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### Report of the Governor of Arizona, 1889

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# REPORT

## OF

# THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
*Phoenix, Ariz., October 5, 1889.*

In accordance with your letter of instruction dated July 19, 1889, I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1889.

### POPULATION.

The last census of the United States, of 1880, gave Arizona 40,440. By the census of 1882, and at the height of the mining excitement, the following census was taken :

*Purported population and official vote for the year 1882, by counties.*

County.	Population.	Vote.	County.	Population.	Vote.
Yavapai .....	27,680	2,177	Graham .....	4,229	563
Pima .....	17,427	1,804	Yuma .....	3,922	311
Cochise .....	9,640	2,724	Mohave .....	1,910	455
Maricopa .....	6,408	891	Gila .....	1,582	710
Apache .....	6,816	961			
Pinal .....	3,862	672	Total .....	82,976	11,268

It will be seen that Yavapai and Yuma Counties are supposed to have cast one vote to about thirteen inhabitants. Pima cast one to ten, while Apache, Maricopa, and Graham Counties cast about one to seven, notwithstanding the fact that they were largely Mormon; Cochise and Mohave Counties cast less than one to four, and Gila about one to two inhabitants.

It is generally conceded by those who are informed that the census of 1882 can not be relied upon, in fact that gross errors exist in it. It is a fair, if not a full, estimate to say that there is one vote to every six inhabitants in the Mormon counties and one vote to five inhabitants in the other counties for the actual vote cast, except Pima County.

The following is the official vote from the office of the secretary for Delegate to Congress for the years named :

County.	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.
Apache .....	961	1,255	910	895
Cochise .....	2,724	2,349	1,721	1,673
Graham .....	563	1,013	844	899
Gila .....	710	601	514	433
Maricopa .....	891	1,446	1,539	1,990
Mohave .....	455	534	516	470
Pima .....	1,804	1,734	1,564	1,524
Pinal .....	672	748	789	865
Yavapai .....	2,171	2,578	2,182	2,546
Yuma .....	311	263	298	303
Total .....	11,262	12,491	10,827	11,538

Taking the vote of 1888, and estimating as above stated, would give perhaps the best approximate estimate obtainable of the population of the Territory at the present time.

County.	Voters in 1888.	Ratio of voters to population.	Present population.
Apache.....	835	6 to 1	5,010
Graham.....	899	6 to 1	5,394
Maricopa.....	1,990	6 to 1	11,940
Cochise.....	1,673	5 to 1	8,365
Gila.....	433	5 to 1	2,165
Mohave.....	516	5 to 1	2,580
Pima.....	1,564	5 to 1	7,824
Pinal.....	789	5 to 1	3,945
Yavapai.....	2,132	5 to 1	10,660
Yuma.....	303	5 to 1	1,505
Total inhabitants.....			66,948

The increase in Maricopa County from 891 votes in 1882 to 1,990 votes in 1888 is very largely in the city of Phoenix and its surroundings, and the vote of one to six is entirely too large for that county, while in Pima County, especially about Tucson, there is a large Mexican population, many of whom do not vote.

When it is considered that the estimate is on the actual vote cast, and not on the registered vote, I think it must be considered fair, and I believe that the coming census will so show.

The registered vote of the Territory is about 16,000, and allowing one vote to four, as a general allowance, about the same result is reached.

The principal changes since 1882 have been the loss of the mining population from Cochise and Gila Counties, caused by the closing of their large mines and mills, which has been about balanced by the gain in Maricopa County in the growth of the city of Phoenix and the surrounding agricultural districts. Other portions of the Territory have not changed materially, though there has been a falling off in mining and an increase in agricultural pursuits all over the Territory, each of which, however, will be hereafter separately considered.

#### THE MORMONS.

Morally and politically they are an unwelcome and a dangerous element. Morally their teaching and encouraging, if not actually practicing, polygamy is against all established Christian law, moral or religious.

Arizona had a law disfranchising all who practiced, taught, or encouraged polygamy. The first legislative act signed by my late predecessor was the repeal of that act. I request and urge that Congress repeal the repealing act and re-establish the above Territorial law.

Politically the Mormons seem to have adopted the plan of sending colonies or "stakes" to the surrounding Territories in sufficient numbers to form a balance of power between the two political parties. They are willing to trade with either, but remain true only so long as the interests of the church are best served. The church is their law, and all other law is subservient to the orders of the church. They are therefore a most dangerous and unscrupulous factor in politics, without regard to party. Four years ago they voted for the Republican Delegate to Congress; two years ago and last year they voted for the Democratic Delegate, in payment for the repeal of the above-referred-to dis-

franchising act passed by my late predecessor. Who they will next vote for will depend upon who will or can make them the best offer or do them the most service.

We have in this Territory two "stakes" in Apache County, and one in each of the counties of Graham and Maricopa, numbering in all about eight thousand, or about two thousand to each one of the four "stakes."

Again I urge upon Congress the re-establishing of the act disfranchising Mormons by the repeal of the repealing act, and I urge you, Mr. Secretary, and the President, to use your influence and to make your recommendations to that end.

It is a very poor answer (even if it is admitted, and it certainly is not by many) to say that they are industrious and energetic.

#### TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The following statement, taken from the county assessor's reports for the year ending December 31, 1888, gives the aggregate taxable property by counties:

County.	Valuation.	County.	Valuation.
Apache.....	\$2, 848, 111	Pima.....	\$3, 820, 280
Cochise.....	8, 881, 701	Pinal.....	1, 816, 3-3
Graham.....	1, 568, 094	Yavapai.....	5, 564, 545
Gila.....	1, 058, 862	Yuma.....	751, 148
Maricopa.....	4, 929, 705	Total.....	26, 575, 692
Mohave.....	1, 336, 863		

This assessment has been raised by the Territorial board of equalization to about \$30,000,000, as against about \$26,000,000 for last year. This is a very fair increase in the taxable property of the Territory, notwithstanding the number of head of stock and the general valuation of property is placed far below the actual value, and railroads being assessed at only \$7,000 per mile, including rolling-stock and all other property.

#### BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonded indebtedness of the Territory.....		\$652, 000
Outstanding warrants, about.....		100, 000
Total Territorial debt.....		752, 000
Bonded indebtedness of counties.....	\$1, 497, 500	
Outstanding warrants.....	403, 410	
City and other indebtedness, about.....	250, 000	
Total county, city, etc.....		2, 150, 910
Total Territorial, county, and city indebtedness, about.....		2, 902, 910

The average interest now being paid is about 8 per cent.; none of the indebtedness being at less than 6 per cent., much of it at 8 per cent. and 10 per cent., while all outstanding warrants bear 10 per cent.

In this connection I will hereafter, Mr. Secretary, ask you, and through you the President, to recommend to Congress the passage of an amendment to our Territorial funding act that will allow the Territory to issue long-time bonds, say fifty-year bonds. I am assured that they can be negotiated at probably 4 per cent., certainly not to exceed 5 per cent., provided Congress authorizes Arizona to issue such bonds.

I shall ask that the Territory be permitted to borrow enough to allow

the counties, cities, etc., to borrow from the Territory sufficient to pay off their present indebtedness, thus enabling them, too, to cut down their rate of interest, they to pay the Territory for the amounts they borrow at the same rate the Territory pays. This will restore them all to a cash basis, and this alone will be a great saving. By so doing a certain saving of 3 per cent. can be made on, say, \$3,000,000, equal to \$90,000 annually.

The Territory and counties have always met their interest promptly. By allowing us to cut down the interest nearly one-half, which the above plan carried out would accomplish, it will be seen that we have resources enough to allow us to subsidize the two north and south railroads that we so much need and of which I treat under "Railway enterprises."

#### SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

*Land entries for the year ending June 30, 1889.*

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Original homestead entries.....	124	32, 815. 71	\$4, 109. 43
Original desert-land entries.....	171	66, 545. 78	28, 975. 49
Original timber-culture entries.....	155	22, 221. 12	2, 017. 00
Original pre-emption entries.....	252	40, 320. 00	756. 00
Declaratory pre-emption statements.....	78		234. 00
Excess receipts.....	24	57. 50	88. 75
Pre-emption final proof.....	61	8, 055. 38	18, 938. 96
Final homestead proofs.....	60	8, 792. 69	528. 00
Commuted homestead final proofs.....	20	2, 692. 89	6, 191. 11
Final desert-land proofs.....	48	20, 853. 57	22, 625. 51
Grants to railroads entered.....	1858	297, 248. 21	3, 716. 00
Valentine-scrip filings.....	1	40. 00	1. 00
Declaratory statements, soldiers' and sailors' homestead.....	2	320. 00	6. 00
Military bounty land-warrants.....	1	160. 00	4. 00
Mineral applications.....	49	403. 44	490. 00
Final mineral entries.....	18	271. 77	1, 390. 00
Mineral protests.....	1		10. 00
Total.....		500, 798. 06	90, 081. 25

The above table of land entries furnished from the Tucson and Prescott United States land offices gives the land business of the Territory for the time stated. Increased irrigation and transportation facilities are an absolute necessity before much more settlements can be made. Where irrigation exists there is an over-production, for want of transportation, as stated under "Railway enterprises."

An enforcement of the act of Congress of October, 1888, known as the irrigation law, would be the worst calamity that could possibly happen to Arizona. The press and the people of the Territory are unanimous in their opposition to it. It must be remembered that Arizona without irrigation is a desert, and must be treated as such. She is exceptional in her characteristics.

If the above irrigation law was supplemented by a change in the land laws that would permit the settler to give half his lands and \$5 an acre for a "water right" for his remaining half, payable on reasonable terms, together with the yearly payment of \$2 per acre for maintaining dams, reservoirs, canals, etc., then the above law would serve a useful purpose.

The pre-emption and homestead laws are not suitable for the settlement of Arizona's desert plains; it is an absolute impossibility for a settler to exist miles from water or other means of subsistence. The "desert-land law" alone is suitable, and if the settler was allowed, as above suggested, to give half his entry for water, then under such circumstances the

limit, if thought necessary, might be reduced to 320 acres; or if corporations were permitted to take the alternate quarter-sections upon the building of reservoirs, canals, etc., necessary for the reclamation of the lands and to charge \$5 per acre for "water rights" and the yearly payment of \$2 per acre for the maintaining of the reservoirs, canals, etc., or under other proper restrictions, then the above irrigation law might be of service.

Why should not Congress be as liberal to such corporations as it has been time and again to railroad corporations. The one helps every acre of land within its lines; the other, under present circumstances, is valueless to the lands and will continue so until some change is made that will enable settlers to live along their lines.

In many States Congress has given outright the "swamp lands," the cost and difficulty of redeeming which are certainly no greater than with Arizona's plains.

In the one case, sickness and disease forces the settler to give up his claim or die; in the other, starvation or thirst causes the same result.

It would not be without precedent, then, if Congress should donate these desert plains to Arizona. With proper laws they would soon become the garden and paradise of America, instead of the barren wastes they now are. Be liberal with Arizona and she will return your liberality a thousandfold.

It is well to remember that Arizona does not enter as a competitor with other portions of the United States for any of their agricultural products; on the contrary she will become a consumer, and will in turn offer at a lower price products, all or nearly all of which are now imported from abroad, and thus add largely to the self-supporting feature of our great country. These are not theories, but established facts, that all familiar with Arizona must admit.

Now it is "poor Arizona," and why? Congress has overrun her with railroad grants and Indian reservations, with land laws made for the fertile valleys of Ohio and Indiana. Give Arizona laws suitable to her circumstances, and she will be an empire before her eastern sisters fairly wake up to her existence.

The following, from my predecessor's report to the last Territorial legislature, exactly voices the views of the people of this Territory:

It is not proposed by the Government to do more than to show the area of land that can be reclaimed and the cost of such reclamation. The serious part of the business, the building of the canals, the construction of the dams, reservoirs, etc., is left to private capital and enterprise. The question for us to consider is, can this work be accomplished by community capital. The cost now to bring water over land is from \$5 to \$10 per acre, in most localities the latter figure. While it would be desirable to have every quarter-section of land a home for the immigrant, yet, as a matter of fact, this is not so important as to have these lands reclaimed, made productive, and thus add to the tax-roll of the Territory. The idea of reserving the public domain to the poor settler is attractive in theory, but impracticable as applied to the desert lands of Arizona. Fifty men look over a canal that will irrigate 8,000 acres, the construction of which will cost all the way from \$40,000 to \$80,000, and in the mean time they must live upon desert land, where they have to haul water frequently for miles, and buy everything, even hay and grain for their stock, if they attempt to keep any, for a year or two, before the canal is completed, laterals dug, and water can be turned upon the land for cultivation. Under these conditions the man of moderate means would be apt to think his fortunes would be advanced by investing in some other locality. The true interest of Arizona will be best subserved by allowing the desert entries to be made as at present—640 acres of land as an incentive for men able to do the work to undertake the reclamation of these lands—and I hope that you, the representatives of the people, will protest against any abridgment or repeal of the desert-land law. (See memorial No. 1, fifteenth legislature, protesting against said repeal.)

## LAND GRANTS.

Our Territory has a number of land grants that aggregate a very large area. Most of them have been reported on by the surveyor-general and are now before Congress. It is to be hoped that Congress will at an early day take action thereon. Non-action tends to very greatly unsettle all the country around these grants. In most instances the surveyor-general has cut down the limits claimed by the grant owners, and outside the lines thus outlined settlers will and do claim the right to settle, while of course the grant owners attempt to hold to their outer limits, and this often causes serious trouble, and there never will be quiet until the titles are finally determined. Then, too, there are some that are entirely fraudulent and should be wiped out; among these is the pretended Peralta grant, claiming 150 miles long by 50 miles wide, and covering the very best portion of the Territory. I have had occasion to very carefully study this grant, and my very decided opinion is that it is an entire fraud, and that the Government should bring criminal suits against Reavis and those directly aiding him as heirs to the supposed title.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The failure to have these lands surveyed virtually withdraws from settlement one-half of the entire belt of land 100 miles wide by the full width of the Territory, except the small portion now surveyed. It withdraws it because a settler does not know which land is railroad and which is Government, and he therefore does not begin his improvement.

On the other hand, the railroad sells large tracts or bodies, and the purchaser really gets double the amount he buys, for, as no settler dares take the chances, the Government portion remains unoccupied and serves, as before stated, to only double and add value to the railroad company's lands, which, in addition, remain free from taxation until surveyed. So, by the lands remaining unsurveyed, the Territory is losing settlers and taxes, while the railroad company and their assigns are getting double the lands and going free from taxation.

## COMMERCE AND THE PROGRESS OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Except the shipment of ore, Arizona can not be said to have any export commerce; not that she is without articles to export, but for the reason that railroad transportation rates are too high to permit it, there being no competition or restriction to the rates allowed to be charged. They are prohibitory on all bulky articles.

We need and must have two lines of north and south railroads, to connect with the two east and west transcontinental railroads, and these two north and south railroads restricted to moderate rates. This will place the transcontinental lines in competition; besides, it will open up our own resources to a wonderful degree. For instance, within 100 miles north of Salt River Valley hay is worth \$20 to \$40 per ton, depending on the season of the year, while in said valley it can be bought at from \$5 to \$6 per ton baled, and from \$2.50 to \$3.50 in the stack. And the same is true of the grain, fruit, and other products of the valley.

While lumber in Phoenix is worth from \$45 to \$60 per 1,000 feet, less than 200 miles from here, and within this Territory, it is worth only from \$12 to \$16 for the same classes.



The connecting railroad from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through Prescott and Phoenix to the Southern Pacific Railroad is an essential road and must be built before long. It makes the exchange through that section of the produce of the South with the lumber and ores of the North, besides making available a number of large mines, as to size and quantity, but just too low of grade or value to stand present rates of transportation. The opening up of a mining country is almost certain to cause the finding of other new and valuable mines.

The second north and south railroad should be from or near Flagstaff, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, through Globe to the Southern Pacific Railroad at Tucson. What is said of the other north and south road through Prescott and Phoenix can equally be said of this road. Starting at Flagstaff, this road would run through miles of splendid forest, ample to provide lumber for all future uses of Arizona, if it is properly protected, which I hereafter separately treat of.

These two railroads are an absolute necessity to the immediate wants of our Territory. We want the lumber and coal of the north in the south; we want the produce of the south in the north of our Territory. Now our lumber for the south is coming from Washington Territory and the Gulf coast of Texas, while California supplies the produce to the north at a haul of over a thousand miles. Cheapen these products, and even now there are many mines that are not now being worked that will then be profitably worked. Give the increased and cheapened transportation, and hundreds of other mines will be worked and hundreds of new ones discovered and opened. I can not too strongly impress upon you, Mr. Secretary, and through you upon the President and Congress, the absolute duty owed to Arizona and her people that she be allowed, under reasonable restrictions, to subsidize, by bonds and otherwise, the building of these two north and south railroads. Without them it means stagnation in all branches of our business, and with them it means advancement and prosperity.

With other things that are certain to follow, allowing us to build these two roads will more than double our population and wealth within five years from the time they are completed, and it is safe to say that, together, they will not exceed 400 miles in length.

The following table gives the names of the different railroads in this Territory, with the number of miles owned and operated by them:

	Miles.
Southern Pacific Railroad Company .....	383.
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company .....	393. 277
Arizona and New Mexico Railroad Company .....	41.
Tucson, Globe and Northern Railroad Company .....	10.
Central Arizona Railroad Company .....	35.
Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company .....	73. 30
Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad Company .....	34. 95
Arizona and Southeastern Railroad Company .....	38.
New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company .....	87. 80
Total .....	1, 096. 327



## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

In connection with this subject I submit a letter to my predecessor from Hon. J. DeBarth Shorb, of Los Angeles, Cal., one of the two commissioners at large of the State board of California on viticulture. His views are worthy of the highest consideration.

RAMONA, CAL., July 18, 1888.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit to you my views of the Salt River Valley, agriculturally, horticulturally, and viniculturally. It may be granted without argument, or appeal to historic records, or the proof furnished in various parts of the world at the present time, that the country, which is a natural wheat country, producing a fair yield of average quality of wheat, is one that is capable of supporting a very large population to the acreage; and, if should be added to this a capacity of producing the other cereals in equal excellence, a greater value necessarily attaches to such a country, and its lands must in time increase in value and its owners in wealth and importance. That quality of land and climate which produces good wheat may be then considered as forming the solid basis on which the natural wealth of the country may be founded; and just in proportion as it is capable of producing other products of value, either of necessity or luxury, is its natural wealth increased. Only a small area of the cultivable world produces the higher soil productions, which may be considered luxuries as far as the maintenance of human life is concerned, and yet have by reason of their general introduction and use become necessities, the deprivation of which would make the lives of civilized men almost intolerable.

Now, to the practical man, what are the facts presented for his consideration respecting the Salt River Valley?

*First.*—The climatic conditions are not excelled anywhere; the temperature, either in summer or winter, is faultless, and the health of its people could not be improved. There are no malarious conditions to produce fevers in summer, nor are those rapid changes, incidental and common to other parts of America in winter, producing colds, pneumonia, and consumption, present at Phoenix and Salt River Valley. The excessive heat of the summer months is more imaginary than real, being in fact not as hot as it is in many parts of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and upper portions of Napa or Sonoma Valley of California, and in no wise equaling the Mississippi Valley. The quality of the temperature being entirely dry, makes even the hottest day tolerable in the sun, while a lower temperature in any of the Eastern States or Canada would not only be intolerable, but dangerous to human life.

*Second.*—I have seen wheat growing under the very best conditions in the finest wheat-producing sections of America, and am familiar with the records of competing sections in Europe, Asia, and Egypt, and have no hesitation in asserting that Salt River Valley surpasses the world in its wheat production, both in quality and quantity. With equal truth can I say the same as to its barley and rye. Kern Island, in Kern County, of this State, is acknowledged to be the best alfalfa section in California, and yet, in comparison with the production of the Salt River Valley, it can not be considered. Horticulturally considered, the Salt River Valley, I believe, excels any other portion of the world known to civilized man. Every variety of fruit trees I saw growing showed such evidences of luxuriant health as are not observable in any other section that I am familiar with, personally or by statistics. A close examination of the growing trees failed to show any disease due to climatic or soil conditions, and as to insect pests, that are so troublesome and injurious elsewhere, you are entirely free from. This fact is almost as important a factor in establishing a great fruit industry as are the soil and climate. The best fruit of any kind or variety always sells at high and remunerative figures, even on so-called glutted markets, and the best fruit can not be grown on unhealthy or insect-ridden trees.

*Third.*—The viticultural possibilities of your section are beyond any man's comprehension. From all the evidence furnished me by the growing vines, I must say here is the natural home of the vine, for they attain a greater size in the short space of two years than they do in this State in five years, the yield corresponding to their growth and size. As for the quality of the wine so far produced, the methods of manufacturing are so primitive and crude, the knowledge of the wine men so very limited, that it would be manifestly unfair to express any judgment upon the wines generally. I directed what should be done with one barrel of so-called white wine, as a matter of experiment, and, upon examination of it a few months later, found, as anticipated, it had turned into a sherry of most excellent quality.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Phoenix country is the only port and sherry wine country of America, so far known; and with trained judgment in the selection of proper varieties of grapes adapted to your conditions, wines of the highest commercial value, if scientific methods be substituted for those now in vogue in the man-

ufacturing of the wines will be the inevitable result. As a raisin-producing country all the conditions are present to make it the best in the world. You can not only grow the raisin grapes to perfection, but you have the best climate to cure them in, and under no circumstances will recourse be necessary to artificial heat in completing the curing process. In the production of early and late vegetables, and shipping to the Eastern markets, you might employ one-quarter of the entire valley most profitably. The natural quality of the soil, its perfect topography for irrigation, and its phenomenal smoothness make it more easily irrigated than any country I ever saw. In point of early production of all you can raise, some four or six weeks earlier than any portion of this State, you have an advantage scarcely capable of computation. The world over, the early markets are always the best.

The irrigating facilities are not excelled anywhere, and this system of agriculture, which insures the laborer against all loss by reason of the uncertainty of the seasons, can be more economically followed in the Salt River Valley than anywhere in Europe or America. Considering every factor that goes to make a country great and prosperous, I believe you are more particularly blessed than any other portion of the world's surface. All that Egypt can claim in the way of natural advantages, which made her the granary of the world for ages, you may also claim in greater abundance, and while civilization had its origin in the Nile by reason of its agricultural conditions, it should have its highest achievement in the Salt River Valley for the same reason.

Very truly yours,

J. DE BARTH-SHORB.

The want of transportation has cut down the spread of agriculture, as it is almost impossible to find consumption for what is now raised in the agricultural portions of the Territory. Hay stacks of two and three years of age are rotting, while 100 miles north of the Salt River Valley it can hardly be had, or, as before stated in connection with railroads, is worth \$20 to \$40 per ton, depending on the season of the year. With a demand and reasonable transportation, agriculture and horticulture will vastly increase.

Fruit culture is beginning to be carried on, especially raisin grapes. No place in the world offers better facilities for the growth of the vines or for the drying of the grapes. Mature vines will produce 7 tons of grapes per acre that will yield 3 tons of raisins. The climate is so dry that there is no danger of losing the raisins even though a rain should fall, as has been proved by experience time and again. Summer showers are of short duration. Then, too, the grapes ripen earlier than in California.

The raising and drying of figs can be carried on with wonderful success, as fig-trees grow to perfection in this country.

The growing and canning of fruit generally can be most successfully carried on here with the advantage of two or three weeks' earlier crops than in California.

In the Salt River Valley, in and about Phoenix, there is room now for thousands of settlers, if they will turn their attention to fruit raising for any of the above purposes.

The following is taken from the report of Lieut. W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer for the Territory of Arizona:

#### GENERAL FEATURES OF ARIZONA.

No portion of the Union probably presents such favorable conditions for the catchment of water for agricultural and other purposes as does Arizona.

In its great area, nearly double that of the six New England States, are presented physical features peculiarly adapted to the construction and maintenance of an immense system of irrigation based on the storage of water by artificial reservoirs, and the supply of which it will be the endeavor of the writer to show is abundantly provided for by rain-fall.

Were it possible to obtain a bird's-eye view of the Territory the observer would see spread out before him an area equaling Italy in size, consisting of a series of mountainous plateaus, ranging in height from 7,000 feet in the northern part of the Territory to a few hundred feet in the southwestern portion.

Of these plateaus, those of the north will be found interspersed with mountain chains and deep cañons. In some places volcanic cones rise over 5,000 feet above the plateaus, while cañon gorges are cut as deep below.

To these characteristics the plateaus of the southwestern portion of Arizona present strong contrasts, consisting as they do of level valleys, mesa or table lands, gradually sloping off towards the Gulf of California. Some of these are basins of what have been, at comparatively recent periods, immense inland seas. In places the loss of altitude is so rapid that immense cañons have been cut by erosion through the mountain chains and plateaus, and immense basins have been formed along the watersheds of all the permanent streams.

These cañons and basins are of great depth and area, and present unrivaled facilities for the construction of a system of artificial reservoirs similar to that established by the British Government in India, where the Himalayas present much the same characteristic features.

The streams which in the north flow through cañons whose precipitous sides tower thousands of feet above the surface of the water as they reach the southern mesas roll sluggishly along with barely sufficient fall to prevent their sinking in the sand. It is in the valleys along the latter portions of the rivers of Arizona that are to be found rich alluvial lands unequaled in fertility and productiveness.

It is no uncommon sight to observe heavy rains in the mountains, or at the summits of ridges, while down their steep slopes flow great volumes of water, although at the spot where the gauge is located frequently not a sprinkle would fall. It is for this reason the data represents perhaps the least approximate quantity of actual precipitation.

The total amount of the summer rains is considerably in excess of that of winter, but comes in almost daily showers. It is rare that they occur as general rains over the whole face of the country, but instances are not lacking when the rain has fallen in down-pours, and occasionally the term cloud-bursts is not inappropriately descriptive. On the other hand, the winter precipitation is heavy and general while it lasts. It comes like that of the Pacific States, with storms conventionally known as cyclonic or low barometric areas, and the intervals between their occurrence are likewise characterized as cloudless. The variability of the winter rains in Arizona is about the same as that of the seasonal rains in California, that is, in quantity and frequency in a ratio to the intensity and recurrence of barometric disturbances. The effect of the rain-fall is obviously of an intermittent character.

High and low water occur in the streams during the rainy seasons, and during the periods of drought some streams become feeble rills or disappear altogether, except over some places where a solid rock stratum brings it to view. This disappearance of the streams is due to the great quantity of detritus, sand, and silt that has washed into the bed of the streams on account of the sudden down-pours and the steepness of the mountain sides.

This feature has given Arizona a reputation for drought and sterility largely undeserved. These conditions, resulting in intermittent (and for part of the year underground) streams, with large volumes in winter, show the need of storage reservoirs to conserve the supply.

The most casual observer of the streams in Arizona during the winter is impressed with the fact that enough water pours down these rivers to water many times as much land as is possible of reclamation. These rises in the streams force us to repeat that the rain-gauge records only show a fraction of the actual precipitation that can be relied upon for water storage.

#### STOCK AND STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising is and has been for many years one of the leading industries in this Territory, especially the breeding and raising of cattle, and, notwithstanding values have declined almost constantly since 1885, it still ranks very high and may be considered to be second in importance to that of mining.

The climate of Arizona, varying as it does from semi-tropical to temperate, is peculiarly adapted to the breeding of cattle. Except on the very highest ranges of mountains, snow never falls to remain more than a day or two, and no weather ever occurs requiring artificial shelter; hence cattle roam over mountain and plain during the entire twelve months without expense for artificial feed, the young are born and reared at all seasons, and the universal result is a higher percentage of increase than is obtained in any of the other great cattle-raising districts of the country not similarly situated.

The growth of the herds has therefore been almost marvelous, and as a result the entire grazing area is nearly if not fully occupied where water can be obtained.

There having been a universal decline in the price of beef, commencing about the year 1885 and continuing to the present time, cattle on the ranges have suffered a corresponding decline, yet the increase in numbers has been so great that the assessable value of the aggregate herd is well sustained.

Spaying of female cattle is being practiced to a limited extent, as yet experimentally, and will doubtless soon become the general practice, by the adoption of which two objects are secured, to wit, an increase in the number available for beef, and the improvement of the remaining herd.

Much has already been done for the improvement of the grade of cattle by the introduction of blooded bulls of the best breeds, and at the present time but few herds can be found, except in the southern counties bordering on Mexico, that do not show a high degree of improvement through the influence of blooded bulls.

For three or four years previous to the winter of 1888-'89 the rainfall in this Territory was very light, and in consequence, with herds rapidly increasing, considerable apprehension prevailed in regard to the future welfare and promise of this most important industry, and many range men, especially those who embarked in the business during the period of its highest prosperity, threw their herds upon the market, tending greatly to the reduction of prices. During the winter of 1888-'89 and the summer following rains have been plentiful, the grazing country is now clothed with an abundance of feed, and an era of great prosperity must follow in consequence.

## HORSES.

Whatever has been said or can be said of Arizona as a cattle-breeding country may be truthfully stated concerning it for the breeding of all domestic animals.

Until recently the breeding of horses has commanded but little attention, except those of native stock, but for the last few years stallions of the best breeds have been numerously imported and a very marked improvement is now apparent.

The following table, compiled from the assessment rolls of the various counties, gives the number of domestic animals and the assessed valuation thereof for the years named. These figures are, however, doubtless much below the actual number and value of the domestic animals in the Territory at the periods given.

Description.	1888.		1889.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Cattle .....	512,333	\$5,720,526.14	583,500	\$4,232,427.89
Horses .....	84,072	893,178.00	38,066	1,086,627.50
Sheep .....	197,237	278,290.50	228,852	363,363.50
Swine .....	2,185	6,090.50	3,444	8,324.00
Mules .....	2,295	81,541.00	2,512	100,708.00
Asses .....	1,045	10,853.50	1,044	11,159.50
Goats .....			3,541	4,790.50
Total .....		6,988,490.64		5,757,400.89

## SANITARY CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS.

Contagious diseases have never gained a foothold within the borders of this Territory, owing largely, doubtless, to the excellence of the climate and the purity of the water, yet very much credit must be given for protecting the Territory against the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases from infected districts to the vigilant and earnest efforts of the sanitary live-stock commission. The following extracts are taken from the report of the Hon. I. N. Towne, chairman of that commission :

The stock industry of the Territory was at that time [March, 1887] threatened with an invasion of pleuro-pneumonia. \* \* To prevent the introduction of this disease was the first work of the commission. \* \* At the date referred to this disease had gained a footing in nearly every one of our Northwestern States, including Texas. \* \* Under the conditions of open-range grazing a successful quarantine would be next to impossible. The work of the commission was therefore confined to a system of very careful inspection on the lines of railroad communication. \* \* The commission next gave its attention to cattle imported from the republic of Mexico, where importations were allowed from all parts of the world without the least sanitary restriction. Finding our Territorial laws in conflict with Federal authority in regard to dealing with foreign countries we appealed to the authorities at Washington, and through their co-operation have in force on the Mexican border a most practical and efficient inspection law. \* \* The health of all domestic animals throughout the Territory is in the best possible condition, and cattle shipped from this Territory to Eastern States are no longer required to have a specific bill of health.

While the value of cattle has been for some time past and still is very low, the general condition of the industry could not be called other than fairly prosperous.

## MINING.

Mining in Arizona for the past year has had a very healthy growth, being mostly done by miners on their own or on leased mines, commonly called "chloriding," though at Bisbee, in Cochise County, the Copper Queen Mining Company has built a railroad connecting their property at Fairbanks with the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, a distance of 38 miles.

Prospecting has been very largely on the increase, bearing with it the discovery of many new and profitable mines, among others the Congress mine in Yavapai County, the Harqua Hala mines, and the Eureka district in the western portion of the Territory, together with many paying prospects in Pima and Cochise Counties.

In Pinal County the Reymert Mining Company is preparing to operate its group of silver mines on a largely increased scale, and they promise soon to eclipse in their output the product of the famous Silver King mine in its most prosperous days. It is also understood that the Silver King Company is now producing sufficient ore to warrant running its reduction works at Pinal and that the mill will soon be set in motion. The Mammoth gold mines lately passed into the hands of an English syndicate who are now increasing their facilities both for milling and mining, and at an early day will commence the reduction of gold ore from their mines on a "mammoth" basis.

With increased transportation facilities it would undoubtedly very largely increase.

The following from the report of J. F. Blandy, Territorial geologist, states a few pertinent facts :



The following table is compiled from official sources :

Year.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
1887 .....	17, 720, 412	\$830, 000	\$3, 800, 000
1888 .....	31, 797, 300	850, 000	3, 560, 000

As very little of the ores has been smelted in the Territory, the returns of the production of lead can only be obtained by tracing it to the various smelting works to which it has been sent, and this has not been done.

To this list in the future will be added the items of coal and building stone.

That greater progress in the development of our resources has not been made has been due to the want of transportation facilities, and next to the arid nature of the country. Although we have 1,096 miles of railway within our boundaries, yet but three mining points have been directly touched, two of these being reached by branch lines built by mining companies for their own use.

The ores have to be hauled over indifferent mountain roads for distances varying from 10 to 100 miles to railroad points, the result of which is that no ores of an average value of less than \$50 per ton can be shipped at any profit to the miner even from the nearest points.

Furthermore, the ores being mostly of a refractory character need to be brought for treatment to central points, where water is abundant and fuel can be obtained at reasonable prices.

This result will be gained when we shall have railroads built through the mining districts, and connecting with the "through lines" which cross the Territory.

In connection with mining, I would suggest that the present United States mining law be so amended as to require for each and every location, or relocation, that a shaft or adit 10 feet deep be required within a reasonable time, say ninety days, or, in case of relocation, 10 feet further sinking of any shaft already there or further running of any adit already there. Section 2401 General Statutes of Colorado on location, and section 2411 General Statutes of Colorado on relocation, have been found to give the greatest satisfaction in that State. I suggest them as amendments to the United States law, in place of the first year's annual labor.

The objection to Senator Stewart's bill is that relocations will be made just as they are now, only, as under the 1866 law, a locator will use some person's name, and then get a deed from that person, and therefore it would not in practice change the present objectionable ways. By the Colorado law work must be done, and it has tended very largely to develop the country; it is a simple, practical, and just requirement, and made into law by miners themselves. I most earnestly urge its adoption.

#### MILL-SITE RESERVOIRS.

As an assistance in mining I recommend a law that will authorize the taking of ground for mill-site reservoirs. At present, to obtain a mill site a mining company must, as a rule, go a very considerable distance to find non-mineral land and the necessary water, often at great expense, or even practically preventing the working of the mine; whereas, could they be allowed to build a reservoir and have the land condemned or given to them to the edge of their water line, it would give great relief and do no great damage, if any. In case of flooding of other property proper restrictions could be placed in the law.

## FORESTS AND PRODUCTION OF TIMBER.

Arizona, under the popular idea, is supposed to have not much if any forest, but as a matter of fact she has a very large area, running along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, being about 200 miles in length and about 60 miles in width, or fully 12,000 square miles, of excellent forest for lumber.

Pines are the principal trees, growing to 150 feet in height and from 5 to 6 feet in diameter, making a splendid article of lumber. Spruce is also found at the higher altitudes, that also makes good lumber. Yellow and red juniper are found, that make a fine ornamental wood capable of a very fine polish. Walnut, ash, and oak are found; walnut and ash usually in the damp ravines. Walnut trees bear well, but the nut is smaller than in the East. Mesquite and iron-wood are common, and in many portions of the Territory cover considerable areas, and are excellent for fuel; in fact, all middle and southern Arizona depend on these woods for their fuel. The iron-wood tree is of two varieties, white and black, and its specific gravity is so great that it sinks in water.

The mountain tops all over the Territory above 7,000 or 8,000 feet are covered with good pine forests, and are to be found in every county in the Territory.

## LUMBER.

Along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad are at the present time a number of saw-mills capable of sawing a very large quantity of lumber per day, but lack of transportation to the markets that are nearest to them prevents their producing anything near their capacity.

A great amount of complaint has been made about cutting timber off from Government lands. In my judgment some reasonable law and regulations should be established by which necessary lumber for general consumption and sale can be taken from Government lands. It certainly is not right or the intention of Congress to force us to get lumber from Washington Territory and the Texas gulf coast instead of from our own forests; yet theoretically it amounts to that.

## EDUCATION.

The school system of Arizona is an excellent one, and is being liberally and fairly carried out. In every part of the Territory children are offered the advantage of free schools.

The Territory has a Territorial university in process of construction, the portion for the school of mines being now nearly completed. There is also a Territorial normal school, that has been established for several years and is doing well.

Every town and county in the Territory is divided into school districts. The attendance is good, and the teachers employed are fully up to the average of teachers in Eastern public schools.

## UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL LANDS.

There will be no time in the history of Arizona when these lands can be used with greater advantage for the objects desired and for the benefit of the Territory at large than the present. It is to be hoped that Congress will see fit to permit the Territory, under reasonable restrictions, to control these lands as fast as the public surveys are extended over them, and that they can be segregated from the public



lands. Many of these sections are being now farmed by settlers without paying any revenue to the Territory. I think the right to lease and receive revenue in that way might safely be given.

LABOR.

The labor supply is about equal to the demand. Mechanics receive from \$3 to \$6.50 per day; common laborers, \$1.50 to \$2; miners, \$2.50 to \$3.50 without board; domestic servants, \$25 to \$35, and farm hands \$30 to \$40 per month and board. Chinamen are monopolizing the raising of all vegetables, keeping of restaurants, wash-houses, and very largely supply the demand for house servants.

In the southern portion of the Territory Mexicans and Indians can be hired at much less rates than figures above given, and when properly handled and in certain kinds of work they do very well.

INDIANS.

Except in a superficial way, the governor has no means of knowing anything about the condition of the Indians. Since the removal of Geronimo and those immediately connected with him there have been no Indian troubles in any portion of the Territory, and from present appearances there is no cause for apprehension of trouble.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It is to be hoped that the Government will cut down the size of the Indian reservations, especially the San Carlos Reservation. More than half of this reservation is useless to the Indians, and yet contains valuable mining sections that could be very valuable, especially the coal fields at the southwestern corner of the San Carlos Reservation. These coal fields are the only ones in southern Arizona. The ground is absolutely useless to the Indians, while the coal is of the greatest importance to all classes of business. It seems to be placing an unnecessary hardship on the prosperity of the country to refuse to allow it to be used. A line along the southern boundary of that reservation, run along the first bluffs south of the Gila River, would give to the Indians all the agricultural land and in no wise do them any injury. I strongly urge the reduction of this reservation, even if no reduction is made in others.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There are none in the Territory, though the Government pays rents enough to more than equal the interest that would be paid on the amount required for building the necessary buildings at Tucson, Phoenix, and Prescott. The following annual rents paid for the use of public offices at Tucson is from the Tucson Citizen of recent date:

Surveyor-general's office .....	\$720
Land office (paid by local officers) .....	600
Special agent's office (local officers) .....	120
Deputy collector of customs .....	240
Special agent for Department .....	360
Post-office (donated) .....	720
Offices of district court clerk and marshal .....	1,000
United States attorney (paid by local officers) .....	240
Deputy quartermaster .....	600
Two paymasters .....	840
Jail and keeping of prisoners (paid to Pima County) .....	5,000
Total .....	10,440

I strongly urge on Congress the building of public buildings at Tucson, Phoenix, and Prescott, as being strictly in the line of economy. The Government has never spent a dollar in the Territory for any Territorial improvements of this character.

#### ARTESIAN WATER AND RESERVOIRS.

I most earnestly urge on Congress the benefits that may be derived from artesian water. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of Government land that can only be reclaimed in this way, as no water sheds exist from which a supply of water can be had. An appropriation for this purpose would, if successful, be of the greatest benefit both to the Territory and the Government; or, if the Government would give the alternate sections or quarter sections of the land redeemed by private enterprise by artesian wells or by building reservoirs for the collection and retention of surface water, either from the streams or at other points, this would encourage enterprise and be of the greatest value to our Territory. A law of this character would not cost the Government a dollar, as, with railroad lands, the even sections could be sold at double the price.

#### CITIZENSHIP FOR THE TERRITORIES.

I hope that Congress will realize that the Territories ought to be allowed the franchise and right to cast their vote for the election of the President of the United States, and that the Territorial Delegate should be allowed a vote in Congress. Why not? We are just as much citizens of the United States as are any other equal number of people, and because we live outside of State lines should certainly not deprive us of our national rights.

#### LEGISLATION.

Before I came into office the honorable Attorney-General of the United States, March 16, 1889, rendered an opinion, "That legislation after the sixty consecutive days was nugatory." This opinion cast a very grave doubt over almost the entire laws of Arizona, from the fact that most of its important legislation had occurred after the sixty consecutive days, from the time for the meeting of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth legislatures, and was, therefore, seriously affected by it.

Seeing this I first asked permission of the President of the United States to call "an extra session of the legislature," under a Territorial law that had been on our statute-books ever since the organization of our Territory. The Attorney-General decided that this Territorial act was illegal, and the President therefore declined to authorize the call.

Upon receiving this decision, and believing that the opinion of March 16 was entirely a technical one, that did not take into consideration the circumstances, condition, and customs under which Arizona's laws had been enacted, I attempted to obtain a change of opinion from the Attorney-General, by asking an opinion from him on the constitutional convention act, that under his opinion would be illegal, in the following letter:

PHOENIX, ARIZ., June 26, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I see by the telegraphic and other newspaper reports, though there has not yet been time for me to receive it, that the Attorney-General has decided the question submitted by me, viz, the right of the legislature to legislate for a constitutional convention.

The right to legislate being established, a new question arises that I did not at the time observe, and that is, as to whether the legislature was itself a legal body at the date of the passage of that act.

The occasion for these questions arises from the fact that this act was passed since the adjournment of Congress and must be acted on before the meeting of the next Congress, and the fact that the questions arise under the United States law governing the legislature.

Originally our legislatures met the first Monday in January.

In 1881 the eleventh legislature met the third day of January. The consecutive sixty days expired March 3, yet the legislature continued to the end of the sixty days (legislative days), and during this time, on March 5 (see session laws) passed an act making the second Monday in January the time for the meeting of future legislatures. Under the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General to your Department of March 16, 1889, this would be invalid. I take it for granted that the opinion means, that the legislature had ceased to exist at the end of the consecutive days.

Under section 1850, United States Revised Statutes, "all laws passed by the legislature and the governor" would remain laws until disapproved by Congress. If it had ceased to be a legislature, then it would require an act of Congress to give it vitality, and no such act of Congress has been passed. The mere silence of Congress would certainly not make the acts of an illegal body laws.

If this act of the eleventh legislature was not law, then the fourteenth legislature should have met on the first Monday in January, which would have been the 3d of January, and the end of the sixty consecutive days would have been March 3; yet on March 10 (see page 514 Arizona Revised Statutes for date of approval) the fourteenth legislature changed the time to the third Monday in January. (See page 517, section 2880, A. R. S.) There has been no act of Congress passed in relation to it. This act, too, would then seem to be invalid, and the legal time for the meeting of the legislature would remain the first Monday in January.

This year the first Monday in January was the 6th of January, and the fifteenth legislature should have adjourned March 6, as the end of the legal sixty consecutive days; yet this act for the constitutional convention was not approved by the Governor until March 21, and, as before stated, since the adjournment of Congress, and must be acted on by me prior to the meeting of Congress.

This is an important question, for upon it depends nearly the entire laws of the Territory.

By section 1850, United States Revised Statutes, Congress has apparently reserved to itself the right, between constitutional laws, which shall remain laws, for it says: "All laws shall be submitted to Congress, and if disapproved shall be null and void."

The questions involved would seem to be:

*First.*—Does the legislature cease to exist, as the legislative assembly, at the end of the sixty consecutive days?

*Second.*—Can the acts of an unauthorized body, as such assemblage would be at the end of its legal existence, ever become law without direct legislation by Congress or other legislatures?

*Third.*—If it continues to be a legislative body are not all otherwise constitutional acts law until disapproved, as provided for in section 1850, United States Revised Statutes, without regard to the question of time?

I fail to find anything in the United States Statutes that declares or intimates legislation to be illegal after the sixty days. Members of the legislature are elected for two years, *i. e.*, the members of the fifteenth are elected for a term ending January 1, 1891.

I am advised by a member of the tenth Idaho legislature that Secretary Carl Schurz, probably December, 1878, or January, 1879, in answer to the then secretary of Idaho Territory, took the latter view and that your Department records will so show.

I will be very greatly obliged to you if you will give or obtain for me other advice in relation to the subject-matter of this letter at your earliest convenience, as steps must soon be taken.

Respectfully,

LEWIS WOLFLEY,  
Governor.

HON. JOHN W. NOBLE,  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

It will be observed that I called attention to the fact that "this is an important question, for upon it depend nearly the entire laws of the Territory." He, however, re-affirmed his March 16th opinion, and as a result our entire legal system is most seriously affected, and we require immediate relief.

I have prepared a bill, which I submit separate from this report, on this and the following subjects, for which I ask the approval of yourself, and that the President will recommend its passage by Congress at an early day.

The final clause of section 1841, United States Revised Statutes, says that the governor "shall take care that the laws thereof be faithfully executed," but there is an entire absence of any power to execute the above requirement.

Prior to two years ago there was and always had been a Territorial statute (see section 1097, page 177, compiled laws of Arizona, 1877) that gave the governor the power of removal for cause. My late predecessor, the fourteenth legislature, and the "code commission"—all Democratic—disagreed about a number of the appointees, which resulted in sharp practice on all sides, and, without his knowing it, the "code commission" dropped out the above power of the governor, so that now I find myself powerless to carry out the above provision. I ask that the above-mentioned section 1097 be re-established by Congress.

In the preparation of the "code," Revised Statutes of Arizona of 1887, the commission repealed by chapter and title almost all existing laws, re-enacting some, changing others, and substituting entire new laws for others.

In this way the militia law was repealed and no new law enacted, though the duties and requirements of the militia are found in many other acts. I therefore believe that it was entirely an oversight, owing to the hurried manner and short time within which the entire laws were gone over. I ask that Congress re-establish the old militia law, known as chapter 21, compiled laws of 1877, and the acts amendatory thereto.

Under the head of Mormons I have already explained the necessity of re-establishing act No. 87, page 213, of session laws of 1885. An act supplemental to chapter 24 of compiled laws of Arizona, entitled "Of general and special elections," approved March 12, 1885.

Our legislature will not meet for over a year. In the meantime we have no appropriation bill for the years 1889 and 1890, except one that is directly questioned by the opinion above, and that for the same reason the district court of the second judicial district of Arizona has also cast a serious shadow on. The standing of our Territorial bonds and warrants is being seriously impaired, and in many other ways serious injury will continue unless Congress affords us relief.

It is impossible for the governor to carry out "the faithful execution of the laws" unless he has some direct power for emergency. The slow process of courts almost gives the incumbent an increased length of official life rather than hastening his removal. It could not have been intended to hold the governor responsible, except the power be given him to enforce the law, and I find myself entirely without the power to execute it.

The militia law and the Mormon test-oath are, in my judgment, essential laws. In asking Congress to confirm the acts passed after the "consecutive days," and to annul the repealing acts relating to the other laws, I am in no sense asking new legislation by Congress; practically it is only asking Congress to exercise its retained right—that is, the right "if disapproved shall be null and of no effect." (See sec. 1850, U. S. R. S.) The right to approve remains inherent in Congress.

As examples of my inability under existing circumstances "to see that the laws are faithfully executed," in April last the superintendent of the Territorial prison released a prisoner whose term of life sentence had been commuted by my predecessor to twelve years' confinement,

and, given the allowance for good behavior, I calculated that his time had not expired by fully one year and a half. I wrote to the superintendent several times and received no reply; after several months the board of prison commissioners did reply, and by their reply proved I was correct. After fully five months of time the superintendent finally concluded that he would retake him, and without a requisition brought him back from California by threats.

I am powerless to remove the superintendent, or even to cause the board of commissioners to do so. The same superintendent, regardless of a direct law to the contrary, uses the convicts outside of the prison walls to do work for private parties.

I called on the board of supervisors of Maricopa County for a report of their returns to the board of equalization, and notwithstanding the assistant district attorney of the county gave them an opinion that it was their duty to send me their report, they refused to send it at the time I asked it.

The board of commissioners of the insane asylum called on me to countersign a warrant for asylum expenses. I refused to blindly sign, and requested them to furnish me with a detailed statement and vouchers supporting the warrant; this they refused and brought a mandamus suit. The supreme court of the Territory sustained my right, and since that time, June last, they have entirely neglected to do their duty or even attempt to, to the very great injury and the economical running of that institution.

By reason of such things as the above the affairs of the Territory are unnecessarily unsettled, and to the serious injury of the Territory.

#### TERRITORIAL SALARIES.

I would respectfully urge that Congress appropriate for the payment of the salaries of governors and secretaries of the Territories the amounts now named by law, viz, \$3,500 and \$2,500, respectively.

The present appropriations of \$2,600 and \$1,800 are inadequate compensation for the services which these officers are required to perform, and do not reimburse them for the expenses which they incur in conducting the affairs of the government and the payment of the costs of supporting their families, which is much greater in the Territories than in most of the older settled communities.

#### UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Arizona has a great future before her. No equal portion or area of territory in the United States has a greater variety or more fertile resources.

She has lumber and coal to supply her wants for years to come. Every section of the Territory abounds in gold, silver, copper, and many other valuable minerals.

Her average rain-fall, as shown by Lieut. Glassford's report, is, if properly cared for, abundant for agricultural and horticultural uses.

Her mountains and uplands give thousands of acres of grazing lands for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock.

Canning of beef and tanneries can be most profitably carried on to an unlimited extent. Our canned meats cost more than is paid in the East, and yet here is an unlimited supply of beef at first cost, and there are ice machines in all the towns of the Territory for refrigerating. Tanneries can be successfully carried on, as is proved by the one re-

cently established at Tucson. The herb from which the tannin is obtained is found in abundance all over the Territory, and the leather made from it is of an excellent quality. Just at present Tucson offers the best field, as a tannery is already there in successful operation, and the largest ice machine in the Territory is also there, and it has an excess of capacity to fully supply all the refrigeration necessary for even a reasonably large cannery.

What Arizona needs and must have is competitive railroad transportation, with at least two railroads running north and south; cheap transportation, the same as in the Eastern and Middle States. Railroads, in my opinion, are blind to their own interests by keeping up the high rates charged in this Territory for general freight and local fares. A more conservative policy would build up the country and in a short time, even at moderate rates, give them greater returns.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS WOLFLEY,  
*Governor.*

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,  
*Secretary of the Interior,*  
*Washington, D. C.*



## APPENDIX.

Average rain-fall, by months and years, Arizona Territory.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Antelope Valley	1.93	.64	3.14	.00	.00	.00	2.14	.34	.10	2.08	2.53	2.95	15.85
American Flag							.44	3.16					
Apache, Fort	1.25	1.76	1.70	.80	.47	.73	4.04	4.45	1.58	1.43	1.11	1.76	21.08
Arizona Dam								1.70					
Ash Canyon	1.80	.05	2.61			1.20		.82			1.03	4.50	
Ash Creek								.47					
Bangharts							3.23	2.40	.40				3.02
Barstow (Cal.)	.14	.04	.93	.00	.12	.00	.00	.13	.07				.95
Benson	.38	.56	.54	T	.08	.29	1.65	2.39	.91	.60	.31	.67	8.38
Bisbee								.73	3.79				
Bowie, Fort	1.27	1.06	1.25	.17	.28	.72	3.28	2.89	1.26	.63	.74	1.38	15.83
Buchanan, Fort	1.74	2.01	.20	.60	.18	.82	5.25	6.16	2.03	1.16	1.09	1.15	22.12
Buckeye								.51					
Burks	.15	.52	.13	.08	.00	.00	.02	1.41	.57	.02	.41	.70	4.01
Calabasas							3.40						
Casa Grande	.46	.15	.36	.06	.07	.07	.31	.88	.30	.34	.32	.71	4.02
Cedar Springs	2.16	1.27	1.40	.25	.15	.47	1.61	1.88	.62		2.55	2.50	
Chloride							.14						
Colorado Camp	.15	.07	.25	.08	.02	.00	.03	.25	.00	.30	.50	.20	1.85
Cooley's Springs								2.95					
Cottonwood							3.70						
Coolidge (N. Mex.)	.60	.90	.60	.40	.40	1.20	2.40	.40	.40	.90	.40	.70	9.30
Crittenden							2.70	2.32					
Crittenden, Camp	.68	1.15	.70	.26	.50	.31	6.01	4.88	.94	.23	.37	1.81	17.39
Date Creek	.79	1.35	.82	.87	.13	.24	3.19	3.78	.29	.46	.64	1.20	13.76
Duncan							1.40	1.02					
Defiance, Fort	.89	.56	.68	.67	.52	.74	2.46	2.73	1.86	.70	1.16	.87	13.84
Dudleyville							2.46						
Eagle Pass	1.84	1.80	1.01	.27	.10	.04	2.53	5.42			2.84	3.13	
El Dorado Canyon (Nev.)	.80	.27	.63	.54	.00	T	1.58	.06	.05	.14	.84	1.64	6.55
Fairbanks							5.15	2.57					
Flagstaff				.75	.65	.30	5.00	.65	1.10	4.20	2.35		
Gillette							1.62	1.05					
Florence	.88	.70	.94	.38	.07	.02	1.59	2.05	1.06	.72	.47	1.04	9.92
Globe	2.15	1.11	2.33	.43	.00	.33	1.91	1.28	3.28	2.39	3.61	2.18	21.05
Goodwin	2.41	1.82	1.04	1.30	.00	.69	3.35	6.78	3.80	1.39	1.18	2.81	26.58
Grand Central Mills							4.99						
Grant, Fort	.90	1.18	1.00	.57	.25	.66	3.42	3.34	1.86	.75	.87	1.51	16.31
Harrisburg (Utah)	.10	2.94	1.17	.93	2.20	1.0	2.67	.65	.30	.10	1.92	.06	13.14
Holbrook	.50	.76	.66	.52	.16	.26	1.30	1.28	1.09	.82	.96	.69	9.00
Huachuca, Fort	1.45	.92	1.94	.22	.30	.61	5.31	2.28	.96	2.12	1.97	1.38	19.46
Huachuca Mountains	2.37	.05	2.61	.14	T	1.56	4.44	2.64	1.07	.49	3.46	1.42	20.25
Hualpai, Camp	.09	1.92	.00	1.62	.63	1.28	3.60	7.02	3.15	.45	.28	.87	20.89
Keno, Camp			4.00	2.70					.00	.20	1.31	.00	
Kanab (Utah)	1.47	1.69	.56	.79	.42	.46	.92	.50	.54	.99	1.20	1.55	11.09
Lincoln, Camp	17.05	3.95	12.30	3.99	.27	.33		1.79	1.27	.58	1.08		
Lochiel	1.90					.17	.36	1.67	3.87				
Lordsburg (N. Mex.)	.47	.24	1.01	.06	.08	1.4	1.99	1.99	.87	.72	.58	.60	8.77
Lowell, Fort	1.12	1.22	.83	.28	.06	.35	2.49	2.73	1.20	.06	.52	.88	11.74
Mineral Park							.14						
Mariocopa	.44	.52	.70	.11	.09	.08	.42	.87	.36	.36	.30	.75	5.00
Mayer							4.14	2.50					
McDowell, Fort	1.07	1.24	.75	.38	.14	.13	1.27	1.48	1.00	.37	.82	1.79	10.44
Mesa City							.40						
Mojave, Fort	.87	.75	.62	.35	.14	.47	.27	.62	.09	.30	1.21	1.12	6.81
New River			2.85	.00	T	T	2.83	1.31					
Needles (Cal.)	1.68	.98	2.08	.10	.75	.00	.49	.03	.12	.83		1.32	8.38
Pantano	1.03	1.23	1.00	.16	.24	.63	1.82	2.81	1.50	.95	.42	1.09	12.88



Average rain-fall, by months and years, Arizona Territory—Continued.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Payson.....							2.40	.50					
Peoria.....	1.56	.24	1.00	.01	T								
Prescott Junction.....								1.38	3.05				1.31
Phoenix.....	.53	.88	.87	.29	.12	.09	.70	1.02	.59	.27	.48	.89	6.73
Red Rock.....							2.54	1.99					
Reno, Camp.....	2.46	2.70	.88	.03	.00	.50			.02	1.00	3.50	.70	
Riverville (Nev.).....	1.14			.03	.06	.10	.38	.17	.16	.01	1.29	1.98	
San Carlos.....	1.12	1.62	1.42	.19	.24	.26	1.85	2.42	.77	.77	.71	1.79	13.16
San Simon.....	.18	.33	.65	.02	.11	.02	.61	1.41	.53	.30	.13	.40	4.69
Show Low Signal.....							.06	T	.98	.42			
Silver King.....							1.65	2.78					
Silver City (N. Mex.).....	1.42	1.08	.90	.22	.48	.60	3.96	5.95	2.24	1.19	1.40	.75	20.28
Simmons.....								.27					
Skull Valley.....	3.11	1.11	3.09	.30									
Stanton.....							1.26	3.73					
Strawberry.....					.00	.20	2.10	1.41					
St. George (Utah).....	1.43	.78	.65	.26	3.70	.03	.62	.66	.56	1.26	.50	1.12	11.57
St. John's.....							3.70		.85				
Tevison.....	1.20	.80	.80	.20	.00	.01	1.03	.08	.05	.16	1.14	1.08	7.45
Texas Hill.....	.61	.39	.37	.06	.04	.00	.11	.61	.43	.76	.30	.48	4.16
Tip Top.....							2.46	1.17	.26				
Thomas, Fort.....	.71	1.33	1.14	.26	.50	.50	1.96	2.31	.98	.67	.88	.42	11.64
Total Wreck.....								2.01					
Tombstone.....	3.27			.00	.00	.00	3.59	2.07	.50	.49		3.60	
Tres Alamos.....							2.84	2.02					
Tubac.....	.81	.29								.00	.33	2.57	
Tuba City.....							.00						
Tucson.....	.62	.92	.81	.21	.08	.19	2.55	2.26	1.09	.89	.81	1.13	10.56
Volunteer Springs.....				.00	.00	.72	2.30	.07					
Verde, Fort.....	.90	.91	1.16	.50	.26	.24	.92	2.84	1.03	.69	1.07	1.36	11.97
Wallen.....	2.43	1.59	.53	.25	.03	.03	5.32	4.90	.90	.00	.00	2.93	18.90
Walnut Grove.....							2.10	1.65					
Whipple.....	1.42	1.78	1.72	.95	.60	.16	2.96	2.81	1.12	.65	.91	1.19	16.24
Wickenburg.....	1.07	1.10	.80	.52	.30	.02	.81	1.99	.66	.18	.51	1.87	9.83
Wilcox.....	.66	1.07	.95	.61	.12	.18	2.19	3.13	1.40	.83	1.27	1.17	12.98
Winslow.....		.60	.60	.02	.00	.04	.54	.68	.38	.84	.86	5.60	
Williams.....	.70	1.70	.95	.05	.07	T	13.5	2.07		2.30	4.30	3.80	
Willow Grove.....	.48	.88	.42	.50	.20	.03	3.05	2.37	.07	.33	.23	.35	9.00
Willow Springs.....	2.04		5.77		.00	.20	2.74	2.42			1.76	3.08	
Woodruff.....								.28					
Yuma.....	.48	.42	.55	.08	.03	T	.13	.40	.15	.18	.37	.42	3.21