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Report of the Governor of New Mexico, 1896.

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REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 22, 1896.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you, in pursuance of the request of your Department, my annual report, showing the condition of the Territory for the year ended June 30, 1896.

Very respectfully,

W. T. THORNTON,
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Hon. DAVID R. FRANCIS,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

POPULATION.

No material changes have been made in regard to the population of the Territory of New Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1896. There has been a small increase by means of immigration, but there is no mode of ascertaining accurately the extent thereof. The immigration has been mostly of an agricultural class, which has settled in counties adapted to farming by means of irrigation, and where the waters of the rivers have been conserved for that purpose. No census has been taken in the Territory since 1890, rendering it impossible to speak accurately in regard to the increase of population, but I have taken some pains to arrive at as accurate a conclusion as possible, believing that even the census of 1890 did not fully represent the population of the Territory, the enumerators being paid per capita, and the population being scattered so sparsely over a very large extent of the country, many of the sparsely settled districts were not visited at all.

The population of the Territory consists of about two-thirds of citizens of Spanish descent and about one-third of other nationalities. The Spanish-speaking people of the Territory are almost universally Catholics, and from the records kept in their church of the marriages and births I have been able to arrive at some accuracy with regard to the Catholic population in that portion of the Territory within the jurisdiction of Archbishop Chapelle; the counties of Dona Ana, Grant, and Socorro are within the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Arizona, from

which counties I have no reports. The church estimates that the population is 21 for each birth, and during the year 1895 within the jurisdiction of Archbishop Chapelle there were baptized 5,933 children, so that the Catholic population for his diocese is 124,635, according to this estimate, of which 8,500 are Catholic Indians. About one-fifth of the Territory's population reside within the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Arizona, which, estimating on the same ratio, and giving one-third of the population to the Protestants, which is a conservative estimate, would give the total population of the Territory for 1895, 224,562 persons. I feel that this is as nearly accurate as can be obtained, and is a fair estimate of the population of the Territory at this time.

The financial depression and business stagnation that so seriously affected this Territory in common with all parts of the Union during the years 1894 and 1895 has continued, and has largely prevented development.

The season has been a fairly prosperous one, with more than the average rainfall, insuring good crops in portions of the Territory adapted to agriculture, and producing an abundance of native grasses upon the ranges in all parts, with the exception of some small localities in the northwestern portion. The farmers have obtained more than an average crop of alfalfa, wheat, oats, and other cereals, but the late frost tended to destroy the fruit crops throughout the valleys, and there is only a light crop in the mountain regions, where the weather was sufficiently cool to keep back the vegetation for some weeks later than in the valleys. The grape crop was almost a complete failure in every part of the Territory. The abundant rains of last season, which produced such excellent grasses, resulted in keeping the ranch stock, cattle, sheep, and horses in very fine condition, resulting in a large increase of young animals, which, together with the price paid for cattle, has given new life and impetus to the cattlemen. The sheep industry would have been equally as profitable, except for the depreciation of wool, which has fallen from about 12 to 8 cents per pound, thus greatly destroying the profit in one of the largest industries in the Territory.

The heaviest immigration during this year has been in the Pecos Valley, in the counties of Eddy and Chaves, largely due to the completion of the works of the Pecos Valley Irrigation Company, referred to in my last annual report, by means of which something like half a million acres of land have been placed under ditch in condition to be irrigated. There has also been considerable immigration in the counties of Colfax, Grant, and western Socorro.

The mining industry has been almost at a standstill. None of the camps have increased in population, with the exception of those situated in western Socorro and Grant counties, while in many other portions of the Territory, where the mining interests consist largely of silver and lead, the business has been almost abandoned, some of the camps being entirely deserted.

Five thousand would probably cover all of the immigration to the Territory from the States during the period mentioned.

LAND TITLES.

I regret to have to report that owing to a series of unpropitious events the Court of Private Land Claims, which did such excellent work during the former years of its existence, has made exceedingly slow progress the present year, having, in effect, tried and determined only four cases affecting the titles of land in this Territory. Nothing has done so much to prevent immigration and retard the settlement of

New Mexico as the cloud which exists over a vast area of land granted by Spain and Mexico, with such uncertain boundaries as to render their extent—and in many instances their location—practically uncertain. This uncertainty has for many years prevented the settlement and occupation of large areas of the finest lands in the Territory, and must continue to retard our development until finally settled by the action of this court. While but few cases were tried, and only small areas of land involved in them, I am credibly informed that nearly all of the remaining cases have been prepared for trial, and that the progress made during the present year will amply compensate for the want of progress during the past. The settlement upon the public lands, not including these grants, has been considerable, as will more accurately appear in that portion of my report which sets out in detail the number of homesteads and preemption settlements as reported from the various land offices and from the progress in proving up on the small-holdings claims found in the report of the surveyor-general.

I feel it my duty to repeat with renewed emphasis that portion of my last annual report which referred to the injustice resulting to many of our citizens from some of the provisions in the bill establishing the Court of Private Land Claims, and to again urge the necessity of such amendments as will bring relief to the settlers. One of the provisions of this bill compels the court in granting a decree affirming a grant to except from the confirmation any portion of the grant included therein which may have been sold by the Government of the United States, and fixes the damages which the claimant is to receive for the land wrongfully and without law taken from him by the Government and transferred to another, at \$1.25 per acre. This must of necessity act as an injustice, because those who have settled upon the land in the past have naturally selected the best portions thereof, and in almost every instance the lands sold by the Government consist of the choicest and most valuable portions thereof, frequently leaving only the arid and barren portions to the owner.

An instance of the wrong done to the citizens by the unjust provision of this law is found in the following:

A grant was made by the Spanish Government, about the year 1745, to one Nicolas Duran de Chaves of a very valuable tract of agricultural land situated upon the banks of the Rio Grande. He immediately took possession thereof and occupied the same with his family, and he and his descendants and their assigns have continued in the possession of these lands from the date of the grant to the present time. There are probably several thousand persons now residing thereon claiming title from the original grantee.

This grant was submitted to the surveyor-general of New Mexico for examination and by him approved in part and in part rejected, but for some reason the surveyor-general declined to have the Department withdraw from sale any portion of the land included in such grant. This being the case, the land remained in open market. One of the heirs applied to the land office to enter, and did actually enter 160 acres of the land included in this entry, making the proof without the knowledge of the other settlers, who were all of Spanish descent, few of them understanding the English language.

There was included in this entry a part of the town of Las Chaves, the home of sixteen different parties, with twelve vineyards, ten or twelve orchards, a store, a post-office, and a church, and most of the parties occupying this land had been born in the homes which they occupied.

Armed with a Government patent, the grantee brought suits of ejectment against the other occupants and settlers. At the trial they attempted to prove title under the Spanish grant, when they were met with the answer that the court had no jurisdiction to try the validity of a Spanish grant, and that the Government patent was conclusive, and with the further answer that the statute of limitations did not begin to run until the Government had issued its patent. The decree was against the settlers, and the sixteen different families were ousted from their homes. Finally on June 26, 1890, the lands were withdrawn from sale.

Afterwards the Court of Private Land Claims was established, and the owners of the grant brought suit in that court against the Government, and obtained a decree declaring that their title was a good and valid title emanating from the Government of Spain, and that the lands never had belonged to the United States; yet by a provision of the act creating the Court of Private Land Claims it was provided that claimants bringing their suit before that court should release to the United States for \$1.25 per acre all lands which had been sold by the Government, thus depriving these particular settlers and others in like condition of any remedy except to accept \$1.25 per acre for their houses, vineyards, and orchards, which were in many instances worth hundreds of dollars per acre, and these people are now absolutely without redress. They can not sue the Government, and the act fixes the measure of their damages. A greater outrage was never perpetrated by a powerful government upon weak and helpless citizens. There are many other cases of like character throughout the Territory, but I am glad to be able to say none where the injustice done was so glaring and outrageous as this.

The Interior Department has recently held that entries made upon these grants since the establishment of the Court of Private Land Claims, and while reserved from sale and location, and while the case of the claimant was pending in that court, and only a few days before final judgment was rendered, a final certificate issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office would convey the title and deprive the grantee of his property, doing away with the well-known doctrine of *lis pendens*, and in this instance it was shown that the party had actual knowledge of the existence of the suit.

I can not think that it was the intention of Congress to do these adopted citizens this great wrong, and I believe that the honor of our Government demands that the injury be righted. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law permitting the owners of these lands, where they have been sold by the Government, to bring suit against the Government, either in the Court of Private Land Claims in this Territory or in the Court of Claims in Washington, to recover the actual value of their lands sold.

Another matter in connection with this subject that in my opinion demands immediate action upon the part of the Department is in connection with the small-holdings clause of the act establishing the Court of Private Land Claims.

This act is so framed as to work great injustice to some of the claimants. In section 16 it is, among other things, provided that in any township hereafter to be surveyed, "if at the time of the survey it be made to appear that any person has through himself, his ancestors, grantors, and other legal successors in title or possession been in the continuous, adverse, actual bona fide possession of any tract of land or in connection therewith of other lands, residing thereon as his home, all together not exceeding 160 acres in such township for twenty years next preceding the time of making such survey, the deputy shall recognize and establish the lines of such possession and make the subdivision of the adjoining lands in accordance therewith," while under section 17, referring to the same class of claims upon lands in the townships heretofore surveyed, the law requires that they shall have been in actual, continuous, adverse possession for more than twenty years next preceding such survey.

The larger number of claimants under the small-holdings act are situated upon tracts of land which were claimed under the Spanish or Mexican grants in good faith by persons who believed their title to the larger tracts to be good, but which grants, upon investigation, proved to be void either as forgeries or because made by officers who did not possess the authority to make them.

Under the act of 1854, where such lands were reserved from sale and location since the claim was made, public surveys have been extended over many of these tracts or portions thereof, as early as 1862. Now, by the provisions of the two above, mentioned sections, claimants residing in two adjoining townships, one of which may have been surveyed thirty years ago, would have to prove twenty years' residence prior to the survey; while the other, residing in the township not yet surveyed, and which may not be surveyed for ten or twenty years to come, would only have to prove twenty years' continuous residence prior to the time of the survey being made. I can see no reason where two claimants, claiming under the same title, occupying lands in adjoining townships, one surveyed, the other unsurveyed, for compelling one to prove fifty or sixty years' possession and the other possibly not more than five or ten—as the survey may be made in the distant future.

Another matter affecting these claims is that of the statute of limitations. By the law all small-holdings claims were to be filed with the surveyor-general of the proper State or Territory "within two years next after the 1st day of December, 1892."

As before stated, these claims are mostly upon tracts claimed by Spanish or Mexican grant—some of the grants, as I have already shown, cover very large areas of land—which have, since December, 1892, been proven void. Others are pending, which I am satisfied in the future will be declared to be void.

Now, it is not consistent that the bona fide claimant under such grants should prosecute his cause in the Court of Private Land Claims under a claim of title and at the same time file a claim with the surveyor-general under the small-holdings provision, so that those parties whose cases are not yet determined are virtually estopped from at this time taking advantage of this provision, and when in the future the grants are declared to be void it will be too late for them to hold even that portion which they have been in actual possession of, probably for several generations. On most of these grants there are a great many of these small claimants that it would be unjust to deprive of their homes. I would therefore recommend the change of the law so as to give to these claimants twelve months after the close of the business of the Court of Private Land Claims within which to file their claims, and place the claimants residing upon the surveyed and unsurveyed land upon the same footing as to the length of residence to be proven.

The records of the surveyor-general show that there are on file 3,205 of these claims. Four hundred and sixty-eight of them have been surveyed and 436 platted, but owing to the failure of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to file the regulations with the local land offices there is no provision made by which any of these parties may obtain their patents. This has in many instances worked great hardship to the claimants, as it virtually prevents them from selling or mortgaging their property for anything like its real value.

I should therefore recommend that in pursuance of the provisions of the act creating the Court of Private Land Claims the Department cause to be promulgated the regulations necessary for the issuing of patents to these claimants, providing that proper notice should be given in some paper published in the county or land district where the lands are situated, giving contestants an opportunity to appear and contest their claims, together with such other rules and regulations as to the Department may seem just and proper.

There have been tried by this court 108 cases, which have gone to judgment or are now under advisement by the court. The labor of investigating the records in these cases, of verifying the translations, of searching for alterations and forgeries, and also of determining the questions of their compliance with the laws, as well as the manner of execution, has been very great. The cases, after the expert work of examination has been done, must be taken up by the United States attorney and gone over carefully to determine whether the Government has any defense. Under such circumstances I think the court has made rapid progress in disposing of 108 cases, practically, since the 3d of March, 1893. The remainder of the litigation pending in this court is quite as important as that already tried, but the labor will be easier on account of the experience gained in the cases tried.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

When it is remembered that there are still 163 cases pending in the Court of Private Land Claims to be acted upon, and that judging the future by the past, that fully one-half of the land claims will be rejected, it may readily be seen how many persons must now be occupying homesteads and residences upon portions of these claims which in the end will be decided to be illegal and void, or which may be left outside the limits of the grant, as approved and surveyed, and under the statutes of limitations prohibiting the small-holdings claimants from filing in the future, many of them will be left without any remedy whatever unless this law be so amended as to permit them within a reasonable time after the rejection of the grants to file their claims.

Another matter requiring immediate action upon the part of Congress is in regard to that provision of the act with reference to the precious minerals situate upon the grants which are confirmed by this court. It is well known that under the Spanish and Mexican laws grants of lands to the citizen do not carry any of the precious minerals, these precious minerals remain the property of the Government, and subject to location, development, and extraction by the citizen under the general provisions contained in their code of laws. The act establishing this court recognizes the fact that the act of confirmation does not vest the title of the minerals in the owners of the land, but that the mineral remains the property of the General Government, to be hereafter disposed of, but provides that until Congressional action is had none of the minerals situated upon these vast areas of land shall be

subject to location and sale or to be worked until Congress has provided a mode therefor, except by the owners of the grants. This provision gives an undue advantage to the owner of the grant to extract precious minerals to which he has no right, while restraining the general public from this privilege, and until some Congressional action is had the precious minerals known to be contained in many of the grants confirmed must remain undeveloped and useless to the general public, thereby greatly retarding the material development of this Territory.

Some law should be enacted, following the course of the Mexican and Spanish law, providing a mode for the prospecting for minerals upon such grants, providing for the damages which may result to the owner for the injury to his surface rights by those extracting the precious minerals contained therein, which remains the property of the Government. If this is not done during the existence of the Territorial government very serious complications may arise from the inability of the General Government to control the title to real estate after the establishment of a State government, and may thus render it impracticable for all time for the Government or the general mass of citizens to derive any benefit from these precious minerals, and would be a virtual donation thereof to the owners of the grants, who, under the law, have no more right to them than any other citizen of the country. Vigorous action should be taken by the Land Department with a view to securing the passage of an act of Congress giving the miners the right to prospect for minerals upon grants confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims at as early a date as possible. Already there are many miners prospecting upon various portions of these claims with the hope that they may be soon thrown upon the market. Under existing laws they would have no right to the minerals developed, and could at any time be ejected by the owners of the grant.

In addition to the work of the Court of Private Land Claims, as above set out, wherein two claims have been confirmed and two rejected, the report of the surveyor-general for New Mexico shows the action taken by the court in various matters with reference to other grants which have been rejected by said court or dismissed by the claimants. Fifteen private land claims have been surveyed under decrees of approval and confirmation by said court, and the survey of four of said claims have been approved by the court.

In addition to the work of the court as shown in last annual report, the following private land claims have been surveyed during the fiscal year:

Reported number.	Private land claims number.	Name.	Area.
.....	140	Luan Jose Lobato.....	<i>Acre.</i> 205, 615. 72
.....	68	Antonio de Abeytia	720. 42
91	11	Town of Alameda	89, 346. 00
.....	89	La Majada	54, 404. 10
95	55	Cevilleta	304, 631. 36
.....	28	Nuestra Señora del Rosario San Ferdinand y Santiago.....	14, 786. 58
138	17	Pueblo of Santa Clara.....	1, 863. 40
114	96	Santa Barbara.....	30, 638. 28
140	52	Town of Abiquiu	16, 547. 20
148	32	Plaza Blanca	8, 955. 11
149	2	Plaza Colorado	7, 577. 92
.....	56	Black Mesa.....	19, 171. 35
65	86	Juan de Gabaldon.....	10, 690. 05
.....	182	Ojo de San Jose.....	16, 849. 62
78	61	Bartolome Fernandez.....	25, 455. 24

The annexed tabular statement fully describes each of said contracts and the surveys provided thereunder and the surveys which have been returned to this office during said fiscal year.

The number of miles of different lines established, as shown by said returns, are as follows:

	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.
Standard lines	24	68	0
Standard-line connections	5	52	0
Resurvey standard lines	102	0	0
Township and range lines	77	71	53
Resurvey township and range lines	37	43	53
Subdivisional lines	467	61	23
Subdivisional connections	14	48	85
Grant lines	384	17	53
Grant-line connections	39	19	05
Retracement grant lines	3	34	62
Small-holding claims, paid for per mile	23	66	26
Small-holding connections, paid for per mile	13	03	44
Meanders small holdings	2	78	29
	1,197	05	13
Small-holding claims surveys, paid for per diem:			Tracts.
Contract No. 278			178
Contract No. 288			237
Contract No. 291			108
Total			523

As will appear by the report of the surveyor-general, contracts have been awarded for the survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of such of said small-holding claims which are of such shape that the claimants can not readily secure their interest by entry by legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, and which are known to be located upon townships heretofore surveyed. Such of said claims that are located upon township surveys not heretofore made, and that are found upon proper investigation to be valid, are being surveyed as the lines of public surveys are extended over such townships. The surveyor-general also calls attention to the fact—heretofore mentioned in my report—that “since the expiration of the time (December 1, 1894) within which claimants were required to file their applications under said section the fact has come to my knowledge that there are a great many settlers in this district who failed to initiate titles to their lands under the provisions of said act. Some because they did not understand its provisions or how to proceed thereunder, and others whose lands were within the limits or boundaries of unconfirmed private land claims as established by preliminary surveys, and who were awaiting the action of the Court of Private Land Claims in such cases.”

A number of grants have been rejected by said court, and others will doubtless be rejected, within the alleged boundaries of which there are many settlers who have lived upon, occupied, and cultivated small tracts of lands for years past and whose ancestors lived upon such lands. These settlers can not obtain title to the lands so long used by them, and on which they have made their homes for many years, under the provisions of the homestead law, because such tracts of land are so irregular in shape and size that they can not be described by legal subdivisions. The only manner in which this class of settlers can ever hope to secure title to their lands is by an extension of the provisions of said sections 16, 17, and 18 of said act.

This law was particularly beneficial to the poor people in this Territory, and there are many of that class whose homes are located upon

lands that are now or will eventually become public domain, who failed to comply with the provisions of said section by filing their claims prior to December 1, 1894, and who now desire and earnestly request that the provision of said section be extended or reenacted by Congress.

I am familiar with the conditions that exist in this district, and am satisfied that as a matter of right some action should be taken by this Department and by Congress to enable the "small-holding" claimants, who for any reason failed or neglected to file on their lands before the expiration of said act, to secure title from the United States to their respective claims, in the cultivation of which a large number of such claimants are wholly dependent for subsistence for themselves and families.

Section 17 of said act should be amended so as to provide that the proofs submitted by claimants shall show actual, continuous, adverse possession of the lands claimed for a period of twenty years next preceding the date of the survey of such small-holding claims, instead of twenty years next preceding the date of the survey of the township, and thereby place claimants for lands in townships heretofore surveyed on practically the same footing with those in townships hereafter to be surveyed.

Under section 16 of the act mentioned small-holding claimants are only required to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of their claims, which are required to be surveyed at the time of the extension of the lines of public surveys over the townships in which such claims are located. Under section 17 such claimants are required to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of township in which their claims are located.

It seems to me that the law is clearly unjust when claimants under one section of it can secure title to their lands by showing twenty years' possession, and under the next section claimants are required to show thirty, forty, and in some instances fifty or more years' possession to secure titles. I therefore recommend that said section be amended so as to read "for twenty years next preceding the date of the survey of such tracts," which would place claimants for lands under said section practically in the same position as those claiming lands under the provisions of the preceding section of said act.

Statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
298	1896. Apr. 30	John H. Walker.....	\$2,000	The seventh standard parallel N. through R. 13 E.; range line between Rs. 13 and 14 E. in T. 29 N. Sub. lines of T. 29 N., R. 13 E., and unsurveyed part of T. 29 N., R. 12 E.
299	May 5	Ricard L. Powell.....	2,200	Township line between Ts. 17 and 18 S., R. 20 W., fract. range line between Rs. 14 and 15 W., and fract. range line between Rs. 15 and 16 W., through T. 34 S. Sub. lines of T. 13 S., R. 19 W.; T. 15 S., R. 19 W.; T. 21 S., R. 16 W.; T. 17 S., R. 20 W., and T. 34 S., R. 15 W.
300	May 19	Hiram T. Brown	700	Fract. township line between Ts. 11 and 12 N., R. 7 E. Sub. lines of fract. T. 11 N., R. 6 E.; T. 12 N., R. 7 E., and unsurveyed portion of fract. T. 13 N., R. 9 E.
(a)	June 18	Russell B. Rice.....	50	The unsurveyed lands in secs. 13 and 14, T. 18 N., R. 14 E.

Statement of contracts awarded under appropriation of \$20,000 for survey of confirmed private land claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
296	Feb. 24	Sherrard Coleman ----	\$800	Exterior boundaries of the Arroya Hondo grant (Rep. No. 159), Taos County, N. Mex.
301	May 21	George H. Pradt.....	2,000	Exterior boundaries of the Antonio Sedillo grant (Rep. No. 50, P. L. C. docket No. 15), in Bernalillo and Valencia counties; the Pajarito grant (Rep. 157, P. L. C. docket No. 73), in Bernalillo County; the Cubero grant (P. L. C. docket No. 1), in Valencia County, and the town of Atrisco grant (Rep. No. 145, P. L. C. docket No. 45), in Bernalillo County, all in the Territory of New Mexico.
302	May 23	Walter G. Marmon...	700	Exterior boundaries of the Sitio de Los Cerrillos grant (P. L. C. docket No. 79), in Santa Fe County; the Sitio de Juana Lopez grant (P. L. C. docket No. 82), in Santa Fe County; the Los Cerrillos grant (Rep. 59, P. L. C. docket No. 78), in Santa Fe County, and the Ojo Borrego grant (Rep. No. 118, P. L. C. docket Nos. 95 and 195), in Bernalillo County, all in the Territory of New Mexico.

Statement showing contracts awarded for the survey of public lands lying within the limit of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
297	Apr. 24	George C. Reed.....	\$5,000	The fourth standard parallel N. through Rs. 3, 4, and 5 W., and the unsurveyed portion of standard parallel N., through R. 6 W.; township line between Tps. 17 and 18 N., through Rs. 3, 4, and 5 W., and the unsurveyed portion of said township line through R. 6 W.; township lines between Ts. 18 and 18 N., through Rs. 5 and 6 W.; township lines between Ts. 19 and 20 N., through R. 6 W., and township lines between Ts. 17 and 18, 18 and 19, and 19 and 20 N., through R. 9 W.; range line between Rs. 2 and 3, 3 and 4 W. in T. 17 N.; range line between Rs. 5 and 5 W. in Ts. 17 and 18 N.; range line between Rs. 5 and 6 W. in Ts. 17, 18, and 19 N.; range line between Rs. 6 and 7 W., in T. 19 N., and the subdivisional lines of T. 17 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 W., and the unsurveyed portion of said township in R. 6 W., T. 18 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.; T. 19 N., Rs. 6, 7, and 8 W.; T. 17, 18, 19, and 20 N., R. 9 W., all in New Mexico.

Statement showing surveys which have been returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Description.
287	1895. Jan. 25	John H. Walker.....	Exterior and connecting lines of 80 small-holding claims (178 tracts).
288	Mar. 19	George H. Pradt.....	Exterior and connecting lines of 237 small-holding claims and tracts.
289	Mar. 26	Bart A. Nymeyer.....	The third standard parallel S. through Rs. 37 and 38 E.; fourth standard parallel S. through Rs. 37 and 38 E., Range lines between Rs. 35 and 36, 36 and 37 E., in T. 16 S., between Rs. 37 and 38 E., in Ts. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 S., and between Rs. 34 and 35 E., in Ts. 17 and 18 S.; Township lines between 18 and 19 S., through R. 21 E., Township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., through R. 38 E., and Township line between Ts. 16 and 17, and 17 and 18 S., through R. 35 E.; the subdivisinal lines of Ts. 18 S., R. 21 E.; 16 S., Rs. 36 and 38 E., and 17 and 18 S., R. 35 E., New Mexico.
290	Mar. 3	Hiram T. Brown.....	The seventh standard parallel N. through R. 37 E.; the Township lines between frac. Ts. 25 and 26, 26 and 27, 27 and 28, 28 and 29, 29 and 30, 30 and 31, and 31 and 32 N., in R. 37 E., and through the frac. Township line between Ts. 11 and 12 N., through R. 5 E., the Rangeline between Rs. 4 and 5 E., through Ts. 11 and 12 N.; the subdivisinal lines of the eastern tier of sections in frac. T. 32 N., R. 36 E.; frac. T. 12 N., R. 5 E., and frac. T. 21 N., R. 8 E.; the subdivisinal lines of frac. Ts. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., in R. 37 E., New Mexico.
291	Apr. 23	Albert F. Easley	The exterior and connecting lines of 108 small-holding claims and tracts.
292	Apr. 29	.....do	The exterior boundaries of the following private land claims in New Mexico: "The Ceviletta grant" (Rep. No. 95), the pueblo of Santa Clara grant (Rep. No. 138), the "Nuestra Senora del Rosario San Ferdinand y Santiago grant" (P. L. C. docket No. 28), the "Santa Barbara grant" (Rep. No. 114), and the La Lajada grant (P. L. C. docket No. 89).
293	May 2	Sherrard Coleman	Exterior boundary lines of the following private land claims in New Mexico: The "Abiqui grant" (Rep. No. 140), the "Plaza Blanca" grant (Rep. No. 148), the "Plaza Colorado" grant (Rep. No. 149), the "Black Mesa" grant (P. L. C. docket No. 58), the Antonio de Abeytia grant (P. L. C. docket No. 68).
294	June 4	William White	Establishing the metes and bounds of the lands embraced in the homestead claim of 22 Navajo Indians located in Ts. 10 and 11 N., R. 3 W., New Mexico.
295	June 5	Norris T. Cavalier.....	Exterior boundary lines of the following private land claims in New Mexico: The "Juan de Gabaldon" grant (Rep. No. 65), the "Bartolone Fernandez" grant (Rep. No. 78), and the Ojo de San Jose grant (P. L. C. docket Nos. 130 and 182).

Statement showing the number of grants that have been considered and acted upon by the Court of Private Land Claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Reported number.	Private land claim number.	Name.	County.	Remarks.
.....	36	Rancho del Chino Tejano grant.....	Bernalillo.....	Rejected.
151	20	Neris Antonio Montoya grant	Valencia.....	Do.
85	24	Dona Bend, Colo	Donna Ana	Confirmed.
54	112	Cuyamungue grant	Santa Fe.....	Do.
.....	81	El Pino grant.....	.....do	Dismissed.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The assessed valuation of the real and personal property for the year 1895 will fully appear from the Territorial auditor's report. There has been some small increase in the valuation of the property, as predicted in my last report, resulting from the confirmation of some of the Spanish and Mexican land grants which have heretofore escaped assessment. We hope during the present year that this increase will be very much larger. While the assessments contain the valuation of a few irrigating ditches and reservoirs, by far the greater portion of the

values of such work is by legislative action exempt for a period of years from taxation, and is therefore not included in the valuation. These exemptions will expire in from two to six years from this time, except as to the reservoirs hereafter created.

Total assessed valuation of real and personal property for the year 1895.

County.	Assessed value.	Exemptions.	Balance subject to tax.
Bernalillo	\$9,131,711.00	\$246,662.00	\$8,885,049.00
Chaves	2,063,954.00	45,585.00	2,018,369.00
Colfax	2,361,109.00	499,115.00	1,861,994.19
Donna Ana	2,824,003.00	131,009.00	2,692,994.00
Eddy	1,719,100.96	52,400.00	1,666,700.96
Grant	3,538,780.00	89,600.00	3,449,180.00
Guadalupe	579,506.00	46,800.00	532,706.00
Lincoln	1,677,666.00	82,600.00	1,595,066.00
Mora	1,176,377.00	150,057.00	1,026,320.00
Río Arriba	865,386.20	108,941.70	756,444.50
San Juan	680,614.00	200,540.00	480,074.00
San Miguel	4,962,122.00	217,200.00	4,754,922.00
Santa Fe	2,356,895.00	204,503.00	2,152,392.00
Sierra	1,233,170.00	64,720.00	1,168,450.00
Socorro	2,927,628.00	216,598.00	2,711,030.00
Taos	989,991.00	89,150.00	900,841.00
Union	1,379,588.73	52,600.00	1,326,988.73
Valencia	2,700,668.28	182,151.80	2,538,516.48

Assessment of property for taxes in the year 1895 in the various counties and the arithmetical product of taxes for the forty-seventh fiscal year.

County.	Total assessed value.	Territorial purposes, forty-seventh f. y.	Territorial institutions, forty-seventh f. y.	Cattle indemnity.	Total.
Bernalillo	\$8,885,049.00	\$53,314.73	\$15,550.13	\$15.93	\$68,880.79
Chaves	2,018,369.00	12,163.76	3,545.35	247.11	15,956.22
Colfax	1,861,994.14	14,908.83	4,348.04	83.57	19,340.44
Donna Ana	2,692,994.00	16,157.97	4,712.75	78.84	20,949.56
Eddy	1,666,700.96	10,000.24	2,917.61	120.97	13,038.82
Grant	3,449,180.00	20,695.08	6,036.06	261.29	26,992.43
Guadalupe	532,706.00	3,196.23	932.23	26.81	4,155.27
Lincoln	1,595,066.00	9,754.76	2,842.37	311.80	12,908.93
Mora	1,026,320.00	6,157.92	1,796.06	30.35	7,984.33
Río Arriba	756,444.50	4,538.68	1,323.75	14.19	5,876.62
San Juan	480,074.00	2,880.44	840.13	13.22	3,733.79
San Miguel	4,754,922.00	28,518.11	8,316.57	71.67	36,906.35
Santa Fe	2,152,392.00	12,914.35	3,766.53	6.42	16,687.30
Sierra	1,168,450.00	7,010.70	2,044.70	79.46	9,134.86
Socorro	2,711,030.00	16,264.51	4,748.28	263.14	21,275.93
Taos	900,841.00	5,402.63	1,574.75	5.22	6,982.60
Union	1,326,988.73	7,961.93	2,322.23	663.49	10,947.65
Valencia	2,538,516.48	15,231.16	4,442.36	12.20	19,685.72
Total	40,518,037.81	247,072.03	72,059.90	2,305.68	321,437.61

Upon the foregoing property the rate of assessment for the year 1895 is as follows: For Territorial purposes, 6 mills on the dollar; for Territorial institutions, $1\frac{75}{100}$ mills on the dollar. Total rate, $7\frac{75}{100}$ mills on the dollar.

To the above is added one-half a mill on the assessed value of cattle to raise a fund for the support of the cattle sanitary board and for sanitary purposes.

TERRITORIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Territorial indebtedness fully appears by the following statement showing the bonds outstanding, their date, amount, and rate of interest. The Territory has no unbonded indebtedness.

Statement of the debt of the Territory of New Mexico.

Title of bond.	Law for issue.	Amount outstanding.	Date of bond.	Rate of interest.	When interest is payable.	Place of payment, principal and interest.	Time to run and option.	When due.	Provision for payment.
Capitol building bonds.	Sec. 2527, C. L.	\$100,000	Sept. 1, 1884	7 per cent.	March and September.	National Bank of Commerce, New York.	20 years.....	Sept. 1, 1904 Mar. 1, 1905	Annual tax from Sept. 1, 1899, sufficient to raise 20 per cent of issue for 5 years.
Capitol contingent fund bonds.	Chap. 45, laws of 1887, p. 88.	50,000	Apr. 1, 1887							6 per cent.	January and July	15 years.....	Apr. 1, 1902	Annual tax after 10 years from date sufficient to create a fund to pay off the bonds at maturity.
Current expense bonds.	Chap. 44, laws of 1887, p. 86.	50,000 50,000 50,000	May 2, 1887 Nov. 1, 1887 May 1, 1888	6 per cent.	May November .. May .....	.....do.....	20 years; optional at 5 or 10 years from date.	May 2, 1907 Nov. 1, 1907 May 1, 1908	
Provisional indebtedness bonds.	Chap. 122, laws of 1889, p. 295.	100,000 100,000	May 1, 1889 Sept. 2, 1889						6 per cent.	March and September.	National Bank of Commerce, New York.	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	May 1, 1919 Sept. 2, 1919	Same provision as for capitol contingents.
Insane asylum bonds.	Chap. 39, laws of 1891, p. 87.	25,000	Oct. 1, 1891	6 per cent.	January and July.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1921	Annual levy after 20 years sufficient to pay bonds in full at maturity.
Casual deficit bonds.	Sec. 7, chap. 61, laws of 1893, p. 102.	101,500	May 1, 1893	5 per cent.	.....do.....	.....do.....	30 years; optional after 10 years.	May 1, 1923	Annual tax after 10 years sufficient to pay the bonds at maturity.
Refunding bonds..	Sec. 7, chap. 61, laws of 1893, p. 104.	102,000	July 1, 1893	6 per cent.	.....do.....	.....do.....	30 years; optional after 20 years.	July 1, 1923	Annual tax after 20 years sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
Penitentiary re-funding bonds.	Sec. 11, chap. 61, laws of 1893, p. 105.	71,000	July 1, 1894	6 per cent.	March and September.	.....do.....	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	July 1, 1924	Same as for refunding bonds.
Do.....	.....do.....	10,000	Jan. 1, 1895	6 per cent.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1925	
Total bonded indebtedness.....		909,500							

a These bonds are on their face payable at the First National Bank of New York, but all coupons are paid by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

In addition to the foregoing indebtedness, the last legislature provided for the issuing of bonds to the Territorial institutions as follows:

Normal school at Las Vegas.....	\$10,000
Normal school at Silver City.....	10,000
For additions to New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	15,000
For enlargement of the Insane Asylum at Las Vegas.....	30,000
For rebuilding the capitol at Santa Fe.....	75,000
For the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, N. Mex.....	15,000

Notwithstanding the passage of this act the bonds have not been delivered, except to the normal schools for the purpose of completing their buildings, for the reason that the Territory had reached its limit of indebtedness, and it was necessary that the act of the legislature should be approved by Congressional action before the legislation became valid.

Receipts and expenditures of the Territory for the four quarters ending August 29, 1896, will fully appear by the following tables:

Quarterly statement of the Territorial treasurer of New Mexico for the third quarter of the forty-sixth fiscal year, beginning September 2, 1895, and ended November 30, 1895.

Title of fund or account.	Balances Sept. 2, 1895.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances Nov. 30, 1895.
Interest fund.....	\$22,557.24	\$28.39	\$3,145.88	.....	\$10,929.00	\$14,811.51
Casual deficit bond interest.....	4,464.47	637.78	.....	.....	27.50	5,074.75
Licenses.....	1,760.41	1,121.74	.....	.....	2,285.36	596.79
Penitentiary current expense fund.....	5,441.25	1,830.45	2,490.49	.....	8,096.64	1,665.55
Salary fund.....	12,695.57	1,716.40	2,359.41	.....	9,278.12	7,493.26
Court fund.....	412.21	.....	65.54	.....	409.19	68.56
Miscellaneous fund.....	8,057.85	.....	2,870.62	.....	7,028.32	3,900.15
Compensation of assessors.....	1,570.37	53.79	.....	.....	60.02	1,564.14
Transportation of convicts.....	582.57	.....	314.59	.....	773.74	123.42
Deficit fund, forty-fourth fiscal year.....	620.97	.....	.....	.....	115.00	505.97
University of New Mexico.....	888.80	10.08	1,262.61	.....	.....	2,161.59
Agricultural College.....	1,613.88	33.75	589.96	.....	1,500.00	737.59
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1,843.37	5.02	505.07	.....	2,250.00	103.46
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	7,534.31	5.02	942.19	.....	4,000.00	4,481.52
Normal schools of New Mexico.....	4,572.85	117.52	.....	\$135.94	4,554.43	.....
Territorial normal institutes.....	468.51	32.58	.....	.....	.....	521.09
Branch agricultural experiment stations.....	1,943.74	57.48	.....	.....	1,900.00	101.22
Cattle indemnity fund.....	1,228.93	4,671.18	.....	.....	3,874.72	2,025.39
School fund.....	383.45	90.00	.....	.....	468.55	4.90
Interests on deposits.....	1,129.62	417.24	.....	.....	.....	1,546.86
Territorial purposes, forty-fifth fiscal year.....	3.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.48
Territorial institutions, forty-fifth fiscal year.....	.....	594.40	.....	594.40	.....	.....
Deficit fund, forty-second fiscal year.....	164.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	164.60
Territorial purposes, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	.....	13,107.84	.....	13,107.84	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	.....	3,278.45	.....	3,278.45	.....	.....
Deficiency fund, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	4,078.75	.....	1,861.31	.....	4,390.82	1,549.24
Special court fund.....	21,933.73	.....	.....	.....	7,104.96	14,828.77
Normal school, Silver City.....	.....	14.01	422.07	.....	.....	436.08
Normal school, Las Vegas.....	.....	14.01	286.89	.....	.....	300.90
Territorial purposes, forty-seventh fiscal year.....	.....	229.76	.....	.....	.....	229.76
Territorial institutions, forty-seventh fiscal year.....	.....	67.01	.....	.....	.....	67.01
Total.....	105,971.03	28,133.90	17,116.63	17,116.63	69,037.37	65,067.56

RECAPITULATION.

Balances September 2, 1895.....	\$105,971.03
Receipts during the quarter.....	28,133.90
Total to be accounted for.....	134,104.93
Payments during the quarter.....	69,037.37
Balances November 30, 1895.....	65,067.56

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.

SAMUEL ELSDOT, Territorial Treasurer.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., December 3, 1895.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

First National Bank of Santa Fe.....	\$6,187.98
Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque.....	2,577.06
First National Bank of Las Vegas.....	7,089.90
First National Bank of Albuquerque.....	7,080.21
Taos County Bank.....	3,546.10
New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Company.....	3,187.46
Albuquerque National Bank (general).....	4,700.98
Albuquerque National Bank (special).....	7,070.32
San Miguel National Bank.....	7,097.25
First National Bank of Raton.....	3,541.98
Bank of Roswell.....	3,592.06
National Bank of Commerce of New York.....	9,378.40
Cash items.....	37.86
Total	65,067.56
Funds not available.....	14,958.76
Funds available	50,108.80
Deduct interest due.....	9,378.40
Free cash balance	40,730.40

Quarterly statement of the Territorial treasurer of New Mexico for the fourth quarter of the forty-sixth fiscal year, beginning December 2, 1895, and ended February 29, 1896.

Title of fund or account.	Balances Dec. 2, 1895.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances Feb. 29, 1896.
Interest fund.....	\$14,811.51	\$35.00	\$18,796.78		\$14,080.00	\$19,563.29
Casual deficit bond interest.....	5,074.75	385.38			2,512.50	2,947.63
Licenses.....	596.79	2,240.26			222.00	2,615.05
Penitentiary current expense fund.....	1,665.55	222.40	11,231.07		541.07	12,577.95
Salary fund.....	7,493.26	2,192.72	11,635.18		6,056.46	15,264.70
Court fund.....	68.56		351.00		2.00	417.56
Miscellaneous fund.....	3,900.15		14,962.89		1,041.97	17,821.07
Compensation of assessors.....	1,564.14	3,071.26			2,017.22	2,618.18
Transportation of convicts.....	123.42		1,695.32		103.87	1,714.87
Deficit fund, forty-fourth fiscal year.....	505.97				115.05	390.92
University of New Mexico.....	2,161.59	11.95	3,378.12		2,100.00	3,451.66
Agricultural College.....	737.59	28.80	2,132.43			2,898.82
New Mexico School of Mines.....	103.46	5.97	2,055.87		1,000.00	1,165.30
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	4,481.52	5.97	4,490.91		3,000.00	5,978.40
Territorial normal institutes.....	521.09	21.28				542.37
Branch agricultural experiment stations.....	101.22	45.39				146.61
Cattle indemnity fund.....	2,025.39	4,731.42			4,610.62	2,146.19
School fund.....	4.90	517.50			80.00	442.40
Interest on deposits.....	1,546.86	693.35				2,240.21
Territorial purposes, forty-fifth fiscal year.....	3.48					3.48
Territorial institutions, forty-fifth fiscal year.....		535.85		\$535.85		
Deficit fund, forty-second fiscal year.....	164.60					164.60
Territorial purposes, forty-sixth fiscal year.....		6,993.46		6,993.46		
Territorial institutions, forty-sixth fiscal year.....		1,747.95		1,747.95		
Deficiency fund, forty-sixth fiscal year.....						
Special court fund.....	1,549.24		993.07		90.89	2,451.42
Normal school, Silver City.....	14,828.77				6,710.69	8,118.08
Normal school, Silver City.....	438.08	57.20	1,939.35		1,628.50	804.13
Normal school, Las Vegas.....	300.90	57.20	1,939.35		315.00	1,982.45
Territorial purposes, forty-seventh fiscal year.....	229.76	52,442.09		52,671.85		
Territorial institutions, forty-seventh fiscal year.....	67.01	15,346.80		15,413.81		
New Mexico Military Institute.....			1,761.58		1,142.00	619.58
Total	65,067.56	91,389.20	77,362.92	77,362.92	47,369.84	109,086.92

RECAPITULATION.

Balances December 2, 1895.....	\$65,067.56
Receipts during the quarter.....	91,389.20
Total to be accounted for	156,456.76
Payments during the quarter.....	47,369.84
Balances February 29, 1896	109,086.92

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., February 29, 1896.

SAMUEL ELDOPT, Territorial Treasurer.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

First National Bank of Santa Fe.....	\$14,903.46
Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque.....	2,095.70
First National Bank of Las Vegas.....	16,125.52
First National Bank of Albuquerque.....	16,135.40
Taos County Bank.....	8,064.37
New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	3,187.46
San Miguel National Bank.....	16,151.75
First National Bank of Raton.....	8,069.25
Bank of Roswell.....	8,119.09
National Bank of Commerce of New York.....	16,077.60
Cash items.....	157.32
Total.....	109,086.92
Funds not available.....	3,187.46
Funds available.....	105,899.46
Deduct interest due.....	16,077.60
Free cash balance.....	89,821.86

Quarterly statement of the Territorial treasurer of New Mexico for the first quarter of the forty-seventh fiscal year, beginning March 2, 1896, and ended May 30, 1896.

Title of fund or account.	Balances Mar. 2, 1896.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances May 30, 1896.
Interest fund.....	\$19,563.29	\$223.16	\$11,264.44		\$9,682.50	\$21,368.39
Casual deficit bond interest.....	2,947.63	87.92		\$3,035.55		
Licenses.....	2,615.05	1,892.55			2,213.50	2,294.10
Penitentiary current-expense fund.....	12,577.95	2,194.29	3,606.53		12,453.71	5,925.06
Salary fund.....	15,264.70	2,223.78	3,726.08		7,025.61	14,188.95
Court fund.....	417.56		112.13		101.96	427.73
Miscellaneous fund.....	17,821.07		4,784.17		9,519.36	13,085.88
Compensation of assessors fund.....	2,618.18	985.92			1,083.20	2,520.90
Transportation of convicts.....	1,714.87		541.56		1,676.03	580.40
Deficit fund, forty-fourth fiscal year.....	390.92	195.83			317.45	269.30
University of New Mexico.....	3,451.66	34.05	1,170.78		3,400.00	1,256.49
Agricultural College.....	2,898.82	41.06	752.11		2,800.00	891.99
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1,165.30	17.01	678.86		1,700.00	161.17
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	5,978.40	17.01	1,430.69		4,058.00	3,368.10
Territorial normal institutes.....	542.37	22.60				564.97
Branch agricultural experiment stations.....	146.61	48.00			145.00	49.61
Cattle indemnity fund.....	2,146.19	3,739.69			3,934.00	1,951.88
School fund.....	442.40	540.00			586.49	395.91
Interest on deposits.....	2,240.21	460.98		2,240.21		460.98
Territorial purposes, forty-fifth fiscal year.....	3.48	522.22				525.70
Territorial institutions, forty-fifth fiscal year.....		512.75		512.75		
Deficit fund, forty-second fiscal year.....	164.60					164.60
Territorial purposes, forty-sixth fiscal year.....		2,780.92		2,780.92		
Territorial institutions, forty-sixth fiscal year.....		704.35		704.35		
Deficiency fund, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	2,451.42		394.89		1,806.99	1,039.32
Special court fund.....	8,118.08				4,050.92	4,067.16
Normal School, Silver City.....	804.13	61.82	631.92		804.13	693.74
Normal School, Las Vegas.....	1,982.45	61.81	631.92		1,982.00	694.18
Territorial purposes, forty-seventh fiscal year.....		16,373.12		16,373.12		
Territorial institutions, forty-seventh fiscal year.....		4,605.53		4,605.53		
New Mexico Military Institute.....	619.58		526.35		600.00	545.93
Total.....	109,086.92	38,346.37	30,252.43	30,252.43	69,957.85	77,475.44

RECAPITULATION.

Balances March 2, 1896.....	\$109,086.92
Receipts during quarter.....	38,346.37
Total to be accounted for.....	147,433.29
Payments during quarter.....	69,957.85
Balances May 30, 1896.....	77,475.44

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.

SAMUEL ELDOET, Territorial Treasurer.

SANTA FE, N. Mex., June 1, 1896.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

First National Bank of Santa Fe.....	\$2,426.46
Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque.....	2,111.62
First National Bank of Las Vegas.....	12,234.44
First National Bank of Albuquerque.....	12,244.18
Taos County Bank.....	7,064.37
New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	2,385.37
San Miguel National Bank.....	12,262.50
First National Bank of Raton.....	7,127.42
Bank of Roswell.....	7,177.53
National Bank of Commerce of New York.....	12,385.89
Cash items.....	55.66
Total.....	77,475.44
Funds not available.....	2,385.37
Funds available.....	75,090.07
Deduct interest due.....	12,385.89
Free cash balance.....	62,704.18

Quarterly statement of the Territorial treasurer of New Mexico for the second quarter of the forty-seventh fiscal year, beginning June 1, 1896, and ended August 29, 1896.

Title of fund or account.	Balances June 1, 1896.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances Aug. 29, 1896.
Interest fund.....	\$21,368.39	\$211.12	\$14,104.88	.....	\$17,762.50	\$17,921.89
Licenses.....	2,294.10	2,920.02	.....	.....	5,107.72	106.40
Penitentiary current-expense fund.....	5,925.06	1,832.85	8,806.11	.....	10,446.33	6,117.69
Salary fund.....	14,188.95	1,910.63	8,618.53	.....	11,831.62	12,886.49
Court fund.....	427.73	.....	261.94	.....	208.40	481.27
Miscellaneous fund.....	13,085.88	.....	12,506.69	.....	12,981.41	12,611.16
Compensation of assessors fund.....	2,520.90	2,516.69	.....	.....	2,812.45	2,225.14
Transportation of convicts.....	580.40	.....	1,265.67	.....	1,308.86	537.21
Deficit fund, forty-fourth fiscal year.....	269.30	.....	.....	.....	109.50	159.80
University of New Mexico.....	1,256.49	33.29	2,332.56	.....	.....	3,622.34
Agricultural College.....	891.99	23.68	1,520.05	.....	1,800.00	635.72
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1.17	16.66	1,491.15	.....	1,000.00	668.98
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	3,368.10	16.66	3,307.90	.....	3,368.10	3,324.56
Territorial normal institutes.....	564.97	5.37	.....	\$542.37	.....	27.97
Branch agricultural experiment sta- tions.....	49.61	13.85	.....	.....	.....	63.46
Cattle indemnity fund.....	1,951.88	2,426.88	.....	.....	3,359.90	1,018.86
School fund.....	395.91	.....	.....	.....	93.91	302.00
Interest on deposits.....	460.98	451.82	.....	.....	.....	912.80
Territorial purposes, forty-fifth fiscal year.....	525.70	290.65	.....	816.35	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, forty-fifth fiscal year.....	.....	202.42	.....	202.42	.....	.....
Deficit fund, forty-second fiscal year.....	164.60	.....	.....	.....	5.00	159.60
Territorial purposes, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	.....	2,178.91	.....	2,178.91	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	.....	545.58	.....	545.58	.....	.....
Deficiency fund, forty-sixth fiscal year.....	1,039.32	.....	309.40	.....	510.03	838.69
Special court fund.....	4,050.16	.....	.....	.....	1,498.62	2,551.54
Normal School, Silver City.....	693.74	18.16	1,454.78	.....	1,617.74	548.94
Normal School, Las Vegas.....	694.18	18.15	1,454.78	.....	1,608.00	559.11
Territorial purposes, forty-seventh fiscal year.....	.....	42,335.59	.....	42,335.59	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, forty-sev- enth fiscal year.....	.....	12,208.49	.....	12,208.49	.....	.....
New Mexico Military Institute.....	545.93	.....	1,395.27	.....	1,400.00	541.20
Total.....	77,475.44	70,177.47	58,829.71	58,829.71	78,830.09	68,822.82

RECAPITULATION.

Balances June 1, 1896.....	\$77,475.44
Receipts during quarter.....	70,177.47
Total to be accounted for.....	147,652.91
Payments during quarter.....	78,830.09
Balances August 29, 1896.....	68,822.82

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.

SAMUEL ELSDOT, Territorial Treasurer.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., August 31, 1896.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.

First National Bank of Santa Fe.....	\$5,981.60
Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque.....	2,127.84
First National Bank of Las Vegas.....	8,792.18
First National Bank of Albuquerque.....	8,849.63
Taos County Bank.....	4,172.62
New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	2,385.37
San Miguel National Bank.....	8,956.65
First National Bank of Raton.....	4,170.50
Bank of Roswell.....	4,221.13
National Bank of Commerce of New York.....	18,789.36
Western National Bank of New York.....	375.94
Total	68,822.82
Funds not available.....	2,385.37
Funds available	66,437.45
Deduct interest due.....	19,165.30
Free cash balance	47,272.15

The following statement shows the collections and expenditures of the Territorial treasurer from September 2, 1895, to August 29, 1896, with cash remaining in the hands of the treasurer:

Cash on hand September 2, 1895.....	\$105,971.03
Taxes paid by collectors.....	194,778.63
Fees paid by the district clerks.....	8,043.53
Paid by the secretary of the cattle sanitary board.....	14,000.00
Paid by depository banks, interest on deposits.....	2,023.39
Paid by superintendent of New Mexico Penitentiary.....	6,079.99
Paid by Territorial auditor, insurance licenses.....	1,147.50
Paid by the Pullman Palace Car Company.....	93.65
Paid by John Franklin, district attorney.....	1,880.25
Total	334,017.97
Paid warrants and coupons.....	265,195.15
Cash on hand August 29, 1896	68,822.82

RAILROADS.

There has been no railroad building in the Territory of New Mexico during the past year, and no indications that any considerable amount of railroads will be constructed in the near future, with the exception of the extension of the Pecos Valley road from Roswell, N. Mex., in a northeasterly direction to Amarilla, in the State of Texas.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is the report of the registers and receivers of the various land offices in New Mexico:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., July 24, 1896.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d asking this office to furnish you a report of the business done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, I have the honor to make the following report:

Class of entry.	Number.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Sale of land by preemption entry.....	1	160
Sales of coal land.....	4	218.90
Excess payments.....	13	31.04
Original desert land entries.....	9	1,266.30
Final desert land entries.....	3	280
Commuted homestead entries.....	12	1,560.38
Commuted timber culture entries.....	2	160
Final timber culture entry.....	1	160
Original homestead entries.....	171	24,793.55
Final homestead entries.....	89	13,508.25
Military bounty location.....	1	160
Application for mining patent.....	1	180.09
Coal declaratory statements.....	46	
Railroad selections.....	1013	161,935.91
Small holding certificates issued.....	36	1,497.51
Number of acres of unappropriated public land		14,168,753

Very respectfully,
Governor W. T. THORNTON, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Statement of the business transacted at the United States land office at Roswell, N. Mex., from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896, inclusive.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands.....	2	26.66	.....	.....	\$140.00
Excess payments on homestead entries, etc.....	3	16.57	.....	.....	20.70
Original desert entries.....	48	11,079.45	.....	.....	2,769.88
Final desert entries.....	14	2,029.99	.....	.....	2,029.99
Timber culture entries commuted.....	3	440	.....	.....	550.00
Homestead entries commuted.....	3	480	.....	.....	600.00
Total cash sales.....	73	11,122.68	.....	.....	6,110.57
Original homestead entries.....	83	12,449.44	\$466.90	\$805.00	1,271.90
Final homestead entries.....	21	3,311.58	124.18	.....	124.18
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	2	320	.....	.....	.....
Mineral applications.....	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Coal land applications.....	70	.....	.....	210.00	210.00
Soldiers' declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	279.85	279.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	253	23,892.12	591.08	1,327.85	8,029.50

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	\$2,236.12
Incidental expenses of land office.....	256.32
Expenses of depositing public moneys.....	7.20

Total..... \$2,499.64

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSWELL, N. MEX., July 28, 1896.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the business transacted at this office from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.

WM. H. COSGROVE, Receiver.

Statement of the business transacted at the United States land office at Clayton, N. Mex., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Class of entries.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead and other entries and location.....	8	38.21	.....	.....	\$47.80
Original entries under the desert act.....	1	80.00	.....	.....	20.00
Homestead commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	3	359.91	.....	.....	449.90
Total cash sales.....	12	478.12	.....	.....	517.70
Original homestead entries.....	149	23,256.01	\$830.58	\$1,475.00	2,355.58
Final homestead entries.....	60	9,450.78	353.24	.....	353.24
Final timber culture entries.....	10	1,606.39	40.00	.....	40.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	162.05	162.05
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	231	34,891.30	1,273.82	1,637.05	3,428.57

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	\$2,445.82
Depositing public moneys.....	1.20
Incidental expenses.....	322.62

Total..... 2,769.64

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Clayton, N. Mex., July 1, 1896.

We certify that we have compared the above abstract with the records of this office and find the same to agree.

JOHN C. SLACK, Register.
JOSEPH S. HOLLAND, Receiver.

Statement of business transacted at the Las Cruces (N. Mex.) land office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Mineral	4	266.209	.....	.....	\$1,345.00
Contested homestead.....	4	560	.....	.....	81.04
Original desert land.....	11	1,147.21	.....	.....	286.76
Final desert land.....	1	40	.....	.....	40.00
Original homestead.....	97	13,787.84	\$510.55	\$925.00	.....
Final homestead.....	39	5,212.06	183.68	.....	.....
Excess.....	9	59.39	.....	.....	74.30
Mineral applications.....	10	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Advertising mining claims.....	3	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Military bounty land warrants.....	2	240	.....	.....	300.00
Fees for making 14 plats.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....
Fees for making three abstracts.....	.....	.....	.....	64.00	.....
Fees for 2 military bounty land warrants.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Fees for reducing 66,748 words and testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	151.24	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	694.23	1,311.24	2,127.10

EDWIN E. SLUDER, *Register.*
JAMES P. ASCARATE, *Receiver.*

IRRIGATION.

The splendid systems of irrigation referred to in my last report have been completed or are in course of erection in the various portions of the Territory, and are in a state of rapid advancement. The irrigation question is one of so much importance to the people of this Territory that I desire to incorporate that portion of my last annual report on this question:

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE.

There is probably at this time no industry exciting so much attention throughout the arid region as that of irrigation. The result of enterprises heretofore undertaken with a view of reclaiming the arid lands within this Territory has been very satisfactory, and a very large acreage is being reclaimed and put under cultivation by the use of the waters thus conserved.

I have thought best to secure from various localities throughout the Territory a statement of their material resources and the efforts being made to develop them at this time, and from the information so obtained I submit the following:

THE PECOS VALLEY.

This favored region, lying as it does by itself in the extreme southeastern part of the Territory, and cut off from the other sections by mountain ranges, deserves especial mention, because it furnishes the best of exemplifications of benefits that arise to the arid districts from irrigation enterprises well conducted and built upon an extensive scale. This valley includes the two counties of Eddy and Chaves, which should be spoken of together, because they are included in the same general system of irrigation. This system, as it now exists, was completed in the preceding year, but an additional reservoir to supply further land is being arranged for and will probably be built in the next few months. This will be located in Chaves County, west of Roswell. During the last twelve months the storage and distributing reservoirs lying in Eddy County have been made more secure than ever against possible danger from flood waters by having greater waste ways provided. These reservoirs have been kept full during the last year, holding much more water than is needed for the land now under cultivation. Though unprecedented floods have gone down the Pecos River, they have been easily passed through the lakes, demonstrating the practicability of damming our mountain rivers to store the surplus flow for irrigation purposes.

One of these bodies of water, Lake McMillan, near Eddy, continues to be the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the world, with the exception of one in India. To the 1,200 miles of canals and smaller conduits have been added this year about 100 miles of laterals, covering additional land put under cultivation. The beautification of roadways and streets by the planting of shade trees upon an extensive

scale by private and municipal enterprise continues. The various town sites and agricultural settlements no longer bear semblance to the barren plains that existed prior to the commencement of canal construction six years since. Villages are growing up at suitable intervals along the whole system, providing the benefits of schools, churches, and social features for the rural population. The conformation of this wonderful valley is such that the railway necessarily almost runs through its center, and every farm is in sight of the transportation artery, in reach of telephone and telegraph, and in close distance of a railway station. This situation is resulting in the establishment of modern farming settlements, in which is utterly absent the isolation that drives from the farm of the East the energetic youth of the land.

This year there has been marked progress in all lines of agriculture, the tillers of the soil having learned by experience the best methods of cultivating the land, using the water, and determining the crops best adapted to the land and climate, so that the experimental stage of agricultural and horticulture has been well passed, and more rapid development will be possible by the resident population and future settlers. The planting of orchards of deciduous trees continues throughout the valley, every farm having its quota of from 10 to 40 acres. One orchard of 500 acres of apple trees alone has been planted this year, south of Roswell, by an association of Eastern apple growers, after an inspection of valley fruits and soils, and the same parties expect to add 1,500 acres of apple trees in the same locality.

This year in Eddy County a number of large vineyards came into bearing, and the shipment of California varieties of grapes by car loads is now in progress. The grapes are of superior quality, bear shipment well, and are certain to become an important feature of the valley. Advance is being made in the cultivation of canaigre, the tannin plant to which reference was made in the preceding annual report. The establishment of a factory to extract the tannic acid of the plant for shipment has been decided upon, probably in connection with a beet-sugar factory.

Beets in considerable quantity are being grown by most of the farmers for further test purposes, and the establishment of a factory for next year is promised. Creameries, cheese factories, pork packeries, fruit and vegetable canneries are all being planned for by local associations or projected colonies to bring to the farmer the greatest return for his products. Special attention is being given to raising hogs for shipment. Thousands of the finer varieties are now maturing upon the alfalfa pasturage of the valley, and with slight feeding with Indian corn, milo maize, or Egyptian corn will be finished cheaply. Many car loads will go to market this year, though this branch of industry did not really begin operations until a year ago. This season many of the peach orchards planted in the lower valley after the construction of canals produced excellent fruit, while the orchards of the older farms about Roswell are bearing their tenth successive crop of superior apples.

The success attained this year in wheat growing has already opened the way to the erection of a modern flour mill during the coming year. Stock feed, poultry, vegetables, and produce in abundance are now supplied by local producers, and importation of such food supplies altogether ceased with the opening of this season. The irrigated district is now reaching out to the mining and stock-growing regions for a market. Facilities for making communications easier between this base of supplies and the nonproducing parts of the Territory are being arranged for by the local railway company. Negotiations are actively in progress for extensions of the system into the White Oaks iron, coal, gold, timber, and marble district, and across the grazing region of northwest Texas, to connect with trunk lines of railway that will place the valley within thirty-six hours' distance of Chicago. This northern outlet will enable the surplus fruit products of the Southwest to have rapid transit to the great markets, which may even now be reached in less than half of the time required for the transportation of California products. This short and quick railway opening will also be of incalculable benefit in the shipment of live-stock products, which are destined to be one of the main features of the agriculture in the Southwest.

The Pecos Valley Railway has, during the year of general railway paralysis, been extended to Roswell, at the head of the valley, a distance of 75 miles. This record if indeed equaled in the East in the same period was not by any Western line, with the exception of one which, it is worthy of note, was also constructed to reach an irrigated belt in Arizona. This extension of the valley railway has not only put the Roswell region in touch with the outside world, but opened to settlement the fertile prairies lying under canals already extending for 40 miles below Roswell, and also the partially developed artesian-well belt extending farther southward into Eddy County. The population of Roswell has been greatly augmented as a result of the railway extension, and a new town, named Hagerman, is growing up near the lower end of the Northern Canal. This place is located on the Feliz, one of the tributaries of the Pecos, and, although not a year old, has a number of business houses, a good school building, a newspaper, and the usual village population. The town is located in a section that has received the most of the agricultural settlers who have come

this year from older farming regions and prairie States. So quickly does the fertile soil respond to the labor of man under irrigation methods, that thousands of acres are this season supporting farming families, the average size of each holding being 40 acres.

The district was practically uninhabited when reached by the railway less than a year ago. It is also notable that the settlers of this locality were, almost without exception, successful farmers in the States from which they recently emigrated. The advent of so many genuine Eastern agriculturists is a healthy sign that the advantages of irrigation and of the climate of New Mexico are beginning to be appreciated by classes who can make the most of them.

This success of the vast storage system in conserving a river flow and the rainfall of the mountains will be of material advantage, as an example, in assisting other sections to procure capital for similar projects, and much development may be looked for in other parts of New Mexico in irrigation enterprises in the near future, while the prosperity of these two counties, under their diversified system of agriculture, will not only attract population from less prosperous parts of the United States to the genial clime, but also create interest within the Territory and assist in bringing about a revolution of methods in all districts adapted to similar industries.

MINING.

The mining industry of the Territory can not be said to be in a very flourishing condition except in camps exclusively devoted to gold mining, and the silver mines in Sierra and Grant counties. There has been some considerable advancement in this class of mines in the counties of Rio Arriba, Grant, Socorro, and Santa Fe, as will more fully appear by the report, which I hereafter give, from the citizens of the various counties giving the local interests of the respective counties.

COAL MINING.

From the report of the very efficient inspector of coal mines of the Territory of New Mexico, Mr. John W. Fleming, which is printed in full by the Interior Department, I give the following extract, showing the location of such mines as are in operation, the production of coal, number of men employed, and estimated value of product:

Production of coal.

Name of mine.	Number of men employed.		Number of tons of coal mined.		Estimated value of product, 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
<i>Bernalillo County.</i>					
Beacon Hill	4	7	300	500	\$1,000
Caledonia	75	82	41,455	41,832	62,750
Cannavan & Bailey	11	9	1,600	1,000	1,500
Crown Point		85		34,960	54,440
Gallup	180	205	107,727	104,310	156,460
Otero		27		11,997	18,000
Rocky Cliff	9	16	2,721	3,970	6,350
Sunshine	220	180	122,976	89,310	133,970
Total	499	604	276,779	287,879	434,470
<i>Colfax County.</i>					
Colfax County	276	355	139,446	189,660	284,490
Smith No. 2		9		2,480	6,280
Lone Cedar		2		330	890
Mesa		5		350	950
Total	276	371	139,446	192,820	292,620
<i>Lincoln County.</i>					
Wells & Parker	6	5	3,506	4,910	19,640

Production of coal—Continued.

Name of mine.	Number of men employed.		Number of tons of coal mined.		Estimated value of product, 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
<i>Rio Arriba County.</i>					
Monere.....	15	9	15,000	1,000	\$1,500
Simers.....	5	7	723	2,620	2,620
Sterling.....		3		750	750
Total.....	20	19	15,723	4,370	4,870
<i>Socorro County.</i>					
Carthage.....	7	1	486	1,000	1,500
<i>Santa Fe County.</i>					
Lucas.....	285	162	30,000	14,640	35,130
Miller Gulch.....	175	31	15,000	3,790	6,630
White Ash.....	350	237	150,000	157,210	251,540
Total.....	8,100	430	195,000	175,640	293,300

RECAPITULATION.

County.	Output for fiscal year.	Estimated value.	Per cent of output for Territory.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Bernalillo.....	287,879	\$434,470	43.18
Colfax.....	192,820	292,620	28.92
Santa Fe.....	175,640	293,300	26.34
Lincoln.....	4,370	19,640	.73
Rio Arriba.....	4,370	4,870	.65
Socorro.....	1,000	1,500	.18
Total.....	666,619	1,046,400	100

MILITIA.

In my last report I stated that the effective militia of the Territory consisted of five companies of infantry and three troops of cavalry. During the present year two strong troops of cavalry and one Gatling gun squad have been added to our militia force. One of the new troops of cavalry is stationed at Gallup, near Fort Wingate, on the borders of the Navajo Reservation, and is composed largely of hardy frontiersmen, who know the Indians well and how to treat them. The Navajoes, the Zunis, and other Indians will have just as much respect for them as they have for the Regular Army officers and soldiers at Fort Wingate, and it can be safely asserted that the regulars and the militia will, if necessary, work in unison, but happily there is no present prospect of such services being required.

The other cavalry troop recently organized is located at Santa Fe, which has lately been abandoned as a military post, but as Santa Fe is a central point from which troops, if called for in any sudden emergency, can be ordered upon very short notice to any portion of the Territory, I have deemed it to be the best interest of the militia service to order the organization at the capital of the Territory of a thoroughly equipped cavalry troop. It is composed of some of our best citizens, many of whom have seen active service in the field, and who can be depended upon to take the field again if necessary. This can also be said of the cavalry troops at Laguna and Aztec. The Gatling gun

squad at Santa Fe is also a recently formed organization, which is thoroughly and efficiently equipped.

The militia consists of five troops of cavalry, of which four can be reported as being in excellent condition, five companies of infantry, with three at least in good condition, and one Gatling gun squad.

My adjutant-general and chief of staff, George W. Knaebel, reports to me several hundred discharges during the year past, and also that the muster rolls of over 1,000 soldiers who served in various wars from 1847 to 1866 have been added to his records. The roster of old veterans is being gradually but perfectly recorded.

INDIANS.

No new developments or marked changes have taken place with reference to the Indians in this Territory that does not appear by the accompanying reports, from which it will be seen that great improvements have been made in the habits of the Mescalero, Jicarilla, and Pueblo tribes. They are not only fast becoming domesticated, and devoting themselves to some extent to agriculture, but are now taking a lively interest in the education of their children. The majority of the Indian children are in attendance at some of the schools supported by the Government. Unfortunately, I have been unable to obtain a report from the agent of the Navajoes with reference to the condition of that tribe. I submit below the report of Capt. John L. Bullis, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, acting Indian agent of the Jicarillas and Pueblos, which contains more accurately the conditions of these Indians than I have been able to obtain from any other source. I also give the report of Lieut. V. E. Stottler, agent of the Mescalero Indians:

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

PUEBLOS.

Population.—As has been remarked in former reports, it is impossible without an adequate appropriation to take the census of nineteen pueblos distant from 10 to 250 miles from the agency, and located at different points, from the extreme north to the extreme southwest of the Territory of New Mexico. I can therefore only repeat the figures of my last annual report, remarking that there is probably a slight increase in the numbers this year. Total population, 8,536; males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,657; children between 6 and 16, 2,323.

Schools.—The number of Indian schools in connection with this agency has been eleven, one less than last year, Santa Domingo contract day school having been discontinued. Four of these are Government day schools, namely, one each at Santa Clara, Laguna, Cochiti, and Zia pueblos. The remaining seven are contract schools, one being the boarding school at Bernalillo, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and the others being day schools under the supervision of Bishop Chapelle, of Santa Fe. These are located at the following pueblos, namely, Taos; San Juan, Jemez, Isleta, Pahuate (Laguna), and Acoma. Besides these schools two are conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, one at Sciama (Laguna), and the other at Zuni Pueblo, also St. Catharine's boarding school at Santa Fe. Referring to the four Government day schools which report to this agency and which close on June 30 for two months, I would respectfully suggest that they continue in session one month longer, namely, until July 31. I have found from experience that the attendance for the month of September, when the schools now open, is always very small, the children being engaged in harvest work. Last year it was well on to November before the schools were all filled up. As there would be no difficulty in retaining the pupils during the month of July, I would respectfully recommend that the day schools resume on the 1st of October in each year instead of September 1, as heretofore, thus practically adding almost one month to the school year.

At the time of making my last annual report I was sanguine of seeing a Government day school established at the pueblo of San Felipe, but though the land for

school buildings was promised and set aside by the Indians, they finally refused to give a deed to the Government for the same and the scheme had to be dropped.

It has been decided to purchase the school buildings and plant at Zuni Pueblo now being used by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as day and part boarding school. As these buildings are on land held in fee by the Government there is no difficulty anticipated in acquiring them.

It was also in contemplation to purchase school buildings at Jemez Pueblo, also the property of the above-mentioned board, but the Indians have definitely refused to give the deed for the land, amounting to about 3 acres, on which the buildings are erected.

At Laguna the schoolroom and the teacher's room have been put into thorough repair.

Habits.—A slow improvement is observable in the habits and behavior of these Pueblo Indians. It would undoubtedly be much greater if the acting agent had them under his direct supervision, as is the case with agencies placed on reservations. As it is, they all live at varying distances from the agency, in some cases in localities not easily reached by ordinary conveyance; the acting agent consequently only comes into personal contact with a few nearest to the agency; the greater number he only sees when at intervals he visits some of the pueblos, or when the Indians occasionally come to the agency on business. On this account his influence in improving the habits, mode of living, and conduct of these Indians is much curtailed. I should add that on the whole the Indians are not given to habits of drinking intoxicating liquors, and serious crime is of but rare occurrence among them, a law-abiding disposition being the rule of their lives.

Self-support.—The Pueblo Indians are self-supporting and only receive from the Government a limited number of farming implements, fence wire, etc., which are issued to the deserving ones and those who show progressive inclinations. They raise on their lands, which are patented to them by the Government, crops of corn, wheat, oats, and some vegetables. In exceptional cases they own small herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, but as a rule they are poor, and in the case of one or two of the pueblos, the inhabitants are barely able to subsist.

During the year several Indian boys who have learned the trades of carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker have been supplied with tools with which to continue their calling.

A colony of Navajoes numbering about 250, who live at Del Alamo, near Belen, N. Mex., and who are extremely poor, have been assisted with farming implements and other useful tools.

Health.—I have to report that the health of the Indians has been, on the whole, good, no epidemic having appeared among them during the past year. By vaccinating the children in the schools precautions have been taken against disease.

Disputes.—The usual crop of disputes has come up before me for settlement. In many instances these spring from the encroachments of their Mexican and American neighbors upon the lands of the Indians; in others, trespassers get on their lands with cattle, sheep, and goats. Owing to the unusually dry season, differences as to water rights and privileges between one pueblo and another, or between the Indians and Mexicans, have been very numerous, and much of my time has been occupied in endeavoring to arrange these matters.

Field matron.—During a portion of the past year a field matron was employed at Zuni Pueblo, but the appropriation becoming exhausted, her services were dispensed with after eight months' engagement. The need of a field matron's instruction and influence is of great importance to the Zunis, who are the most backward of any of the Pueblo Indians under my charge. I trust, therefore, that one may be appointed to work among them during the fiscal year 1897.

I can not conclude this report without acknowledging the courtesy and consideration I have uniformly received at the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the attention invariably given to my requests made with a view to the improvement of the condition and the advancement of the Indians under my care.

JICARILLA APACHES.

The census of the Jicarilla Apache tribe of Indians, taken at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, shows the total number of this tribe to be 853, indicating an increase of 8 since the census of last year. There have occurred 50 births and 42 deaths among these Indians during the past twelve months. Number of males above 18 years of age, 178; number of females above 14 years of age, 247; number of children of school age, say between the ages of 6 and 16, 208.

Health.—The health of the tribe during the year has been fairly good, no contagious disease having occurred among them.

Fully two-thirds of the deaths which have taken place among these people during the past year have been caused by consumption. I am pleased to report that when taken sick the greater portion of these Indians have recourse to the agency physician.

Education.—Nineteen children from this reservation have been attending the industrial boarding school at Fort Lewis, Colo., during the past year and have made satisfactory progress in their studies. They have all been allowed to come back to their homes on this reservation to spend their summer vacation with the understanding that they will return to school when it convenes in September. In accordance with the recommendations made in the annual report of 1894 and 1895 that a boarding school should be established on this reservation, I have been endeavoring to arrange, under instructions from the Indian Office, for the purchase of the property of Gabriel Lucero. Said land is located on the west side of a good-sized valley, and contains 160 acres. It is protected on the west and northwest by foothills, and there is an abundance of timber and coal in the vicinity. It is distant about three-fourths of a mile from the agency in a southerly direction. This, in my opinion, is the most desirable location for school purposes which can be found on or about the reservation, as nearly, if not quite, all of the land in question lies in suitable shape for irrigation, which can be carried out by opening an old irrigation ditch that heads in a body of water about 3 miles south, known as Dulce Lake.

This can be done with very little expense to the Government, and would at all times furnish an ample supply of water for all ordinary purposes. The Indians are very anxious to have a boarding school on the reservation, as the majority of them are willing and anxious to have their children educated. I sincerely hope that in the near future arrangements can be perfected that will give them this valuable educational advantage.

Farming.—As stated in previous reports, this country is not well adapted to farming, the season being very short and the usual amount of rainfall not sufficient to insure an ordinary crop. This season has been exceptionally dry, no rain having fallen from about March 20 until July 5, consequently the majority of the Indians' crops will be a total failure. The general supply of water in the early part of the season was so limited that the Indians were compelled to abandon their lands and go to the mountains during the month of June and part of July. However, since the recent rains nearly all the Indians have returned to their respective lands, and late in the season will cut a fair crop of hay, enough at any rate to winter their stock.

Building.—During the past year thirty-four dwelling houses have been built by the Indians, some of log, others of lumber, and in a few instances they have employed Mexicans to erect adobe houses. The average size of the Indian houses is 16 by 20 feet. They still continue to fence and improve their land as they are able. An addition to the agency buildings has been made by the erection of a wagon house, and an addition of one room to one of the employee's cottages.

Stock.—The past winter having been a very open one, with scarcely any snow at all, the stock got through exceedingly well. Owing to the late fall rains there was an abundance of grass, consequently very little loss of stock occurred. I do not think that it amounted to more than 3 per cent, and this loss was chiefly among the stock of those Indians who had neglected to provide either forage or shelter during the severest winter months. They possess a large number of horses, and some of them of good quality; at present, however, they are not in very fine condition, owing to the limited supply of grass and water in the early part of the season. The increase of stock this year is not as great as last, sheep and goats showing a greater increase than that of any other stock. There are now 3,000 sheep and 500 goats on the reservation, owned by the Indians, which are in splendid condition from the fact that they were driven to the mountains in the early spring, where they had an abundance of grass and water.

Trepassers.—As in the past, trespassers continue to give no little amount of annoyance. A number of sheep and cattle owners of this vicinity, as well as the majority of the settlers, continue to look upon the reservation with very covetous eyes, and desire to have the Indians removed and placed elsewhere. They consequently make use of all possible means to cause the Indians to become dissatisfied, and take every opportunity of urging the end they have in view and of seeking to bring it about. However, I take pleasure in stating that they have not occasioned so much trouble during the fiscal year just closed as they have formerly. It has been necessary in only one or two instances to resort to harsh measures to prevent the invasion of the reserve by their flocks and herds.

Behavior.—The general conduct of the Indians during the past year has been with few exceptions very satisfactory. There is an element known as the Largo faction that are more or less dissatisfied; it is composed of about thirty worthless Indians who would not be contented anywhere under any circumstances. The scarcity of grass and water this season has made them more restless than usual, but with few exceptions they have kept within the bounds of the reservation.

Timber.—In last year's report reference was made to the effort put forth to obtain bids for the purchase of \$20,000 worth of the timber on the reserve, which failed for the reasons therein stated. During the year embraced in this report no further steps

have been taken to dispose of any of the timber. As there is a large quantity of fine timber well matured, and some of it even going to decay, I strongly recommend that it be sold for the benefit of the Indians. The difficulty hitherto has been that the best timber and that easiest of access is on the lands allotted to the Indians. To obviate this difficulty the chiefs and headmen have expressed themselves willing to have the timber on their allotted lands sold and the proceeds placed in a common fund to be divided equitably amongst them in the purchase of sheep and goats, this arrangement, of course, to be entered into by the whole body of Indians. If this were done these Indians might soon become self-supporting. As long as nothing is done the timber is exposed to continuous destruction from high winds and fire arising from long-continued drought; it is estimated that about 2,000 acres of it were destroyed by the latter cause during the past summer. I may add that several Indian inspectors have made a similar recommendation in regard to the sale of the timber within the last few years.

Habits.—In this respect there has been a decided improvement in the past three years, quite a number of the Indians having adopted citizen's dress, abandoning the Indian garb entirely, and all of them wear citizen's dress in part. A decided change has also been observed in their mode of living—in the way of conducting their household affairs, personal cleanliness, etc. They have given up many of their superstitious beliefs, and are now making use of milk, butter, fowls, fish, eggs, and vegetables of various kinds, which is something they have never done before.

Industrial pursuits.—This tribe of Indians is becoming proficient in a number of minor industrial arts, such as wicker basket making, buckskin beadwork, clay pottery, and bow and arrow making. While gathering statistics and taking the annual census it was ascertained that between 1,500 and 1,600 wicker baskets had been manufactured by the Indians, and disposed of at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$7 and \$8 each. The baskets are well put together, and some are of very artistic design. Some of the designs used are original, while others are taken from baskets seen by them or from patterns given them by tourists. Their buckskin beadwork consists chiefly of moccasins and other articles of clothing. The designs are all original, and many of them are artistic and unique, and bring forth the commendation of all who see them. They are becoming more proficient in clay pottery making every year, and bow and arrow making is also carried on successfully. They find a ready sale for these wares, especially for their quivers of mountain lion's skin, which are considered a great curiosity and bring prices ranging from \$8 to \$10 each. From these native pursuits I estimate that they derive at least \$2,000 annually.

The census report of the Jicarilla Apaches and statistics accompanying annual report, 1896, are inclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. BULLIS,

Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., September 5, 1896.

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 24th ultimo in reference to the progress of the Mescalero Indians in different ways, I have the honor to furnish the following:

Total	450
At school	115
At Mescalero boarding school	96
At Fort Lewis (Colo.) boarding school	19
Percentage of attendance, 100; 5 years old and upward.	

All male Indians have cut off their hair and adopted civilized attire. All paint and feathers have been discarded. Every head of a family has taken land and fenced, plowed, and planted same. Fifty cabins have been built by them. Three hundred thousand feet of logs have been cut and hauled to sawmill. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of grain were raised in 1895. Double this will be raised in 1896. Some sheep have been distributed among them, and it is the intention of the Government to issue more with intent that they raise their own meat and wool and learn to make blankets, etc. All freight for agency is hauled overland from Las Cruces, N. Mex., 110 miles, by Indian freighters. They earned \$1,150 freighting, \$600 for grain, \$300 for working on wells, \$300 breaking land, and about \$1,000 for other products during past year. They raised wheat for the first time this year. Potatoes are making a good crop this year. All display a disposition to work, and if plenty of land with sure water were at hand the problem of self-support would soon be solved.

The making of tiswin and the holding of their barbarous dances have been entirely broken up. There has not been a case of drunkenness nor a fracas of any kind among them for fifteen months past. I point to the foregoing as evidences of their progress in adopting civilized ways.

Add to the foregoing that last year for the first time they saved seed for the next year, having before relied on the Government to furnish it. Twenty-five thousand pounds of oats, corn, and potatoes were turned over to the agent for safe-keeping for seed, and was reissued by me in the spring. They are now beginning to turn in their wheat and oats for seed for 1897. This is the biggest advance made, in my opinion, by the Mescaleros.

If there be specific information in regard to any subject desired I will take pleasure in furnishing same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTILER,

Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

Hon. W. T. THORNTON,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The interest in our public schools continues to increase, and they are rapidly improving in their character and grade. From the report of the Hon. Amado Chaves, superintendent of public instruction of the schools of New Mexico, it will be seen that the improvement from 1891 to 1895 is such as to afford gratification and pride to every citizen of the Territory. There were taught during this period in this Territory by 2,665 teachers, for an average term of four months, 2,414 district schools, with a total enrollment of 104,462, whose total average daily attendance was 75,156, or 69 per cent. The Territory in the cause of education expended during that time the sum of \$1,236,000.55. Of this sum \$452,893.13 was paid for teachers; \$104,508.51 was expended for rents, fuel, and miscellaneous expenses, and \$121,737.64 invested in schoolhouses and grounds. The average cost of each person of scholastic age, for tuition, rent, fuel, and schoolhouses was, according to the census, to the enrollment, \$6.20, and according to the average daily attendance, \$9.04. The revenues of our district schools consist in quarterly apportionments from the county school fund, and in poll taxes, licenses, fines, etc. From the first source they derived \$383,450.22 and from the last \$360,317.43. Taking into consideration the monetary stringency of the last three years, the low price of our natural products, and the great difficulty arising therefrom of collecting the taxes, New Mexico may well be proud of what it has accomplished.

Of the teachers employed 60 per cent were males and 40 per cent females; and here it is curious to note that in those counties where the excess of male over female teachers is abnormal there also exists a great discrepancy between the male and female enrollment of pupils, which becomes still more apparent in the total average daily attendance. The salaries of our teachers of the district schools are as favorable as those of other Territories and States; the average salary per term is \$173.93, and per month \$43.48. The total school census for the five years shows 227,876 persons of school age, 54 per cent of whom are males and 46 per cent females; the percentage of the enrollment and the average daily attendance is 60 per cent males and 40 per cent females. The percentage of the enrollment to the census is 48, which at first sight seems to be very low, but by looking more closely into the matter this apparent discrepancy vanishes. Our school laws require the enumeration of all youths from 6 to 21 years, but as a matter of fact in the majority of cases children attend school only from the age of 7 to 14, or at most 15 years, so that in reality the 48 per cent represent

the true school census, and therefore all the children between those ages attend our district schools.

Our city schools are second to none in the country. In five years 288 teachers instructed nine months during the year an enrollment of 14,461 pupils; 10,411 in 100 schools, whose maintenance amounted to \$285,876.73. The value of their school buildings is estimated at \$150,558.24, and the indebtedness of the city schools in the Territory is only \$92,267.77

During the school year ended October 1, 1895, the number of all schools open in the Territory was 567, with 775 teachers, an enrollment of 28,465, and an average attendance of 19,441. The total actual receipts were \$219,876.39, to which must be added a balance on hand by district schools on December 1, 1894, of \$48,107.02. The expenditures were \$267,983.41. The average salary of the district school teachers was \$173.93, and those of the cities \$605.62. The cost of pupils in the district schools amounted, according to the census to \$2.89, to the enrollment \$6.10, and to the average daily attendance \$9.22. In city schools the cost per census was \$10.50, per enrollment \$15.28, and per daily average attendance \$24.42. Believing that the subject of education is one of the greatest importance in this Territory, and the knowledge of its progress is of more value than any other one subject to its advancement and development, I submit herewith a statement, showing first the annual report of the Territorial superintendent of public instruction of New Mexico for the year 1895 on the district schools.

Annual report of the Territorial superintendent of

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

County.	Number of school districts.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.			Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			Number of schools.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bernalillo	52	28	41	69	1,915	1,670	3,585	1,079	1,293	2,372	3,315	2,848	6,163	59
Chavez	7	5	10	15	194	230	424	157	173	330	474	466	940	7
Colfax	30	21	22	43	860	819	1,679	564	531	1,095	1,368	1,516	2,884	31
Donna Ana	29	8	19	27	591	507	1,098	330	280	610	1,953	1,702	3,655	23
Eddy	12	6	11	17	329	360	689	200	228	428	426	514	940	12
Grant	33	13	27	40	612	499	1,111	402	316	718	1,579	1,239	2,818	30
Guadalupe	18	13	4	17	372	267	639	284	181	465	699	637	1,336	17
Lincoln	46	21	10	31	508	436	944	334	301	635	1,036	879	1,915	33
Mora	47	18	5	23	527	398	925	388	202	590	822	733	1,555	21
Rio Arriba	41	35	4	39	755	328	1,083	670	262	932	755	328	1,083	36
San Juan	22	7	10	17	230	157	387	165	113	278	457	354	811	17
San Miguel	93	57	17	74	1,960	1,302	3,262	1,859	914	2,773	3,583	2,873	6,456	74
Santa Fe	26	23	3	26	601	331	932	421	208	629	1,808	1,470	3,278	26
Sierra	16	6	8	14	297	249	546	174	143	317	555	453	1,008	12
Socorro	49	21	13	34	1,104	801	1,905	656	455	1,111	1,925	1,580	3,505	34
Taos	33	16	1	17	512	236	748	349	154	503	887	589	1,476	17
Union	17	8	5	13	210	166	376	146	123	269	565	490	1,055	11
Valencia	37	11	1	12	333	90	423	134	35	169	1,603	1,312	2,915	13
Total	602	317	211	528	11,910	8,846	20,756	7,812	5,912	13,724	23,810	19,983	43,793	473

COMPARISON.

1891	523	308	179	487	13,808	8,586	22,394	9,082	5,373	14,445	24,716	19,461	44,177	432
1892	532	360	197	557	13,712	9,439	23,151	9,634	6,198	15,832	23,708	20,291	43,999	508
1893	582	368	179	547	13,142	8,548	21,690	8,762	5,396	14,158	23,470	19,788	43,258	519
1894	589	324	222	546	12,945	8,526	21,471	9,994	6,993	16,987	28,423	24,226	52,649	482
1895	602	317	211	528	11,910	8,846	20,756	7,815	5,912	13,724	23,810	19,983	43,793	473
Total	1,677	988	2,665	65,517	43,945	109,462	45,284	29,872	75,156	124,127	103,749	227,876	2,414	

TOTALS OF COUNTIES FOR FIVE YEARS: 1891-1895.

Bernalillo	160	146	306	8,451	5,859	14,310	5,753	4,074	9,827	15,218	13,352	28,570	265
Chavez	14	19	33	598	5,597	1,195	403	372	775	1,258	1,006	2,264	24
Colfax	113	96	209	3,379	3,175	6,554	2,222	1,986	4,208	6,875	6,701	13,576	173
Donna Ana	48	79	127	2,727	2,119	4,846	1,147	896	2,043	8,462	7,121	15,583	109
Eddy	26	35	61	1,396	1,227	2,623	926	983	1,909	2,918	3,144	6,062	46
Grant	61	146	207	3,256	2,607	5,863	3,160	2,513	5,673	10,439	8,406	18,845	177
Guadalupe	36	12	48	1,042	722	1,764	826	511	1,337	2,123	1,586	4,009	48
Lincoln	53	44	97	1,035	893	1,928	1,618	1,502	3,120	3,832	3,388	7,215	82
Mora	125	46	181	4,703	2,897	7,600	3,099	1,662	4,761	7,368	5,561	12,929	157
Rio Arriba	168	19	187	6,171	2,787	8,958	3,590	1,840	5,430	8,471	6,618	15,089	180
San Juan	52	44	96	1,415	897	2,312	1,098	659	1,757	2,196	1,793	3,989	90
San Miguel	302	139	441	13,420	9,446	22,866	8,840	5,866	14,708	18,784	15,349	34,133	435
Santa Fe	99	26	125	2,872	1,704	4,576	2,112	1,169	3,281	7,966	6,716	14,682	112
Sierra	44	34	78	1,716	1,361	3,077	895	681	1,576	2,797	2,353	5,150	66
Socorro	145	71	216	5,730	3,801	9,531	3,430	2,273	5,703	9,381	7,631	17,012	207
Taos	115	18	133	3,694	2,499	6,193	3,158	1,969	5,127	7,051	5,616	12,667	130
Union	8	5	13	210	166	376	146	123	269	1,144	968	2,112	11
Valencia	98	9	107	3,792	1,188	4,980	2,861	763	3,654	7,844	6,145	13,989	102
Total	1,677	988	2,665	65,517	43,945	109,462	45,284	29,872	75,156	124,127	103,749	227,876	2,414

public instruction of New Mexico for the year 1895.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Number of months taught.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance from last year.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	School-houses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
5	\$6,633.55	\$11,233.61	\$1,628.42	\$19,495.58	\$9,190.29	\$1,590.59	\$593.01	\$8,121.69	\$19,495.58
8	1,877.87	4,776.00	7,761.62	14,415.49	3,966.95	878.82	5,188.00	4,381.72	14,415.49
4	3,045.34	9,451.50	10,044.22	22,541.06	11,987.58	936.85	5,798.05	3,818.58	22,541.06
5	3,304.48	4,999.40	2,565.75	10,869.63	6,774.97	1,352.62	761.24	1,980.80	10,869.63
5	6,592.72	3,659.30	558.96	10,810.98	7,284.77	1,478.21	1,384.83	663.17	10,810.98
5	2,173.80	6,343.00	3,492.60	12,009.40	9,438.07	597.80	464.63	1,508.90	12,009.40
3	1,163.89	608.95	100.00	1,872.84	1,150.00	163.78	-----	559.06	1,872.84
3	1,563.94	2,417.28	1,239.64	5,220.86	3,308.39	236.10	90.00	1,586.37	5,220.86
3	2,027.72	211.05	1,651.79	3,890.56	2,168.70	304.32	-----	1,417.54	3,890.56
3	5,466.53	672.72	-----	6,139.25	4,524.00	1,615.25	-----	-----	6,139.25
4	254.86	832.07	401.55	1,488.48	848.95	8.15	383.87	247.51	1,488.48
4	1,883.26	5,986.38	11,977.09	19,846.73	11,058.01	664.38	3,586.58	4,537.76	19,846.73
3	1,291.89	6,149.21	51.75	7,492.85	2,113.79	513.61	-----	4,865.45	7,492.85
4	981.83	2,199.31	2,379.19	5,560.33	3,725.63	454.95	75.64	1,304.11	5,560.33
5	4,543.28	3,822.59	7,310.09	15,675.96	9,342.03	2,056.94	1,715.17	2,561.82	15,675.96
3	2,075.20	2,759.05	109.00	4,943.25	2,173.47	386.97	100.61	2,282.20	4,943.25
4	794.88	399.40	2,130.59	3,324.87	1,380.60	647.81	500.60	795.86	3,324.87
3	2,431.98	730.16	786.98	3,949.12	1,402.58	218.52	-----	2,328.02	3,949.12
4	48,107.02	67,250.98	54,189.24	169,547.24	91,838.78	14,105.67	20,642.23	42,960.56	169,547.24

COMPARISON.

3	16,957.40	92,653.18	38,953.00	148,563.58	37,992.29	6,843.46	4,152.10	99,575.73	148,563.58
4	85,106.84	54,260.04	108,322.04	247,688.92	108,396.07	37,744.15	36,961.15	64,587.55	247,688.92
5	73,432.25	108,992.59	93,322.74	275,747.58	111,241.29	28,328.73	42,989.35	93,188.21	275,747.58
4	64,915.39	60,293.43	65,530.41	190,739.23	103,424.70	17,486.50	16,992.81	52,835.22	190,739.23
4	48,107.02	67,250.98	54,189.24	169,547.24	91,838.78	14,105.67	20,642.23	42,960.56	169,547.24
4	288,518.90	383,450.22	360,317.43	1,032,286.55	452,893.13	104,508.51	121,737.64	353,147.27	1,032,286.55

TOTALS OF COUNTIES FOR FIVE YEARS: 1891-1895.

5	40,184.58	55,495.06	53,303.04	149,072.68	58,022.42	21,866.68	2,393.06	66,790.52	149,072.68
6	3,404.32	18,832.03	10,229.22	32,465.57	9,136.45	3,843.66	12,210.27	7,275.19	32,465.57
4	22,012.04	44,896.49	40,549.13	107,457.66	40,668.71	9,824.07	22,690.24	34,274.64	107,457.66
5	20,419.59	23,661.06	20,565.00	64,645.65	28,847.94	5,085.10	10,097.44	20,615.17	64,645.65
4	21,295.34	30,244.00	5,333.77	56,873.11	21,152.00	4,530.86	12,201.42	18,988.83	56,873.11
4	35,478.35	38,805.55	52,594.19	126,878.09	60,883.56	6,705.88	17,383.95	41,904.70	126,878.09
4	4,891.25	982.75	2,109.00	7,983.00	4,257.04	673.27	221.16	2,831.53	7,983.00
3	7,705.25	13,322.52	4,610.44	25,638.21	10,503.51	706.39	490.43	13,937.88	25,638.21
4	7,176.64	4,149.56	8,473.03	19,799.23	11,812.49	1,068.72	-----	6,918.02	19,799.23
4	15,769.90	17,897.02	8,934.80	42,601.72	21,782.44	8,253.11	24.40	12,541.77	42,601.72
4	2,351.64	5,370.80	6,542.79	14,265.23	9,092.40	574.42	1,362.55	3,235.86	14,265.23
4	28,760.95	38,453.54	51,940.11	119,154.60	62,748.22	8,524.84	22,682.62	25,198.92	119,154.60
4	15,634.83	21,646.13	26,327.05	63,608.01	17,827.67	8,140.64	3,615.26	34,024.44	63,608.01
5	8,723.76	16,635.50	14,051.05	39,410.31	20,899.63	4,381.88	4,819.62	9,309.18	39,410.31
4	29,253.36	28,982.15	40,380.11	98,615.62	42,350.18	13,829.17	8,938.16	33,498.11	98,615.62
4	11,927.18	14,777.90	5,274.73	31,979.81	14,631.61	3,393.17	2,106.46	11,848.57	31,979.81
3	794.88	399.40	2,130.59	3,324.87	1,380.60	647.81	500.60	795.86	3,324.87
4	12,735.04	8,898.76	6,879.38	28,513.18	16,896.26	2,458.84	-----	9,158.08	28,513.18
4	288,518.90	383,450.22	360,317.43	1,032,286.55	452,893.13	104,508.51	121,737.64	353,147.27	1,032,286.55

Annual report of the Territorial superintendent of public

DISTRICT SCHOOLS—Continued.

County.	Census (proportion in percentage).				Enrollment (proportion in percentage).				Total daily average attendance (proportion in percentage).				Per cent of—		Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Excess.		Males.	Females.	Excess.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Enrollment to census.	Average daily attendance to enrollment.	Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.								
Bernalillo	54	46	8	.....	53	47	6	.....	45	55	.....	10	58	67	41	59
Chavez	50	50	.....	.....	46	54	.....	.....	48	52	.....	4	45	78	33	67
Colfax	48	52	.....	4	51	49	2	.....	51	49	2	.....	30	56	30	70
Donna Ana	53	47	6	.....	43	46	8	.....	54	46	8	.....	30	51	30	70
Eddy	45	55	.....	10	48	52	.....	4	47	53	.....	6	73	62	35	65
Grant	56	44	12	.....	55	45	10	.....	56	44	12	.....	40	26	32	68
Guadalupe	53	47	6	.....	58	42	16	.....	61	39	22	.....	48	73	76	24
Lincoln	54	46	8	.....	54	46	8	.....	53	47	6	.....	49	64	70	30
Mora	53	47	6	.....	57	43	14	.....	66	34	32	.....	59	64	78	22
Rio Arriba	70	30	40	.....	70	30	40	.....	72	28	44	.....	100	86	90	10
San Juan	56	44	12	.....	60	40	20	.....	60	40	20	.....	48	80	35	65
San Miguel	55	45	10	.....	60	40	20	.....	70	30	40	.....	50	70	77	23
Santa Fe	55	45	10	.....	65	35	30	.....	67	33	34	.....	23	68	90	10
Sierra	55	45	10	.....	54	46	8	.....	55	45	10	.....	54	56	43	57
Socorro	55	45	10	.....	58	42	16	.....	59	41	18	.....	55	58	62	38
Taos	60	40	20	.....	68	32	36	.....	69	31	38	.....	51	67	94	6
Union	50	50	.....	.....	56	44	12	.....	54	46	8	.....	36	72	62	38
Valencia	55	45	10	.....	80	20	60	.....	80	20	60	.....	15	39	92	8
Total	54	46	8	.....	57	43	14	.....	56	44	12	.....	48	67	60	40

COMPARISON—Continued.

1891	56	44	12	.....	61	39	22	.....	63	37	26	.....	51	64	63	37
1892	54	46	8	.....	59	41	18	.....	61	39	22	.....	53	68	65	35
1893	54	46	8	.....	61	39	22	.....	62	38	24	.....	50	65	67	33
1894	54	46	8	.....	60	40	20	.....	59	41	18	.....	40	79	60	40
1895	54	46	8	.....	57	43	14	.....	56	44	12	.....	48	67	60	40
Total	54	46	8	.....	60	40	20	.....	60	40	20	.....	48	69	63	37

TOTALS OF COUNTIES FOR FIVE YEARS: 1891-1895—Continued.

Bernalillo	54	46	8	.....	59	41	18	.....	59	41	18	.....	50	69	52	48
Chavez	56	44	12	.....	50	50	.....	.....	52	48	4	.....	53	65	42	58
Colfax	50	50	.....	.....	52	48	4	.....	53	47	6	.....	48	64	54	46
Donna Ana	55	45	10	.....	56	44	12	.....	56	44	12	.....	31	42	38	62
Eddy	48	52	.....	4	53	47	6	.....	49	51	2	.....	43	73	43	57
Grant	55	45	10	.....	55	45	10	.....	56	44	12	.....	30	97	30	70
Guadalupe	53	47	6	.....	59	41	18	.....	62	38	24	.....	44	77	75	25
Lincoln	53	47	6	.....	54	46	8	.....	52	48	4	.....	.....	55	45	.....
Mora	57	43	14	.....	62	38	24	.....	65	35	30	.....	60	61	75	25
Rio Arriba	56	44	12	.....	69	31	38	.....	66	34	32	.....	59	61	90	10
San Juan	55	45	10	.....	61	39	22	.....	62	38	24	.....	58	76	54	46
San Miguel	55	45	10	.....	59	41	18	.....	60	40	20	.....	64	64	70	30
Santa Fe	54	46	8	.....	59	41	18	.....	60	40	20	.....	67	64	79	21
Sierra	54	46	8	.....	56	44	12	.....	57	43	14	.....	60	51	58	44
Socorro	55	45	10	.....	60	40	20	.....	60	40	20	.....	56	60	67	33
Taos	56	44	12	.....	60	40	20	.....	62	38	24	.....	49	82	86	14
Union	54	46	8	.....	58	44	12	.....	54	46	8	.....	19	72	61	39
Valencia	56	44	12	.....	78	24	52	.....	76	24	52	.....	35	75	92	8
Total	54	46	8	.....	60	40	20	.....	60	40	20	.....	48	69	63	37

instruction of New Mexico for the year 1895—Continued.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS—Continued.

Teachers—Continued.				Rent, fuel, school-houses, and grounds, etc.		Tuition, rent, fuel, school-houses and grounds, etc. (total average cost of each pupil).			Total actual receipts.		Total actual expenditures.				
Average total salary for each teacher.	Average monthly salary for each teacher.	Average number pupils to each teacher.	Enrollment.	Average total cost of each school.	Average monthly cost of each school.	Census.	Enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.		Total.	Teachers salaries.	Rent, fuel, etc.	Schoolhouses and grounds.	
									School county fund.	Total tax.					
\$133.19	\$26.64	52	34	\$40.06	\$8.01	\$1.85	\$2.89	\$4.80	87	13	\$12,862.03	81	14	5	\$11,373.89
264.46	33.06	28	22	866.69	108.34	10.67	24.37	31.31	38	62	12,537.62	39	9	52	10,033.77
275.97	61.33	37	22	603.95	134.21	6.49	11.15	18.01	48	52	19,495.72	31	5	64	18,722.48
250.92	45.25	41	23	91.90	16.71	2.43	8.10	14.10	66	34	7,565.15	76	15	9	8,888.83
428.52	80.40	41	25	238.59	44.76	10.80	14.73	23.71	87	13	4,218.26	72	14	14	10,147.81
235.95	47.19	28	18	32.08	6.53	3.73	9.45	14.62	64	36	9,835.60	90	6	4	10,500.50
67.65	22.55	38	27	9.81	3.27	.98	2.06	2.83	86	14	708.95	88	12	....	1,313.78
106.72	35.57	35	25	9.88	3.29	1.90	3.85	5.72	66	34	3,656.92	91	6	3	3,634.49
94.30	31.43	40	26	14.49	4.83	1.72	2.67	4.20	11	89	1,862.84	88	12	....	2,473.02
116.00	38.66	31	24	44.88	14.96	5.67	5.67	6.59	100	....	672.72	74	26	....	6,139.25
49.94	12.49	23	16	23.06	5.77	1.53	3.21	4.46	68	32	1,233.62	68	1	31	1,240.97
149.43	37.36	44	31	57.45	19.15	2.37	4.69	6.74	33	67	17,963.47	72	4	24	15,308.97
81.22	27.07	36	24	19.75	6.58	.80	2.82	4.18	99	01	6,200.96	80	20	....	2,627.40
266.12	59.14	39	23	44.21	9.82	4.22	7.81	13.43	48	52	4,578.50	87	11	2	4,256.22
274.77	54.95	56	33	110.94	22.19	3.74	6.88	11.80	34	66	11,132.68	71	15	14	13,114.14
127.85	31.96	44	30	28.68	7.17	1.81	3.55	5.29	96	04	2,868.05	82	14	4	2,661.05
106.20	35.40	29	21	104.40	34.80	2.40	6.73	9.39	16	84	2,529.99	54	26	20	2,529.01
116.88	38.96	35	18	16.81	5.60	.41	3.83	9.60	48	52	1,517.14	87	13	....	1,621.10
173.93	43.48	39	26	73.46	18.35	2.89	6.10	9.22	55	45	121,440.22	73	11	16	126,586.68

COMPARISON—Continued.

78.01	22.29	46	30	25.45	7.27	1.11	2.19	3.39	70	30	131,606.18	78	14	8	48,987.85
194.61	43.26	41	28	147.14	32.69	4.16	7.91	11.56	33	67	162,582.08	59	21	20	183,101.37
203.37	36.32	40	26	137.42	22.75	4.09	8.53	12.89	54	46	202,315.33	60	16	24	182,559.37
189.42	44.57	39	31	71.53	16.83	2.62	6.42	8.16	47	53	125,823.84	75	13	12	137,904.01
173.93	43.48	39	26	73.46	18.35	2.89	6.10	9.22	55	45	121,440.22	73	11	16	126,586.68
169.90	42.48	41	28	93.72	23.43	2.94	6.20	9.04	52	48	743,767.65	67	15	18	679,139.28

TOTALS OF COUNTIES FOR FIVE YEARS: 1891-1895—Continued.

189.62	36.12	47	32	91.52	17.05	2.88	5.75	9.74	51	49	108,888.10	70	27	3	82,282.16
276.86	42.35	36	24	668.91	102.90	11.13	21.08	32.50	65	35	29,061.25	36	15	49	25,190.38
194.59	41.02	31	20	187.95	41.77	5.40	11.17	17.39	53	47	85,445.62	56	13	31	73,183.02
227.15	45.43	38	16	139.28	27.85	2.83	9.09	21.55	54	46	44,226.06	65	12	23	44,030.48
346.75	81.59	43	31	363.74	85.59	6.25	14.44	19.84	85	15	35,577.77	56	12	32	37,884.28
294.14	73.54	28	27	136.10	34.03	4.51	14.50	14.98	42	58	91,399.09	72	8	20	84,973.39
88.69	22.17	37	28	18.63	4.66	1.28	2.92	3.85	32	68	3,091.75	83	13	4	5,151.47
108.28	30.92	....	32	14.62	4.18	1.62	6.07	3.75	74	26	17,932.96	90	6	4	11,700.33
65.26	16.32	42	27	6.80	1.70	.99	1.69	2.71	33	67	12,622.59	92	8	....	12,881.21
121.02	30.26	48	29	45.99	11.50	1.99	3.36	5.54	67	33	26,831.82	73	27	....	30,059.95
94.71	22.28	24	18	21.52	5.09	2.79	4.80	6.27	45	55	11,913.59	83	5	12	11,029.37
142.28	35.57	52	33	71.73	17.93	2.75	4.09	6.36	43	57	90,393.65	67	9	24	93,955.68
142.62	38.03	37	26	104.96	28.26	2.01	6.46	9.01	45	55	47,973.18	60	28	12	29,583.57
267.94	53.59	39	20	139.42	27.88	5.84	9.78	19.10	54	46	30,686.55	69	15	16	30,101.13
196.07	49.02	44	26	109.99	27.50	3.83	6.83	11.42	42	58	69,362.26	65	21	14	65,117.51
110.01	27.50	47	39	42.30	10.58	1.59	3.25	3.93	74	26	20,522.63	73	17	10	20,131.24
106.20	35.40	29	21	104.40	34.80	1.15	6.46	9.03	16	84	2,529.99	54	26	20	2,529.01
157.91	39.48	46	34	24.12	6.02	1.38	3.96	5.30	56	44	15,778.14	88	12	....	19,355.10
169.90	42.48	41	28	93.72	23.43	2.94	6.20	9.04	52	48	743,767.65	67	15	18	679,139.28

Statement showing the district

County and year.	Number of school district.			Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.			Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Bernalillo.</i>															
1891.....	47	19	17	36	1,034	591	1,625	784	293	1,077	3,034	2,825	5,859		
1892.....	47	37	28	65	1,830	920	2,750	1,494	777	2,271	2,638	2,202	4,840		
1893.....	51	42	19	61	1,914	1,319	3,233	1,280	762	2,042	2,916	2,629	5,545		
1894.....	52	34	41	75	1,758	1,359	3,117	1,116	949	2,065	3,315	2,848	6,163		
1895.....	52	28	41	69	1,915	1,670	3,585	1,079	1,293	2,372	3,315	2,848	6,163		
Total.....	249	160	146	306	8,451	5,859	14,312	5,753	4,074	9,827	15,218	13,352	28,570		
<i>Chaves.</i>															
1891.....	4	3	1	4	165	174	339	103	96	198	258	162	420		
1892.....	4	3	3	6	136	93	229	82	45	127	274	178	452		
1893.....	4	3	5	8	103	100	203	61	59	120	252	200	452		
1894.....															
1895.....	7	5	10	15	194	230	424	157	173	330	474	466	940		
Total.....	14	19	33	598	597	1,195	403	372	775	1,258	1,006	2,264			
<i>Cofaz.</i>															
1891.....	39	22	19	41	684	530	1,214	504	350	854	1,668	1,188	2,856		
1892.....	39	26	12	38	473	643	1,116	260	300	560	1,207	1,710	2,917		
1893.....	37	24	21	45	564	461	1,025	356	315	671	1,159	913	2,072		
1894.....	30	20	22	42	798	722	1,520	538	538	1,028	1,473	1,374	2,847		
1895.....	30	21	22	43	860	819	1,679	564	531	1,095	1,368	1,516	2,884		
Total.....	113	96	209	3,379	3,175	6,554	2,222	1,986	4,208	6,875	6,701	13,576			
<i>Dona Ana.</i>															
1891.....	31	9	9	18	331	253	584	174	118	292	1,380	1,084	2,464		
1892.....	23	10	16	26	594	404	998	346	255	601	1,523	1,276	2,799		
1893.....	31	11	14	25	512	393	905	297	243	540	1,675	1,440	3,115		
1894.....	31	10	21	31	699	562	1,261				1,931	1,619	3,550		
1895.....	29	8	19	27	591	507	1,098	330	280	610	1,953	1,702	3,655		
Total.....	48	79	127	2,727	2,119	4,846	1,147	896	2,043	8,462	7,121	15,583			
<i>Eddy.</i>															
1891.....	9	2	7	9	200	137	337	180	147	327	250	207	457		
1892.....															
1893.....	12	9	8	17	273	332	605	205	276	481	468	430	898		
1894.....	12	9	9	18	594	398	992	341	332	673	1,774	1,993	3,767		
1895.....	12	6	11	17	329	360	689	200	228	428	426	514	940		
Total.....	26	35	61	1,396	1,227	2,623	926	983	1,909	2,918	3,144	6,062			
<i>Grant.</i>															
1891.....	24	9	26	35	295	249	544	214	93	307	690	497	1,187		
1892.....	37	13	32	45	681	564	1,245	516	415	931	1,535	1,214	2,749		
1893.....	36	15	30	45	844	648	1,492	521	411	932	1,533	1,212	2,745		
1894.....	37	11	31	42	824	647	1,471	1,507	1,278	2,785	5,102	4,244	9,346		
1895.....	33	13	27	40	612	499	1,111	402	316	718	1,579	1,239	2,818		
Total.....	61	146	207	3,256	2,607	5,863	3,160	2,513	5,673	10,439	8,406	18,845			
<i>Guadalupe.</i>															
1891.....															
1892.....															
1893.....	18	13	4	17	372	267	639	284	180	464	699	637	1,336		
1894.....	18	10	4	14	298	188	486	258	150	408	725	612	1,327		
1895.....	18	13	4	17	372	267	639	284	181	465	699	637	1,336		
Total.....	36	12	48	1,042	722	1,764	826	511	1,337	2,123	1,886	4,009			

schools by counties, 1891-1895.

Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
		Balance from last year.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	Schoolhouses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
36	5		\$10,326.27		\$10,326.27					
56	44	\$10,916.84	9,978.84	\$29,920.55	50,816.03	\$23,757.85	\$14,619.24	\$749.00	\$10,326.27	\$10,326.27
59	64	9,025.71	15,374.50	15,925.90	40,326.11	10,823.48	2,304.05	200.00	11,689.94	50,816.03
55	5	13,608.68	8,581.84	5,918.17	28,108.69	14,250.80	3,352.80	851.05	26,998.58	40,326.11
59	5	6,633.55	11,233.61	1,628.42	19,495.58	9,190.29	1,500.59	593.01	9,654.04	28,108.69
265	54	40,184.58	55,495.06	53,393.04	149,072.68	58,022.42	21,866.68	2,393.06	66,790.52	149,072.68
5	74		4,632.35	107.00	4,739.35	845.00	1,148.45	2,072.66	673.24	4,739.35
5	54	1,249.10	3,101.50	2,360.60	6,711.20	2,402.00	1,360.50	2,080.32	868.38	6,711.20
7	5	277.35	6,322.18		6,599.53	1,922.50	455.89	2,869.29	1,351.85	6,599.53
7	8	1,877.87	4,776.00	7,761.62	14,415.49	3,966.95	878.82	5,188.00	4,381.72	14,415.49
24	64	3,404.32	18,832.03	10,229.22	32,465.57	9,136.45	3,843.66	12,210.27	7,275.19	32,465.57
41	34		19,263.29		19,263.29				19,263.29	19,263.29
32	34									
38	64	12,090.61	7,086.00	18,593.94	37,752.55	15,174.19	8,219.73	8,023.25	6,335.38	37,752.55
31	4	6,876.09	9,113.70	11,910.97	27,900.76	13,506.94	667.49	8,868.94	4,857.39	27,900.76
31	44	3,045.34	9,451.50	10,044.22	22,541.06	11,987.58	936.85	5,798.05	3,818.58	22,541.06
173	44	22,012.04	44,896.49	40,549.13	107,457.66	40,668.71	9,824.07	22,690.24	34,274.64	107,457.66
16	34	2,220.50	2,355.20	3,180.42	7,756.12	1,377.40	185.02	351.50	5,842.20	7,756.12
21	54	6,220.95	5,512.61	6,085.37	17,818.93	6,569.33	976.65	5,865.39	4,407.56	17,818.93
22	5	3,641.81	7,412.65	4,205.47	15,259.93	6,408.94	1,446.77	2,402.37	5,001.85	15,259.93
27	5	5,031.85	3,381.20	4,527.99	12,941.04	7,117.30	1,124.04	716.94	3,382.76	12,941.04
23	54	3,304.48	4,999.40	2,565.75	10,869.63	6,774.97	1,352.62	761.24	1,980.80	10,869.63
109	5	20,419.59	23,661.06	20,565.00	64,645.65	28,847.94	5,085.10	10,097.44	20,615.17	64,645.65
9	3	1,400.00	1,014.95	1,900.00	4,314.95	1,350.00	50.00		2,914.95	4,314.95
11	54	11,089.97	17,802.53		28,892.50	4,936.05	797.26	9,279.65	13,879.54	28,892.50
14	3	2,212.65	7,767.22	2,874.81	12,854.68	7,581.18	2,205.39	1,536.94	1,531.17	12,854.68
12	54	6,592.72	3,659.30	558.96	10,810.98	7,284.77	1,478.21	1,384.83	663.17	10,810.98
46	44	21,295.34	30,244.00	5,333.77	56,873.11	21,152.00	4,530.86	12,201.42	18,988.83	56,873.11
19	24	402.42	2,509.65	17,400.70	20,312.77	1,640.00	53.20	863.35	17,756.22	20,312.77
34	44	31,024.08	6,894.74	11,470.44	49,389.26	18,872.00	1,793.86	14,441.38	14,282.02	49,389.26
45	54		12,259.48	9,065.41	21,924.89	16,019.49	1,802.59	464.35	3,638.46	21,924.89
49	34	1,878.05	10,798.68	10,565.04	23,241.77	14,914.00	2,458.43	1,150.24	4,719.10	23,241.77
30	5	2,173.80	6,343.00	3,492.60	12,009.40	9,438.07	597.80	464.63	1,508.90	12,009.40
177	4	35,478.35	38,805.55	52,594.19	126,878.09	60,883.56	6,705.88	17,383.95	41,904.70	126,878.09
17	5	2,159.40	373.80	1,196.00	3,729.20	1,870.27	222.37	68.50	1,568.06	3,729.20
14	3	1,567.96		813.00	2,380.96	1,236.77	287.12	152.66	704.41	2,380.96
17	3	1,163.89	606.95	100.00	1,872.84	1,150.00	163.78		559.06	1,872.84
48	4	4,891.25	982.75	2,109.00	7,983.00	4,257.04	673.27	221.16	2,831.53	7,983.00

Statement showing the district schools

County and year.	Number of school district.			Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.			Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Lincoln.</i>															
1891.....	39	15	20	35	422	387	809	261	300	561	900	730	1,630		
1892.....	39										1,009	740	1,749		
1893.....	42	3	4	7	105	70	175	53	36	89	887	1,034	1,921		
1894.....	42	14	10	24				970	865	1,835					
1895.....	40	21	10	31	508	436	944	334	301	635	1,036	879	1,915		
Total.....	162	53	44	97	1,035	893	1,928	1,618	1,502	3,120	3,832	3,383	7,215		
<i>Mora.</i>															
1891.....	44	30	14	44	1,554	712	2,266	1,100	534	1,634	2,200	1,069	3,269		
1892.....	46	40	12	52	1,204	887	2,091	588	433	1,021	1,743	1,555	3,298		
1893.....	47	29	10	39	891	502	1,393	635	291	926	1,781	1,471	3,252		
1894.....	47	18	5	23	527	398	925	388	202	590	822	733	1,555		
1895.....	47	18	5	23	527	398	925	388	202	590	822	733	1,555		
Total.....	185	135	46	181	4,703	2,897	7,600	3,099	1,662	4,761	7,868	5,561	19,929		
<i>Rio Arriba.</i>															
1891.....	38	36		36	1,372	364	1,736	533	349	882	2,422	1,772	4,194		
1892.....	39	35	6	41	1,611	835	2,446	912	701	1,613	2,114	1,743	3,857		
1893.....	40	36	5	41	1,467	796	2,263	978	379	1,357	1,834	1,645	3,479		
1894.....	30	26	4	30	966	464	1,430	497	149	646	1,346	1,130	2,476		
1895.....	41	35	4	39	755	328	1,083	670	262	932	755	328	1,083		
Total.....	168	168	19	187	6,171	2,787	8,958	3,590	1,840	5,430	8,471	6,618	15,089		
<i>San Juan.</i>															
1891.....	20	8	10	18	262	173	435	188	122	310	392	332	724		
1892.....	22	12	10	22	305	184	489	229	138	367	348	426	774		
1893.....	22	13	7	20	301	191	492	201	147	348	482	318	800		
1894.....	22	12	7	19	317	192	509	315	139	454	517	363	880		
1895.....	22	7	10	17	230	157	387	165	113	278	457	354	811		
Total.....	52	52	44	96	1,415	897	2,312	1,098	659	1,757	2,196	1,793	3,989		
<i>San Miguel.</i>															
1891.....	89	60	29	89	4,225	3,481	7,706	2,437	1,720	4,157	4,225	3,481	7,706		
1892.....	89	74	32	106	2,740	1,730	4,470	1,870	1,124	2,994	3,964	3,294	7,258		
1893.....	91	62	25	87	2,261	1,417	3,678	1,531	971	2,502	3,582	2,896	6,478		
1894.....	93	49	36	85	2,234	1,516	3,750	1,643	1,137	2,780	3,430	2,805	6,235		
1895.....	93	57	17	74	1,960	1,302	3,262	1,359	914	2,273	3,583	2,873	6,456		
Total.....	302	302	139	441	13,420	9,446	22,866	8,840	5,806	14,706	18,784	15,349	34,133		
<i>Santa Fe.</i>															
1891.....	23	6	3	9	236	132	368	154	112	266	1,669	1,395	3,064		
1892.....	23	24	11	35	902	636	1,538	681	406	1,087	1,658	1,413	3,071		
1893.....	22	23	5	28	591	320	911	425	231	656	1,109	939	2,048		
1894.....	25	23	4	27	542	285	827	431	212	643	1,722	1,499	3,221		
1895.....	26	23	3	26	601	331	932	421	208	629	1,808	1,470	3,278		
Total.....	99	99	26	125	2,872	1,704	4,576	2,112	1,169	3,281	7,966	6,716	14,682		
<i>Sierra.</i>															
1891.....	11	9	7	16	323	230	553	164	113	277	613	462	1,075		
1892.....	12	11	7	18	372	314	686	187	132	319	540	491	1,031		
1893.....	15	8	6	14	367	289	656	181	151	332	560	510	1,070		
1894.....	15	10	6	16	357	279	636	189	142	331	529	437	966		
1895.....	16	6	8	14	297	249	546	174	143	317	555	453	1,008		
Total.....	44	44	34	78	1,716	1,361	3,077	895	681	1,576	2,797	2,363	5,150		

by counties, 1891-1895—Continued.

Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
		Balance from last year.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	Schoolhouses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
31	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$3,079.13	\$3,700.48	\$662.37	\$7,441.98	\$1,696.74	\$276.19	\$331.73	\$5,137.32	\$7,441.98
7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,188.81	1,632.14		1,632.14				1,632.14	1,632.14
11	3	1,873.37	2,357.58	2,114.49	5,660.88	3,507.63	116.32	68.70	1,968.23	5,660.88
33	3	1,563.94	3,215.04	593.94	5,682.35	1,990.75	77.78		3,613.82	5,682.35
			2,417.28	1,239.64	5,220.86	3,308.39	236.10	90.00	1,586.37	5,220.86
82	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,705.25	13,322.52	4,610.44	25,638.21	10,503.51	706.39	490.43	13,937.88	22,638.21
44	3		2,073.59		2,073.59	2,073.59				2,073.59
52	5			2,948.14	2,948.14	1,316.00			1,632.14	2,948.14
39	5	3,121.20	1,653.87	2,221.31	6,996.38	4,085.50	460.08		2,450.80	6,996.38
21	3	2,027.72	211.05	1,651.79	3,890.56	2,168.70	304.32		1,417.54	3,890.56
21	3	2,027.72	211.05	1,651.79	3,890.56	2,168.70	304.32		1,417.54	3,890.56
157	4	7,176.64	4,149.56	8,473.03	19,799.23	11,812.49	1,068.72		6,918.02	19,799.23
36	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		5,686.30		5,686.30	3,301.00	971.20		1,414.10	5,686.30
39	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	200.00	4,229.30	7,322.72	11,752.92	5,891.54	3,463.14	3.00	2,394.34	11,752.02
39	6	4,153.10	6,267.76	1,562.18	11,983.04	3,535.90	1,093.58	21.40	7,332.16	11,983.04
30	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,950.27	1,040.94	49.90	7,041.11	4,530.00	1,109.94		1,401.17	7,041.11
36	3	5,406.53	672.72		6,139.25	4,524.00	1,615.25			6,139.25
180	4	15,769.90	17,897.02	8,934.80	42,601.72	21,782.44	8,253.11	24.40	12,541.77	42,601.72
17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	182.41	1,050.19	1,600.67	2,893.27	2,373.97	17.84		501.46	2,893.27
20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	500.46	1,263.34	2,082.57	3,846.37	2,220.54	150.56	355.04	1,020.23	3,846.37
19	6	989.41	2,167.70	498.09	3,655.20	1,940.85	221.54	523.64	969.17	3,655.20
17	4	424.50	57.70	1,899.91	2,381.91	1,608.09	176.33	100.00	497.49	2,381.91
17	4	254.86	832.07	401.55	1,488.48	848.95	8.15	383.87	247.51	1,488.48
90	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,351.64	5,370.80	6,542.79	14,265.23	9,092.40	574.42	1,362.55	3,235.86	14,265.23
89	3	840.10	14,348.01	1,524.16	16,712.27	7,390.22	972.10	1,385.40	6,964.55	16,712.27
106	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,747.57	5,971.25	14,757.17	36,475.99	17,476.57	5,064.59	8,380.95	5,553.88	36,475.99
87	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,503.37	8,264.30	15,349.88	28,117.45	14,409.26	826.62	6,448.03	6,433.54	28,117.45
79	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,786.05	3,883.60	8,331.81	18,002.06	12,414.16	997.15	2,881.66	1,709.19	18,002.06
74	4	1,883.26	5,986.38	11,977.09	19,846.73	11,058.01	664.38	3,586.58	4,537.76	19,846.73
435	4	28,760.95	38,453.54	51,940.11	119,154.60	62,748.22	8,524.84	22,682.62	25,198.92	119,154.60
5	3		2,625.48	8,075.00	10,700.48	605.00	1,374.56	2,089.40	6,631.40	10,700.48
29	4	6,246.30	4,802.29	10,726.79	21,775.38	8,003.20	4,600.42	1,525.86	7,645.90	21,775.38
27	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,891.14	5,161.03	150.40	9,202.57	3,183.20	1,163.00		4,856.37	9,202.57
25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,205.50	2,908.12	7,323.11	14,436.73	3,922.48	489.05		10,025.20	14,436.73
26	3	1,291.89	6,149.21	51.75	7,492.85	2,113.79	513.61		4,865.45	7,492.85
112	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,624.83	21,646.13	26,227.05	63,608.01	17,827.67	8,140.64	3,615.26	34,024.44	63,608.01
11	5	1,377.91	6,316.48	1,786.08	9,480.47	3,600.62	1,040.61	2,048.06	2,791.18	9,480.47
13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,792.76	4,482.03	4,393.28	11,668.07	5,978.00	1,485.05	1,577.49	2,627.53	11,668.07
15	6	2,589.43	3,637.68	4,777.90	11,005.01	6,987.00	1,351.77	1,118.43	1,547.81	11,005.01
15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	981.83		714.60	1,696.43	608.38	49.50		1,038.55	1,696.43
12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	981.83	2,199.31	2,379.19	5,560.33	3,725.63	454.95	75.64	1,304.11	5,560.33
66	5	8,723.76	16,635.50	14,051.05	39,410.31	20,899.63	4,381.88	4,819.62	9,309.18	39,410.31

Statement showing the district schools

County and year.	Number of school district.			Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.			Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Socorro.</i>															
1891.....	47	29	13	42	1,051	673	1,724	621	393	1,014	1,721	1,421	3,142		
1892.....	48	26	21	47	1,177	746	1,923	649	392	1,041	1,786	1,428	3,214		
1893.....	49	35	9	44	1,110	682	1,792	748	470	1,218	1,904	1,506	3,410		
1894.....	49	34	15	49	1,288	899	2,187	756	563	1,319	2,045	1,696	3,741		
1895.....	49	21	13	34	1,104	801	1,905	656	455	1,111	1,925	1,580	3,505		
Total .....	....	145	71	216	5,730	3,801	9,531	3,430	2,273	5,703	9,381	7,631	17,012		
<i>Taos.</i>															
1891.....	21	26	2	28	760	219	979	559	381	940	1,507	1,323	2,830		
1892.....	27	33	4	27	753	1,246	1,999	1,049	877	1,926	1,531	1,365	2,896		
1893.....	28	27	5	32	880	438	1,318	691	337	1,028	1,601	1,262	2,863		
1894.....	32	23	6	29	789	360	1,149	510	220	730	1,525	1,077	2,602		
1895.....	33	16	1	17	512	236	748	349	154	503	887	589	1,476		
Total .....	....	115	18	133	3,694	2,499	6,193	3,158	1,969	5,127	7,051	5,616	12,667		
<i>Union.</i>															
1891.....															
1892.....															
1893.....															
1894.....	17										579	478	1,057		
1895.....	17	8	5	13	210	166	376	146	123	269	565	490	1,055		
Total .....	....	8	5	13	210	166	376	146	123	269	1,144	968	2,112		
<i>Valencia.</i>															
1891.....	37	25	2	27	1,097	263	1,360	1,086	253	1,339	1,787	1,513	3,300		
1892.....	37	26	3	29	934	235	1,169	771	203	974	1,338	1,256	3,094		
1893.....	37	15	2	17	587	323	910	315	137	452	1,028	746	1,774		
1894.....	37	21	1	22	754	277	1,031	555	165	720	1,588	1,318	2,906		
1895.....	37	11	1	12	330	90	420	134	35	169	1,603	1,312	2,915		
Total .....	....	98	9	107	3,702	1,188	4,890	2,861	793	3,654	7,844	6,145	13,989		

by counties, 1891-1895--Continued.

Number of schools.		Receipts.				Expenditures.				
Number of months taught.		Balance from last year.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	Schoolhouses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
38	3	\$3,819.81	\$8,169.20	\$3,265.51	\$15,254.52	\$1,518.10	\$200.72		\$13,475.70	\$15,254.52
44	3½	4,796.47	4,816.60	7,623.32	17,236.39	8,332.45	2,591.22	\$972.72	5,340.00	17,236.39
44	6	8,829.86	7,112.50	14,839.48	30,781.84	11,812.70	5,818.63	5,811.74	7,298.77	30,781.84
47	3½	7,263.94	5,061.26	7,341.71	19,666.91	11,344.90	3,101.66	398.53	4,821.82	19,666.91
34	5	4,543.28	3,822.59	7,310.09	15,675.86	9,342.03	2,056.94	1,715.17	2,561.82	15,675.86
207	4	29,253.36	28,982.15	40,380.11	98,615.62	42,350.18	13,829.17	8,938.16	33,498.11	98,615.62
28	3	1,341.64	2,840.30	523.33	4,705.27	1,682.55	198.22	40.00	2,784.50	4,705.27
27	3½	2,784.50	3,007.54	2,293.40	8,085.44	3,013.09	908.37	1,010.00	3,153.98	8,085.44
31	6	3,207.54	3,657.73	1,504.14	8,369.41	4,044.00	1,250.98	620.00	2,454.43	8,369.41
27	4	2,518.30	2,513.28	844.86	5,876.44	3,718.50	648.63	335.85	1,173.46	5,876.44
17	4	2,075.20	2,759.05	109.00	4,943.25	2,173.47	386.97	100.61	2,282.20	4,943.25
130	4	11,927.18	14,777.90	5,274.73	31,979.81	14,631.61	3,393.17	2,106.46	11,848.57	31,979.81
11	3	794.88	399.40	2,130.59	3,324.87	1,380.60	647.81	500.60	795.86	3,324.87
11	3	794.88	399.40	2,130.59	3,324.87	1,380.60	647.81	500.60	795.86	3,324.87
27	4½	2,900.55	4,268.60		7,169.15	6,363.80	805.35			7,169.15
28	4½	2,828.01		4,705.55	7,533.56	4,462.50	730.55		2,340.51	7,533.56
14	5½	2,643.51	2,100.00	718.15	5,461.66	2,236.05	267.55		2,958.06	5,461.66
20	4	1,930.99	1,800.00	668.80	4,399.69	2,431.33	436.87		1,531.49	4,399.62
13	3	2,431.98	730.16	786.98	3,949.12	1,402.58	218.52		2,328.02	3,949.19
102	4	12,735.04	8,898.76	6,873.38	28,513.18	16,896.26	2,458.84		9,158.08	28,513.18

Statement giving the details of the schools for the year 1895.

CITY SCHOOLS.

City.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers.	Census.	Enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
Albuquerque	4	9	18	1,142	844	540	\$18,910.91	\$21,714.83
Las Vegas	3	9	10	709	480	407	6,600.08	6,555.74
San Marcial	2	9	2	180	135	83	214.70	1,402.05
Raton	2	8	9	723	574	288	8,118.52	6,012.37
Santa Fe	4	10	14	890	486	307	3,348.22	9,100.99
Silver City a	2	9	5	430	367	302		
Socorro	3	9	7	824	460	238	3,810.59	3,810.59
Springer	1	6	2	242	118	75	3,356.45	3,356.45
Total b	26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	4,940	3,464	2,240	44,359.47	51,953.02
Total for 5 years, 1891-1895	100	9	288	21,930	14,461	10,411	c 334,136.53	d 285,867.73

City.	Total value of school property.	Total teachers' salary.	Total rent, fuel, etc.	Total amount of interest.	Total indebtedness.	Percentage.	
						Enrollment to census.	Daily enrollment to average.
Albuquerque	\$61,984.24	\$14,570.00	\$7,154.83	\$3,600.00	\$60,000.00	74	64
Las Vegas	8,000.00	5,445.00	1,115.00		15,000.00	68	85
San Marcial	3,074.00	1,284.00	118.05	31.50	315.00	75	62
Raton	30,000.00	4,702.05	145.00			79	50
Santa Fe	2,000.00	7,900.00	1,200.99		6,652.77	54	63
Silver City a	8,000.00					85	82
Socorro	26,500.00	2,322.00	536.59			74	52
Springer	11,000.00	720.00	120.00	625.00	10,300.00	49	31
Total b	150,558.24	36,943.05	10,390.46	4,256.50	92,287.77	70	65
Total for 5 years, 1891-1895	172,500.00	157,961.85	42,880.10			66	72

City.	Schools.		Teachers.				Tuition, rent, miscellaneous—average cost of each pupil per—		
	Average cost of each school per term.	Average cost of each school per month.	Average salary per school term.	Average monthly salary.	Number of pupils per enrollment.	Number of pupils per daily average.	Census.	Enrollment.	Daily average.
Albuquerque	\$1,788.71	\$198.75	\$809.44	\$89.94	47	30	\$19.02	\$25.74	\$40.23
Las Vegas	139.38	15.48	544.50	60.50	48	40	9.25	13.67	16.12
San Marcial	59.03	6.34	642.00	71.33	68	42	7.79	10.40	16.87
Raton	72.50	9.06	587.75	73.44	72	36	6.70	8.44	16.83
Santa Fe	300.25	30.03	564.28	56.43	35	22	10.23	18.73	24.60
Silver City a					75	60			
Socorro	178.86	19.87	544.37	60.49	51	26	4.44	6.21	12.01
Springer	120.00	20.00	360.00	60.00	59	38	3.47	7.12	11.20
Total b	490.45	57.65	605.62	71.25	52	34	10.50	15.28	24.42
Total for 5 years, 1891-1895	428.80	47.64	548.48	60.94	50	36	9.16	13.88	19.29

a No data available.

b The towns of Roswell, Eddy, Gallup, and Deming are included among the district schools of their different counties.

c Total receipts include the sale of bonds.

d Total expenditures include cost of buildings and balance on hand.

Statement giving the details of the schools for the year 1895—Continued.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS, 1895.

Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Total value of property.	Percentage of total daily average to enrollment.
	Number of months taught.	Number of months taught.							
University of New Mexico.....	1	10	13	93	93	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$40,000.00	100
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	1	9½	17	161	125	40,976.70	37,751.96	64,418.00	78
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1							20,000.00	.....
New Mexico Institute for the Deaf and the Blind.....	1	9	2	12	12	2,100.00	2,100.00	5,000.00	100
Silver City Normal School.....	1	3	3	73	64			10,000.00	.....
Total.....	5	8	25	339	294	54,076.70	50,851.96	139,418.00	.....

PRIVATE SECTARIAN SCHOOLS, 1895.

Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Total value of property.	Percentage of total daily average to enrollment.
	Months taught.	Months taught.					
Catholic.....	23	9	76	1,612	1,438	\$218,050.00	89
Methodist.....	6	7	10	237	160	14,000.00	68
New West Educational Commission.....	4	6	7	219	170	44,000.00	80
Presbyterian.....	27	9	45	1,725	1,333	38,400.00	77
Total.....	60	8	138	3,793	3,101	314,450.00	82

TOTAL OF PRIVATE SECTARIAN SCHOOLS FOR FIVE YEARS, 1891-1895.

Number of schools.....	315
Months taught.....	8
Number of teachers.....	763
Enrollment.....	22,758
Total daily average.....	18,616
Total value of property.....	\$314,450
Percentage of total daily average to enrollment.....	82

PRIVATE NONSECTARIAN SCHOOLS, 1895.

Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Total value of property.	Percentage of total daily average to enrollment.
	Months taught.	Months taught.					
Albuquerque Kindergarten.....	1	10	2	50	34	\$300.00	68
Goss Military Institute.....	1	10	4	23	23	10,000.00	100
Miss Boggs's private school, Raton.....	1	10	2	40	25	500.00	63
Total.....	3	10	8	113	82	10,800.00	73

Statement giving the details of the schools for the year 1895—Continued.

RECAPITULATION, 1895.

Schools.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.			Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District schools.....	317	211	528	11,910	8,846	20,756	7,812	5,912	13,724	23,810	19,983	43,793
City schools.....			66			3,464			2,240			4,940
Territorial institutions.....			35			339			294			
Private sectarian schools.....			138			3,793			3,101			
Private nonsectarian schools.....			8			113			82			
Total.....			775			28,465			19,441			48,733

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Receipts.			
			Balance from last year.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.
District schools.....	473	4	\$48,107.02	\$67,250.98	\$54,189.24	\$169,547.24
City schools.....	26	83				44,359.47
Territorial institutions.....	5	8				54,076.70
Private sectarian schools.....	60	8				
Private nonsectarian schools.....	3	8				
Total.....	567	7				267,983.41

Schools.	Expenditures.				
	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	School-houses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
District schools.....	\$91,838.79	\$14,105.67	\$20,642.23	\$42,960.56	\$169,547.24
City schools.....	36,943.05	10,390.46			51,953.02
Territorial institutions.....					50,851.96
Total.....					272,352.22

RECAPITULATION FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1891-1895.

Schools.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.			Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
District schools.....	1,677	988	2,665	65,517	43,945	109,462	45,234	29,872	75,156	124,177	103,749	227,876
City schools.....			288			14,461			10,411			21,930
Territorial institutions (1896).....			35			339			294			
Private sectarian schools.....			763			22,758			18,616			
Private nonsectarian schools (1896).....			8			113			82			
Total.....			3,759			147,133			104,559			249,806

Statement giving the details of the schools for the year 1895—Continued.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1891-1895—Continued.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Receipts.			
			Balance from last year.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.
District schools.....	2,414	4	\$288,518.90	\$383,450.22	\$360,317.43	\$1,032,286.55
City schools.....	100	9	.....	.....	.....	334,136.53
Territorial institutions (1895).....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	54,076.70
Private sectarian schools.....	315	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private nonsectarian schools (1895).....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,837	8	.....	.....	.....	1,420,499.78

Schools.	Expenditures.				
	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	School-houses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
District schools.....	\$452,893.13	\$104,508.51	\$121,737.64	\$353,147.27	\$1,032,286.55
City schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,867.73
Territorial institutions (1895).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,851.96
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369,006.24

The following statement or résumé shows the condition of the free public district, city, and Territorial schools, and also the sectarian and private schools in the Territory of New Mexico, for the year 1895, and also during the period of five years beginning 1891:

Condition of the free public district and city schools, Territorial institutions, also of the sectarian and private schools in the Territory of New Mexico in 1895, and also during the period of five years beginning 1891 and ending 1895.

PUPILS.

School census, 1895:	
Enumeration of district schools—	
Males.....	23,810
Females.....	19,983
	43,793
Enumeration of city schools—	
Males and females.....	4,940
Total.....	48,733
Enrollment, 1895:	
District schools—	
Males.....	11,910
Females.....	8,846
	20,756
City schools.....	3,464
Sectarian schools.....	3,793
Private schools.....	113
Territorial institutions.....	339
Total.....	28,465
Total enrollment, 1891-1895:	
District schools—	
Males.....	65,517
Females.....	43,945
	109,462
City schools.....	14,461
Sectarian schools.....	22,758
Private schools (1895).....	113
Territorial institutions (1895).....	339
Grand total.....	147,133

Total daily average, 1895:

District schools—		
Males.....	7,812	
Females.....	5,912	13,724
City schools.....		2,240
Sectarian schools.....		3,101
Private schools.....		82
Territorial institutions.....		294
Total.....		<u>19,441</u>

Total daily average, 1891-1895:

District schools—		
Males.....	45,284	
Females.....	29,872	75,156
City schools.....		10,411
Sectarian schools.....		18,616
Private schools (1895).....		82
Territorial institutions (1895).....		294
Grand total.....		<u>104,559</u>

Percentage of enrollment to census, 1895:

Per cent.

District schools.....	48
City schools.....	70

Percentage of total daily average to enrollment, 1895:

District schools.....	67
Sectarian schools.....	77
City schools.....	65
Private schools.....	73
Territorial institutions.....	87

Percentage of enrollment to census, 1891-1895:

District schools.....	48
City schools.....	66

Percentage of total daily average to enrollment, 1891-1895:

District schools.....	69
Sectarian schools.....	82
City schools.....	72
Private schools.....	73
Territorial institutions.....	88

Total percentage of enrollment to census:

1895.....	58
1891-1895.....	68

Total percentage of daily average attendance to enrollment:

1895.....	69
1891-1895.....	71

District schools percentage, 1895:

Census—		
Males.....		54
Females.....		46

Excess of males..... 8

Enrollment—

Males.....	57
Females.....	43

Excess of males..... 14

Total daily average—

Males.....	56
Females.....	44

Excess of males..... 12

District schools percentage, 1891-1895:

Per cent.

Census—	
Males.....	54
Females.....	46
Excess of males.....	8
Enrollment—	
Males.....	60
Females.....	40
Excess of males.....	20
Total daily average—	
Males.....	60
Females.....	40
Excess of males.....	20

Average cost of each pupil (tuition, rent, and miscellaneous), 1895:

District schools—	
Census.....	\$2.89
Enrollment.....	6.10
Total daily average.....	9.22
City schools—	
Census.....	10.50
Enrollment.....	15.28
Total daily average.....	24.42
Average cost of each pupil (tuition, rent, and miscellaneous), 1891-1895:	
District schools—	
Census.....	2.94
Enrollment.....	6.20
Total daily average.....	9.04
City schools—	
Census.....	9.16
Enrollment.....	13.88
Total daily average.....	19.29

Average length of school term, 1895:

Months.

District schools.....	4
Sectarian schools.....	8
City schools.....	8
Private schools.....	8
Territorial institutions.....	8
Average length of school term, 1891-1895:	
District schools.....	4
Sectarian schools.....	8
City schools.....	9
Private schools.....	8
Territorial institutions.....	8

SCHOOLS.

Schools open, 1895:

District schools.....	473
City schools.....	26
Sectarian schools.....	60
Private schools.....	3
Territorial institutions.....	5
Total.....	567

Schools open, 1891-1895:

District schools.....	2,414
City schools.....	100
Private schools (1895).....	3
Sectarian schools.....	315
Territorial institutions.....	5
Grand total.....	2,837

Average cost per term of each school for rent, fuel, etc., 1895:

District schools.....	\$73.46
City schools.....	490.45

Average monthly cost of each school for rent, fuel, etc., 1895:	
District schools.....	\$18. 35
City schools.....	57. 65
Average cost per term for each school for rent, fuel, etc., 1891-1895:	
District schools.....	93. 72
City schools.....	428. 80
Average monthly cost of each school for rent, fuel, etc., 1891-1895:	
District schools.....	23. 43
City schools.....	47. 64

TEACHERS.

Number employed, 1895:		
District schools—		
Males.....		317
Females.....		211
		<hr/>
		528
City schools.....		66
Sectarian schools.....		138
Private schools.....		8
Territorial institutions.....		35
		<hr/>
Total.....		775
		<hr/> <hr/>
Number employed, 1891-1895:		
District schools—		
Males.....		1, 677
Females.....		988
		<hr/>
		2, 665
City schools.....		288
Sectarian schools.....		763
Private schools (1895).....		8
Territorial institutions (1895).....		35
		<hr/>
Grand total.....		3, 759
		<hr/> <hr/>
Average salary of each teacher per school term, 1895:		
District schools.....	\$173. 93	
City schools.....	605. 62	
Average monthly salary of each teacher, 1895:		
District schools.....	43. 48	
City schools.....	71. 25	
Average salary of each teacher per school term, 1891-1895:		
District schools.....	169. 90	
City schools.....	548. 48	
Average monthly salary of each teacher, 1891-1895:		
District schools.....	42. 48	
City schools.....	60. 94	
District school teachers:		
Percentage of male and female teachers, 1895—		Per cent.
Males.....		60
Females.....		40
Percentage of male and female teachers, 1891-1895:		
Males.....		63
Females.....		37
Average number of pupils to each teacher, 1895:		
District schools—		
Enrollment.....		39
Attendance.....		26
City schools—		
Enrollment.....		52
Attendance.....		34
Sectarian schools—		
Enrollment.....		63
Attendance.....		52
Private schools—		
Enrollment.....		14
Attendance.....		10

Average number of pupils to each teacher, 1891-1895:

	Per cent.
District schools—	
Enrollment	41
Attendance	28
City schools—	
Enrollment	50
Attendance	36
Sectarian schools—	
Enrollment	72
Attendance	59
Private schools—	
Enrollment	14
Attendance	10

FINANCES.

Actual receipts.

1895:	
District schools	\$121, 440. 22
City schools	44, 359. 47
Territorial institutions	54, 076. 70
Total	<u>219, 876. 39</u>
1891-1895:	
District schools	743, 767. 65
City schools	334, 136. 53
Territorial institutions (1895)	54, 076. 70
Total	<u>1, 131, 980. 88</u>
Sources of revenue of district schools, 1895:	
County school fund	67, 250. 98
Poll tax, licenses, fines, etc	54, 189. 24
Total	<u>121, 440. 22</u>
Sources of revenue of district schools, 1891-1895:	
County school fund	383, 450. 22
Poll tax, licenses, fines, etc	360, 317. 43
Total	<u>743, 767. 65</u>
Percentage of receipts of district schools, 1895:	Per cent.
County school fund	55
Poll tax, licenses, fines, etc	45
Percentage of receipts of district schools, 1891-1895:	
County school fund	52
Poll tax, licenses, fines, etc	48
	<i>Actual expenditures.</i>
1895:	
District schools	\$126, 586. 68
City schools	44, 359. 47
Territorial institutions	54, 076. 70
Total	<u>267, 983. 41</u>
1891-1895:	
District schools	679, 139. 28
City schools	285, 867. 73
Territorial institutions (1895)	50, 851. 96
Total	<u>1, 015, 858. 97</u>
Expenditures of district schools, 1895:	
Teachers' salaries	91, 838. 78
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous	14, 105. 67
Schoolhouses and grounds	20, 642. 23
Total	<u>126, 586. 68</u>

Percentage of expenditures of district schools, 1895:		Per cent.
Teachers' salaries.....		73
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....		11
Schoolhouses and grounds.....		16
Expenditures of city schools, 1895:		
Teachers' salaries.....	\$36,943.05	
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....	10,390.46	
Total.....	47,333.51	
Percentage of expenditures of city schools, 1895:		Per cent.
Teachers' salaries.....		78
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....		22
Expenditures of district schools, 1891-1895:		
Teachers' salaries.....	\$452,893.13	
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....	104,508.51	
Schoolhouses and grounds.....	121,737.64	
Total.....	679,139.28	
Percentage of expenditures of district schools, 1891-1895:		Per cent.
Teachers' salaries.....		67
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....		15
Schoolhouses and grounds.....		18
Expenditures of city schools, 1891-1895:		
Teachers' salaries.....	\$157,961.85	
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....	42,880.10	
Total.....	200,841.95	
Percentage of expenditures of city schools, 1891-1895:		Per cent.
Teachers' salaries.....		79
Rent, fuel, miscellaneous.....		21
Value of school property:		
District schools.....	\$121,737.64	
City schools.....	150,558.24	
Territorial institutions.....	139,418.00	
		\$411,713.88
Sectarian schools.....	314,450.00	
Private schools.....	10,800.00	
		325,250.00
Total.....		736,963.88
Indebtedness:		
City schools.....		92,267.77
Balances of district schools:		
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$42,960.56	
Total balance of December 1 of each preceding year, 1891-1895...	288,518.90	
Total balance on October 1 of each year, 1891-1895.....	353,147.27	

I hereby certify that the above report is, to the best of my knowledge and according to the information available, correct and true.

AMADO CHAVES,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., December 31, 1895.

PRIVATE AND SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

In addition to the public schools of the Territory, New Mexico also boasts the possession of many private sectarian schools, which have done much to advance the educational interest of the Territory, the oldest among which is—

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, SANTA FE.

This college was established in the year 1859 by the late Most Reverend Archbishop B. Lamy, and intrusted to the management of the Christian Brothers. It may be rightly called the first established educational institution for boys in New Mexico.

In 1874 it was incorporated, and the legislature of 1891 privileged it with the power of giving teachers' certificates to its graduates. Such certificates are acceptable in any county in the Territory.

In 1873 a three-story building, 160 feet long, fronting College street, was erected at a cost of \$20,000, and in 1887 another three-story edifice, 133 feet by 44 feet, was built, also at a cost of \$20,000.

The college is self-supporting and unendowed, receiving no share of the public funds. During the last scholastic year it enrolled 88 pupils, consisting of boarding and day scholars. The faculty is composed of 8 members of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The president is now in the twenty-seventh year of his presidency of the college and is a member of the Territorial board of public instruction.

The course of study includes the commercial branches, typewriting, phonography; also chemistry, assaying, telegraphy, and music.

THE LAS VEGAS ACADEMY.

This institution was established fifteen years ago, and for years supplied the only opportunities for academic education. It has enrolled in one term as many as 500 pupils, the income often reaching from \$8,000 to \$10,000 annually. The school was founded to furnish Christian education, and has always given great emphasis to moral and religious instruction.

Since the establishment of the public schools the enrollment has seldom fallen below 100. Compared with similar schools in the Territory, this is above the average. The salaries are paid by the Congregational Educational Society of New England, while the tuitions pay the running expenses. A few deserving poor of both Mexicans and Americans are assisted.

METHODIST.

Mr. Thomas Harwood has had charge of the Methodist school at Albuquerque, which accommodated students from Colorado and northern and southern New Mexico, and has proved, under his able management, to be among the most successful schools of the Territory.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The first Presbyterian mission teacher came to Santa Fe, N. Mex., in the fall of 1867. The teacher was Miss C. A. G. Gaston, now Mrs. John Menaul. During the summer of 1867 the children were taught in the homes of their parents, as suitable buildings could not be found in which to hold the school. In the fall of 1869 a mission school was opened in Las Vegas, and in 1873 a school was opened in Taos with two teachers. In 1877 the missionaries visited the pueblo of Jemez, and in 1878 Dr. Shields came as physician and teacher to the Jemez Indians. The material for building the school at Jemez was bought in Denver and brought over by mule teams. Dr. Shields continued his labors for a period of fourteen years, leaving two schools well established—one Indian and one Spanish. The Spanish school is still being carried on at the Jemez Hot Springs. During the past ten years the Presbyterian schools have been the means of giving an education to hundreds of the native boys and girls of New Mexico. The Rev. James A. Menaul is the superintendent for New Mexico of Presbyterian schools.

Sectarian schools.

CATHOLIC.

Name and location.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Value of school property.
San Miguel College, Santa Fe.....	1	10	8	88	80	\$40,000
Academy of Loretto, Santa Fe.....	1	10	4	60	50	34,000
De La Salle Institute, Las Vegas.....	1	10	3	100	95	10,000
St. Mary's Parochial School, Albuquerque.....	1	10	4	80	75	20,000
St. Vincent's Academy, Albuquerque.....	1	10	4	90	85	40,000
Sisters of Loretto Indian Boarding School, Ber- nalillo.....	1	10	8	160	160	20,000
Isleta.....	1	6	1	30	20	-----
Cochiti.....	1	6	1	77	50	100
Santo Domingo.....	1	6	1	25	20	150
Jemez.....	1	6	1	30	28	100
Convent of St. Joseph, Taos.....	1	10	4	100	90	3,000
Sacred Heart Academy, Las Vegas.....	1	10	3	75	70	7,000
Convent of Mercy, Las Vegas.....	1	9	3	60	50	2,500
Academy Immaculate Conception, Las Vegas.....	1	10	6	135	120	6,000
Orphanage, Santa Fe.....	1	12	2	100	100	10,000
Our Lady of Guadalupe, Sapello.....	2	10	4	115	100	200
Mora Academy.....	1	10	5	110	100	5,000
Socorro.....	1	10	4	32	30	5,000
Las Cruces.....	1	10	4	40	30	5,000
Mesilla.....	1	10	2	40	30	5,000
Silver City.....	1	10	2	30	25	3,000
Los Alamos.....	1	10	2	35	30	2,000
Total.....	23	9	76	1,612	1,438	218,050

METHODIST.

Tiptonville.....	1	4	1	12	10	\$2,000
Peralta.....	1	4	1	30	20	-----
Martinez.....	1	4	1	25	20	-----
San Juan.....	1	8	2	35	25	2,000
Las Cruces.....	1	10	1	60	40	-----
Albuquerque College.....	1	9	4	75	45	10,000
Total.....	6	7	10	237	160	14,000

NEW WEST EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

New West Academy.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$25,000
Los Borelas.....	1	6	1	65	50	-----
Ranchos de Albuquerque.....	1	6	1	64	50	-----
Las Vegas Academy.....	1	10	5	85	70	19,000
Total.....	4	6	7	219	170	44,000

PRESBYTERIAN.

Leguna.....	1	10	2	70	45	\$1,000
Zuni.....	1	10	3	50	40	1,500
Albuquerque.....	1	10	5	50	50	8,000
Santa Fe.....	1	10	6	55	55	14,000
El Rito.....	1	10	1	60	50	1,000
Embudo.....	1	10	1	50	45	-----
Jemez Hot Springs.....	1	10	1	60	45	1,200
Las Cruces.....	1	10	2	100	80	1,500
La Costilla.....	1	10	1	35	20	-----
Arroyo Hondo.....	1	6	1	65	50	-----
Upper Arroyo Seco.....	1	6	1	50	45	-----
Peñasco.....	1	10	1	50	35	1,200
Buena Vista.....	1	10	2	90	60	1,500
Cañon Bonito.....	1	10	2	100	75	-----
Chaperito.....	1	10	1	60	40	600
Corrales.....	1	6	1	50	35	1,200
Las Vegas.....	1	10	2	-----	-----	2,000
Los Lentos.....	1	6	1	70	45	-----
Mora.....	1	10	1	80	50	2,000
Pajarito.....	1	10	1	40	30	1,500

Sectarian schools—Continued.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Name and location.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Value of school property.
Placitas.....	1	10	1	30	28	\$500
Raton.....	1	10	2	200	160	1,600
Taos.....	1	10	1	50	40	1,800
Prado.....	1	10	1	70	60	500
El Rancho.....	1	10	2	130	100	1,800
Jarales.....	1	6	1	30	25	.....
Santa Fe.....	1	10	1	35	25	.....
Total.....	27	9	45	1,725	1,333	38,400

RÉSUMÉ, 1895.

Denomination.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Value of school property.
Catholic.....	23	9	76	1,612	1,438	\$218,050
Methodist.....	6	7	10	237	160	14,000
New West.....	4	6	7	219	170	44,000
Presbyterian.....	27	9	45	1,725	1,333	38,400
Total.....	60	8	138	3,793	3,101	314,450

TOTAL OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS FOR FIVE YEARS, 1891-1895.

Number of schools, 315; number of months taught, 8; number of teachers, 763; enrollment, 22,758; total daily average, 18,616; value of school property, \$314,450.

NONSECTARIAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1895.

Name.	Number of schools.	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Census.	Value of school property.
Albuquerque Kindergarten.....	1	10	2	50	34	\$300
Goss Military Institute.....	1	10	4	23	23	10,000
Colfax, Miss Boggs's private school.....	1	10	2	40	25	500
Total.....	3	10	8	113	82	10,800

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The educational institutions of New Mexico, in addition to the public schools, consist of the university, which is located at Albuquerque; the School of Mines, at Socorro; two normal schools, one at Las Vegas and one at Silver City; the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Las Cruces, and the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, all of which, with the exception of the latter, are in a flourishing condition. The School of Mines has not been put in operation, owing to the failure of Congress to provide therefor, by appropriate legislation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

Nothing very remarkable has characterized the progress of the university during the past year. It has moved steadily forward toward the attainment of its legitimate object. The appropriations for its support have not differed materially from those of former years. The

attendance, in numbers, has not been quite so large, but this has been much more than offset by the advancement in grade of scholarship and earnest work on the part of the students. Some of the particulars in which marked advance has been made during the year are the following:

By dropping the lowest grades, the standard of scholarship has been raised; among the students a college spirit has been strengthened; carefully prepared courses of study have been adopted and are being faithfully pursued by an increasing number of students; the board of regents has imposed a small matriculation fee and devoted the proceeds to an increase of the reference library, thus adding to the library many valuable volumes, which are greatly appreciated by faculty and students; the board has increased the equipment by adding some good pieces of apparatus, among which may be named a Bausch and Lomb compound microscope; a course in drawing and one in German, under competent masters, have been introduced; the standard for admission to the commercial department has been advanced; regular daily instruction in vocal music has been given, which has added both to the pleasure and the culture of the students. From the department of pharmacy three young men were graduated, and one young man—the first of the institution—completed the Latin-scientific course in the preparatory department. A modest but neat and good gymnasium has been built and well equipped. Elegant cases for the preservation of specimens of natural history have been provided, and the collection of a museum has been commenced.

For the coming year the sciences have been assigned to a separate professor, the design being to give to them the attention which their growing importance seems to demand; and a native young man, who has received the greater part of his education in the university, has been appointed to the responsible position of instructor in Spanish.

THE NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

This noble institution of learning was first opened for students on January 20, 1890, being the first of the Territorial institutions created by the legislative assembly of 1889 to begin operations.

During the first five years of its history it was under the guidance of President Hiram Hadley. Its enrollment in those years was as follows: 35, 73, 134, 108, and 84. The students graduated in this period were five in number, all belonging to the class of 1894.

The college as now constituted consists of three departments, collegiate, subfreshman, and commercial, each with its corps of teachers and separate equipment. The college proper embraces departments of (1) agriculture and horticulture, (2) chemistry, (3) botany and geology, (4) zoology, physiology, and entomology, (5) history, political science, and literature, (6) elocution and physical culture, (7) languages, (8) mental science, (9) mathematics and astronomy, (10) engineering, physics, and drawing. The four courses which may be pursued are the agricultural, mechanical, scientific, and irrigation engineering.

The right arm of the college is its library, which now numbers about 2,600 volumes and about 2,000 pamphlets. Each department is supplied with a technical library for daily use in class work. Connected with the library is a reading room supplied with about 70 leading magazines, journals, and papers. For several years an annual appropriation of \$750 has been made for building up the library and securing the best periodical literature.

Connected with the college and under its control and guidance is the

Agricultural Experiment Station, which is devoted to original investigation in science as related to agriculture. For experimentation in agriculture and horticulture there is provided a college farm of 100 acres, all of which is in cultivation.

The work in agriculture and horticulture is in charge of Prof. George Vestal, whose experience in inaugurating the horticultural work in Purdue University and in carrying on regular work as a farmer, nurseryman, and florist for the last twelve years certainly fit him for the position he now occupies. He is assisted in his work by Fabian Garcia, B. S., a graduate of this college in the class of 1894. This department is one of the prominent features of the college, and is fully provided with the equipment necessary for valuable experimentation in agriculture and horticulture, and for thorough teaching of those subjects. It has a large orchard containing 170 varieties of peaches, 90 of apples, 60 of pears, 60 of plums, 25 of cherries, 25 of apricots, etc., all in high state of cultivation and of bearing size. The vineyard contains 90 varieties of grapes. Besides the orchard and vineyard, the college experiment farm has quite an area devoted to experiments in cereals, grasses, fodder crops, vegetables, and small fruits. Heretofore the experiments have been generally made to ascertain what crops and varieties were best suited to an undeveloped country. In the future the experiments will be conducted on the line of ascertaining the exact yield of fruits, vegetables, and grains from different modes and times of planting, from different modes and times of cultivation, from different modes of irrigation, and from varying amounts of water applied, all of which are of great importance to farmers of this Territory.

All the latest improved farming implements and machinery are in constant use on the farm. A live-stock department has lately been started by the purchase of three very fine English Berkshire hogs. As rapidly as the resources of the college will permit additional animals will be secured, such as cattle and sheep. In the matter of literature the agricultural and horticultural division of the college library contains quite a complete assortment of the best books on these subjects. More are being added as they appear. Ten leading papers dealing with agriculture and horticulture are regularly received. In connection with this department meteorological observations have been made for the past three years, and reports regularly transmitted to the bureau at Santa Fe. The results of these observations are on file and open to public inspection at any time. There is no doubt that with present advantages this college is prepared to give as thorough training in agriculture and horticulture as many of the colleges in the older States. It should be understood that the course in agriculture also embraces training in mathematics, drawing, shop work, literature, language, history, political science, and all the natural sciences, and that it is equal in extent and value to any course furnished by the college. The instruction in the class room is so interwoven with the practice on the experimental farm that the student should be able to acquire a practical as well as a scientific knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. As much of the labor on the college farm is performed by students, many of them are enabled to earn a share of their expenses, and many deserving young men are thus assisted in procuring an education. Preference is shown in employing labor on the farm to those who take the agricultural course.

The chemical work is in charge of Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C. (Purdue University), assisted by R. Fred Hare, M. S. (Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College). An investigation has been made of the value of

the water of the Rio Grande River for irrigating purposes, and a bulletin issued thereon. This work will be continued, and when completed will cover the leading irrigating streams of the Territory. Some work has been done in soil analysis, which will also be continued and extended. An investigation of the feeding value of a number of native forage plants is nearing completion. The question of the reclamation of alkali lands will next receive some attention. The regular teaching work of this department consists of one year's careful drill in elementary chemistry. Agricultural and scientific students may elect chemistry and pursue the subject by laboratory investigation each afternoon throughout the senior year.

The work in geology is in charge of George Miles, M. S. A small collection of geological specimens has been made and is in constant use in teaching the subject of geology throughout two terms of the senior year.

The work in biology is in charge of Prof. John D. Tinsley (University of Virginia). The botanical investigations so far made relate principally to New Mexico weeds, the Russian thistle, and fungous diseases of plants. Quite an herbarium has been collected, to which additions are being constantly made. The subject is pursued for four terms by agricultural and scientific students. Agricultural students devote one term to economic botany. The students of either course may elect botany for laboratory investigation throughout the senior year.

The entomological collection is quite extensive, and is being rapidly increased. The insect enemies of the farmer and fruit grower have received particular attention. Much attention is given to scale insects. Agricultural and scientific students receive instructions for one term in each of these subjects—physiology, zoology, and entomology. Scientific students also have an additional term in scientific drawing and physiological laboratory. Zoology may be made effective in these courses throughout the senior year as laboratory work.

As now arranged, the opportunities for advanced scientific work in agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, botany, and zoology are superior. Well-furnished laboratories under the control of specialists who are all the time engaged in original investigations of a very practical nature beckon the student on to investigating nature's mysteries, and the many unsolved questions incident to a new country furnish a fertile field and offer every inducement to the earnest investigator. The great danger threatening this kind of work, so valuable to the people of the Territory and students of the college, is the evident inclination of the legislature to create so many branch farms that all the funds furnished by the United States for scientific investigation will be absorbed in supporting them. This use of the money was never intended by Congress, and if continued will probably force a ruling from the Agricultural Department which will practically abolish such a method for agricultural research. When the new experiment station or scientific building is erected with the funds furnished by the liberality of the last legislative assembly, scientific work in this college will receive a great impetus and the results can not but prove more satisfactory and abundant.

The department of political science and history is presided over by Prof. John P. Owen, well and favorably known as one of the leading educators of New Mexico. The work in this department is greater in extent than that done in agricultural colleges not connected with universities. The training given in general history, covering Egypt, Greece, Rome, and modern Europe, is designed to fit students for advanced work

in political science; that in English history, for the detailed study of English literature, which is later prosecuted for a year and should familiarize the student with the historical development of the language and literature and its best classics.

The work in elocution and physical culture is in charge of Miss Ellen F. Gibson (Boston School of Oratory), who also assists in the preparatory department. Careful instruction is given to all college students on alternate Fridays in elocution. The physical culture, which includes the Delsarte and Swedish systems, is limited to young ladies and is designed to develop freedom of movement, gracefulness of carriage, ease of appearance in public, as well as greater bodily vigor and better health. The public rhetorical exercises of the several classes enable students to exemplify the training received and is already leading to better exercises of this character than usual.

The language training of this college embraces English, Spanish, and Latin. Though an election must be made between Spanish and Latin, very strong students, or those well prepared, may be able to carry both. As soon as possible it is designed to add French for engineering students and German for those pursuing agriculture and science.

The work in English is in charge of Professor Robertson, and is designed to fit the student to speak and write that language with facility and correctness. This is almost an education in itself. When students enter the college properly prepared reasonable success has been attained.

Located as this college is, with a patronage of many Spanish-speaking people, and near our sister Republic, one of its most important departments is that of Spanish. Miss Ida Jones, born and reared in the Mesilla Valley, and thus having the best opportunities for acquiring not only a theoretical but a practical knowledge of the Spanish language, is the instructor in this department.

While this college does not aim at being a rival of the Territorial University in classical studies, it has provided an excellent course in the Latin language—a course which will not only enable students completing it to enter the classical course of Yale or Harvard, but also to obtain advanced standing in those institutions. This work is in charge of Professor Robertson.

The work in mental science is in charge of President Jordan, and embraces one term each of psychology, history of philosophy, and logic for seniors of the scientific course. The course is sufficient in extent to give students a thorough knowledge of the elements of each subject, and is made as practical as possible.

The work in mathematics and astronomy is in charge of Clarence T. Hagerty, B. S. All courses embrace training in geometry, advanced algebra and trigonometry, while engineering students continue their work in mathematics through higher algebra, analytic geometry, and calculus. Students in irrigation engineering and those of the scientific course receive one term of training in astronomy. The college is supplied with a very good small telescope for the latter class of work.

The work in engineering, physics, and drawing is in charge of W. Brady, M. E., who has had wide experience in the practical work of engineering. Professor Brady is ably assisted in his work by Mr. Charles Mills, who is a thorough mechanic, and has full charge of the shop practice.

There are now in operation carpenter and blacksmith shops, and by the 1st of January, 1897, a foundry, machine shop, physical laboratory, and drafting room will be ready for use. The cost of the shop buildings

will be about \$3,000, while the additional equipment yet necessary will cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000 more. The theoretical subjects of study are the same in the two engineering courses to the end of the third year, while the practices are dissimilar throughout half this period. Throughout the senior year there is a sharp variation in theoretical studies and a marked difference in practice, thus emphasizing the distinction between the two lines of work. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, and practice, so combined as to furnish a symmetrical course of study. The mechanical course is designed to so train the student that upon graduation he may be competent to enter at once upon the duties of shop or office and earn fair compensation as a useful constructor or designer.

In founding a business department this college has no thought of offering any inducements to those who are determined to enter upon the technical study of bookkeeping, telegraphy, or stenography without stopping to lay the foundation of a good school education. While a business education founded on a common-school education is good, one founded on a high-school or academic education is better, and the one founded on a collegiate education is the best. Spanish may be taken extra by strong students in each of the business courses. The course of study meets the wants of those who desire a general business education.

Prof. S. P. McCrea became president of the college July 1, 1894, and remained until July 1, 1896. The enrollment for the year 1894-95 was 164, for the year 1895-96, 117. One student graduated in 1895 and four in 1896.

Cornelius T. Jordan, A. M., was elected as president and director for the ensuing year. Under his management several changes will be inaugurated, and from present indications there will be a large attendance.

This institution offers a free education to its students and stands ready to receive all those of good character properly prepared to enter. The entire cost of a year's attendance ranges from \$200 to \$250, according to the accommodations. During the year 1894-95 about \$3,000 was paid out for student labor, which was utilized in every possible direction. About as much will be disbursed for such labor in 1895-96; but such large expenditures will not be made hereafter, as the college shops, in whose erection student labor has been an important factor, will be finished and the installation of the equipment completed by June 30, 1896. When the contemplated science building, the girls' dormitory, and the boys' boarding hall are built, this college will at last have time to breathe and grow, and we have no doubt will enter an era of growth and prosperity commensurate with the new State, whose star we hope to soon see glittering on the old flag which has so long waved over a people whose unrecognized devotion to the Union has been equaled by few and excelled by none.

REPORT OF THE NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *August 10, 1896.*

SIR: In response to your favor of the 7th instant, requesting information concerning the condition of this institution, for use in your annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor to report to you that we have passed over another year of successful work. The institution has accomplished all that it was organized for under the law, and is maintained with aid annually granted it by the Territory. The institution has existed eleven years, and was founded by me in November, 1885, with much difficulty at its starting and in the face of many trying circumstances. It was adopted and established on a permanent working basis by the legislature of the Territory in February, 1887, as a special school to educate her deaf children, who, because

of their misfortune, can not be taught well in common schools for children possessing all their senses. It is also open to receive the blind of the Territory, whose misfortune prevents them from obtaining a knowledge of reading and written language in public schools.

During its existence there have been 22 deaf pupils and 14 blind ones benefited by its instruction, and up to date there have been 3 graduates among the former. It is economy to educate the pupils while they are of proper age, sound in mind, and healthy in body. They can and will repay well by becoming good, useful, and enterprising citizens.

The public should bear in mind and understand that this institution is not an asylum nor a hospital in any sense, but a mere school for the deaf and the blind. It has a staff of experienced and trained instructors whose sole aim is to give the pupils a good English education.

Our school will reopen this fall and run under more favorable auspices, with fifteen or more pupils in both deaf and blind classes, according to the amount of the appropriation.

The Territorial treasurer, Hon. S. Eldodt, the president of our board, says that this institution ought to be more liberally supported and more encouraged, like the other schools throughout the country, which have been liberally maintained and opened freely to all unfortunate children, at the expense of the several States, whether they are rich or poor, white or black. According to our principles of government, justice, duty, and necessity demand that every American child should have a liberal education. The deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded of school age are entitled to this privilege, but they can not be instructed privately nor be cared for well in public schools. Their misfortunes do not debar them from learning unless very weak-minded, and therefore they must be educated in special institutions established for that purpose.

If the Territory (as it has often applied to Congress for Statehood) continues to aspire to be a State and to join the sisterhood of the Union, it should know that one of the best and surest ways to success is to provide a public and free education for her children of all classes for the duties and responsibilities of their after life.

The order of instruction used in the deaf department is what is rightly termed the American eclectic system, divided into two great methods, namely, the sign and the oral. In the former, sign language, fingered alphabet, and writing are chiefly employed in teaching the deaf in general, and in the latter, speech, lip reading, and writing, in teaching those of the deaf who are capable of learning to articulate and speak. That used in the blind department is known as the Wait point system, by which the blind learn to read and write language by touching raised types with their fingers. This is a wonderful invention. Both these systems have been making satisfactory and marked progress. They are similar to those used in the great majority of schools of this description throughout the country.

The three schools, one for the deaf, one for the blind, and one for the feeble-minded (the last to be added to this institution in the near future), will form a good and economical educational home under the same management.

Trusting that I have given all the information that you desire for your report, and being much obliged to your excellency for the kindly interest you have manifested in this institution, and hoping that it may continue to exist in the future under your good care, I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LARS M. LARSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. W. T. THORNTON,
Sante Fe, N. Mex.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The School of Mines presents no material change since my last report. It has had a very successful year. While the attendance has been small, the advancement and progress of the students have been satisfactory, and the year which has just begun bids fair to largely increase the attendance.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The normal schools at Las Vegas and Silver City have both had successful years and fair attendance. These schools are controlled by able and learned teachers and are doing an excellent work for the cause of education by turning out students fairly qualified to act as teachers in the various public schools in the Territory.

The following report of the condition of the normal school at Las Vegas is furnished by Edward Henry, president of the board of regents:

LAS VEGAS, N. MEX., *August 10, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your request of August 7, desiring a report on the condition of the Territorial normal school at Las Vegas, N. Mex., I beg leave to submit the following report:

The original act providing for the normal school at Las Vegas, being chapter 19 of the acts of the Thirtieth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, approved February 11, 1893, provided that there should be established at Silver City, in Grant County, and in Las Vegas, in San Miguel County, institutions of learning to be known as the normal schools of New Mexico, and provided also that such schools should be located upon a tract of land containing not less than 20 acres and situated not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from said cities, respectively. Section 9 of said act provided for the erection of proper and suitable buildings for said schools, furnishing the same, improving the grounds, and maintaining such schools, and that there should be levied a tax of two-fifths of 1 mill upon all the taxable property in the Territory during the year commencing the 4th of March, 1893, and ending the 3d of March, 1894. Under the provisions of said act the board of regents provided for in said act commenced to erect the normal school building at Las Vegas, on a tract of land in accordance with the requirements of said act, in the suburbs of the city of Las Vegas; but the citizens of the Territory generally, and of this city especially, deeming it to be of more advantage to our normal school that the same should be located upon a more accessible site than the one just referred to, and also to be within the limits of this city—East Las Vegas—petitioned the legislature at its session in 1895 for a change in said act as to the location, and by the terms of chapter 41 of the acts of the Thirty-first legislative assembly, approved February 1, 1895, the location of the normal school at Las Vegas was changed from the original site, where work of construction had been commenced, to a most beautiful location in the central part of East Las Vegas, and work thereon was soon afterwards commenced.

The plans and specifications adopted for the normal school building required that it be constructed of our native brownstone, three stories in height, which, when finished, will make one of the most beautiful, imposing, and durable structures, an educational edifice that will be exceedingly creditable to the Territory, and of such commodious proportions as to meet all necessary demands.

The provisions made by the acts of the Thirtieth legislative assembly for the erection and construction of the said normal school being insufficient, the Thirty-first legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, by chapter 44 of its said act approved February 27, 1895, provided, among other things, for the issue of \$10,000 of Territorial educational bonds, to be used in the completion of said building. Work was proceeded with in the erection of said building, under the appropriation first made, to the completion of the second story thereof, when it was expected that, from the proceeds of the appropriation of \$10,000 of Territorial bonds made by the Thirty-first legislative assembly, said building would have been completed.

The said \$10,000 of Territorial educational bonds were duly issued and delivered to the board of regents of the normal school of Las Vegas, who negotiated for the sale of said bonds at par, but before the consummation and payment of the purchase price agreed upon for said bonds a question was raised as to the legality of said bonds, because the same were in excess of the 4 per cent limit provided by Congress on the taxable property of the Territory, and the intended and proposed purchasers thereupon declined to consummate said purchase and pay over the amount agreed upon for said bonds.

This necessitated the discontinuance of all work upon the building, and it now stands in an unfinished condition, awaiting the proceeds of the said bonds, which, it was hoped, would be made legal and the question of their legality fully settled by the last Congress of the United States, but which was not done, for reasons that need not be herein mentioned, and, as a result, the board of regents has been unable to proceed with the completion of the building, awaiting further funds from the taxes levied for said institution. This is very unfortunate, both to our community and the Territory at large. The cause of public education and of public schools has taken such a hold upon this community and the masses of the people of this Territory, and having advanced so far beyond the fondest expectations of its most earnest and hopeful friends and promoters, it has caused a great demand for teachers of advanced ideas and large experience to take charge of the schools of New Mexico.

It was hoped that, by a speedy completion of the normal school at Las Vegas, and by a proper and thorough course of advanced studies, combined with the science of teaching, we would be able to furnish from our own citizens and the graduates of the normal school a sufficient number of teachers for all the better grades of schools in New Mexico. But, being hampered by a lack of sufficient funds, and unable to

open the doors of the normal school for the admission of students who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to take a thorough course of normal training, we are compelled to employ teachers from other parts of the country to fill positions in our public schools; and many of these teachers are not at all qualified to teach even the rudiments of the Spanish language to their pupils.

If Congress will, in its wisdom and generosity, pass the bill now before it, thus ratifying the slight illegality of the bonds provided by the Thirty-first legislative assembly of this Territory for the completion of our normal school building, and thus enable the board of regents to put it into active operation, one of the greatest benefits and blessings will be conferred upon the people of New Mexico.

In conclusion, I desire to report that, by reason of the change of location of the normal school at Las Vegas, the citizens of Las Vegas and East Las Vegas nobly and liberally responded to the call made upon them by donating, at a cost of about \$3,000, and conveyed to the Territory of New Mexico, a tract of ground upon which the institution is being erected. That, apart from the expenditure just mentioned, there has been expended in the construction of the normal school building, bringing it to its present condition, the amount of nearly \$17,000, received from the tax levies provided for the construction of said building. It is estimated that to fully complete it and put it in a condition suitable for occupancy as a normal school will require a further expenditure of about \$12,000, but when it shall be fully completed it will be worth to the people of New Mexico a thousand times its cost, for its completion will mark a new era in educational matters, and it will not only be a thing of beauty and grandeur, but it will also be a constant source of pride and pleasure to the intelligent and educated citizens of this Territory.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD HENRY,

President Board of Regents of the Las Vegas Normal School.

Hon. W. T. THORNTON,

Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

CLIMATIC.

New Mexico boasts of being "the land of perpetual sunshine," and probably possesses the best climatic conditions to be found anywhere in the United States.

In my last annual report I gave a very full and complete statement of the conditions existing, and of the advantages found here for those suffering with pulmonary trouble and diseases of that character. I shall not go into this subject further at this time, than to give the statistics as obtained from the United States Weather Bureau director, who is also an appointee of the Territory with authority to appoint sub-directors in the different localities throughout the Territory, from whom he receives monthly statements which have been issued each month in the year, giving a summary of the month's observation and other facts of climatic interest. These reviews have been thoroughly distributed to every State in the Union, and many copies have gone to foreign countries, and been received by prominent officials in Europe, where they will no doubt be of great benefit to this Territory.

Bulletins have been issued during the growing season showing the weather for the preceding week, the amount of moisture in the different localities, and the condition of the growing crops, a synopsis of which was telegraphed each week to the Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington, and were incorporated in the National Crop Bulletin. The work done by this department has been of great value to the Territory, not only advertising it, but in giving much information which is of great interest to the agriculturists and all those who desire to have accurate knowledge of the climatic conditions which exist here.

This is the only Territory that has provided for the printing of a weather and crop bulletin. From the report of Mr. H. B. Hersey the following data are obtained. During the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, there were 46 cloudy days, 84 partly cloudy days, and 240 clear

days. The average number of days with rainfall to the amount of one-hundredth of an inch or more for the same period was 46.

THE TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY.

I submit herewith the report of Col. E. H. Bergmann, superintendent of the Territorial penitentiary.

With reference to the management of this institution, it has been such as to commend itself to the people of this Territory and the country at large. It is the pride of New Mexico that no institution of the class in the country is better managed and more perfect order and system maintained in the control and careful use of the funds necessary for the carrying on of the work for which it was established. It is to be regretted that the Territory has not been in the position to obtain the necessary machinery for placing the convicts at work and make them self-supporting. This deficiency, it is hoped, will be overcome by the incoming legislature, which meets in 1897.

NEW MEXICO PENITENTIARY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, *Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 15, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the administration of the New Mexico Penitentiary for the year commencing July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896:

INMATES.

On June 30, 1895, there were in prison	191
We received during the year from various counties as follows, viz: Bernalillo, 27; Chaves, 5; Colfax, 2; Donna Ana, 5; Eddy, 7; Grant, 11; Lincoln, 4; Mora, 1; Rio Arriba, 4; Santa Fe, 11; San Juan, 3; San Miguel, 13; Sierra, 1; Socorro, 9; Union, 1; Valencia, 3	107
Recaptured	1
<hr/>	
Total number during the year	299
Released during the year:	
By expiration of term of sentence	75
By death	1
By the President's pardon	1
By the governor's pardon	12
By escapes	3
<hr/>	
Leaving in prison on June 30, 1896	207

Being an increase of 16 prisoners over the number confined on same day last year. Of the number received during the year, 91 were white males, 6 colored males, 4 Indian males, and 6 white females.

One hundred and five were committed on first, 1 on second, and 1 on third sentence.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline in the prison, I am gratified to say, could not be better. Very little punishment was required during the year, and that was only administered for slight infractions of the rules. No schemings have been carried on, and no revolts or outbreaks have taken place, and, I am certain, never will.

The endeavors of all officers of the prison have been aimed at the task, while strictly enforcing the rules and regulations of the institution and while making the prisoner gently to understand that crime has its punishment, of making the unfortunates contented and, if possible, better men and useful members of society. The results have been most satisfactory.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Divine service has been conducted regularly every Sunday during the year by Rev. Paul Gilbertson and Rev. W. Williams, the former attending to the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic and the latter to that of the Protestant portion of the convicts.

During last winter a Christian Endeavor Society was established in the prison, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, First Presbyterian Church, Santa Fe. The meetings of the society, held every Sunday afternoon, are eagerly attended by convicts of all denominations, and I am gratified to say that its good influences and the beneficial results of its workings are to be observed in the prison to a marked degree.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary could not be improved. Very little sickness has prevailed and only one death occurred during the year.

EMPLOYMENT.

As heretofore mentioned in all of my previous reports, the constant employment of all convicts in the prison at some labor has never been lost sight of, as it is an essential requisite for sanitary, disciplinary, and reformatory results. More than enough work has been performed by the convicts during the year for the benefit of the Territory to more than compensate the taxpayers for the little money appropriated, but not received, for the maintenance of the New Mexico penitentiary.

In conclusion I beg to say that the cost of maintaining the convicts in the penitentiary during the period herein treated, in spite of the embarrassed condition of the Territorial treasury, has been but 39 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents per man per day, an increase of .72 cent over the cost of last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. BERGMANN,
Superintendent.

Hon. W. T. THORNTON,
Governor of New Mexico.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The insane asylum is located at Las Vegas, N. Mex., and continues to be faithfully and economically managed, and is giving relief to many of the afflicted in this Territory.

The last legislature appropriated \$35,000 to be used in erecting additions to this building; but as the bonds provided for were issued under an act requiring the approval of Congress, which has not yet been given, no part of such appropriation has been expended. This institution is now full, and many of the afflicted of the Territory are compelled, by this want of Congressional action, to be kept in county jails where it is impossible to give them attention or keep them comfortable. It is earnestly hoped that Congressional action may remove this unfortunate condition during the coming session of Congress. Upon the building of these additions the asylum will be able to take care of all those needing attention. Appropriations made by the Territory are ample for this purpose, and it is a disgrace that any of these unfortunates are left uncared for.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

As stated in my last report, there are four charitable institutions in the Territory of New Mexico—one at Santa Fe, one at Las Vegas, and two at Silver City—where the indigent persons of the Territory are supported at the expense of the public. The report from each of these institutions shows them to be under good control, and the aid granted by the Territory is sufficient for the purposes required.

THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

In agricultural development the Territory of New Mexico has made marked progress during my administration. Particularly has this been the case in the southeastern portion. While there are hundreds of

valleys of more or less area, the great drainage valleys, namely, the Rio Grande and the Rio Pecos, are of paramount importance. The Rio Pecos, which finds its source in the lofty mountain ranges between Las Vegas and Santa Fe, flows in a southerly course, affording abundant water for irrigation throughout its entire length, but without any large development until it reaches the county of Chaves, which, together with the county of Eddy, constitute the southeast corner of the Territory.

The soil of the Pecos Valley is extremely fertile at this point, containing all the essential elements for vegetable growth, while the waters of the river itself carry to a marked degree sufficient mineral solution to supply to the soil all auxiliary strength needed to stimulate plant life, producing astonishing results.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation has been practiced in the counties of Chaves and Eddy to an extent that far exceeds that of any other portion of the United States. In 1891 Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, associated with other capitalists, invested a large amount of money in an irrigation system more perfect in its details than any yet undertaken on our continent. The waters of the Pecos River have been impounded in artificial lakes of great magnitude, having a capacity of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. The canal systems for the distribution of this water aggregate hundreds of miles in length.

In the region of Roswell exist subterranean reservoirs which are estimated to be of enormous capacity, because of the tremendous volume of water flowing from the artesian wells that have been bored to a depth of about 300 feet. This auxiliary supply to the rivers guarantees the permanency of the irrigation system. The total area that can be irrigated, lying below the existing canal systems, is not far from 200,000 acres. The settlement of this country by agriculturists is of recent date, as previous to the development of the irrigation system the country was only fit for cattle and sheep ranches.

CROPS.

The adaptation of the Pecos Valley to agricultural crops has been demonstrated in nearly every known product, and more particularly, perhaps, in that of alfalfa, various varieties of corn, apples and other deciduous fruits, grapes of semitropical variety, and all kinds of roots and vegetables, and especially in the culture of the sugar-beet root. Experiments have demonstrated that the beet root contains more saccharine matter when grown with a minimum of air moisture and a maximum of soil moisture, under the clear skies and dry sunshine of New Mexico, than elsewhere throughout the world where this important product has been cultivated. The results show an average of 18 per cent sugar in the beet. The result of this experiment has been the erection of a sugar factory, completed during the present season, with a capacity of 225 tons of beet root daily. Upward of 1,600 acres have been planted for the first campaign, making a crop that in its present condition stands unrivaled. This is the second illustration in the world of growing the beet root under artificial irrigation, and it is the beginning of an epoch in the irrigated areas of arid America that will produce results astonishing in their influence in the settlement of the Southwest.

RAILROADS.

In addition to the excellent irrigation system controlled by the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, railroad transportation

has also been provided for handling the products raised by the farmers in the building of a standard-gauge railway from Pecos City, Tex. (on the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway), to Roswell, locating the line so that it traverses the center of the irrigable belt; consequently no desirable part of the valley is more than 2 or 3 miles distant from the railroad. It is also the intention, just as soon as favorable financial conditions will permit, to extend the railway from Roswell to a connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, in the Panhandle of Texas, whereby an air-line route will be established between the Pecos Valley and Kansas City, affording a quick outlet for the enormous herds of cattle fed on the ranges of the Pecos Valley and its vicinity. The same connection will also afford an excellent outlet to the northeastern portion of this Territory, also to Denver, Colorado Springs, and the Northwest generally.

CHAVES COUNTY.

The last census taken in the county of Chaves was in 1890, and showed the meager population of 753 people. That this has since then been multiplied at least three times it is safe to presume. The assessed valuation of property shown upon the assessor's books of the county is \$1,737,143. Of this upward of \$1,000,000 is upon land and improvements, \$530,600 upon live stock, the remainder being upon merchandise and personal property.

One thousand acres have been set to orchards in the vicinity of Roswell, principally to apples.

EDDY COUNTY.

The last census shows the population of Eddy County to be 3,000, the assessed valuation of property \$1,666,700, and the cost of public buildings \$30,000.

The natural effect of the development of the sugar-beet industry in the Pecos Valley and the extension of the railway system will be to multiply the population and induce a large increase in the investment of capital; nor can I close without referring to the attractiveness of the climate of this portion of the Territory, its altitude above the sea level ranging from 3,300 to 4,000 feet. The winters are mild and dry, and the general conditions compare favorably with those of California and other winter resorts.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Special information with reference to various localities where marked changes have occurred I have gathered by obtaining reports from prominent citizens in the localities, and submit them as prepared. In every instance I have selected responsible and well-informed persons familiar with the conditions which exist in the various counties and the changes which have taken place.

EDDY COUNTY.

[Report of U. S. BATEMAN.]

DEAR SIR: Your favors addressed to me and to the commissioners received, and I send you herein such information as I can get.

With reference to schools.

Eddy scholastic population, 320; county scholastic population outside of Eddy, 500; total, 820. Total teachers employed in the county, 17; number in Eddy, 5, making 12 outside of Eddy. School fund runs about \$12 per capita. This maintains school

about seven months in the year. Six good school buildings outside of the town of Eddy, valued at about \$8,000. Eddy school building and furniture cost \$12,538.87. Average salary paid teachers per month, about \$50.

Value of property in the county assessment rolls 1895: Cattle, \$241,517.50; real estate, \$852,083.21; improvements, \$183,762.50; personal property, \$679,255.25; total, \$1,666,700.96.

Indebtedness of county.

Court and jail bonds, \$30,000; Lincoln County indebtedness, \$10,000; bridge bonds, \$3,000; current-expense bonds, \$7,000; floating indebtedness, \$20,000 (about).

Grass is fine in our county at the present time and stock is doing well. I know of no coal, minerals, or lumber in the county. It is true that I know one party working a mine for silver, but as yet there has been no developments to amount to anything. * * *

Yours, truly,

Hon. W. T. THORNTON, *Santa Fe, N. Mex.*

U. S. BATEMAN.

CHAVES COUNTY.

[Report of G. A. RICHARDSON.]

ROSWELL, N. MEX., *July 30, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of July 26, 1896, asking for an opinion as to the affairs, progress, and development of this portion of the Territory of New Mexico.

The taxable property in the county of Chaves has increased about \$100,000. The settlement of public lands has not been so large in the last year, but steadily goes forward as irrigation canals and reservoirs extend their works and operations. Stock raising has been more active in all of its branches in the year 1895-96 than formerly. Many private enterprises are being placed on foot and operated for raising fine horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The range stock interest still holds its power and strength, and this year has done as well as any in the past.

The public-school system in the county grows as the county develops, and has reached a condition in 1896 in advance of any former year. There are good, commodious public-school buildings in every school district in the county, equipped with all modern appliances for instruction, and in which a public school has been taught for from six to nine months in the last year, presided over by good and competent teachers.

The failure of the President of the United States to sign a bill which passed both branches of Congress, approving the bond issue of the Thirty-first legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, which provided bonds for education and other Territorial institutions, has greatly interfered with the educational progress of this county and of this section of the Territory, because it has hindered and delayed the erection and opening of the New Mexico Military Institute at this place. This is a serious loss and a great disappointment to our section of the Territory and the people here who have sons ready to enter the institution.

We have no timber in this country except that which is artificially grown by means of irrigation, and quite an area of Chaves County has been planted and grown to timber in this way. There is a district near the town of Roswell, in this county, covering possibly an area of from 10 to 15 miles square, which is grown to large timber by means of irrigation, and much other timber is grown here, and several varieties, not included within that district.

We have no mineral in this county, either precious or industrial, known or used by the citizens at this time. I am pleased to note that in our neighboring county of Lincoln, about 70 miles west from Roswell, they have developed, at what is known as the Salado, an immense body of coal, and from investigations and openings that have been made and the report of experts and of those who are engaged in the work of development, there seems to be no limit to this body of coal. This will be of very great value to the southeastern portion of New Mexico, furnishing an excellent supply of fuel for all purposes. This body of coal is on the line of the proposed El Paso and Northeastern Railroad, and lies between El Paso, Tex., and Roswell, N. Mex.

I trust this limited report upon the conditions that exist here will make some suggestion and be of some value to you in your report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Hon. W. T. THORNTON,
Governor Territory of New Mexico.

G. O. RICHARDSON.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

To Mr. James J. Leeson, the president of the bureau of immigration of this Territory, I am indebted for the following report upon the material resources of the county of Socorro. Socorro is the county seat of Socorro County:

It is claimed by many that this county was the first settlement made by the Spaniards in the Territory of New Mexico, but whether this claim is true or not, it is very certain that many of the settlements along the rich valley of the Rio Grande were made at a very early date. From the home mission in Vera Cruz, Old Mexico, records have been found showing that Father Guerra, the pioneer missionary, located at Socorro at as early a date as the year 1549 and erected the San Miguel Church. This was for many years a prosperous settlement until, overpowered and destroyed by the Indians, they were forced to retreat to Old Mexico. About the year 1806 a second colony, consisting of some seventy families, settled in Socorro, since which time it has been a prosperous settlement. The earlier settlers were occupied almost entirely with stock raising and agriculture along the river and the valley, but some little work was done, as will hereafter appear.

Mining.—The first attempt to mine for precious stones in Socorro County, as far as there is any record, began about the year 1587, by one Margarito Guerra, the Spanish missionary heretofore referred to as being the original settler of the county of Socorro. The Ladrones, Magdalena, San Andres, and other mountain ranges were explored and still show the old Spanish shafts. These mines were worked periodically until 1654, when the Indians rebelled and murdered many of the settlers, the survivors retreating to San Nicolas, in Old Mexico. The mines were not worked again, so far as there is any record, until 1861. From that time until 1880 very little was done, owing to the want of railroad facilities and the great difficulty of reducing the ores, owing to the limited conditions then existing. Since that time the development of the mining industry has been steadily advancing, having been performed almost entirely by miners without capital, who have had to depend solely upon their own labor for success. Mining under such conditions is always difficult, as there are very few properties that will pay the expenses of development where capital can not be obtained to furnish the necessary machinery. From the year 1880 to 1895 the total output of the mines in Socorro County, as appears by the record of the smelters of Socorro, and the estimates of ore from Socorro to other points for reduction, was as follows:

Ore.	Amount.	Value.
Gold.....ounces.....	106, 217	\$2, 195, 505. 39
Silver.....do.....	52, 327, 615	41, 862, 092. 00
Lead.....pounds.....	425, 807, 118	12, 774, 213. 54
Copper.....do.....	7, 318, 446	987, 614. 80
Total.....		57, 819, 425. 73

The above report may be somewhat misleading, as it includes not only the ores mined in the county of Socorro, but the entire product of the Socorro smelters, which include much ore from other places. It will be seen from this statement that the mining, smelting, and milling of ores for Socorro County has been a prominent industry and productive of large results. The chief producing camps of the county are found in Magdalena, Kelly, Mogollon, Black Range, Water Canyon, San Andres, Pueblo, Limetar, and Socorro. In addition to the precious metals of this county, the coal measures are very enormous both east and west of the city of Rio Grande, and with some few exceptions are all bituminous and of good quality. The tonnage produced and shipped to the Mexican Central road and used by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is very large, but no correct estimate can be obtained.

In addition to the land opened there are other far larger fields which have not been operated, owing to their inaccessibility. Traces of petroleum have been found in several localities, showing a considerable volume of oil; but owing to the want of capital no explorations have been made to discover the extent or value of what is known to exist in this direction. There are several large deposits of alum appearing in the form of alunite, situated in the south western part of the county; also large deposits and veins of iron, zinc, lime, fire clay of the very best quality in inexhaustible quantities, near the Hot Springs a deposit of ozocerite, and large deposits of salt in the western portion of the county. Building stone of a very fine quality is found in

several localities. Sulphur abounds in large quantities, ranging from 30 per cent to a state of almost absolute purity in the extreme southwestern portion of the county. Mining generally is in a healthy and growing condition, and with the restoration of the prices of silver and lead, Socorro County will become the banner producing county of the Territory and yield very large profits to investors. There is no better field for investors in mining properties than can be found in the various localities in this county, and with the influx of capital the counties that produce would in the near future have an enormous output of the precious minerals and also in the industrial minerals. There are now in Socorro County three smelters, having a capacity of 200 tons per day; four stamp mills, five concentrators, and two concentrators in the course of erection.

Agriculture.—The arable agricultural lands of Socorro County are divided into two classes, the bottom lands along the Rio Grande, Hila, Frisco, Salada and Puerco, and teh mesas or uplands. The bottom lands are a rich alluvial soil, very deep and very productive. Here the yield of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beans, onions, chili, and other vegetables is truly wonderful, while the small fruits, such as the currant, raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, and others, equal in quantity and surpassing in flavor the best California production.

The mesas or uplands are composed of an excellent sandy loam that does not bake, and until disturbed by the busy hand of the husbandman is covered by a good growth of nutritious grasses, chiefly among them the red and black gramma, the best and most nutritious of grasses. The mesas extend back to the foothills, and are broken here and there by small streams of fine cold water, which cut their way down from the mountains; these streams carry sufficient water for irrigation purposes and for watering stock. The lands in all these valleys are fast becoming valuable for agricultural purposes and are being rapidly taken up. On the mesas the yield of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and alfalfa is remarkable, wheat giving 40 to 60 bushels per acre; oats, 60 to 80, rye, 40 to 50, and barley 50 to 65, while alfalfa gives four crops each year, the general average being 7 tons per acre; the prevailing prices of produce in this country, which has a good home market for the entire production, has in the last few years given the following prices: Wheat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cents per pound; oats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents; corn, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$; alfalfa, \$10 per ton loose; baled, \$13; potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; butter, 30 cents; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; chickens, 25 cents a piece.

Game and fish.—Deer, elk, antelope, bear, and turkeys are the game of the county, where they are found in large numbers, antelopes being often seen in herds of one or two hundred. The game law is enforced by the Territory, so that the food animals are protected from wanton destruction. There also abounds in great quantities mountain quail. The cottontail and the jack rabbit are found everywhere, while in the autumn, winter, and spring wild geese, ducks—both teal and canvasbacks—abound in great flocks in all the water courses, springs, and lagoons of this county. In fact, Socorro County is a veritable sportsman's paradise.

Climatology.—Socorro County is situated in the central part of the Territory of New Mexico. It has a most delightful climate, the skies are as bright, the air as pure and bracing, the days as cloudless, the starlight as brilliant as can be found in that land over which poets and painters have raved and some people have gone into ecstasies. The winter climate is especially fine, and it would be hardly possible to suggest an improvement. It is rarely that one experiences such exquisite Christmas weather as is enjoyed in this locality, whether you are in the great valley of the Rio Grande River, which runs north and south through the county for a distance of 138 miles (river measurement), or in the mesas or mountain valleys. We do not claim for it, as has been the established custom in speaking and writing of the climate of a country, that "it is the best in the world," but we do claim that it would be difficult to find anywhere on this continent a climate possessing something of far more importance—a climate that is not too warm in summer or too cold in winter. The days are clear, balmy, and bracing; the nights throughout the year are cool and pleasant, making a pair of blankets a comfortable auxiliary to a good night's rest; epidemic diseases can not germinate in this climate and are unknown here in the form of an epidemic. It can be truthfully said that a healthier or more uniform climate is rarely found outside of this Territory; there is health and vigor in every breeze, and strength and happiness found under its glorious skies. Thousands have come here from the East suffering from pulmonary troubles, and have found not only relief, but in hundreds of cases a permanent cure in the balmy air and healing qualities of this favored clime, and as a result of the climatic conditions of this Territory.

Manufactures.—Socorro County has already constructed the following plants: Three smelters, 4 stamp mills, 5 concentrators, 2 steam flouring mills, 6 water-power flour mills, 1 brewery, 1 ice factory, 1 soda factory, 1 wagon factory, 1 fire-clay plant, 3 sawmills, and 1 filigree jewelry factory. The above plants are manufactories, giving employment, when running at full capacity, to some 1,400 men, and indirectly to over 4,800 men, such as teamsters, miners, blacksmiths, etc. In this county could

be found a good location for a canning factory, foundry, planing mill, factory for fruit boxes and baskets, broom factory, saddle and harness factory, electric-light plant, saddle and harness shops, and other classes of industries.

Society.—There is no county in the Territory where law and order is more strictly maintained than in the county of Socorro. In the city, towns, and country life and property are as secure as in the older communities that boast of their culture and civilization. In the city of Socorro and other towns of the county will be found a society whose culture, intelligence, and refinement will compare favorably with any community in the Eastern States, surrounded by churches under the care of an intelligent ministry; schools presided over by refined and educated teachers; newspapers conducted by broad and liberal-minded journalists, and other adjuncts of modern progress. The people are among the most intelligent, liberal, and progressive to be found in the United States. The immigrant who decides to cast his lot here will find the foundations of a broad and enlightened society well established; he will meet a generous, progressive, and liberal-minded people, ready to lend a helping hand to the newcomer; he will find order, security, law, and an enlightened public sentiment ruling the country.

Grazing lands.—Socorro County is probably the best grazing county of the Southwest, and one of the greatest stock counties in New Mexico. Its rivers and lakes and numerous springs afford an abundance of water. There is a great variety of rich grasses, chiefly among them, as stated above, the gramma, the most nutritious grass known, which covers the mountains and mesas, affording for the stock an all-year range, the dry winters causing the grasses to retain their strength and nutriment. In order to judge of the vast herds that graze on its lands, the shipment for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1896, amounted to 147,640 head, the principal points of shipment being Magdalena and Engle. It is estimated by conservative stockmen that the value of the cattle, sheep, horses, mules, burros, and swine in this country amounts to over \$3,600,000.

Timber lands.—Fully one-third of the land of Socorro County is covered by forests. The yellow pine, white and red cedar, piñon, oak and cottonwood predominate. The pine grows to a great height, and furnishes from three to four saw logs, many of which square 30 inches. The cedar, while not growing very high, furnishes good saw logs from 12 to 20 feet long, and some have furnished planks 40 inches wide. The saw-mills of this county during the year 1895, shipped over 4,000,000 feet of lumber, the average price per thousand at the mill being \$12.

Fruits.—The same causes which give excellence to the grains and vegetables of Socorro County stamp her orchard products with a high caste. Fresh fruits are now shipped in considerable quantities, and wherever sent take the first place and command the readiest sale. In general terms the superior characteristics are firmness, beauty, and, above all, fine flavor. In the past ten years over 857,000 trees have been planted in this county. The trees all look healthy and have made vigorous growth. Regarding the grape, it needs little comment from anyone, as they have a national reputation of being the finest flavored of any grape on the continent of America, the soil and climate being peculiarly adapted to the successful growing of the grape, and is remarkable for the size of the bunches, compactness, flavor, size, and keeping qualities. This is indeed the home of the fruit grower. Ready market and good prices assure a fortune for all who venture in the business.

Cities and towns.—Socorro is the chief city of the county of Socorro, also the county seat; it is situated on the west bank of the Rio Grande River and on the east slope of the Socorro Mountains; is on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, at the junction of the Magdalena Branch Railroad, at a height of 4,600 feet above the level of the sea, beautifully situated and admirably located for irrigation, the land gradually sloping from the mountain to the river. In the distance are the lofty peaks of the Magdalena, Limetars, Ladrones, Manzamner, Oscurros, White Mountain, and other noted peaks. Their summits look like sentinels guarding the valley against the approach of cyclones and tornadoes.

Socorro as a town site was laid out in March, 1549. In 1654 it was destroyed by the Indians, and remained so until 1806, when it was resettled, and the old church of San Miguel was repaired, and is still standing to-day a monument to the hardy pioneer Spaniards, the missionaries who first settled the town. The city contains handsome mercantile establishments and many fine modern residences. Besides the Catholic church it contains other neat and commodious churches, the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, Episcopal, and two Spanish churches.

Besides the city of Socorro, there is in the county the towns of San Marcial, Kelly, Magdalena, and eight or ten other small towns and villages.

SIERRA COUNTY.

[Report of D. S. MILLER.]

LAKE VALLEY, N. MEX., *August 10, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular letter of July 26 (which I received yesterday on my return to Lake Valley from a trip of two weeks in the middle western part of the county), I can give you no material facts except as follows:

The timber of the county is just the same as it has been for several years, there being no depletion of it to amount to anything for mining and building purposes. Coal we have none of any market value. Mining you know has been at a standstill, except at Hillsboro, where there has been a decrease in the extraction of the gold quartz ores, but an increase of 35 per cent of the production of placer gold according to our books, and we handle the placer gold of the district, even for the bank at Hillsboro, as they sell us the gold they take in from the placers.

Stock raising has been very satisfactory except as to sheep. Values in wool have declined enormously and two-thirds of the sheep are under mortgage. Angora goats have increased 50 per cent and the value of the wool has increased 50 per cent in the past year.

The cattlemen are now on a basis of prosperity, most of the large holders having withdrawn, and we have feed enough for two years to come on the ranges now, and conservative cattlemen tell me that there will be 85 per cent of a calf crop saved this year in this county.

Our schools are in good condition. The small amounts of school money collected have been met by the teachers by a reduction of salaries, and having been a school director of this precinct for five years, I can not say but what we are advancing the young as rapidly as possible.

Silver mining is almost at a standstill. Very little ore is coming out in any district except Hermosa, and that I understand is at least 75 per cent below its normal production. Here the silver mining company are leasing the old dumps to dig and are not making expenses.

An old district that I have lately visited will become a producer of both gold and silver this fall and winter, and though I had never visited it before I am now satisfied of its permanency. It is a tellurium ore, very rich in gold and silver, and never has been properly prospected. A Colorado miner is now prospecting it, and in 25 feet of development work in thirty days has realized very near \$1,000. Some of the ore is worth \$1.30 per pound from actual assays of 100-pound lots.

This is all the information I can give you.

D. S. MILLER.

HON. W. T. THORNTON,
Governor of New Mexico.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

[Report of WILLIAM LOCK.]

FARMINGTON, N. MEX., *August 7, 1896.*

Estimates for San Juan County.—Total population (not including Indians), 3,500; value of personal property, assessment roll 1896, \$139,325; real estate, \$203,004; total, \$342,329.

Amount of land under cultivation, 13,838 acres; amount of land under ditch, 47,530 acres; amount of land under ditch and not cultivated, 33,692 acres.

There are, in addition to this, large tracts of land susceptible of irrigation and cultivation that are yet without ditches, some of which are in contemplation. Amount of land in alfalfa, 5,595 acres, average 5 tons per acre, equal to 29,975 tons in 1895. About 1,800 acres in orchard, which produced in 1895 8,000,000 pounds of apples and 2,000,000 pounds of other fruits. The balance in cultivation is in diversified farming, of which I am unable to get data.

Stock raising has about ceased on the ranges, and the people have turned their attention to getting breeds with fewer numbers, and confining them to the ranches and pastures, where they can furnish them better protection.

The growing of corn and feeding hogs—which are grazed on alfalfa a greater part of the year—are attracting the attention of many farmers.

This county has a large undeveloped resource in the way of placer mines, which show fine prospects from quite extensive areas, included in which is the Foster Mesa, near Farmington, the La Plata bar, a little farther down the San Juan River. There are also large fields of undeveloped coal deposits.

The Navajo Indians, who have a large reservation in the western part of the county, are in rather a deplorable condition, especially those along the San Juan River. Their disposition seems to be as near self-sustaining as possible, but, with their lack of experience in taking out ditches from large streams like the San Juan River, they are not making the progress in farming they would if the Government would encourage them by using some of the appropriations that have been made for ditches for them, instead of allowing them to be used up in lining the pockets of Government sharks sent out here under the pretext of helping the Indian. So far there has been nothing done on the San Juan River toward assisting these Indians save to make a camp and keep a few men and horses employed, to eat up as much of the appropriation as possible.

From my personal knowledge of these Indians I know that they would grow an abundance of grain and produce if they were looked after as they deserve, and I can not help but suggest that you call the attention of the Department especially to this matter. The traders have already bartered many of the families out of all of their sheep and goats, from which they did have some part of a living, and now nearly all of the appropriations for ditches have been used up in a very wasteful way, so that these people are actually suffering for food.

Respectfully,

WM. LOCKE.

GRANT COUNTY.

[Report of D. C. Hobart.]

Valuations.

Value of lands.....	\$313,955
Value of improvements (other than railroads).....	717,505
Value of railroad property.....	1,176,730
Value of telegraph and telephone lines.....	3,930
Total value of land and improvements.....	2,212,120
Value of cattle (93,185 head, at \$7).....	651,810
Value of horses (3,000 head, at \$25).....	75,000
Value of sheep (15,000 head, at \$1.50).....	22,500
Value of goats.....	8,750
Value of swine.....	4,115
Value of burros.....	2,325
Value of all other personal property.....	366,050
Total valuation.....	3,332,670

Legal exemption amounts to \$85,200. Bonded indebtedness, \$218,300.

The mining interest of Grant County constitutes no inconsiderable item, possessing as it does extensive bodies of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron ores, all of which have been worked extensively and with profit.

Pinos Altos produces gold almost exclusively, although other minerals are found there in paying quantities. There are no means of definitely ascertaining the exact production of the camp, but as it has been in successful operation for more than thirty years, the output has been enormous. The largest single shipment of gold bullion from quartz mining ever made from the camp was made in June last, and it weighed 1,314 troy ounces or 109.5 pounds. It was from the mill and mines of Bell & Stephens. There are a number of valuable properties in the camp which are regular shippers of gold bullion and concentrates. As the mine owners are reticent and the express companies will give no information the actual output of the camp can not be ascertained. The Mina Grande, Ohio, Pacific No. 2, Tip Top, and other mines of Bell & Stephens; the Mountain Key, the Golden Giant, the Western, the Pacific No. 1, the Atlantic, and the Deep Down are all well-known producers, which have been extensively worked and developed to considerable depth, with constant improvement as depth is attained.

Georgetown, once a famous producer of silver, is rather quiet at present, only a few leasers being at work.

Alhambra or Black Hawk, like Georgetown, is quiet as it also is a silver camp. It has produced marvelously rich ores in large quantities, so rich in fact that only the "eagle" was required to make it pass as current coin.

Gold Hill, in the western part of the county, has been a producer since its discovery in 1884. The veins are of fairly average width and yield on an average about \$30 per ton in gold. The ores are worked in stamp mills, of which there are two in the camp.

At Pyramid but little has been done for the past year, only the Viola and R. E. Lee mines having been worked spasmodically, as the low price of silver would not justify extensive operations.

The mines at Volcano, which district is on the western line of the county and includes Stiens Pass, are now being worked by F. K. Wyman, of the Deming Ore Company. They are very rich in silver, but contain no gold whatever.

At Granite Gap, 20 miles south of the railroad pass in the Stiens Peak range, the Holming brothers have been successfully working a carbonate mine for the past year, shipping the ore to El Paso, where they find a ready market for it.

Tres Hermanas, in the southeastern portion of the county, has little to show for the past year, although a few of the mines have been worked at intervals. Rector's camp, or more properly Apache district, contains some valuable mines, upon which comparatively little has been done in the past year. Both are noted silver districts.

Hachita, in the Hatchet Mountains, is a steady producer of silver-lead carbonate ores, and has been since 1877, when mineral was first found there. The mines are among the best of their class in the Territory. Within the past two years turquoise of a superior quality has been found, and a New York company is operating quite extensively, stones of the value of \$200,000 having been shipped from their mines in the past year.

Carlisle, or Steeple Rock, has shown more activity during the past year than any other camp in the county, and a number of important sales have been effected. A French and English syndicate have purchased nearly all the best claims in the district, and they will probably purchase others before the close of the year, and with the extensive development which they will undertake, Steeple Rock will become the leading mining camp of the Territory in the coming year. The mines are rich in gold, although the ore carries some silver.

White Signal Camp, in the Little Burro Mountains, contains some good mines, nearly all of which are owned by men of limited means. A mill is now being erected on the Elnora mine, which when completed will work custom ores, affording the means of developing the valuable properties of the camp. The ores carry both gold and silver—gold predominating in value.

Cooks, in the mountain range of the same name, has for many years been a steady producer of lead-carbonate ores, and several fortunes have been made by lucky owners and lessees. One of the largest bodies of ore ever found in the district was opened up in the past year, and thousands of tons have been shipped from it. There are no reduction works in the camp, all the ores being shipped, mostly to El Paso, for treatment. This camp is noted for the immensity of ore bodies, and the frequency with which they are encountered in intelligent exploiting. The ores carry only a small value in silver, but are eagerly sought for because of their value as fluxing ores in smelting.

Carpenter district, in the extreme eastern portion of the county, lies on the western slope of the Mimbres, or Black Range Mountains, near their summit. The ores of this camp are zinc and galena, and are in large quantity and of good value, but they have not been worked very extensively for several years past. A wagon road has been partly completed on the east side of the range, in Sierra County, furnishing an outlet to the railroad at Lake Valley. When the great value of the property in this district shall become apparent through development thousands of men will be employed within its bounds.

Central, on the south boundary of the Fort Bayard Military Reservation, 9 miles east of Silver City, is a lively camp, and has furnished employment to a large number of miners in the past year, the Texas-Grand Central group having been most extensively worked, and it has produced a large quantity of high-grade ore—mainly silver, but carrying some gold. All the ores of this camp contain gold, some of them being phenomenally rich in that metal. The "Lost mine," which shows evidence of having been worked by the Spanish Conquistadores, is now in bonanza, and the leasers working it are realizing handsomely upon their labors.

At Hanover the Mineral Point Zinc Company owns a group of valuable zinc mines, but they have not been worked to any extent in the year. The iron mines of this district were worked extensively during several months of the year and many thousands of tons shipped, but they are now idle, because of washouts on the Silver City and Northern Railroad having destroyed their means of shipping.

The copper mines at Paschal, in the Burro Mountains, although not extensive, are remunerative and are now being worked to a limited extent.

The turquoise mines at Azure, in the Burro Mountains, are now and have been paying handsomely for several years.

At Bald Mountain, 12 miles west of Silver City, silver mining is a paying proposition under existing conditions. The ores are disposed of at the Silver City Reduction Works.

The carbonate mines at Victoria camp, 19 miles west of Deming, have come to the front in the past year. The properties belong to Hearst and others, of San Francisco,

and are being worked under lease. The parties who secured the lease through the discovery of a large body of high-grade ore are now in a fair way of making a fortune. Carload lots have been shipped to the smelter, and have frequently returned as high as \$6,000 per car over and above all charges.

The Silver Cell and Climax mines, known as the "Dimmick mine," situated 3 miles southeast of Pinos Altos, is probably one of the richest silver mines in the known world. The average of the best or first-class ore is 95 per cent silver—so nearly pure as to pass current as bullion. The second-class ore sells at the smelter for from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per ton.

Camp Fleming, 8 miles west of Silver City, created considerable excitement during the early eighties because of the discovery of large bodies of exceedingly rich silver ore. After being worked for a few years the camp became quiet and was eventually abandoned altogether. Within the past six months the camp has taken on a new lease of life and some of the old properties are now being worked successfully.

Lone Mountain, 8 miles east of Silver City, possesses a number of good mines, mostly silver, but for several years past they have not been worked extensively. During the past year they have been worked in a desultory way, and the ores have been treated at the Ivanhoe smelter, near by.

The mines at Copper Flat, near Hanover, are, as the name indicates, cuperiferous. They are owned by the Old Dominion Copper Company, of Globe, Ariz., which has made extensive development on the property in the past year, and there is every indication that it has an extensive and very valuable copper property. It is the intention of the company to erect reduction works on the grounds.

At Ivanhoe is a small smelting plant, which has been in operation for more than a year, yielding fair dividends to its owners.

The Silver City Reduction Works, a recently incorporated company, is now one of the leading industries of Grant County, and during its brief existence has made an enviable record. The works were started June 30, 1896, and have been in successful operation since. The officers of the company are: James Mifflin, of Philadelphia, president; Thomas F. Conway, a leading lawyer of Silver City, secretary and treasurer; and S. E. Bretherton, a practical smelterman of long experience, superintendent in charge of the works. The average shipments are a carload per week of high-grade copper matte. The smelter treats all kinds of ores and concentrates, drawn mainly from camps in the county, but camps in southeastern Arizona contribute materially to the success of the enterprise. This smelter is a fixture, and so great has been its success that the company has now under way extensive improvements. A new 45-ton smelter will be added in the near future, thus doubling the capacity of the works.

There are other mining camps in Grant County, but lack of space precludes itemized description of all.

Grant County is, par excellence, the leading mining county of the Territory, and contains a greater variety of minerals, probably, than any other section of like size in the universe.

With the remonetization of silver Grant County will again be the center of enterprise and activity, and within a year after the opening of the mints to the coinage of silver fifty thousand men will be profitably employed within her bounds.

The agricultural sections of Grant County are principally included in the Mimbres and Gila valleys, although numerous mountain valleys and cienegas are cultivated. Indian corn grows to a height of 12 or 14 feet and yields enormously. Alfalfa is extensively cultivated, grows luxuriantly, and is a never-failing source of revenue to the producer.

Small grains are not cultivated extensively and there is not a flour-milling plant in operation in the county. All manner of garden "truck" is grown in abundance and a profusion of choice melons are raised.

The Mimbres fruit belt is justly noted for its production, as are the valleys near Lone Mountain and Pinos Altos for their fruit; but the fruit crop this year has been almost a total failure, owing to the late frost of last spring. There will be less than a quarter crop, and the loss to the fruit growers of this county will aggregate not less than \$25,000. The fruits grown in Grant County are of a superior quality and command the highest price when shipped to market.

Too much can not be said in praise of the climatic advantages of Grant County. The delightfully pure air of Silver City, in its shaded bowers, among people of the highest culture, possessing unequaled enterprise and thrift, where there is freedom from all forms of malaria, the most equable temperature and perpetual sunshine, invites the health seeker to an ideal paradise to enjoy life while regaining health.

That section of southwestern Socorro County which includes the southern slope of the Mogollon Mountains is tributary to Silver City and should be treated of in connection with Grant County. A number of the merchants of Silver City have branch stores in Mogollon and Graham. A telephone line connects those places with Silver City and a daily mail is carried between the railroad at the latter place

and the camps of the Mogollon. A number of quartz mills in those camps contribute to the steady flow of bullion through Silver City. The largest stamp mill in the Territory is located at Graham, on the property of the Helen Mining Company, a Denver (Colo.) corporation. One-third of the value of the bullion shipped from the Mogollon is gold, the remainder being silver.

The mountain sections of Grant County are covered with a heavy growth of timber, pine, spruce, juniper, and piñon predominating. Oak grows plentifully, but it is only valuable for fuel. Several large saw mills are located in the county and lumber of fairly good grade is made, which finds a ready sale at reasonable prices.

Grant County has for years been noted for its stock interests and shipments of cattle have amounted to over 25,000 head from the various shipping stations during the first six months of the present year. A large number of sheep have been driven out of the county, mostly to Lincoln County, and in consequence the wool clip of the county is considerably lighter than last year.

The most serious drawback to Grant County and southern New Mexico is the scarcity of water during the dry season. The mining, stock, and farming interests all suffer because of lack of water at the season of the year when most needed. When a system of supplying water, from storage reservoirs or otherwise, is devised, this section will become a veritable Garden of Eden—the home of hundreds of thousands of happy, contented people.

D. C. HOBART.

UNION COUNTY.

[Report of J. S. HOLLAND.]

CLAYTON, N. MEX., *August 12, 1896.*

DEAR GOVERNOR: Your favor of the 26th instant to hand some days ago and noted. I have been very busy in the land office or would have answered sooner. Our county is developing slowly, but in a substantial way; better houses are being built and more claims fenced in than in former years. Our population is increasing, settlers coming from Oklahoma, Missouri, and Texas. I suppose we have an increase of 20 per cent on the last census (1890). Our taxable property has increased; we have nearly \$3,000,000 in all kinds of property.

We ship about 3,000,000 pounds of wool each year. Our people are turning their attention to agriculture, and are raising vegetables enough for home consumption. Quite a number have built reservoirs and planted alfalfa, and in the future will fatten their sheep and cattle at home. The cattle companies who formerly held control of our grazing lands have given way to actual settlers, and there are but few large cattle companies in our county, but in their place we have settlers with small herds, who are breeding up their herds and will soon have a better class of cattle. This section is a paradise for sheep, and I suppose we have more sheep in this county than in any other section in the Territory, and more of them are improved Merinos, while some sheep men have imported Shropshires, and they seem to do well. Our people are beginning to learn that protection on wool does not protect, and that supply and demand control the prices. We have some good prospects for coal near Clayton, but so far they have not been developed.

At Folsom, in the northwestern portion of the county, gold is being found, and quite a number of claims are being developed, but so far they have not found paying ore, but will in all probability do so. Our schools are in very good condition. Folsom and Clayton both have nine months of school each year, with good teachers and buildings.

Clayton has a new schoolhouse which cost \$10,000, and we expect to get an appropriation from the next session of the legislative assembly. Our labor supply is equal to the demand. We have three public buildings in the county—Clayton schoolhouse, \$10,000, and the Union County court-house and jail, \$19,000. They are large and commodious, and are well kept and in good condition. We have no Indians. The production of lumber is small.

Trusting that what I have written may be of some benefit,

I am, yours, truly,

Hon. W. T. THORNTON,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

J. S. HOLLAND.

It has been my intention to add to this report a complete statement of the financial condition of the various counties of the Territory, showing the amount of indebtedness—bonded and floating—of each county,

the value of the public property, and the amount of delinquent taxes due to the several counties.

I have been unable, however, to obtain such a report, owing to the failure of many of the officials to furnish it, which will compel me to omit this important information.

Many of the counties are largely indebted, but with one or two exceptions they are amply able to take care of their indebtedness. Some delinquency has occurred, however, during the last two or three years, occasioned by the great depression which has existed financially and the inability of the tax collectors to make close collection of the taxes assessed. In a majority of the counties the delinquent taxes alone are sufficient, if collected, to pay the entire indebtedness of the county. This delinquency is occasioned not only by the financial depression, but is largely due to the defects of the law in failing to give sufficient authority to the officials to enforce collections, and it is very much hoped that these defects will be remedied during the coming session of the legislature.

Respectfully,

W. T. THORNTON,
Governor of New Mexico.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.