

**HONDURAS AND THE PERRY
LAND GRANT: A NEW FIELD
FOR THE FARMER, STOCKMAN,
LUMBERMAN AND LABORER**

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Honduras and the Perry Land Grant: A New Field for the Farmer, Stockman, Lumberman and Laborer by Various

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VARIOUS

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LAND GRANT: A NEW FIELD
FOR THE FARMER, STOCKMAN,
LUMBERMAN AND LABORER**

HONDURAS
=

AND

THE PERRY LAND GRANT:

A NEW FIELD

FOR THE

FARMER, STOCKMAN, LUMBERMAN

AND LABORER.

CHICAGO:
THE AMERICAN HONDURAS CO.
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INTRODUCTORY.

Thousands of temperate, frugal, law-abiding people, skilled in the arts needed for the development of a country, have found, after years of exhausting toil and exposure to the sudden and extreme changes of an inclement climate, that they can at the best get but a bare subsistence in the North. Farmers see the interest of the mortgages on their farms increasing rapidly, to in time drive them from their homes despite their most earnest efforts. Those who have courage to calmly consider their situation see that their future offers little or no hope. Competition from the virgin fields of the West is too keen. Steam has made the farmer of the deep, rich land of Dakota and Kansas close neighbor of the man who grinds his life away on the barren soil of the East. Each short summer spent in the attempt to raise enough to support the family through the long, stormy, and cold winter only adds to the burden the hopeless struggle has brought.

To such people, tired of pinching along year after year in dreary although respectable poverty, these pages will be of interest, for they offer sure, safe, and speedy relief. They will be of value to young men who have wisdom to carefully look ahead, intelligence to see that life in the old and crowded fields affords little encouragement to legitimate effort, and courage and enterprise to seek new fields where competition is not sharp, and where by a little toil and forethought they can quickly secure all the comforts and most of the luxuries of civilized life. To all such homes are offered in a country within easy reach, where the climate is more temperate and pleasanter than in the most favored spot in the United States, and where there is freedom from many if not from all of the diseases most dangerous to human comfort and life. There the days are not hot, dry, and dusty, and the nights cold; the summers are not blistering in their droughts and the winters terrible in their blizzards; but the temperature ranges from sixty to ninety degrees. F throughout the entire year. Nearly everything that can be grown in the United States can be more easily and cheaply raised there, and many valuable crops can be produced there which can not be profitably cultivated where frosts are known.

Most of the testimony given in the following pages has been gathered from witnesses who could have had no object in favoring, since they certainly could have had no knowledge of our purposes. Much of this evidence was given thirty years ago. Several of the witnesses were

INTRODUCTORY.

officials whose standing was sufficient guaranty that their statements were trustworthy, and all of the witnesses were of a character above suspicion. Most of assertions made by them and reproduced here have been verified by recent examinations, and there is no apparent reason for doubting the entire truthfulness of any of them.

The American Honduras Company is desirous of inducing people of the character described to settle on and develop the lands granted to it, or on those belonging to the government. To this end it is prepared to sell lands to individuals or to colonists in numbers. To the latter especial inducements will be offered.

Questions addressed to the Company will receive prompt answers.

THE AMERICAN-HONDURAS CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS., U. S. A.

THE PERRY GRANT.

For the purpose of encouraging immigration, and through that bringing about the development of the great natural resources of Honduras, the government of that republic has sold to the AMERICAN HONDURAS COMPANY a grant of land consisting of each alternate tract or section of land one myriamete or $6\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{3}$ English miles square, within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a point in the middle of the deepest part of the channel connecting Caratasca lagoon with the Caribbean sea, and extending thence in a northwesterly and a westerly direction along the coast of said sea to the eighty-fifth (85°) degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence southward along the line of said eighty-fifth (85°) degree to the place of its intersection or crossing of the fifteenth (15°) degree of latitude north from the equator; thence eastward along the line of said fifteenth (15°) degree of latitude to the middle of the channel or bed of the river Guaranta; thence along the middle of the channel of said river and of any lagoon or lagoons, bay or estuaries to the place where the waters of said river Guaranta join those of Caratasca lagoon; and thence along the middle of the deepest channel in said Caratasca lagoon to the place of beginning.

The northwestern corner of this grant is 1,800 miles south of Chicago, in longitude 8 west from Washington, and about 975 miles south by east from New Orleans. The Gulf stream touches the grant and thence flows westward and northward, hurrying vessels on their way from Central America to the markets of our Atlantic seaboard and of Europe. Vessels can have the help of this ocean current most of the way from Honduras to Europe, and back again through peaceful seas. Steamers make the run to New Orleans or to Mobile in three to four days, and to New York in seven or eight days.

The grant extends from the Caribbean sea southward nearly