

cent dispositions of the authorities of the State, as well as the District, who have by all the means at their disposal worked for the progress and advancement of Chihuahua. The second factor, which has powerfully aided in the development of the colonies, is the industry and honesty of the colonists themselves.

Without any exaggeration whatever, it may be said that among the 3000 souls that form the colonies of "Diaz," "Carlos Pacheco," and "Dublan," there is not a single drunkard, gambler or vagabond. The efforts of all are concentrated for their mutual welfare.

To these colonies may be justly applied the celebrated phrase: "That the woman that talks the least is the most virtuous." In years past we have had colonizing companies who with their advertisements have filled whole columns of periodicals of both hemispheres, forming thousands of projects and making promises that they never could fulfil. They invested important sums of money in the construction of large hotels, pleasure gardens, etc., have a large retinue of employees and such like. But in a few years the funds of the shareholders were exhausted, and they found themselves obliged to remain in a complete state of inaction.

An entirely different policy has been followed by the colonies of this district. They have worked like the ants, silently and constantly. They have not pretended to make from uncultivated land "Campos Eliseos," in a year, nor from an uninhabited place to make cities spring up that will rival the great American centres. Their efforts have been confined to legitimate labor; to cultivate a rich soil, which, to produce abundantly, needs nothing more than the hand of man guiding the plow. The colonists referred to have gathered themselves together under the liberal standard of Mexico, they are not land speculators in disguise, but people accustomed to the field—laborers—and among them are some artisans who are masters of their professions. They arrive in the Republic with one wagon or two, as the case may be, each with its respective team, animals, and with their tools and implements of agriculture and industry, which constitute the only capital that many of them possess. But they bring with them something of more value than gold or bank notes, and that is the love of labor, practice in the cultivation of the soil, and a practical knowledge of agriculture. In the United States, from where most of them come, they have been obliged to contend with sterile lands and with the rigors of raw, cold winters, and they have overcome those obstacles. Our beautiful country is toasted on every hand and abounds everywhere with fertile fields, under a benign sky, where the scorching heat of summer and the glacial colds of winter are unknown.

On the arrival of the colonists, the superintendent apportions to each the land needed; immediately work is begun, and the land cleared off, and labor continues incessantly. While the seed is deposited in the ground all help; the husband, the wife, the elder children, and even the little fellows who drop the seed in the ground. The time not required for the care of their own homes is utilized by laboring on

the farms of their neighbors, thus gaining sufficient to live upon until they can gather their own crops. At first they live in a rude hut, but this is replaced in a few years by a commodious house surrounded with flowers and fruit trees, and amply furnished, wherein reigns the most complete tranquility, and wherein they enjoy the fruits of their own labor. They don't squander the money they have earned by the sweat of their brow. They practice true economy, and only provide the necessities, and they use their surplus means to increase the productiveness of their land, to purchase more, always being careful not to go beyond their means.

The oldest colony is the colony "Diaz," which contains nearly a thousand souls, with clean streets lined with shade trees on either side. The greater part of the houses are made with adobes and are commodious, and it is a very rare thing to see one without its orchard and garden; for however poor the colonist may be, his first care is to plant out fruit trees.

"Diaz" has several industrial establishments, a church, school, and drug store, but, dear readers, they have neither a saloon, billiard hall, nor any place whatever where "mescal" is sold. Consequently they have no need of a jail, nor have they one in any of the colonies. There are seldom any complaints or quarrels, and scandals are entirely unknown in the colonies.

The head of the colony Diaz is Dr. W. Derby Johnson, Jr., a gentleman in every sense of the word. He is also agent and general manager of the North Mexican Pacific Railway, an enterprise of which we will write in our next issue.

The representative of all these colonies is Mr. A. F. Macdonald, a person advanced in years and a man of strict integrity and great experience, and is a very energetic and finished gentleman.

The colonies are made up of German, Americans, English and Spanish, all honorable laboring people, which fact is proven by their works. They really come with the firm intention of making Mexico their adopted home, and not abandoning it after they have made a "stake."

The colonies of our district show that to enjoy peace and plenty nothing is needed but a love of labor and constancy in cultivating the soil, which will amply reward the laborer for his intelligent efforts.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—An official dispatch from Fredensborg, received in this city today, announced that the Czar and Czarina are expected to arrive there on Tuesday.

Their majesties may remain at Fredensborg until after the celebration of their silver-wedding anniversary, on the 28th inst., returning to St. Petersburg by way of Berlin. There is nothing to indicate that the meeting of the Czar and Emperor William will be invested with diplomatic importance. It will probably be a brief visit of courtesy. The Russian embassy in this city has not received any instructions regarding the visit of the Czar. It is believed that the Emperor will meet him at the railroad station, and, after a

short interview, the Czar will proceed homeward. Despite the protestations of peace which are heard on all sides, the relations between the governments of Berlin and St. Petersburg remain strained. The suppression of the German subscription to the new Russian loan is resented by Vishnegradski, Russian minister of finance, who looks upon it as a trick of Chancellor Von Caprivi. Regarding the Czar's presence in Berlin, the journalists who are obliged to record events have not agreeable anticipations of their duties. The precautions, which have been taken to prevent any but officials approaching the Czar are so strict that even authorized representatives of the press will be kept at a distance.

The journalists who were allowed access to the railroad station last week when the Czar was hurrying through Berlin on his way to Moscow, were locked up in a waiting room and only got a glimpse of his majesty through a window as he alighted from the train and was greeted by Prince Leopold, who was doing the honors in the absence of the Emperor. They had to wait patiently for an hour, while the Czar devoured sandwiches and drank cup after cup of tea, after which they saw him depart. His capacity for eating appears to be accompanied by a capacity for drinking, each cup of tea being plentifully laced with rum instead of milk.

Replies to inquiries made of the leading wholesale dealers here and in Hamburg regarding trade in American pork show that it is still limited. The cost of inspection in America, combined with the duty still imposed here, prevents a popular sale of American hog products. The price for salted American pork rules about 54 marks per hundred weight, while cured German bacon sells at 56 marks. The dealers are combining in an attempt to get the government to reduce the duty, which is 10 marks per hundred pounds. Until this is done no marked impetus will be given to the trade in American pork.

The rescript providing that foreign insurance companies must invest in Prussian consols is largely due to the influence of the German companies, which have become jealous of the amazing success of the American companies, which are now acquiring the greater part of the insurance business throughout the country. The order will without doubt operate greatly to the injury of many foreign companies. None of the great American companies, however, will likely be obstructed in business. The rescript has been long foreseen by them and preparations to meet it made.

Socialist Wildberger, who is an ardent opponent of the policy advocated by Bebel and Liebknecht, has been elected a delegate to the Erfurt Congress from the Provincial district. This success of the extremists, following the election of two members of that branch of the party as delegates from the Fifth district of Berlin strengthens the hopes of the members of the section, who desire to effect the overthrow of the present central directing committee.

Charles Murphy, special agent of the United State agricultural department, is in the city. Murphy's visit is