have two or three hundred acres on Topolobampo Bay covered with grass three feet high, and fresh, sweet soft water within a few feet of the surface. We propose to make a dairy and stock ranch upon this tract at once. Colonists living on the Pacific coast, and who can readily come by vessel, are asked to bring Jersey cattle, blooded stallions, mares, mules, hogs, goats, sheep, chickens, ducks, turkeys, ostriches, pigeons, rabbits, etc., for which credits will be given by the company.

We greatly need one or more sailing vessels to supply us with lumber and coal* from Puget Sound and hope that our colonists from that region may unite to bring such a vessel, to fill it with lumber and coal and to bring it to us at Topolobampo. One hundred well-to-do colonists in that region could readily buy and load such a vessel and receive from the colony credits which would go far towards putting each head of family into a well built and beautifully surrounded home at Topolobampo. The colonists give their services to each other at cost. If a vessel was bought and filled with a cargo of lumber, flour and coal, the Credit Foncier would allow cost of vessel and cargo, the insurance, the regular rate for freight from Puget Sound to the Gulf of California, the *passage money* which colonists would be forced to pay if they did not avail themselves of this plan of uniting their resources, and coming together in a way to assist themselves and the company the best.

The Credit Foncier Company has no "agent" in the common acceptance of the word. Senor Ignacio Pombo, is the representative of the company at the capital of Mexico; Senor Prospero Sandoval at Nogales, and Senor Aurelio Sandoval at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, are the company's customs brokers. In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Gustave Faber is the president of the club formed to promote the interests of the Credit Foncier Company. His address is at 349 Fourth Street. Mr. George Rice,

* For blacksmith shops and steamships.

Room 56, Baker's Block, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. J. D. Davis, P. O. Box 2009, Denver, Colorado, and Mr. T. B. Taylor, 233 First St., Portland, Oregon, are presidents of clubs and will be pleased to meet and advise with colonists. All should, however, keep in mind that this is a busy world and now is the time for action and not for talk only.

There has not been any contract made yet for a steamer to run between Guaymas and Topolobampo; but we have a letter from the agent of the steamer Altata, dated Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, Dec. 23, 1886, by which *we think* that we can charter the said steamer on any occasion by giving fifteen days notice, to the agent Alexander Willard, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. The terms *I expect may be these*: the Altata will carry feed and accommodate fifty colonists and give one-half of her space, from Guaymas to Topolobampo, for \$400.00 (Mexican money). *These terms are not yet agreed upon*, but we have discussed them. The steamer Newbern from California, we hope, will make regular trips to our wharf, on her way between San Francisco and Guaymas. The fare for our colonists and their baggage from San Francisco to Topolobampo has been \$22.00, and the time is about ten days. We sent out provisions, wheat, lumber, seine, buoys, etc., by her this month.

We have had several propositions from persons to furnish us a steamer of 300 tons suitable for traffic of the Gulf of California, but we have decided that it is best that we make our own vessel at Topolobampo. We can do it for one-half "the money," do it better, as quickly; and by so doing demonstrate to our Mexican friends that we can not only build a vessel for ourselves, but that we are ready to take a contract to build any class of ship or steamer which their people may wish. We have several master ship-builders already at the harbor; it needs but lumber to begin the work.

Rate by rail to Guaymas from New York and Philadelphia for our colonists in parties of twenty-five, is \$40.00 and 150 pounds of baggage are allowed; time, seven days. From Pueblo, Colorado and Kansas City, to Guaymas, it is \$25.00 and 150 pounds of baggage are allowed—and seventy cents per hundred for freights for 20,000 pounds and over. From Chicago we can ship freights for seventy cents per hundred pounds—by car loads; and we have special rates of six dollars per hundred for special bulky but light freights upon platform cars from Chicago to Guaymas.

Colonists must not go to Topolobampo during September and October of this year. These are the storm months on the Gulf of California, and we do not wish any of our people to take risks. After we get proper steamers on the route, this caution need not be taken.

N. B.—From week to week information about rates by rail and water to Topolobampo, and other data, will be given in the columns of "The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa," which for the future will be printed and published at Topolobampo. We have not been trying to move our colonists in large numbers, hence our contracts with railroad companies are not as satisfactory as they may be made.

Letters addressed to colonists in Sinaloa should be in care of Senor Aurelio Sandoval, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.