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VOL. II.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Annual Report of Secretary Noble.

Arizona Affairs Given Some Prominence.

He Treats at Length on the Irrigation of Arid Lands—Legislation Recommended.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior was made public today. It is the most voluminous report ever submitted from that Department and makes 127 printed pages, octavo size. The Secretary deals very fully with all the various bureaus of his Department, particularly the pension, census, Indian, patent and land bureaus and devotes considerable attention to the remaining Territories. Referring to matters of interest to people of the West and particularly to those of Arizona, the report says:

ence is made to the bill entitled to establish a United States lar and to provide for the settler private land claims in certain St Territories." (Senate 1042, as r from committee.) This measu been well considered by the Se and deemed most desirable.

In this connection another m great importance should be me as worthy of immediate atten Congress. It is discussed in the of the Surveyor-General of New and referred to that of the Lan missioner. The facts taken fron reports may be thus summarized population of New Mexico wl quired by the United States was and some of the wealthy held larg of land, but the people were, most part, very poor. From the Charles V, of Spain, to the anne wherever it was thought proper t settlements, the Viceroys and re gave, in the name of the Emperor house-lots and waters, in conf with the disposition of the land. the Republic of Mexico the colon laws and regulations became complete system, well adapted people and the country, and w tended to bestow upon each on out land a portion of the public d Because of the system of irrigatio ticed, the lands cultivated, slopin the hills, were of irregular shape to be separated by divisions amon and subsequent union of owner separate parcels by marriage, w

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The policy of the Government has so long been such as to derive its means of support from other sources, that it has been possible to dispose of the public lands freely for the benefit of the people. This policy has been deemed by some too free and regardless of the future, but had it been otherwise the restraint upon the increase of States, upon the progress of improvement, upon the establishment of millions on their own homesteads, and upon the support of education, would have been incalculable, and the loss in competency, independence, and patriotism would have far outweighed the money value of the lands granted. The Republic strengthens permanently its most substantial resources when it converts its wilds into homes, establishes upon the vacant National domain new Territories and maintains them until they come into the Union as prosperous States.

The policy of the Department has been continued, as the Secretary's last report shows it to have been begun, under the present administration, in giving a liberal interpretation to the land laws in favor of the settlers and by advancing, as far as can reasonably be done, the early decisions upon all entries made, contested or uncontested.

The following facts exhibit the success achieved in accomplishing these purposes:

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that 19,000,000 acres of agricultural land were transfered to actual settlers during

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SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The act of March 2, 1889, appro for the survey and resurvey of the lands for the last fiscal year, $2 but $20,000 of this was authorize applied to the examination of su $10,000 for lands opened for sett in Montana, under act of May and $5000 for west boundary line White Mountains in the San Indian reservation in Arizona. left $165,000 for apportionment the twelve surveying districts. statute expressly required that ence should be given in favor of s ing townships occupied in whol part by actual settlers, and th surveys should be confined to adapted to agriculture and to li reservations. Special amounts reserve were subsequently appor to Louisiana and Nevada. The s accepted during the year were f following areas:

States and Territories	Acres	States and Territories	
Arizona	597,748.27	Nebraska	
California	162,031.41	Nevada	4
Colorado	473,457.72	New Mexico	2
Dakota	929,991.35	Oregon	
Florida	2,519.22	Utah	

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It appears from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that 19,000,000 acres of agricultural land were transfered to actual settlers during the past year, embracing those upon final and commuted homestead entries, preëmption, timber culture, desert, private cash, townsite, and all other entries for strictly agricultural non-mineral lands.

The lands patented to States, for education, internal improvements and public buildings, have exceeded 300 per cent over the previous year, amounting in 1890 to 539,779.84 acres.

The patents issued for the year ending June 30, 1890, numbered 117,247, as against 70,141 the preceding year, or an increase for the last year in patents of 47,106, and in land of 7,536,960 acres, the patents for 1890 covering 18,759,520 acres; those for 1889, 11,222,560.

In addition to these there was an increase of 494 in mineral and millsite patents issued in 1890, those for 1890 being 1407; for 1889, 913. The area of coal lands granted in 1890 nearly doubled that of the previous year. In 1890 there were 224 patents, covering 33,473.72 acres, and in 1889, 155 patents, covering 17,096.80.

The swamp land patents to States amounted to only 109,351.89, which is a decrease from preceding year of 150,369.56 acres.

The railroads have also received patents for 61,183.87 acres less than last year; 363,862.15 for 1890, against 425,046.02 in 1889, of which 261,773.01 acres wer in Minnesota, and the remainder in Iowa, Louisiana and Wisconsin.

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Florida	2,519.33	Utah	
Idaho	22,148.58	Washington	
Minnesota	144,855.29		
Montana	620,161.42	Total	

The apportionment of the app tion made by act of 1890, has bee as follows:

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Florida	
Idaho	
Louisiana	
Minnesota	
Montana	
South Dakota	
Nevada	
New Mexico	
North Dakota	
Oregon	
Utah	
Washington	
Wyoming	
Reserve fund	
Examinations	

An interesting summary of th recommendations made in their by the surveyors-general is pr by the Land Commissioner's Some of these are the same a dwelt upon in the last report Secretary, particularly as to mak executive order the south

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Besides there were patents to Indians for lands in severalty, and miscellaneous claims for 109,056.02 acres.

On June 30, 1890, there were 208,064 final entries of all kinds pending, as against 276,751 on June 30, 1889, a decrease during the last year of 68,687 entries. The financial results have been quite satisfactory, the total receipts from public lands being $7,470,370.31. On reference to the Commissioner's report it will be observed that over four times as many acres were sold under pre-emption entries as any other kind, amounting, indeed, to two-thirds of all the sales.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The subject of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Florida and California is very fully and carefully presented in the Land Commissioner's report.

The Surveyor-General of Arizona, in October, 1889, reported the claim of Don Miguel de Peralta for almost 5,000,000 acres, to be a forgery and fraud. In February, 1890, the Commissioner of the General Land Office passed upon the validity of the claim, and, concluding it to be invalid, struck it from the docket. An appeal from this order having been taken to the Department, the legality of the action can not be discussed here. It may, however, be noted that this course has kept the vast area included in the claim open to settlement pending the

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This is but an exemplification of the difficulties arising under the present condition of private land claims, and the great need of legislation of the character now pending before Congress. Refer-

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of this act to entry, settlement or o
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the President may at any time in his
by proclamation, open any portion or
lands reserved by this provision to s
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In this connection another matter of great importance should be mentioned as worthy of immediate attention by Congress. It is discussed in the report of the Surveyor-General of New Mexico and referred to that of the Land Commissioner. The facts taken from these reports may be thus summarized: The population of New Mexico when acquired by the United States was 80,000, and some of the wealthy held large tracts of land, but the people were, for the most part, very poor. From the days of Charles V, of Spain, to the annexation, wherever it was thought proper to found settlements, the Viceroys and residents gave, in the name of the Emperor, lands, house-lots and waters, in conformity with the disposition of the land. Under the Republic of Mexico the colonization laws and regulations became a very complete system, well adapted to the people and the country, and were intended to bestow upon each one without land a portion of the public domain. Because of the system of irrigation practiced, the lands cultivated, sloping down the hills, were of irregular shape and apt to be separated by divisions among heirs and subsequent union of ownership of separate parcels by marriage, without consolidation of the tracts themselves.

This prevents entries now of these tracts under the existing land laws of the United States, because the lands are not deemed to be according to our sys-

Secretary of the Interior of the selection of many sites for reservoir purposes, situated in many states and territories. While this action was in progress, the Constitutional Convention of Idaho, sent resolutions to the present Secretary, asserting that certain parties were endeavoring in Idaho to divert the waters of Bear river from its channel for use in Utah. The Secretary replied, quoting the law of October 2, 1888, and had this reply widely published, that its very strong provisions might become generally known; and soon thereafter, instructions, made in pursuance of the Secretary's direction, were sent to the registers and receivers of the local land offices in the arid land regions, and they were ordered as the statute required,

To cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches or canal, whether made by individuals or corporations, and that they should thereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

This report itself was dated November 14, 1889. These instructions were meant solely to bring the attention of the people to the statute, without qualification, that had passed by the previous Congress, and to enforce it so decidedly that if it were distasteful, its repeal might be obtained.

There was an effort made by some to maintain that the statute did not withdraw the irrigable portions of the arid lands from private entry; but upon the question being referred to the assistant attorney-general assigned to the Interior Department and the Attorney-General also, they gave written opinions fully supporting the Secretary. The advice of the officers of the Department of Justice had been asked because of the resolution of the Senate quoted below

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This prevents entries now of these tracts under the existing land laws of the United States, because the lands are not deemed to be according to our system of surveys and the claimants do not reside on many of the tracts cultivated.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The act of March 2, 1889, appropriated for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the last fiscal year, $200,000; but $20,000 of this was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys; $10,000 for lands opened for settlement in Montana, under act of May 1, 1888, and $5000 for west boundary line of the White Mountains in the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona. This left $165,000 for apportionment among the twelve surveying districts. The statute expressly required that preference should be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers, and that the surveys should be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and to lines of reservations. Special amounts out of reserve were subsequently apportioned to Louisiana and Nevada. The surveys accepted during the year were for the following areas:

States and Territories	Acres	States and Territories	Acres
Arizona	597,748.27	Nebraska	24,039.51
California	162,031.41	Nevada	408,857.33
Colorado	473,457.72	New Mexico	237,131.78
Dakota	929,991.35	Oregon	84,100.46
Florida	2,519.33	Utah	571,525.50
Idaho	22,148.58	Washington	183,122.99
Minnesota	144,851.29		
Montana	620,161.42	Total	4,842,691.94

The apportionment of the appropriation made by act of 1890, has been made as follows:

	Amount apportioned out of $425,000 appropriated for surveys year ending June 30, 1891.

ple to the statute, without qualification, that had passed by the previous Congress, and to enforce it so decidedly that if it were distasteful, its repeal might be obtained.

There was an effort made by some to maintain that the statute did not withdraw the irrigable portions of the arid lands from private entry; but upon the question being referred to the assistant attorney-general assigned to the Interior Department and the Attorney-General also, they gave written opinions fully supporting the Secretary. The advice of the officers of the Department of Justice had been asked because of the resolution of the Senate, quoted below, and in order that the Secretary might be quite sure he was correct in his construction. The opinions were received in time to be presented to the Senate, in reply to that resolution passed May 3, 1890, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the Senate what construction is placed by his Department upon the scope and effect of the reservation from sale and disposal of the arid lands under the provisions of the act above cited, and what instruction or orders, if any, have been issued or made thereunder (whether general or special) with respect to the suspension of the arid lands from entry under the public land laws, or the suspension of entries thereof heretofore made, or affecting the rights of citizens to construct canals and ditches for irrigating purposes on the public domain.

Besides expressing the construction found in the instructions already set forth and presenting the opinions of the law officers as specified, the reply further states:

This has been the construction held since and under it large portions of the public survey have been designated by the Director of the Geological Survey and set apart for reservoirs, ditches, etc., amounting to many thousand acres.

The reply concluded as follows:

The Secretary is not called upon to express his views further than upon the construction he has placed upon this act; but he asks the privilege to say that he deems that this matter is one of such magnitude and of such vital interest to the people inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit these vast regions, that if the Senate and House of Representatives do not as a body fully concur in the purpose of this law they should take the business in hand without delay, to so modify it as they may deem the public interests require, as otherwise there may be the greatest losses on the one hand to persons who, ignorant of the law or disregarding the same, settle upon these lands, or upon the other vast and valuable properties that should be controlled by the Government for reservoirs, ditches, etc.

In this connection I beg leave to refer the Senate to the report recently made by the Committee on Arid Lands and Irrigation, and especially to so much thereof as is set forth in the minority report in relation to this subject, which has been submitted to the Director of the Geological Survey, and I believe meets with

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Idaho	22,148.58	Washington	180,122.90
Minnesota	144,835.29		
Montana	620,161.42	Total	4,762,691.94

The apportionment of the appropriation made by act of 1890, has been made as follows:

	Amount apportioned out of $425,000 appropriated for surveys year ending June 30, 1891.
Arizona	$ 5,000
California	10,000
Colorado	15,000
Florida	
Idaho	20,000
Louisiana	
Minnesota	10,000
Montana	75,000
South Dakota	40,000
Nevada	
New Mexico	10,000
North Dakota	40,000
Oregon	20,000
Utah	8,000
Washington	85,000
Wyoming	20,000
Reserve fund	27,000
Examinations	40,000
	425,000

An interesting summary of the chief recommendations made in their reports by the surveyors-general is presented by the Land Commissioner's report. Some of these are the same as were dwelt upon in the last report of the Secretary, particularly as to making by executive order the south boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation a straight east and west line, cutting off from the reservation the coal fields, but on such terms as will secure for the Indians a fair compensation, and that in California and elsewhere the deposit system of surveys be conducted under the most careful supervision, and that the present suits for fraudulent surveys be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

ARID LANDS AND IRRIGATION.

Vast areas of our country are absolutely deserts, to be reclaimed only by irrigation. The report of the Surveyor-General of Idaho particularly calls attention to the necessity of further legislation as to the arid lands and water

acres.

The reply concluded as follows:

The Secretary is not called upon to express his views further than upon the construction he has placed upon this act; but he asks the privilege to say that he deems that this matter is one of such magnitude and of such vital interest to the people inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit these vast regions, that if the Senate and House of Representatives do not as a body fully concur in the purpose of this law they should take the business in hand without delay, to so modify it as they may deem the public interests require, as otherwise there may be the greatest losses on the one hand to persons who, ignorant of the law or disregarding the same, settle upon these lands, or upon the other vast and valuable properties that should be controlled by the Government for reservoirs, ditches, etc.

In this connection I beg leave to refer the Senate to the report recently made by the Committee on Arid Lands and Irrigation, and especially to so much thereof as is set forth in the minority report in relation to this subject, which has been submitted to the Director of the Geological Survey, and I believe meets with his approval.

But in reply dated July 30, 1890, to the resolution of the Senate dated July 10, 1890, in relation to the selection of sites for reservoirs (Fifty-first Congress, first session, Senate Ex. Doc., No. 199), the Secretary, in conclusion (page 2), stated that the general purpose and plan of the Department under the law (of October 2, 1888) was

To do no more than to recognize the effect of the statute that imperatively reserves the reservoirs, ditches, and lands thereto expressly named; and by appropriate executive action to let it operate distinctly upon the vast Territories to which it applies by its own terms; preserving now as rapidly as possible the sources of water supply from the possession or appropriation by individuals or corporations that could thereby dominate all the people dependent for the fertility of their farms and the preservation of their homes upon the element of water. It is believed to be the duty of this Department so long as this statute remains to enforce it, that its fruits, at least in the preservation of the sources and reservoirs of water, may be kept under either National or State governmental control.

Congress did take the business in hand with great interest, and after much discussion the following provision was inserted in the appropriation act of August 30, 1890:

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, $325,000, one half of which sum shall be expended west of the one hundredth meridian; and so much of the act of October 2, 1888, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement, is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act shall be recognized and be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement, as provided by said act, until otherwise

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An interesting summary of the chief recommendations made in their reports by the surveyors-general is presented by the Land Commissioner's report. Some of these are the same as were dwelt upon in the last report of the Secretary, particularly as to making by executive order the south boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation a straight east and west line, cutting off from the reservation the coal fields, but on such terms as will secure for the Indians a fair compensation, and that in California and elsewhere the deposit system of surveys be conducted under the most careful supervision, and that the present suits for fraudulent surveys be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

ARID LANDS AND IRRIGATION.

Vast areas of our country are absolutely deserts, to be reclaimed only by irrigation. The report of the Surveyor-General of Idaho particularly calls attention to the necessity of further legislation as to the arid lands and water supply; but the subject is of present and growing interest not only to Idaho, but Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and the Dakotas, and to large parts of other states.

Great modifications have been made in the laws of the United States since the last annual report and a short statement of facts as to the cause and extent of this change will lead naturally to the recommendations it is thought should now be made to Congress. The act of October 2, 1888, provided an appropriation for investigating the extent of the arid region, the segregation of the irrigable lands therein, and the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic work necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows. The act then provided:

> And all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible for irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, settlement or occupation until further provided by law: Provided, That the President may at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws.

This law being in an appropriation bill by individuals or corporations that could thereby dominate all the people dependent for the fertility of their farms and the preservation of their homes upon the element of water. It is believed to be the duty of this Department so long as this statute remains to enforce it, that its fruits, at least in the preservation of the sources and reservoirs of water, may be kept under either National or State governmental control.

Congress did take the business in hand with great interest, and after much discussion the following provision was inserted in the appropriation act of August 30, 1890:

> For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, $325,000, one half of which sum shall be expended west of the one hundredth meridian; and so much of the act of October 2, 1888, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement, is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act shall be recognized and be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement, as provided by said act, until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection thereof.
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> No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate under all of said laws; but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, or whose occupation, entry, or settlement, is validated by this act: Provided, That in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States, or on entries or claims validated by this act, west of the one hundredth maridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

The location and selection on the public lands of reservoir sites is proceeding with very decided energy under this law of August 30, 1890, and the present existence of the sites, their continued multiplication, and their future use now demand from the people and the Government the most serious consideration; for it must be determined what shall be done with them, and upon the proper answer to this question depends in great part the prosperity of the Territories or States in which they are located.

The act, it will be perceived, reserves for all lands west of the 100th meridian a right of way thereon for ditches or

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This law being in an appropriation act, did not secure that general attention its great importance deserved, and was apparently unknown to the inhabitants of those regions most to be affected by it. Yet the director of the geological survey was proceeding with his duties under the act and notifying the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement, is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act shall be recognized and be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement, as provided by said act, until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection thereof.

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The act, it will be perceived, reserves for all lands west of the 100th meridian a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by authority of the United States.

It needs but a moment's reflection to recognize that these reservoir sites must be upon very high ground for the most part to gain those natural depressions in the mountains or foothills where the

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MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

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water can be garnered in vast volume; that this water will be gathered in the season when the streams are full and overflowing, so that the amount caught in the reservoirs will not deprive any one of his own abundant supply at that time, and were it not so reserved this overflow would go to waste; that both to conduct the water to the reservoir in the flood season, and thence back into the bed of the stream in the dry season, ditches must exist under the same control as that which commands the reservoirs.

In this connection it is also to be recognized that when these reservoirs exist they will be, with the water they contain, the absolute property of the United States under its own soil and not in any degree dependent upon the stream, which they are rather to supply than to exhaust.

Many of the streams also upon which these reservoirs will be, will run not only between States or between Territories or between Territories and States, but one or more also between Mexico and the United States; and thus the rapid expansion of the system of irrigation now already in progress and to be greatly increased both in extent and completeness, will be apt to exhaust the small supply of the summer stream

by the military authorities commanding them to be necessary to remove the turbulently disposed Indians to some place where they could be more securely restrained. The military post of Fort Union, in New Mexico, was selected as the best place for that purpose, and to it sixty-eight of the dangerous class of the Apaches of San Carlos were removed in March, 1890, where they are now detained under military control. The rations furnished them by the War Department should have been paid for out of the appropriations made to the Department of the Interior, "to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians of New Mexico or Arizona," but the accounting officers of the Treasury Department have refused to allow this money to be so applied. It is hoped, however, that some adjustment of this fair demand may yet be made; for otherwise these now held for the sake of peace will have to be restored to the camps and new disorders will be apt to arise.

At the same time Major-General Nelson Miles, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, urged again upon this Department, through the War Department, his views for removing from the San Carlos reservation the more peaceably disposed Tontos and Mojaves to

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It will be an immense expense to make dams of such solidity and skillful construction as will assure safety to valleys and lands below, and appropriate ditches to and from the basins, or through lands, and Congress may not deem it best to build them, but may consider that the use of the lands segregated for reservoirs should be placed under local control for proper use in irrigation.

Therefore, in view of the facts and ideas already mentioned, the Secretary would urge that Congress should without delay enact comprehensive laws, determining the National policy in this business, and, if the reservoirs are subject to local control, particularly guarding against such misuse of the powers granted as would either allow the upper lands to absorb the water continuously through the dry season, or the authorities to require any but the cheapest and most liberal terms for its transportation to the inhabitants and farmers.

The act should sanction its provisions and reservations to these ends by the most severe penalties of forfeiture of the privileges conferred, and of all im-

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At the same time Major-General Nelson Miles, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, urged again upon this Department, through the War Department, his views for removing from the San Carlos reservation the more peaceably disposed Tontos and Mojaves to the Camp Verde and Fort McDowell military reservations, in order to separate them from those who were disposed to be troublesome at San Carlos, and because the Indians desired to go to those localities, from which they had been formerly removed. This proposition had been fully discussed and considered by Mr. Secretary Lamar and Mr. Secretary Vilas, both of whom declined to favor it. Notwithstanding this, the importance of the subject caused it to be taken under consideration by the present Secretary, and a report thereon was received from Capt. J. L. Bullis, of the United States Army, the acting agent at San Carlos, which is substantially as follows:

(1) That the Indians on San Carlos reservation do not at present manifest any turbulence. There are eight renegades and murderers at large; five from San Carlos who were in the hands of the civil authorities, but escaped.

(2) In 1875, the Mojaves, Yumas and Tonto-Apaches were removed from the Verde Valley to this reservation. Most of the Yumas and Maricopas, who number in all about 800, and some of the Tontos who number in all 600, are desirous of returning. They might be divided between Fort Verde and Fort McDowell, both located in Verde Valley, about ninety miles apart.

(3) Should the 1400 Yumas, Mojaves and Tontos be removed, a reduction of two-fifths of the annuity goods, supplies, etc., for San Carlos might be made, but all the employes would still be necessary.

(4) The said Indians could not be cared for at Forts McDowell and Verde without the establishment of an agency at each point. They would have much less country than they have now, would be much more closely surrounded by whites and would therefore be more liable to get into trouble.

The area of the Fort Verde reservation is 9000 acres; that of Fort McDowell, 27,750 acres. The greater part of the latter is reported to be rough and broken. Only a small portion of the

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The act should sanction its provisions and reservations to these ends by the most severe penalties of forfeiture of the privileges conferred, and of all improvements, with absolute and immediate resumption by National control to preserve and effect its original purposes.

It is believed that if this is done there will never be any occasion for the exercise of the reserved powers, but that with less than this the National Government will abdicate its authority in a matter of vast importance to great areas of its lands and millions of its people, and find itself itself impotent to legitimately control affairs in emergencies that by foresight and wise legislation may now be prevented.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In reviewing the past year's work of the Department in regard to Indians, it is seen that there has been steady progress made in engaging them in peaceful ways and industrial pursuits. A stronger desire is manifested among many for the education of their children, for the individual ownership of land, and generally for the comforts of civilization.

But it needs be said that a much larger area of land than is necessary is held in Indian occupancy. There are not more than 250,000 Indians within the borders of the United States (excluding Alaska). The greater part of these reside upon or have some interest in the existing reser-

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The area of the Fort Verde reservation is 9000 acres; that of Fort McDowell, 27,750 acres. The greater part of the latter is reported to be rough and broken. Only a small portion of the two reservations is suitable for agricultural purposes.

From a military point of view, great weight is attached to General Miles's views in regard to what is best to be done to accomplish the military duty required in that locality; but to carry out his suggestion, it appears that there would be required the establishment and maintenance of two additional agencies for the management of Indians in Arizona, and appropriations for these would have to be secured from Congress. Protests, moreover, have already been received from the Governor of Arizona, and from other sources, against the removal of Indians from the San Carlos reservation to the Verde Valley.

Under all the circumstances, and in view of the information furnished by the acting agent at San Carlos, an officer of the army, it is not deemed that the condition of affairs would be so improved, if improved at all, as to warrant an order again scattering the Indians from the San Carlos reservation over the localities from which they have been heretofore gathered.

THE TERRITORIES—ARIZONA.

The Governor gives an interesting account of this prosperous Territory. It has an area of 113,000 square miles, and

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But it needs be said that a much larger area of land than is necessary is held in Indian occupancy. There are not more than 250,000 Indians within the borders of the United States (excluding Alaska). The greater part of these reside upon or have some interest in the existing reservations, the others living upon a portion of the public domain. The aggregate area of the Indian reservations was, at the last report, about 116,000,000 acres, or 181,250 square miles, which is, as calculated by the Indian Commissioner, "greater than that of the New England and Middle States combined, greater than the aggregate area of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and nearly equal to the combined area of the two Dakotas and Montana; or, to carry the comparison further, it is larger by half than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, larger than Sweden or Norway, and nearly as large as either France or Spain."

There has been a reduction during the fiscal year by cession of Indian title to reservations under ratified agreements so the extent of about 13,000,000 acres of land heretofore held by them, leaving the aggregate area of reserved land at this time over 103,000,000 acres. This is sufficient to give each of the occupying Indians, or those having rights thereon, over 750 acres. If all were given allotments as provided in existing laws and treaties, each Indian would receive not more than an average of eighty acres of agricultural land, or 160 acres of grazing land. The surplus held in reservation appears therefore to be unreasonably large. A large portion of it is lying idle, and it is a bar to the Indians' progress and our country's development. To restore this to the public domain will work no hardship to the Indians, if the cessions are made upon terms as fair as have characterized the agreements recently negotiated. Those Indians especially who are supported by the Govern-

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THE TERRITORIES—ARIZONA.

The Governor gives an interesting account of this prosperous Territory. It has an area of 113,000 square miles, and a population of 59,691 inhabitants. Its claims for Statehood are ably supported by the Governor.

Its financial record shows that the total taxable property is worth $28,050,-234. But it is said that this is not over one-half or one-third the true valuation. The average rate of taxation throughout the Territory is $2.93 on the $100. The total Territorial, county, municipal and school debt amounts to $3,421,688.78. The items of the Territorial debt are set forth in the report. It is believed that the recent act passed by Congress will enable the Territorial authorities to fund all this debt at 5 per cent.

It is suggested that Arizona does not need the creation of a land court by Congress, but the Secretary is unable to approve the views of the Governor on this subject.

The railroad mileage of Arizona is 1093 miles. It is stated that a North and South railroad line through the Territory is an absolute necessity. This has already received your examination and upon it you do not again probably require the views of the Secretary.

There are 701 miles of irrigation canals in the Territory and 295,200 acres of land irrigated. The arable land which is practicably irrigable, amounts to 5,550,000 acres.

The Governor solicits the general Government to grant to the Territory all the public lands within its borders for reclamation and development. It is claimed that where irrigated, Arizona has the richest soil and is the best hay and vegetable country in the world.

There were 200,000 head of cattle shipped from the Territory in 1889 and the first half of 1890.

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APACHE INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

A portion of the Indians belonging on the San Carlos reservation, in Arizona, continue to give some apprehension of outbreak among them. The overt acts of violence and the disturbances created are caused mainly by a few renegade Indians. In order to maintain greater security of life and the preservation of peace in the Territory it was determined the recent act passed by Congress will enable the Territorial authorities to fund all this debt at 5 per cent.

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The output of gold, silver and copper mined in 1889 amounted to $4,510,-343.20.

Arizona has timber enough for home consumption for many years, the pine forests of the San Francisco Mountains covering 1,750,000 acres.

The public school system is one of the best of the Union. The value of school property is $230,000; the expenditures for schools amount to $143,000. The number of children between 6 and 18 years of age is 10,700, and of these, 7000 are enrolled in 190 public schools.

The Governor considers that the Territory should be permitted to select its school lands, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, without waiting for Statehood. This the Secretary recommends.

The public buildings, all erected at Territorial expense, and all creditable structures, are the Territorial Prison at

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n San Carlos who were in the
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he Mojaves, Yumas and Tonto

Yuma, the University at Tucson, the Insane Asylum at Phœnix and the Normal School at Tempe.

The Governor states that the Indians are a continual menace and obstruction to progress, and requests their removal from the Territory. As an instance of the trouble they cause, it is said that in November, 1889, while Sheriff Jeff Reynolds, of Gila County, and his deputy were taking eight Indian murderers to their punishment, they were overpowered and killed and the Indians escaped. The murderers have since been run down and captured or killed, except one. Since then, there have been several murders by Indians. The Navajos could muster 5000 warriors, but they are peaceful. Otherwise they show few signs of civililization.

The Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, Yumas, Mojaves, Hualapais and Supais are peaceful and self-supporting, many of them farming. But the Apaches of the San Carlos reservation are dangerous and, in the Governor's opinion, should be removed and the reservation thrown open to settlement. If this is not done he thinks the reservation should be reduced and the Indians disarmed. The Governor doesn't suggest the exact spot where these Indians to be removed would be entirely welcome. The subject is one of great difficulty, but it is hoped the earnest efforts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will bring about soon a better and more satisfactory state of affairs. Some of the Apaches, it will be remembered, are already in charge of the Department of War. Whether it wants any more may be well questioned.

There are 12,000 Mormons in the Territory. It is expected that they will people the Territory more rapidly in the future than in the past, and in view of this, restrictive legislation, such as has been adopted in Idaho, is recommended. The Secretary calls attention now to his remarks on this subject under the heading of Utah, where the subject is discussed.

The following recommendations are made by the Governor and approved by the Secretary as noted:

1. That an enabling act for the admission of

THE DRAMA IN

Gay Times at t Carnival.

Clara Morris' Wond Superb Acti

Grand Opera Doing a I at a Popular-Priced "Little Pack

San Francisco, Novem

The Elks held their a Thanksgiving Eve at the was a decided success, th 6000 people present, a la being in costume. A pr cialties opened the evenin the grand march. Variou the procession and a masques followed. The pr in and around until the was completely filled. T ball. During the first few calcium lights were th masquers and the effect tiful, being heightened by of cigar smoke, which As the evening wore on were continually arrivin morning drew near hilar preme. There were m costumes, and owing to a certain element which away from a public bal were decidedly risque. well patronized, and by ball broke up there was of monumental "jags," o'clock the carnival was be desired, the only d

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be well questioned.

There are 12,000 Mormons in the Territory. It is expected that they will people the Territory more rapidly in the future than in the past, and in view of this, restrictive legislation, such as has been adopted in Idaho, is recommended. The Secretary calls attention now to his remarks on this subject under the heading of Utah, where the subject is discussed.

The following recommendations are made by the Governor and approved by the Secretary as noted:

1. That an enabling act for the admission of Arizona as a state be passed by Congress.

2. That all the public lands within Arizona be donated to the Territory, title to be passed upon admission as a State.

3. That all school lands within Arizona be donated to the Territory for school purposes, and provision be made for the selection of good sections in lieu of bad.

This Territory requires more than ordinary assistance to enable it to overcome the great obstacles inherent in its soil and surroundings, and with due safeguards the above requests ought to be granted.

4. That the Apache Indians, who are now under military surveillance on San Carlos reservation, be removed from the Territory and the reservation opened to settlement.

This is hardly practicable, for there is no place they could be placed without a great and reasonable resistance by the white people there. An Apache Indian is not a desirable neighbor; and while the good people of Arizona like him not, others who have never become accustomed to him at all like him less.

5. It is further recommended that all Apache Indians on reservations under military guard be disarmed, and that they be prohibited from the possession of rifled guns and fixed ammunition, and that it be made a felony for any person to sell or furnish the Indians such guns and ammunition under similar penalties as are imposed for the sale of liquor to Indians.

This recommendation is approved. It has been necessary to keep a military officer as their agent for some years. Yet murders occur, and more than 100 are now confined at Fort Union. It is a question of force, and the resistance to complete subjugation to law and order should be made as small as possible.

6. It is earnestly urged that if the Indians are not removed that the limits of their reservation be reduced, and the mineral and coal lands on the reservation be segregated and made available.

This is approved. But it is believed to be impossible without an outbreak, unless preceded by disarmament.

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RRITORIES—ARIZONA.

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This recommendation is approved. It has been necessary to keep a military officer as their agent for some years. Yet murders occur, and more than 100 are now confined at Fort Union. It is a question of force, and the resistance to complete subjugation to law and order should be made as small as possible.

6. It is earnestly urged that if the Indians are not removed that the limits of their reservation be reduced, and the mineral and coal lands on the reservation be segregated and made available.

This is approved. But it is believed to be impossible without an outbreak, unless preceded by disarmament.

7. It is requested that Congress appropriate funds for the erection of buildings to use in the public service in Arizona.

8. It is recommended that the provisions of what is known as the "Idaho test oath," be made applicable in Arizona.

9. That the act now before Congress, which provides for a fourth judge in Arizona, be passed.

10. That the salaries of the present judges in Arizona be increased to $5000 per annum.

11. That appropriations be made by Congress to pay the Governors and Secretaries of Territories the amounts allowed them by law under section 1845, Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878.

12. That the pay of Legislators in Arizona be increased to $10 per day.

13. That Congress appropriate a reasonable sum for artesian well-boring in the Territory.

14. That all public lands within the Territory be surveyed.

The requests from 7 to 14, both inclusive, are submitted upon the very able arguments of the Governor, who, the Secretary believes is exceedingly well qualified to determine what the Territory most requires.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

No Program of Work as Yet Mapped Out—New Immigration Measure.

WASHINGTON, November 30. — The second session of the Fifty-first Congress begins at noon tomorrow. A program of business has not as yet been determined upon by either house.

Lodge will introduce in the House tomorrow a bill to regulate immigration. It excludes any person obnoxious in any way, including in its provisions the alien contract labor law, and seeks to shut out diseased paupers, those liable to become a public charge and the illiterate. The bill is framed to secure a rigid inforcement of its provisions.

THE MESSIAH CRAZE.

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