

10-25-1884

Report of the Governor of Arizona, 1884

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Recommended Citation

H.R. Exec. Doc. No. 1, 48th Cong., 2nd Sess. (1884)

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REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, October 25, 1884.

SIR: In response to your letter of September 17, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the affairs of this Territory, and to suggest for the consideration of Congress such action upon various subjects as seems to me important and necessary to the best interests of the Territory at this time:

During the year which has transpired since my last report was rendered to your office, in September, 1883, the affairs of the Territory have been in a high degree prosperous.

Our population has been steadily increasing; the development of our material wealth embraced in mining, grazing, and agriculture has shown marked advancement; our border relations have been harmonious; the annoyances of government have been lessened; there has been absolute freedom from the depredations of hostile savages, which in previous years have been such a menace to the progress of our civilization; and although the lawless elements of society peculiar to advanced frontiers have in several instances during the year committed deeds of exceptional atrocity within the boundaries of Arizona, the outlaws have in most cases expiated their crimes by the severest penalties known to the law, and the civil officers of the Territory are to be congratulated upon the general success which has attended their efforts in maintaining order and improved social conditions.

Our industries have improved with development, although the product of our mines has been considerably less for the past year than for the preceding twelve months. Several large bullion-producing properties have been lying idle a considerable portion of the year, owing, it is stated, to the heavy expense of operating, high transportation rates, and a depreciation in the grade of the ore being treated. While the ores of Arizona are undoubtedly of a higher average grade than those of Colorado or other localities with which comparisons can be made, the expense of mining, and especially of transportation, is much greater. These obstacles, however, are being steadily reduced, and all things being equal, her marvelous mineral deposits will soon enable Arizona to rank first among the bullion-producing States and Territories of the Union. This is evident from the rapid progress the Territory has made in this direction since the disturbing influences peculiar to its remote position and unsettled civilization have been comparatively overcome.

The principal mines at Tombstone, Cochise County, suspended operations May 1, 1884, the owners declaring their inability to pay more than \$3 per day to miners, and the miners refusing to work for less than \$4.

These differences and the discussion over the proposed reduction grew into such proportions during the summer that rioting and bloodshed were feared when the mine-owners proposed to resume operations with men employed at reduced rates. The local civil officers, feeling incapable of maintaining order, appealed to the executive of the Territory for assistance, and during my absence from the Territory Acting Governor H. M. Van Arman responded by calling upon the Secretary of War for aid, as the Territorial militia were not available. Two companies of regular troops were promptly ordered from Fort Huachuca to the scene of threatened disturbance, and happily all trouble was averted. Harmony was soon restored, the troops returned to their station, and the mines have continued in peaceful and prosperous operation since.

GRAZING.

The grazing interests of the Territory have largely increased during the last year; quite extensive importations of improved breeds of cattle and horses have been made into Arizona, attracted by the unequalled advantages to be found here for the stock-owner in the mildness of the climate, the extensive ranges, the nutritious grasses, and the small amount of care required by the stock. There has been an entire absence of epidemic diseases among cattle and horses in this Territory, and the percentage of loss per year is stated to be about 3 per cent., being less than any other portion of the United States.

Much of the 60,000 square miles of grazing land in Arizona, though bountifully covered with rich grasses, cannot be utilized at present for grazing purposes on account of the absence of water. It is believed, however, that this drawback can be largely, if not almost completely, remedied by the introduction of artesian water. In fact, where the experiment has been tried, in Sulphur Spring Valley, Cochise County, the result is most satisfactory, "sufficient water having been obtained in this way to water at least 30,000 cattle, besides affording sufficient irrigation to maintain the gardens that a population attending to this stock would require, and perhaps tree plantations for the relief of stock from sun and wind." (*Vide* report of commission appointed to examine and report upon artesian wells in Sulphur Spring Valley.)

The importance of this question of obtaining water by artesian-well process throughout the Territory where superficial streams are not sufficient to maintain stock, much less for agricultural purposes, is apparent.

Should all of the grazing land in the Territory be made available in this way it is estimated that there would be ample pasturage for 5,000,000 cattle.

There are now in the Territory about 300,000 head of stock, with probably good pasturage, under present conditions, for 1,000,000 more.

During the prevalence of the Texas cattle fever last summer much apprehension was felt among stock men that the disease might be communicated to the cattle of this Territory, and the question of establishing a quarantine against the admission of cattle from Texas was raised. The acting governor, at the earnest request of prominent cattle men, issued a proclamation interdicting the admission of Texas cattle into the Territory for a limited period, thereby relieving the apprehension of contagion.

Upon examining this subject I find no provision of law covering such a question, and I would respectfully invite the attention of Congress to this matter, and suggest that authority of law be provided for estab-

lishing in the Territories quarantine restrictions, should similar need arise.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural advantages of Arizona are, I think, generally underestimated abroad. There is no more productive soil in America than is to be found in the valleys of Arizona, and it is believed that a greater variety of productions can be raised here than elsewhere in the United States, providing water can be had for irrigation. Not only does the soil produce fine crops of cereals, but fruits of all kinds, and vegetables of the finest quality.

The yield per acre of wheat and barley is from 25 to 35 bushels, and after this is harvested, corn can be planted on the same ground and a fine crop raised the same season. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, figs, quinces, apricots, and nearly every other variety of fruit yield largely. Lemons, oranges, and olives can be raised with profit, and finer grapes cannot be produced anywhere. Sugar-cane and cotton have also been grown successfully.

In the valleys of Salt River and Gila River alone there are 400,000 acres which can be brought under cultivation, although less than 50,000 acres are now being made productive.

The principal lands now under cultivation in the Territory are confined to the two valleys above named and the valleys of the Verde, Santa Cruz, and San Pedro. Yet there are numerous fertile valleys throughout the Territory in every direction where considerable farming is done, among which may be named the Sulphur Spring and San Simon Valleys, in Cochise County; Williamson, Peeples, Chino, Agua Fria, Skull, Kirkland, and Walnut Grove Valleys, in Yavapai County; the valley of the Little Colorado, in Apache County; and the fertile bottom lands of the Colorado and Lower Gila, in Yuma County.

Although most of the farming lands of Arizona are confined to the valleys and the bottom lands of the principal rivers, there are millions of acres among the hills and on the plains which could be made very productive if there was sufficient water for irrigation.

Irrigation is necessary to insure good crops in nearly every locality, although in a few of the northern valleys the sub-irrigation is sufficient from the rainfall during the wet season. Latterly special attention has been given to irrigation propositions.

In the Salt River Valley an immense canal is being constructed which will convey water enough, it is claimed, to reclaim at least 100,000 acres, besides furnishing motive power for an immense amount of machinery. With the 35,000 acres already under cultivation, when this canal is ready for use, which it is expected to be early in the spring of 1885, this valley will present as valuable and productive an acreage of farming land as any area of equal extent in America.

The possibilities for the immigrant in this and the adjacent valley of the Gila are wonderful. Land can be had reasonably cheap; "that which has not been improved can be had at from \$5 to \$10 per acre; improved land from \$15 to \$30 per acre, according to the character of soil and location. This price includes a water right sufficient for crop-raising." (Hamilton's Resources of Arizona.)

In connection with agricultural pursuits hog-fattening and pork-packing bids fair to become ere long an exceedingly profitable business. But little work is required in fattening; the hogs run on the alfalfa fields and keep in good order until the grain is harvested, and they are then turned upon the grain stubble-fields to complete the process of

fattening. "The pork is solid, sweet, and finely flavored, and disease is unknown." When the large canal in Salt River Valley is completed, ice can be cheaply manufactured by water-power and pork-packing engaged in on a large scale.

In reference to the benefits of the canal to the Territory, the following quotations from the prospectus of the canal company for 1884 are instructive :

WATER-POWER.

The water-power is formed by a vertical fall of 15 feet of the entire body of the canal, made in solid rock, at a point about 8 miles northwest of Phoenix. The amount of power produced is 1,300 horse-power. This power will be of great value in this country, where fuel is scarce and expensive. It will be utilized to its full capacity. Flour for all of Arizona, Western New Mexico, Eastern California, and Sonora will be made here; ice for the use of the city, and to refrigerate large rooms for dairy purposes, and pork and beef packing, and fruit and beef canning. It will also be used for quartz mills for the reduction of ores and for other purposes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in Salt River, from which this canal takes its supply, is found by measurement in the dry season of the year to be sufficient to fill the canal and supply such other canals as have been heretofore constructed.

It is the best supplied stream of water in the southwestern part of the United States. The canal is taken out the Salt River three-fourths of a mile below its junction with the Verde River. These two streams receive the total southern drainage of the high mountain ranges, extending for 200 miles through the northern and central part of Arizona. These mountains cover an area of 15,000 square miles, and some of them are 12,000 feet high. They receive heavy falls of snow in winter and of rain in summer, and are covered with a heavy growth of pine timber.

LAND RECLAIMED.

This canal reclaims fully 100,000 acres of land. This land is deep alluvial soil of surpassing fertility. The surface is remarkably even, being free from elevations and depressions, with an even grade of about 10 feet to the mile from the foot-hills to the river, rendering it perfectly adapted for irrigation. It is the one garden spot of Arizona.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE VALLEY.

There are now in cultivation 35,000 acres under existing canals. The most profitable cereals are wheat, barley, and oats. The yield this year is estimated at 34,000,000 pounds. The wheat produced here is of extra fine quality, and makes a superior flour. The market for these productions comprises a radius of 400 miles of surrounding country.

The average yield of wheat per acre is fully 1,500 pounds, and 2,000 is not unusual. The cost of raising and marketing at Phoenix per cwt. is about 65 cents, and the average market price \$1.60.

The means of watering crops being in the hands of the farmer, and with no frosts to interfere, the yield is very certain. There has not been a failure of crops in this valley since its settlement, thirteen years ago.

It is a notorious fact that in all countries lands that are supplied by water for irrigation rate at more than double the value of those lands that depend on rainfall, and this is owing to the larger crops produced and the greater certainty of crops on irrigated lands. In some countries, Spain, for instance, this disparity is even greater, the value of irrigated lands being more than three times that of other agricultural lands.

LIVE STOCK.

Alfalfa grows luxuriantly all the year and produces five crops per annum of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons per acre each. It will sustain in pasture an average of 3 head of cattle per acre, and cattle raised on this alfalfa will weigh as much at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old as those on the ordinary wild ranges at $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Timothy, clover, and millet can be successfully raised, but alfalfa, being of a more rapid growth and excellent for hay and grazing, is considered by the old residents

more profitable, and for dairy purposes it is unexcelled. With cheap power for manufacturing ice for creameries and cheese factories, dairying will become an extensive and profitable business. In Arizona alone 500,000 pounds of creamery butter can be sold annually at 50 cents per pound. It is now difficult to secure good butter in the Territory at any price, and fair ranch butter often sells at 75 cents.

The cost of raising hogs on alfalfa does not exceed two cents per pound. There was shipped into Arizona last year 2,000,000 pounds of bacon, at a cost of 18 cents per pound—\$360,000—and the demand is rapidly increasing. Now, with our facilities for packing in the summer season, by means of the proposed ice-chilled rooms, this supply will, in a few years, all come from Salt River Valley. And in addition to Arizona, we will supply Sonora, New Mexico, and Eastern California.

LAND GRANTS.

The present uncertainty existing regarding the final disposition of lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific and Texas Pacific Railroads by Congress is preventing the settlement of Arizona to a great extent, and keeping from the Territory much capital that would be invested here, could a title to these lands be obtained.

I most urgently present the fact that a determination by Congress of the question whether the railroads or the Government own the lands referred to, and the opportunity given citizens to acquire title from either one or the other of these sources, will be of incalculable benefit to Arizona.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

There exist numerous alleged Mexican grants in this Territory, the title to which, in many cases, is believed to be fraudulent, either as to the grant itself or the proposed boundaries. Some immediate action should be had to determine these titles, so that the lands could be properly improved and add to the taxable value of the property of the Territory. The last year brought to light a new one of these grants, the "Miguel Peralta," which is of mammoth proportions and immense importance, purporting, as it does, to cover some of the most productive portions of the Territory, and embracing within its limits numerous largely settled towns and affecting the individual welfare of probably fifteen thousand citizens. I most earnestly urge that Congress take some action by which the title to the lands in this Territory be as firmly fixed as in any other part of the United States, and forever bar the asserting at this late time of such grants as referred to above.

TERRITORIAL FAIR.

It affords me gratification to report that the people of the Territory are awake to their agricultural and industrial interests. During the past year the "Arizona Industrial Exposition Association" has been organized, the first annual fair of which is to be held at Phoenix, Maricopa County, November 10 to 15, inclusive, the present year.

The promoters of this association are already assured of a very successful meeting, and the varied resources of Arizona, when collectively exhibited, will certainly present an attractive and instructive exposition, the extent of which will prove a surprise to all who are not familiar with the rapid progress made in this part of the Southwest during the past few years. Active steps are also being taken to have the Territory properly represented at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, and I believe much substantial benefit will accrue to our people from having the resources of the Territory more thoroughly understood abroad.

TIMBER.

The immense timber region of Northeastern Arizona is commanding valuable recognition in all directions. Lumber is being manufactured and shipped into Southern California in successful competition with the timber districts and mills of the North Pacific coast; it is also finding a profitable market in various portions of the middle Southwest and South into the Republic of Mexico. I earnestly urge that the unsold timber lands of Arizona be reserved by Congress for use only in the Territory.

RAILROADS.

Two railroads have been projected from north to south in the Territory, the Arizona Mineral Belt and the Central Arizona Railroad. The former has been surveyed from Winslow and Flagstaff, on the Atlantic and Pacific road, to Globe, in Gila County, connecting at Globe with a road from Tucson, a distance of 220 miles, through an extensive timber, mineral, agricultural, and grazing region. The Central Arizona has been surveyed from Chino Station, also on the Atlantic and Pacific, 154 miles west of Winslow, to Prescott, the capital; from here it is proposed to continue it south to the rich valleys of the Salt River and Gila, although its southern terminus has not yet been determined upon.

These roads, if constructed, will rapidly develop the resources of the Territory. Cheapened transportation will impart great activity to the extensive mining regions through which the roads will pass, an outlet and market will be furnished for the products of the fertile agricultural districts, and the treeless plains of the southern part of the Territory will receive the benefit of cheap coal fuel and timber and lumber from the north for mining and building purposes. The importance of the construction of the north and south lines of railroad through the Territory cannot be overestimated. By a system of such roads the products of every section of the Territory would become available to every point of consumption within its limit, and the large sums of money annually sent abroad for supplies would be retained to increase the common capital and assist in the establishment of new enterprises and improvement of old ones. The many sections at present dependent on foreign markets to supply their requirements would be furnished with home productions at cheaper rates, and the difficulty now experienced by stock, agricultural, and mining industries remote from railroads in securing foreign and domestic markets for their products would be overcome.

With such increased transportation facilities the bullion output of the Territory alone would be greatly increased, as the reduced cost of obtaining machinery and material required in the working of mines would convert hundreds of properties, which cannot under the existing condition of affairs be worked with profit, into bullion producers, and districts now sparsely populated and almost unknown would in a short time become prosperous and wealthy communities. I would suggest for the consideration of Congress in this connection that the Government aid in the construction of these roads by granting to the companies constructing them such of the public lands as are available for this purpose within reasonable boundary restrictions along the lines proposed, conditioned that settlers shall have the same privileges of purchase and settlement upon these lands when they shall have become the property of the railroad companies that are now accorded to settlers by the Government, and said railroad companies shall not have power to withhold from purchase and settlement or to charge a higher price per acre than is now charged by the Government.

INDIANS.

It would seem that all of the Indians within this Territory have at last concluded to accept the provisions which civilization has made for them. The policy inaugurated after the successful campaign of General George Crook last year has been most beneficial in its results.

At the date of my last report a few of the hostiles were yet at large, having failed to accept the amnesty offered them and return to their reservation. Subsequently they all came in, and have since remained peacefully upon their reservation, engaged to an encouraging extent in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. I hope this condition of peace may be permanent, yet I would recommend the continuance of the present system of military surveillance and joint jurisdiction of Interior and War Departments, at least until all fear of a return by the Indians to former warlike habits is dispelled. I have reference particularly to those Indians occupying the San Carlos Reservation. While so large a number who have so lately been hostile remain and are maintained in the midst of a white population so sparse, more or less apprehension must be felt by the white settlers.

COAL LANDS ON SAN CARLOS RESERVATION.

The valuable coal and mineral lands upon this reservation, while of no benefit to the Indians at present, are withheld from development and advantage to the Territory by their occupancy; and while I would not recommend the adoption of any arbitrary measure by which the premises should be taken away from the Indians without compensation, I would suggest that the Government, by treaty or purchase, make terms with them by which these lands may be utilized by our citizens.

Of the other Indians in the Territory I am gratified that my recommendation of last year, in reference to the Hualapais and Yumas, received consideration, and that better provisions have been made for their welfare. In reference to the subreservation set apart for a few of the Maricopa Indians on Salt River near Phoenix, and who are left without a resident agent, I have to renew the recommendation contained in my last report, that it be abandoned and the Indians provided for upon their main reservation. While this subreservation contains many thousand acres of land, only a few hundred acres are being to any extent cultivated by the Indians.

The introduction of water by means of extensive ditches (which the Indians cannot construct) would reclaim nearly the entire reservation, which would support a great many white settlers; and if the Indians were removed these ditches would be constructed, the land reclaimed and settled upon.

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS.

I also renew my recommendation of last year that Congress appropriate to reimburse the citizens of Pima County in the amount of \$11,000, expended by them in raising a company of fifty men for defense against Indians, in April, 1882; and that the citizens of Cochise County be reimbursed by Congress in the amount of \$5,600, money expended in defending themselves against Cowboys and Rustlers, in 1882, as recommended in my last report. I would also recommend that the claims of our citizens for losses by Indians, which have been presented to Congress, be favorably considered.

BORDER RELATIONS.

While for the most part during the year our relations with our Mexican neighbors have been harmonious, yet at times differences have arisen over the pursuit and arrest of criminals by one people upon the soil of the other and questions relating to extradition. For the welfare of our citizens along the border it is of the utmost importance that our relations with Mexico do not become strained in this respect, and that the most liberal facilities be afforded for the detection and punishment of crime which might at times unjustly be ascribed by the citizens of one country to those of the other.

And I would again suggest such modification of the treaty relations between our Government and that of Mexico as will provide for greater security to residents near the border, and reduce the difficulties and delays of extradition.

I also renew my recommendation that a mounted patrol or police be established along the border or a large reinforcement of the custom-house guard. The presence of a well organized and vigilant mounted border patrol or police with authority to arrest criminals in addition to preventing and discouraging smuggling, which is undoubtedly at present prevalent to a great extent, would discourage the banding together of men who, becoming violators of the law at first for profit, but in a short time develop into criminals of the most abandoned character. Through its agency the organized stealing of cattle in one country to be disposed of in the other, which has assumed such alarming proportions as to seriously threaten the financial welfare of the stock-raisers along the border, would in time be entirely broken up, and criminals guilty of such and even more atrocious crimes who now find safety and refuge in the sparsely populated portions of Arizona and Sonora, could be soon apprehended and brought to justice.

In the month of July a Mexican boy named Quinones was most brutally hung in Arizona near the line, evidently by American outlaws. This murder naturally enraged the boy's countrymen across the line and retaliation was feared upon innocent Americans; and subsequently when the fiendish murder of the Fritz family and two other persons was recorded in the same locality, it was charged as the work of Mexicans in retaliation for the murder of the boy Quinones. This charge appears from the evidence to be unfounded, yet the murderers are still at large and opinions differ as to the responsibility for the crime. I cite these circumstances to show the importance of better police regulations along our southern boundary.

MORMONISM.

There has been quite an extensive immigration to this Territory during the past few years of Mormons, whom it is alleged are practicing polygamous marriages. A strong opposition is developing among our citizens against this class of Mormon immigration, and in some localities, notably Apache County, citizens are arrayed against each other upon this subject—Mormons and Gentiles—which, unless the legal remedy is applied and polygamous relations prohibited, may result eventually in such a conflict as will cause the loss of life and destruction of property. A number of Mormons are now under indictment before Chief Justice Sumner Howard and Associate Justice Daniel Pinney, and the result of their trial is anxiously awaited.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

I earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and request assistance in improving our present system of maintaining schools, which is burdensome upon the people, and not sufficiently comprehensive in promoting education.

The number of children of school age within the Territory is something over 10,000, and in many sparsely-settled localities no advantage is derived from the school fund on account of the necessity of only organizing schools with a large number of pupils. And as we are deprived of the money arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands granted to assist in defraying the expenses of education, on account of our Territorial condition, the entire expense of maintaining our schools falls on our citizens by direct taxation.

I most respectfully renew my suggestion of last year, and urge its favorable consideration by Congress, that the Territory of Arizona not only be allowed the same advantages in reference to the disposition of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands for educational purposes as are now enjoyed by the States, but that such legislation be had by Congress as will authorize the selection of valuable sections for this purpose, in lieu of worthless desert and mountainous lands upon which a large proportion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections now fall. Otherwise settlers will appropriate all desirable lands by homestead and pre-emption, and the school fund derived from this source will be found to be insignificant when we become a State.

ARTESIAN WATER.

I most earnestly suggest an appropriation by Congress to defray the expense of sinking artesian wells in several of the higher valleys of Arizona.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of land which would be exceedingly valuable for grazing and in many instances agricultural purposes, if water could be obtained, are now comparatively without value to the Territory or the Government. Since my last report was rendered, several artesian wells have been bored successfully by private enterprise in some of the valleys of the southern portion of the Territory where the altitude is not great, and an ample flow of water obtained at a very moderate depth.

The legislature of the Territory in 1875 offered a reward of \$3,000 to the person first finding a flowing stream of water by means of a genuine artesian well. This reward was claimed in November, 1883, by Mr. W. J. Sanderson, of Sulphur Spring Valley, Cochise County, Arizona; and in order to determine the justice of his claim I appointed a commission of highly competent gentlemen, consisting of Hon. E. B. Gage, Prof. John A. Church, and Isaac E. James, esq., to examine and report upon the wells bored by Mr. Sanderson. The following is an extract from their report:

- First. That flowing water has been obtained in Sulphur Spring Valley by boring.
- Second. That the wells which furnish it are true artesian wells, in that they derive their supply from subterranean sources distinct from the surface by an impervious stratum, in this case clay 20 to 40 feet thick.
- Third. That each of these wells inspected by them throws out water enough to supply 5,000 to 10,000 head of stock, and therefore is an important addition to the resources of the Territory.

Fourth. That the finding of the water is not accidental and doubtful, but is quite as regular and certain as can be expected of such enterprises.

Fifth. That no reasonable doubt exists of the possibility of carrying the same system of improvement into other valleys of Arizona, and thus greatly extending her means of industry.

The deepest well bored was 83 feet. Mr. Sanderson's success stimulated others, and several other wells are reported in operation in the southern portion of the Territory, notably one near Florence, in Pinal County.

This is a subject of the utmost importance to the progress of Arizona, and the assistance of Congress is desired in demonstrating the feasibility of developing water on the uplands and higher valleys of the Territory, where great depth is required and the experiment is too expensive for poor settlers, and where under existing laws no inducement is offered to the rich to reclaim land by this means. The Government still owns nearly all the table land of Arizona, and if water were procured on these uplands by artesian process the results would far more than repay the expense and the benefit to the Territory be very great.

APPOINTMENT OF A FOURTH UNITED STATES JUDGE.

This is a very important requirement of the Territory. The extent of each of the three judicial districts as at present formed is very great, and the labor of the judges is steadily increasing. The demand for the appointment of another judge in Arizona has been felt for several years, and the recommendation has been previously urged upon the attention of Congress.

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

In this connection I would urge upon Congress that, owing to the extraordinary labor performed by the United States judges in this Territory, the large districts over which they are called to preside claiming the entire attention and time of said judges in the performance of their official duties, the heavy expenditure necessary for payment of expenses of traveling from points remote from each other within their districts where terms of court are held, the very heavy expenses required by them in this Territory to support their families, the salary which they now receive be increased from \$3,000 to at least \$5,000 per year.

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

The present pay of legislators in the Territories, \$4 per day, is not sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the member during the session of the legislature, and I respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my last report that the pay of legislators in Arizona be increased to at least \$8 per day.

SALARY OF GOVERNOR AND TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

I would respectfully urge that Congress appropriate, for the payment of the salaries of governors and secretaries of the Territories, the amount now named by law, viz, \$3,500 and \$2,500, respectively. The present appropriations of \$2,600 and \$1,800 are inadequate compensation for the services which these officers are required to perform and do not reimburse them for the expenses which they incur in conducting the affairs of the Government, and the payment of the cost of supporting their families, which is much greater in the Territories than in most of the older settled communities.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND BRANCH MINT.

I renew my recommendation of a year ago that a geological survey of Arizona be made, and a branch mint be established in the Territory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I respectfully present to Congress the fact that no appropriation has ever been made for this Territory for the erection of buildings to be occupied by United States officers. The requirements of the Territory in this direction are such as to entitle this subject to favorable and speedy consideration on the part of Congress.

EXTENDING POLITICAL PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORIES.

I believe that the people of the Territories should be privileged as are the people of States, and recommend that they be permitted to vote for President of the United States, and that their Delegates in Congress be vested with the same rights and powers of legislation as are the Representatives of States.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. TRITLE,
Governor.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.