

tion of the modest unassuming person of industry and thrift. Let us
 friends not fail to discriminate between the reformer who simply
 talks and the person of purpose who acts. "Whoever has an ideal and
 is making no struggle for it is in the twilight of the darkness."

It is cause for congratulation that our friends have enjoyed almost

perfect health during the present year; that we have now in our settle-

ments the well-tried pioneers; that they have found the climate at

extremes; that insects are less in their locality than they have met with

in California, Colorado, Texas, etc.; that the seeds, trees, vines, etc., they have planted have done equally as well and in several

cases better than where they have lived before; that our colonists have

harvested and stored enough corn, beans, butter, tobacco, etc.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CREDIT FONCIER

COMPANY.

FRIENDS:

In alluding to the progress which has been made by The Credit

Foncier Company, a friend writes that "the New Order is born amidst

pain and suffering. It has ever been so." It is a cause of congratulation

that "The New Departure" has been firmly taken, and that we have been

successful in laying a foundation for the industrial reformation. The

Reformationists of our era have announced their mission and have moved

to fulfill their purpose. The Protestants of our day—we who protest

against the disorganized state and the demoralizing conditions from

which society suffers—have succeeded in sustaining our pioneers and in

inaugurating our town, farm and industries in the locality selected. This

is progress. This marks a new era. This is cause for congratulation!

Persons who are experienced in the ways of the world, and who

know the difficulties which have beset past and present attempts to take

a step forward in face of the prejudices and customs of established

society, will not ask "why did we do that and why did we not do this?"

but they will marvel rather that we have done so much with so little

against so many obstacles. Never before, however, had a movement in

the cause of industry and peace pioneers so capable, so worthy, so

resolute as The Credit Foncier Company has had in planting its principles

in Sinaloa. Their self-denials and their trials every day and night during

almost two years—since November 17, 1886—have tested to the fullest

their endurance, fitness, patience and love of principle. Men and women

who had not felt a conviction from within—persons who had not deter-

mined to carry into execution a fixed purpose, could not have struggled

against the embarrassments which arose in unlooked for places and at

unexpected times, which it has been theirs to meet and to overcome.

"The rare thing is not the man who knows what is right, but the man

who actually, with all the power in him, with his very being, sets himself

to do the right thing, however unpleasant or painful, irksome or heart-

rending to him. Such a man, and such only, is a hero."

It may be easy to tell what ought to be done, but it is quite a

different thing to do even a little in the line of needed change. And here

again is cause for congratulation, that The Credit Foncier Company does

not only organize that its members may fully, freely and frankly discuss

principles, methods and purposes, but that it, at the same time, is incor-

porated that its members may show by example the plans they find to be

for the best; not alone "for the good of the majority," not even for

"the benefit only of the plurality," but for the advancement and protec-

tion of the modest, unassuming person of industry and thrift. Let us, friends, not fail to discriminate between *the reformer* who simply talks and the person of purpose who acts. "Whoever has an ideal and is making no struggle towards it, is sinking into outer darkness."

It is cause for congratulation that our pioneers have enjoyed almost perfect health during the present year; that we have now in our settlements 145 well-tried pioneers; that they have found the climate at Topolobampo and its vicinage to be one of pleasantness and free from extremes; that insects are less in their locality than they have met with in California, Colorado, Texas and elsewhere; that the seeds, trees, vines, etc., they have planted have done equally as well, and, in several cases, better than where they have lived before; that our colonists have harvested and stored enough corn, beans, barley, fodder, etc., to last them a year, even if they do not grow other crops; that the fish, clams, shrimp, turtle, etc., caught in our bay are excellent and abundant; that the duck-eggs collected from our islands are in large quantities; that the possibilities for diversified industries, beautiful homes and peaceful lives in Sinaloa are great beyond what has been mentioned at any time by our Directors; that Mr. Standfast succeeded finally in reaching Topolobampo August 22, 1888, with the Relief Corps and about two car-loads of assorted things, and that Mr. and Mrs. Howland are ready, at our own "home," to issue the C. F. S. to friends.

The goods sent from New York are enumerated in the list which accompanies this. The articles which were shipped from Ottawa, San Francisco, Denver, San Diego, Fresno and elsewhere, and those taken in by members of the Relief Corps, other than by those who went from New York, we are not able to report accurately. However, all goods received at Topolobampo will be published in our paper issued from the settlements, which, after the rains of October, should reach us pretty regularly.

The library presented by Mr. John W. Lovell is bound in cloth, and probably the best collection of standard works in Sinaloa or in any State in Mexico. We have added to it many valuable works taken by Edward Howland; a full file of "Our Country," presented by Dr. John Law; a set of the public school series used in the United States, the present of Mrs. Sara B. Chase; "Harper's" is added each month, files of "The Railway Age," "Tid-bits" (now "Time") are regularly kept, and illustrated papers, for the children, are sent each week by friends. We have been offered several collections of pamphlets upon economical subjects, and one or two private libraries. As soon as we get up a brick room suitable for the preservation of these books, we will accept the same and see that they are put where those who go to our settlements may make use of them. We have some barometers, thermometers, etc., at our landing, presented by Dr. Robert Lamborn of Philadelphia, and are keeping reports each day of the rain-fall, moisture and heat. We wish, during the winter, to take to our settlements two complete sets of instruments for recording the winds, temperature and moisture at the bay and at Vegaton. In *The Independent*, published by Mr. Charles J. Lamb at Kirwin, Kansas, there will be published reports of the temperature and rain-fall during June, July and part of August, kept at La Logia by Mr. Patrick, and at Topolobampo by Mr. Wm. L. Patten. In studying the temperature, it must be remembered that the record in no case has

been taken in a properly built house. Persons who have lived in Arizona or Southern California will appreciate the difference between temperature under a brush shade and that of a room in a well-built house. I do not think that the temperature in a house will ever be above 86° at Topolobampo. On the River Fuerte the temperature is warmer than at the bay.

In the absence of Mr. Standfast's report, I do not know the possible excuses which may be made for the detention of our goods at Nogales from May 21 till August 10, 1888. That the detention was most aggravating and expensive to us is certain, but "Must we in all things look for the how and the why and the wherefore? Daily injustice is done, and might is the right of the strongest."

When we sent goods to Topolobampo *via* Nogales, during the last of '86 and the first of '87, we did not have detentions further than the time necessary to unload from one car and to load up into another. We had our papers in better shape, and had taken more care to conform to the requirements of the rules of Mexican customs in the last than in the former cases; but the results were as we have experienced. That our Relief Corps was equal to the occasion, that they held our cause to be of more importance than they did their personal comforts, and that they stood firm to their purpose during the hottest months of the year, and finally reached Topolobampo with the goods sent out in their charge, is cause for congratulation. It was theirs to be tested as pioneers before they reached our settlements, and while they were within easy and rapid communication with their former homes. This should be conclusive of their fitness for the work they have espoused.

Lest friends should be misled, I wish to say that the President of Mexico acted promptly in our behalf when we telegraphed him, and had his orders been carried out, our inconveniences and expenses would have been trifling. However, technicalities can often defeat the best intentions when there is an object to be gained by persons occupying official and semi-official positions, and it takes time and care to show who the persons are and their deceptions. It is sufficient for us to know, at present, that there are persons "remarkable for their sinuosities, if not for their sins," and that it is in keeping with the spirit of "wreckage" that a strong corporation should try to throttle a new company incorporated to utilize the resources of a region which has been selected by it for the gain of the speculator.

The fact that The Credit Foncier Company is an association of crafts-people peacefully inclined, and with no other purpose than that of leading industrious and useful lives in a place heretofore not selected by any one for a place of abode, will not protect us from the misrepresentations by the press or from the attacks by speculators incorporated for plunder. There is no path—there can not be a plan made leading to industrial life which will be free from attack. Society, as now constituted, is antagonistic. Organized factions contend against one another, and all prey upon the unassociated individual. There is not one moral force within the governments and incorporated companies of our day—all are mercenary—the individual is not considered at all. Money is everything. The business men are organized for every purpose in which they see there is great gain and little risk; and these incorporated companies control governments, and move to perfect and to empower their

own organizations and to combine with or to destroy all companies of like purpose. I emphasize these conditions which confront us that we may awaken to the task before us. We must put ourselves upon a strong business footing or else pay dearly every step we take. Persons who are not incorporating to employ and protect themselves, are drifting with their children into serfdom; and those who do incorporate to perform any fixed object to better themselves, must expect and be prepared for opposition.

If not to organize and not to move to carry out a fixed plan was guarantee for security and peace, it might be a plausible excuse for peace-loving persons to remain quiescent; but there is no rest permitted, no security, no nothing anywhere or at any time. That day has gone when an unambitious person could go into a secluded place and be left undisturbed. He will find tax, rent and interest everywhere now, and often enough will not be permitted sufficient work to pay either. A person must work for him or herself or for others. To secure the results of one's own labor, skill and thought, it is necessary for one to be incorporated. Those who do not do this will, sooner or later, find out to their regret that they made a sad mistake. Another year may be too late. Already two States have passed laws which make it "conspiracy" for laboring persons to organize for their own protection. It is well for all unincorporated persons to think seriously about this fact. The all-controlling forces of our surroundings compel us to associate ourselves one with the other. We must combine our efforts or be trampled upon by those who do. Everywhere persons are associating their money, experience and labor. It is their only salvation from drudgery. If there are any of our subscribers who have not been in earnest before, let them lose no more time before they incorporate with us for a useful life and for better things.

I must digress long enough to call attention to "trusts" and to their importance to socialism. It is quite the thing for politicians, reformers and persons who think that they think, to attack "trusts" and "monopolies;" but exactly where "trusts" and "monopolies" begin and corporations and the private control of things public leave off, they do not decide to tell us, or why, if one is so beneficial, the other should be so harmful. Don't be deceived. The principle underlying *a trust* is just the same as that which underlies a business firm and a corporation; the motive is gain, and selfishness is the keystone of that arch. A *trust* is no more than several business firms or several incorporated companies co-operating under the lead of three or more directors, so that they may buy cheap and sell dear—so that they may limit the supply and create a demand, and control both. Business firms, incorporated companies, syndicates and trusts are all children of different growths, and competition is the mother of them all. Competition is the underlying basis of our trade. Society recognizes that "competition is the life of trade." Well, trusts are the result; for men who can help it will not be compelled to compete—they combine. If children will play with fire they will get burnt. Competition will burn all people who suffer it to rule their exchanges. It is merciful that we be burnt by a quick, rather than be singed, through a long series of years, by a slow fire. Aristotle said to the Greeks: "Trade is incompatible with that dignified life which it is our wish that our citizens should lead, and totally adverse to that gen-

erous elevation of mind with which it is our ambition to inspire them." Again, Prof. Richard T. Ely says that: "The ancient Persians held commerce to be a school of lies. Cicero and the Roman philosophers despised commerce, Cicero going so far as to say a merchant could never make anything unless he lied in the most atrocious manner. St. Chrysostom believed it scarcely possible that a man could be at the same time a Christian and a merchant. . . . Commerce originated in robbery, and in early ages it supplied chiefly articles of luxury. Phœnicians and Greeks were pirates before they were merchants, and piracy played an important *role* in the development of English commerce in the sixteenth century. . . . Benjamin Franklin said there are three ways for a nation to acquire wealth: 'The first is by war—this is robbery. The second, by commerce, which is, generally, cheating. The third is by agriculture—the only honest way.' The late Horace Greeley used to lament in his *Tribune* the large number of merchants, and hoped that the time would come when ninety-nine men out of a hundred would become real producers."

Those old seers understood the principle which actuated those persons who struggled "to buy in a cheap and to sell in a dear market." If it were wrong for *a trust* to control all the sugar sold within the United States, or all the copper sold in both America and Europe, then it is wrong for the corner grocer to control all the sugar and most of the soap sold within the locality he monopolizes. That the corner groceryman "gets a corner" upon everything he can, is beyond a question—his gratification of selfishness and of monopoly is only limited by his ability to take advantage of his customers. Business, under the laws of competition, has no conscience. "There is no friendship in business—business is business." The difference between the corner groceryman and the president of *a trust* is one of degree, not of principle. Smart business persons have, in all times, combined so as to get advantages over those who do not have the thought and the sense to associate and to protect themselves. The firm widened into the company, the company deepened into the syndicate, and now comes *the trust*—greater than all, simply because those men in *the trust* are wider, deeper and longer than those who are not. The crying "stop thief," by the great little merchants and the little great "anti-monopolists," is merely a trick at blackmail, nothing more. History shows us that no people have ever acted for their own preservation and advancement until they were forced to do it—and even then they did it reluctantly, and made every kind of excuse to their persecutors for having to stand up for equity and correct dealing. "Carlyle, in his history of the French Revolution, mentions that noblemen going to or coming from hunting had a right to, and were in the habit of shooting at men of the working classes to try their aim or empty the barrel of their guns. It seems that these noblemen had a great liking for human game, for Carlyle relates that, a short time previous to the outbreak of the Revolution of 1789, a law was passed limiting *at two* the number of workmen whom a nobleman might legally shoot when returning from hunting." The privileged classes of our day don't shoot the unincorporated, they simply bind them hand, soul and foot legally. The sooner our people come to understand that the plan of the government of the United States is not broad, deep or long enough to protect them in their pursuit of usefulness and happiness,

the better it will be for all concerned. *The trusts* are the most potent agencies in society to-day to awaken our people to a knowledge of where we, as a people, are drifting. The protests and laws against *trusts*—laws, forsooth, by legislators who are largely the promoters and controllers of the said trusts—even if they were sincere, are as impotent to stop business men from co-operating to do a certain thing for gain, as are the acts of a crowd of children trying to sink a monitor by blowing paper pellets, through a glass tube, against its iron sides. Trusts are a fact. They are the certain steps toward assured socialism. There is no escape from this end. Trusts are the results of competition, yet with their life competition dies. They attract into their co-operative union, by the assurance of big gain, little work and no risk, or they crush out of existence all firms, companies and syndicates which buy and sell the thing or things they deal in; and in this way, they substitute exclusive control for competition. By association and discipline, business men are enabled to carry out their purpose be that purpose good or bad. "Reformers" might learn a lesson from trusts and their management, did they stop long enough, from their mad ravings, to watch and study. Trusts will finally compel the people to organize for self-preservation whether they are socialists or not. The big brained business men in these big trusts do not wish to know that they are socialists, and that they, more than any other persons, are forcing upon the people a co-operative commonwealth. That does not matter. Their selfishness is hastening the overthrow of competition as a ruling force in society, as sure as the selfishness of the Southern planter hastened the overthrow of chattel slavery. To the barbarians, electricity is an element of destruction and awe. By thought and method, electricity is controlled, and it becomes a force wonderful, varied and beautiful in its uses. We will yet see that the selfishness in man is a hidden force which, in spite of itself, will give "the open sesame" to the era of inter-dependence in all the affairs of mankind; for, as soon as all the railroads get as thoroughly under one man's control as the telegraph lines now are, and every staple of food, and all the lands are as absolutely managed by trusts as our expressage and money are by companies, then integral co-operation will become a necessity, and big business men will be forced to see that there is more profit, more leisure, more individuality, more liberty and more pleasure to be had through a plan for construction, systematized and perfected, rather than in trying to advance to a place of safety by methods of "wreckage" and destruction.

The Credit Foncier Company is a trust which has taken time by the forelock and consolidated farm, town and factory under one management, so as to illustrate how much better it is for persons to move by a carefully matured plan, based upon equity, than by a wild, doubtful scramble for whatever may be seized and held in the interest of a few, and for the discomfort and at the expense of the many. While all other trusts combine to corner the products of labor, The Credit Foncier Company is incorporated to assist the persons who make those products; therefore, our trust is founded upon labor; and by employing, protecting and perfecting the laborer, it builds from the only solid foundation which underlies society. Our trust not only gives to its members a safe retreat from the sweating processes of other trusts and from the degradations consequent to competition, but it illustrates, in the working of its details, how much

better and more profitable it is to unite an entire community, with its diversified crafts, and with its many gradations of employments, into one trust than to simply associate a few moneyed men to make a corner on one product. Without charity, without philanthropy, but withal humanitarian in its purposes—The Credit Foncier Company is a stock association of crafts and business people disciplined for industrial and varied life. The more its details are studied the more it will be seen to meet the requirements of the present and future.

Before leaving trusts and their importance as a means to force society to incorporate for self-preservation, I wish to call attention to the fact that every invention, every practical application in chemistry, every rich deposit of natural wealth, and every improvement in machinery will be, from this time forth, bought up and monopolized by trusts; hence, the inventions and discoveries of our people, instead of being a direct benefit to the masses, will be the certain means of crushing them still further into a state of abject dependency. An army which permits the enemy to capture all its cannon and ammunition is not so helpless as the American producers are now, with every product of their skill, thought and toil immediately seized to empower the few to crush the many. Think of this, friends, and see if there is not an absolute necessity for us to incorporate and to work for self-protection.

The President of Mexico, in July, extended our time to complete the first section of railroad and telegraph. We now have, technically speaking, until Aug. 2, 1889, to build 31 miles, from Topolobampo to near Vegaton. As you know, the road-bed is almost ready for the ties for this distance, and that we have 36 miles of copper wire on the ground for the telegraph line. Two months' time would be ample to put up the telegraph line, to distribute the ties and to lay the track, had we the supplies at our harbor. To put these supplies, locomotives, cars, etc., at Topolobampo; to extend our wharf into 30 feet of water, to build a custom house, and to put on a (\$20,000) steamer between Guaymas and Topolobampo, would take \$188,000. I am at work trying to raise this. I still hold the contract to build the railroad.

We have paid \$1,000 (Mexican money) on La Logia, and have yet \$3,000 (Mexican silver) to pay. The original price was \$10,000 (Mexican silver) and three years' time, for the farm of 1,000 acres. Our colonists made an agreement to pay this year for the farm, and are to get it at \$4,000 instead of \$10,000. We would have paid for this long ere this, but were forced to hypothecate money for bonds required at Nogales and Guaymas. This has locked up about \$2,000 (gold) for the present. We have asked for a settlement at Mexico City, and have received a communication that the same is being done. There are several thousand dollars coming to us by virtue of Articles 16 and 17 of our Colonization Contract of July 22d, 1886.

From a point $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of our landing, on the north shore of "The Straits of Joshua," we have measured a line of $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, at right angles and to the eastward of our railroad tangent of 30 miles. This is to be extended to the westward for the same distance, which will give us a base line of 31 miles for the survey of the public lands. From the $15\frac{1}{2}$ mile stake, to the eastward, we turned a right angle and measured a line $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Navachiste Bay. We will tie the westward line with the Gulf of California, and the zone of land, islands and water inclosed

by these lines will be adopted, we hope, by Mexico, for the enforcement of regulations for the preservation of the fish, seals, game, and for the sanitation which are referred to in Art. 13 of our Concessions.

Mexico has recently given concessions to companies to build railroads to and near Topolobampo. One runs from Tepic *via* Mazatlan, Fuerte and Alamos, to the anthracite coal fields, 200 miles north of Topolobampo. Another starts at Willard Station, on the Sonora railroad, a few miles north of Guaymas, and runs to Alamos, and thence across the Sierra Madre to connect with the Mexican Central. This concession gives the right, *after President Diaz's permission is obtained*, to build from Alamos to Topolobampo. There is another company which is organizing to build a railroad from San Diego to Ensenada, and thence down the middle of the Peninsula of Lower California to La Paz, opposite to and 109 miles across the Gulf from Topolobampo. These movements show an awakening to the importance of our section of Sinaloa; and to the thoughtful among us, will urge concentration of purpose and unity of action, lest we fail to take advantage of our opportunities.

The steamer "Newbern" will not make trips, probably, after this month from San Francisco to Guaymas. The steamers of the International Company have only run spasmodically to the Gulf of California, and will not, in any event, be of service to us; but Senator Redo of Sinaloa has recently got a concession from Mexico to run steamers from San Francisco to Guaymas, stopping at all ports on the Gulf of California. Senator Redo now has "The Porfirio Diaz," a small steamer, plying between Mazatlan and Altata. This and another he intends to put on the new route and to make monthly trips. There may be some chance in this for us to go in November to Topolobampo; *but there will be no dependence upon any boat before we have one of our own*. With the beginning of railroad construction, it is promised that Topolobampo will be opened as a port to the commerce of the world, and I can assure friends that then we will have steamers between Guaymas and Topolobampo and Topolobampo and San Francisco each week.

The cash money which has been received by Mr. Lovell, treasurer of our Company, since we started, to Sept. 1st, 1888, is \$25,119, and the stock given in receipt of property, etc., has been to the amount of \$17,850. There has been other stock issued to pay for the services of our printers at Hammonton, for "The Critic," for draughtsmen employed on maps, etc. A detailed account of these will be submitted to our auditing committee. During the enthusiastic period of our movement in 1886, money was paid and property turned over to persons who were not authorized to receive such, and our accounts have not yet been fully adjusted, nor can they be before the books at this office are compared closely with the books at Topolobampo, and an auditing committee has gone fully over all accounts. In all cases I have advised that the doubt be given in favor of the persons who have turned in property; and in no case has a friend been censured for acting out of order when we felt that he did it with earnestness of purpose for the cause. As soon as we can get time to adjust *credits* and to determine upon the value of property turned in, friends may be assured that all will be fully accounted for and equitably adjusted. And here I wish to again call particular attention to the fact that all money paid in for the uses of the Company must be sent to our treasurer, Mr. John W. Lovell, Room 708, No. 32 Nassau St.,

New York City. The Company will not be responsible for money otherwise paid. The secretaries of Credit Foncier Clubs are authorized to receive money, to receipt for the same, and to send all to Mr. Lovell, from whom they will receive the company's receipt. All money must be deposited with Mr. Lovell before it can be checked against for company purposes. This is the only way that accounts can be kept correct and complete in detail.

I again caution friends from sending money to friends at our settlements by registered letter. The only safe way is to send postal order, draft or check to Mr. Lovell, with a letter stating to whom the money is to be paid. Mr. Lovell then writes Mr. Wilber to pay said amount to said person, and to draw against the Company. This is perfectly secure, and the only proper way to send money to our friends. All subscriptions for The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa must be paid to Mr. Lovell. Mrs. Howland will draw against him when he notifies her. To send parcels, boxes, etc., to our settlements, the best way is to wait until a party is going out, and then to send the same to the place of rendezvous in care of the person in charge.

During the first week in November, I will be pleased to go to Topolobampo with those who wish to go, providing that there are not less than thirty adult persons suitable for the work in Sinaloa ready by that time to start. It is probable that we will go *via* Nogales; but that will be settled later, and after persons have applied to this office by letter to go. The conditions for this party will be the following: Each adult will have to hold one or more shares of the stock of The Credit Foncier Company, to have paid \$10 for one lot interest, \$50 for the land fund, and will be required to hand to the Director in Charge at the settlements, \$30 in lieu of taking provisions, etc. For each minor, \$25 for the land fund, and \$15 in lieu of taking provisions, will be asked. Those who have already paid money into the land, vessel or water funds to cover the \$50 are not expected to do so again. Each adult is required to get a written permission from this office before starting to our settlements, and each will pay his or her expenses and the expenses of his or her children. The railroad rates from New York to Guaymas, via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company and its connections, are \$68; from Chicago, \$60, and from Kansas City, \$40. These rates change from week to week. At the time of starting, we can arrange rates at New York better, probably, than persons may do elsewhere. The passage from Guaymas will probably cost \$10 per person.

Each person who goes in November, 1888, is asked to provide himself or herself with three pairs of strong, thick-soled shoes or boots, and to take clothing to last two years; also, thread, needles, pins, buttons, ink, paper, envelopes, and every little article which comes into daily use in a family. Don't think that anything of utility can be had at this time, in Sinaloa. Don't fail to take some well selected medicines, and firearms, and 200 cartridges for each person.

There will not be any detention at the custom house. If we go by Nogales, we will pass at once, with our trunks and personal baggage, to Guaymas and Topolobampo, leaving on the American side, with a proper person, the things which have to be passed by a customs broker. Persons who have tools, machines, etc., to forward, will please send to this office the weight, class and value of the same as early as convenient.

Friends write me that there are fifteen who wish to go from Chicago; others from California and Washington Territory. A friend from Colorado is ready to forward with us 18 mares, 2 stallions, 5 geldings, 10 colts and one Jersey bull. He takes stock for these animals and will send them to meet us in November, or overland, ahead of us, as may be judged to be best.

Friends who are organizing at Chicago intend to take out a plant for a saw mill and other machinery; those in Kansas suggest that they take a complete plant for a woolen factory and a grist mill; those in Washington Territory speak of taking out lumber. I will assist, as well as I can, all who are ready to go in November; but there is no special hurry for friends to go to Sinaloa so soon. It is necessary, however, that every friend to our cause assist those who are already there to carry out work which they have decided should be done.

Mr. Charles J. Lamb, of Kirwin, Kansas, visited our settlements during the past summer. He afterwards examined the colonies on the Peninsula, and the lands, etc. of Southern California. His letters give Sinaloa the preference, and he was there in the hottest and driest season of the year. He is now organizing friends in Kansas to go in a body to our settlements.

Mr. Lamb is proprietor and editor of *The Independent*, and will devote a column or two to Topolobampo subjects each week, and informs me that he will send a copy of each issue to the subscribers of *The Credit Foncier* of Sinaloa.

I wish, also, to inform friends that Mr. Wm. L. Patten is at Dodge City, Kansas. He has been in charge of the Company's accounts at Topolobampo since early in 1887, and is now here to associate some persons to take to our settlements assorted goods to set up a general store. He would be pleased to hear from friends who have capital to invest or goods to put into such a business.

It is proper that I should at this time state that since December, 1886, there has not been a dollar paid to any of our Directors for salary; and, excepting to myself, not a dollar for the expenses of a Director. Mrs. Howland has aided the Company with two or three hundred dollars cash, and during months, gave fourteen hours a day and an energy and ability never excelled to promote our cause. Mrs. Howland has done more than this—she has dedicated her life and her talents to the practical workings of the movement. Mr. Chidester paid his way to and from Sinaloa, and has aided the Company with some two thousand dollars besides. He is prevented from taking a more active part with us, at present, owing to varied and scattered business interests which he must attend to. Dr. Crooks has been alert and attentive to all questions submitted in the interest of our Company, and has always paid his own expenses and dropped other business when called to meet with our Directors here or at Hammonton. Mr. Lovell has given in cash and in other ways several hundred dollars, besides the handsome set of 750 volumes before spoken of; but this is nothing in consideration to the time and care he daily gives to our accounts, receipts, payments and correspondence. Our Directors in Sinaloa, Mr. Wilber, Mr. Friend, Mr. Young and Dr. Shellhouse, have and are working shoulder to shoulder with our pioneers in the fields, on the surveys, in the fisheries, and attending to the chores, and in all cases have fared the same as those

with whom they have been. Where will we find another such example of love and work and ability for an unpopular cause—for the cause of the producers—by persons of acknowledged social standing and educational attainments? Where have such persons before done so much, for so long, so willingly, and, withal, without, in a single instance, by the faintest whisper or inference, ever expressed a word about a salary, a profit or an expense in connection with their services to and for The Credit Foncier Company. Think of this statement, friends—and seriously. When is it likely again that a people's stock company will be managed by persons so free from a mercenary spirit as The Credit Foncier Company is to-day? What could they have done which they have not done in any one instance?

In regard to myself, my request is that I may be permitted to do something useful and permanent for mankind. In respect to the money which has been paid me from the treasury of this Company, it has not been, probably, one quarter of my actual expenses. While in New York I work at this office generally from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and mostly upon details connected with the Credit Foncier. My assistant, our clerk, Mr. Hussey, works from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and not infrequently takes copy home with him to do at nights; and yet, it is impossible to do all that we would like to do or what is expected of us.

The rent and expenses of the New York office are, so far as The Credit Foncier Company is concerned, but trifling—not more than a third of the total amount paid for the same. I personally have a pride in our office, its system of filing letters, keeping accounts, etc., and I invite examination by any friend at any and all times, whether I am present or absent.

Those who have subscribed for the stock of The Credit Foncier Company, including their children, number over 5,200. In all, 1,421 adults have paid in full or in part for *5,916 shares. These subscribers represent over 200 distinct crafts, and all can read and write; and that all are persons who dare to act what they think is evident by their written wish to unite with us.

Such an association of men and women would be able to till the soil, to plant, to harvest and to manufacture for themselves all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of civilized life within a few years, were they assembled, under one management, upon their own lands and in their own homes and shops. To get together under such conditions should be the one object of our every effort and of all our resources. Without any reference to the sentiment of the purpose, I ask, in all candor, if the best business sense we possess does not urge us to unite our labors, talents and money without further delay, to accomplish what we have set out to do? No friend who has watched our movement critically from its inception but must admit that, had the details set forth in "Integral Co-operation," page 21, been strictly followed, we could have done more than was promised with less money than was asked. We yet have time and opportunity to do much—much more than has recently been intimated. Before we can publish our plans again, we must act. Let us accomplish, and then report. That will be the business way to do much with little. We need \$10,000 as soon as we can get it. This is very little if divided

* This total has been incorrectly published before.—A. K. O.

List of articles contained in a carload shipped over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. and its connections, by Henry Standfast, New York, to Henry Standfast, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, April 28, 1888; acting as trustee for the different owners.

Goods consisting of second-hand household goods, agricultural implements and machinery, tools, sheet tin, iron rods, seeds, medicines, printing materials, paper and books.

Bundle of bar and strap iron, about 500 lbs.
 Three boxes marked, H. S.; 1,000, 465 lbs., 1,001, 465 lbs., 1,002, 340 lbs.; containing one farm wagon, from Mr. Hillman, England.
 Bbl. No. 01, weight, 84 lbs.—Sheets, towels, table-cloth napkin, pillow cases, mosquito net.
 Bbl. No. 02, weight, 130 lbs.—Books, table legs, iron and handle, towel hanger, buck saw frame, bench screw, plane, clothes hanger, white-wash brush, wooden taps, key saw, dozen spikes, six files, pliers, drawing knife, brace, augurs, links, two lbs. wax, half doz. bolts, castors, glue pot, coon trap, pruning shears, chisel, solder iron, small plane, monkey wrench, lamp brackets, syringe, wire.
 Bbl. No. 03, weight 112 lbs.—Oil cloth, jar, tin pail, saucepan, kettle, wire fly screens, two flat-irons, four piano castors, blanket, five doz. spoons cotton, three doz. papers pins, four cups, saucers, plates, bowls and teapot.
 Bbl. No. 04, weight, 83 lbs.—Blankets, glassware, pitcher, rolling pin, potato masher, waiter.
 Bbl. No. 093, weight, 100 lbs.—Crockeryware.
 Bbl. No. 094, weight, 106 lbs.—Violin, Seeder, boring machine, coat hanger, castors, broad axe, scythe stones, picture, fine saw, small plane, large file, three chisels, pitchfork, piece carpet.
 Bbl. No. 095, lined with sheet iron, weight, 105 lbs. Books, monthly magazines, cloth rags, vest, petticoats, package of pins, twelve spoons thread, tapes, cotton dresses, tea caddy, dress pattern, box seeds, family photographs, drawer with sewing machine attachments, six rolls tape, ten yards of bathing flannel, bundle of trimmings, pieces of calico and cotton cloth, undershirt.
 Box, No. 096, weight, 113 lbs.—Mirror.
 Box, No. 097, weight, 152 lbs.—Typewriter, writing desk, four filing books, small box pins, needles and thread, two dust pans, three blankets, one motorino ladies work box, pieces paper, cloth, cotton, prints.
 Box, No. 099, weight, 292 lbs.—Mattress, two pictures, school map and stand, portfolio of school maps and atlases, hand-saw, twelve tool handles, copying machine sewing machine cover, old clothes for filling, two tin saucepans.
 Box, No. 08, weight, 138 lbs.—Drawing paper, illustrated London News, scrap books, wood engravings.
 Box, No. 09, weight, 254 lbs.—Two table flaps, small black table in pieces, four table legs, four camp stools, tent cloth, two Mexican hammocks and stretchers, one square, rip saw, level, easel, roll of drawing paper, buck saw, tin boxes, axe, small wheelbarrow, pruning shears, camp table, mosquito net, hand saw, rake head and mouldings.
 Box, No. 66088, weight, 245 lbs.—Washboller, tin pots, pans, washbowls, pot of glue, pot of paint, cake iron, two lanterns, coat hanger, clothes wringer, sheet iron box, two wooden palls, yard of wire cloth, yard of sheet zinc, yard oilcloth, three pair old boots.
 Box, No. 11566, weight, 238 lbs.—Iron and tin pots, pans, saucepans, medical battery, teakettle, three pair rubber shoes, few magazines, two chopping bowls, blanket, coil galvanized wire, one quart linseed oil.

Box, No. 092, weight, 200 lbs.—Roll school maps in tin case, three square feet sole leather, medicine in bottles, bottle insect poison, (bi-sulphuret of carbon), small box cream tartar, three doz. monthly magazines, clock, small mirror, tin pan, granite chamber utensils, two pair rubber boots.
 Box, No. 091, weight, 115 lbs.—Extension table.
 Box, No. 089, weight, 53 lbs.—Bed spring, hoe, umbrella, two feet wire cloth, two yards of blackboard cloth for school, wrapped in burlap cloth.
 Box, 088, weight 30 lbs.—Roll of maps, whip-saw, roll of maps in case.
 Box, No. 090.—Two washbuts, three chairs, two stools, one rocking chair, one wooden chair.
 Box, No. 098, weight, 52 lbs.—Medicines and seeds.
 Box, No. 3114, weight, 223 lbs.—Sheets, about 40 yards, gingham, about 30 yards, calico, 45 yards, drilling for tent, 100 yards.
 Two empty barrels.
 Box, No. 0102, weight, 236 lbs.—Sewing machine table, typewriter table, copy press table, six crucibles, one soapstone griddle.
 Box, No. 0104, weight, 228 lbs.—Sewing machine head, carpenter tools, rubber packing, nails, one quart linseed oil in tin box.
 Bbl. No. 0105, weight, 165 lbs.—Bake ovens.
 About 1,100 lbs. of Asbestos roofing material in crates, and roofing material in boxes and kegs, numbered, 001, 002 and upward.
 Bbl. No. 0107, weight, 346 lbs.—Stove and pipe.
 Wheat, about 3,800 lbs. in 12 kegs, 4 half bbls., 2 bbls. for seed.
 Bbl. No. 0108, weight, 270 lbs.—Stove tops.
 Bbl. No. 31321, weight, 437 lbs.—Dried apples, peaches, raisins, canned milk, starch, soap, candles.
 Box, No. 24, weight, 375 lbs.—Harrow teeth, two mould boards, two plow points, iron barrow wheels, pick, six pair trace log chains, chains.
 Boxes, Nos. 21, 22, 23, weight, of No. 20, 990 lbs.; No. 21, 825 lbs.; No. 22, 153 lbs.; No. 23, 115 lbs.—A two-horse power machine in two parts.
 Box, No 34, weight, 74 lbs.—Feed MH.
 Box, No. 31, weight, 241 lbs.—Grist mill.
 Box, No. 28, weight, 427 lbs.—Sugar mill castings.
 Box, No. 30, weight, 514 lbs.—Sugar mill castings.
 Box, No. 0103, weight, 228 lbs.—Two pulleys, two bench screws, one angle valve, tin turning machine, two well points, kettle, oars, snips, tacks.
 Box, No. 0101, weight, 274 lbs.—Tire shrinker.
 Box, No. 0106, weight, 150 lbs.—Tin folding machine, solder, spelter.
 Box, No. 0100, weight, 273 lbs.—Copying press, pig lead, pig copper, rabbit metal.
 Box, No. 0109, weight, 420 lbs.—Four boxes sheet tin, 105 lbs. each.
 Bbl. No. 0900, C. D., lined sheet iron, containing doz. bars soap, few second-hand tools, ten lbs. of excelsior, remnants.

Shipped by M. & E. Howland, marked: H. S., Guaymas, Sonora, Mex.

Box, No. 1.—Printers' materials, such as spaces, quadrates, proof planer, form planer, mallet, two wooden galleys, steel gauge, gauge pins, parts feed table, extension twelve roller carriage wheels, three comp. sticks, two rules, 28 quoins, L. quoin key, brake fastening, brass rules, automatic brayer, ink fountain, can of ink, two sponges, pl filter, cerealine flakes, box of envelopes.

