

REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

POPULATION.

During the past year there has been no material change in the population. The only appreciable increase by way of immigration has been in localities favorable to irrigation enterprises. On the lands covered by the Pecos Irrigation Company's ditches in Eddy and Chaves counties, on the Maxwell grant in Colfax County, and in San Juan County, there has been a healthy influx of people of a very desirable class. They come from the more thrifty and wideawake farmers of the Eastern States, whose attention has been attracted to the advantages of food manufacture under irrigation, and the very best class of European immigration. Eddy, Chaves, and San Juan counties, where the settlement of this population has been greatest, are distinctively American counties. The irrigation propositions to be mentioned hereafter will attract a greater number of these healthy people.

LAND TITLES.

Before considering the question of land settlement, it is proper to advert to the work of the United States Court of Private Land Claims. No act of Congress for many years has effected so important an advance towards the permanent prosperity and well-being of this Territory as the act creating this court. The colonization policy of the Spanish and Mexican governments shaped itself in the granting of large areas of land to communities or individuals. The aim seemed to be to attract the mass rather than the individual elements of population. Vast acreages, with undefined and uncertain boundaries, were claimed under many of these grants. Some were valid, others were believed fraudulent. Small tracts were often held under valid grants with exterior boundaries designated by natural monuments which were by designing or evil-disposed persons often changed to include territory vastly greater than that to which they were entitled. For many reasons Congress delayed action in this matter for more than a generation after the acquirement of the territory and the guarantee of its ancient land tenures. Clouded titles and insecure tenures of land were therefore uncommonly frequent in New Mexico, creating an almost insuperable obstacle to settlement and a blight on prosperity. That New Mexico has quadrupled her population under American control is a source of wonder to those conversant with the facts. This era, however, is regarded as ended. This court is busily engaged in sifting

these grants, establishing absolutely valid titles to just grants, and restoring to the public domain large areas improperly claimed.

The personnel of the court is almost perfect. Their labors have been arduous, but willingly, intelligently, and diligently performed; and I am happy to report that a goodly number of the most important claims have been finally determined. Thousands of acres have been returned to the public domain, and rightful claimants have been vested with legal title to thousands of others.

The statutory period during which claims might be filed in this court expired on March 4, 1893. We have therefore reached the point where we know definitely the number of acres claimed under all sorts of these grants, where they are situated, and the general nature of their titles. This was hitherto confused and confusing. It is now hoped that within a very short time the work of this tribunal will be completed, and the unhappy condition of land titles ended forever in this Territory.

The following is a summary of all the claims that have been presented to this court up to date, showing the acreage claimed in the cases disposed of and also the acreage for which they have been approved.

Recapitulation of the work of the Court of Private Land Claims August 31, 1893.

Total number of cases filed for land in New Mexico.....	262
Grants confirmed for land in New Mexico (cases Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 28, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43, 53, 57).....	23
Grants rejected for land in New Mexico (cases Nos. 4, 12, 26, 27, 49, 100).....	7
Appealed to Supreme Court:	
By claimants (No. 26, 27, 50, 100).....	4
By United States (Nos. 1, 31, 35, 43).....	4

The following is a complete list of claims determined:

No. Case.	Name.	County.	Estimated No. acres claimed.	Estimated No. acres confirmed.
1	Cubero.....	Valencia.....	47, 743	16, 000
4	San Antonio del Rio Colorado.....	Taos.....	18, 000
5	Arroyo Hondo.....	do.....	23, 040	23, 040
6	Sebastian de Vargas.....	Santa Fe.....	41, 000	14, 000
7	B. M. Montado.....	Bernalillo.....	151, 000	43, 597
8	Albuquerque.....	do.....	17, 361	17, 361
9	Lucero de Godoi.....	Taos.....	40, 000	27, 000
10	Rancho del Rio Grande.....	do.....	109, 043	109, 043
11	Alameda.....	Bernalillo.....	106, 244	106, 244
12	José Duran.....	Santa Fe.....	426
13	Socorro.....	Socorro.....	17, 361	17, 361
14	Fr. Montes Vigil.....	Rio Arriba.....	85, 000	85, 000
15	Antonio Sedillo.....	Bernalillo and Valencia.....	152, 879	88, 000
16	Gijosa.....	Taos.....	20, 000	20, 000
18	Pachecho.....	Santa Fe.....	500	500
21	Cristobal de la Serna.....	Taos.....	30, 000	30, 000
22	San Marcos.....	Santa Fe.....	1, 890	1, 890
26	Rancho de Galvan.....	Bernalillo.....	30, 000
27	San Antonito.....	do.....	32, 000
28	Nuestra Señora, etc.....	Rio Arriba.....	20, 000	20, 000
30	Piedra Lumbre.....	do.....	39, 062	39, 062
31	Luis Jaramillo.....	Bernalillo.....	18, 000	18, 000
35	Jacona.....	Santa Fe.....	46, 241	36, 241
39	Caja del Rio.....	do.....	70, 000	60, 000
49	Domingo Valdez.....	do.....	500	500
50	Zia, Santa Ana and Jemez Pasture Grant.....	Bernalillo.....	382, 849
53	Canada de los Alamos.....	Santa Fe.....	13, 706	9, 500
57	Nicolas Duran de Chaves.....	Valencia.....	50, 000	49, 000
100	Canon de San Diego.....	Bernalillo.....	10, 900
	Estimated total.....		1, 558, 875	815, 839

	Acres.
Estimated total confirmed.....	739, 595
Estimated total out and rejected.....	819, 280

SMALL HOLDINGS.

The amendment to the act creating this court vests in the surveyor-general of the Territory the power to confirm title to tracts less than 160 acres held under a title of possession for more than twenty years. Two thousand one hundred and sixty claims have been filed under this provision, and it is estimated that this number will be increased by from 800 to 1,000 more before the expiration of the period fixed for such filing. This extends tardy justice to a large number of small farmers whose holdings were too small to justify the expenditure necessary to prosecute their claims in the courts, but who otherwise would have no legal guarantee of quiet possession of the fruit of their labors. The time for filing these small holdings claims expires on the first day of December, 1894.

NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE SURVEYS.

I desire to call the attention of the Department to the importance of immediately surveying the grants confirmed by the court and the small holdings passed upon by the surveyor-general. Until such surveys are made it can not be accurately known where the boundaries of these tracts are located. Doubt as to their location prevents, in many instances, the settlement of adjacent lands. If the work proceed *pari passu* with the labors of the court it may be handled very easily. If, on the other hand, it is allowed to accumulate, much hardship will be wrought and the department greatly embarrassed in the end. It is, therefore, hoped and earnestly urged, both for public and private interests, that a sufficient appropriation will be made by the present Congress for the survey of these grants. Delay in this matter will be expensive and prejudicial to National and Territorial interests.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, 2,343 miles of Government lines were surveyed and established, 376 plats were made, 95 mineral locations surveyed, and 2,000 claims for survey of small farms, under the "small holdings" clause of the land-court act, were filed in the office of the surveyor-general.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the entries at the several land offices of New Mexico were as follows:

Las Cruces land office.

No. entries.	Class of entry.	Acres.	Amount.
10	Preemption	1,125.79	\$1,407.24
4	Commuted homestead	639.58	799.48
23	Excess	115.76	144.78
25	Mineral	560.2219	2,880.00
			45.50
2	Supplemental mineral	1,582.40	395.60
9	Original desert	1,831.21	1,831.21
23	Final desert	1,831.21	
24	Mineral applications	12,411.10	

The approximate statement of the area of unsurveyed and surveyed land in this district is as follows:

County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Donna Ana.....	3,817,260	1,680,300	5,497,560
Grant.....	3,378,816	2,127,360	5,506,176
Sierra.....	1,390,994	125,440	1,516,434
Socorro.....	5,176,855	1,205,620	6,382,475
Total.....	13,763,925	5,138,720	18,902,645

Clayton land office.

No. entries.	Class of entry.	Acres.	Amount.
26	Preemption cash 4,155.....	4,155	\$5,194
9	Computed timber culture.....	1,400	1,750
7	Computed homestead.....	1,120	1,400
6	Excess entries.....	22	28
227	Original homestead.....	35,809	3,611
71	Final homestead.....	11,343	426
2	Original desert.....	270	67
	Total.....	54,181	12,709

The approximate area of surveyed and unsurveyed lands in this district is as follows:

County.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colfax.....	1,757,760	157,400	1,915,220
Mora.....	1,222,875	76,800	1,309,675
San Miguel.....	1,809,166	135,760	1,944,926
Guadalupe.....	1,084,970	100,030	1,784,970
Lincoln.....	256,560	15,380	271,940
Total.....	6,731,331	485,400	7,226,731

The statement of business of the Roswell land office, as reported to me, is as follows:

Lincoln County.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Lands filed on.....	3,553
Lands open to filing.....	2,651,805
Lands (school).....	184,400
Lands unsurveyed.....	1,986,840
Land unsurveyed (school).....	101,120
Military and Indian reservations.....	614,500
Forest reservation.....	29,685
Total.....	5,571,903
Lands filed on, last report.....	444,652
Total in Lincoln County.....	6,016,555

Chaves County.

	Acres.
Lands open	4, 176, 810
Lands filed on	8, 533
Lands (school)	284, 960
Lands unsurveyed	1, 744, 080
Lands unsurveyed (school)	99, 840
Total	6, 314, 223
Lands filed on, last report	245, 024
Total in Chaves County	6, 559, 247

Eddy County.

Lands filed on	12, 206
Lands open to filing	1, 259, 652
Lands surveyed	107, 920
Lands unsurveyed	2, 063, 400
Lands (school)	121, 600
Total	3, 494, 778
Lands filed on, last report	218, 482
Total in Eddy County	3, 713, 260

SANTA FE LAND OFFICE.

Statement of business transacted at the Santa Fe land office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Sales.	Entries.	Acres.	Receipts.
Land sold for cash	40	2, 441. 97	\$5, 212. 00
Coal land for cash	9	1, 277. 93	25, 559. 20
Desert land sales	13	2, 157. 51	540. 00
Final desert land sales	17	7, 857. 56	7, 937. 56
Mineral	5	58. 30	305. 00
Total	89	13, 792. 30	39, 554. 16
Homestead entries	201	28, 260. 74	3, 008. 00
Final homestead entries	174	27, 102. 85	1, 086. 36
Preemption entries	3	480. 00	9. 00
Coal filings	47	7, 327. 10	141. 00
Mineral applications	5	687. 59	50. 00
Final timber entries	2	239. 95	8. 00
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	687	109, 899. 98	1, 370. 00
Testimony			370. 68
Total	1, 119	173, 997. 91	6, 047. 04

The approximate area of surveyed and unsurveyed lands in this district is as follows:

Counties.	Acres.	Counties.	Acres.
<i>Unsurveyed.</i>		<i>Surveyed.</i>	
Socorro	41, 120	Valencia	215, 015
Santa Fe	46, 080	Bernalillo	199, 010
Valencia	222, 745		
Mora	276, 480	Total	414, 025
San Miguel	230, 400		
Colfax	85, 301		
Taos	345, 600		
Bernalillo	492, 190		
Rio Arriba	990, 720		
San Juan	3, 576, 000		
Total	6, 306, 636		

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The last legislature passed an act exempting from taxation \$200 worth of property, when owned by the head of a family. This law, and the privilege granted, has been considerably abused, and will largely reduce the value of taxable property in this Territory.

The following is the rate of assessment for the year 1893:

- For Territorial purposes, 6 mills on the dollar.
- For special deficit, 2.25 mills on the dollar.
- For normal schools, .40 mills on the dollar.
- For normal institutes, .05 mills on the dollar.
- For branch agricultural experiment stations, .25 mills on the dollar.
- For casual deficit bonds interest, .25 mills on the dollar.
- For Territorial institutions, 1.75 mills on the dollar.
- For cattle indemnity fund, one-half of 1 mill on the dollar.
- For public schools, 3 mills on the dollar.
- For normal school experiments, .05 mills on the dollar.

The Territorial auditor also further reports to me that the assessed valuation of the Territory is \$41,602,198.41.

Four counties, Bernalillo, Grant, Lincoln, and Mora, have not submitted tabular statements of their assessments, although the sum total has been reported.

The itemized valuation on real estate, live stock, and other personal property in the counties reported, is as follows:

County.	Value of lands and improvements.	Value live stock.	Value of other property.	Total.
Bernalillo.....				\$6,430,243.00
Chaves.....	\$309,587.00	\$642,293	\$348,634	1,300,514.00
Colfax.....	1,960,100.00	1,030,860	837,940	3,828,900.00
Dona Ana.....	1,213,120.00	409,108	1,399,816	3,022,044.00
Eddy.....	603,471.82	523,754	429,726	1,557,222.28
Grant.....				4,341,208.00
Lincoln.....				1,770,611.00
Mora.....				1,710,801.00
Rio Arriba.....	269,585.05	221,218	597,057	1,067,851.35
San Juan.....	256,510.00	239,551	81,886	577,947.00
Santa Fe.....	1,744,020.00	127,865	1,070,961	2,942,846.00
San Miguel.....	2,079,158.00	1,213,879	1,692,568	4,985,605.00
Sierra.....	427,653.00	402,931	879,058	1,709,642.00
Socorro.....	1,006,469.00	976,984	1,449,563	3,433,016.00
Taos.....	308,254.00	128,869	348,518	785,641.00
Valencia.....	854,953.00	625,771	637,352	2,138,096.78
Total.....				41,602,198.41

FINANCES.

Herewith I submit from the Territorial auditor a statement showing the amount of warrants issued during the forty-third fiscal year against funds for said year; also warrants against balance of funds of forty-second fiscal year, and deficit funds for the years 1889, 1890; also warrants in settlement of accounts prior to March 3, 1889, against general funds.

Funds.	Forty-second fiscal year.	Forty third fiscal year.	Deficit 1889-'90.	General fund.
Penitentiary current expense.....		\$34,106.08		
Capitol current expense.....	\$59.33	4,668.92		
Salary fund.....	3,221.79	301.66	\$112.70	
Court fund.....	4,828.82	72,606.13	3,754.10	\$31.50
Miscellaneous.....	3,436.90	28,572.81		
Territorial institutions.....	9,000.00	21,860.68		
Compensation of assessors.....	288.61	9,315.40	120.00	
Transportation of convicts.....	64.00	2,820.60		
Interest on warrants.....		6,570.45		
Public school fund (proceeds of licenses to insurance agents).....		419.50		
Pay of officers and employes thirtieth legislative assembly.....		17,728.80		
Special appropriations.....	6,686.05	6,686.05	111.24	
License fund.....		329.75		
Total.....	20,898.45	234,851.62	4,098.04	31.50

TERRITORIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The following is a tabulated statement of the territorial indebtedness brought down to August 29, 1893:

	Interest.	Due.	Amount.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		
Capitol building bonds.....	7	1904	\$100,000.00
Do.....	7	1905	100,000.00
Penitentiary building bonds.....	7	1894	109,000.00
Current expense bonds.....	6	5-20	150,000.90
Provisional indebtedness fund.....	6	20-30	200,000.00
Capitol contingent bonds.....	6	1903	50,000.00
Insane asylum bonds.....	6	20-30	25,000.00
Casual deficit bonds.....	5	20-30	75,200.00
Refunding bonds.....	6	20-30	95,000.00
Outstanding warrants.....			7,512.27
Total.....			911,712.27

- The Territorial treasurer reports a cash balance in the Territorial treasury of \$121,000 on June 30, 1893.

SETTLEMENT UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

The progress in settlement upon public lands can be ascertained from the business statements of the several land offices and an examination of the homestead, preëmption, and other cash-entry sales which appear heretofore in this report.

RAILROADS.

By an act of the last legislature approved February 13, 1893, new railroads, or extension of existing lines, construction upon which is commenced and some portion thereof opened for traffic, within three years from the date of the act, shall be exempt from taxation until the expiration of six years from and after the completion of the road or roads, they being deemed completed when the same is opened to the public for business.

Under this act considerable construction was had and some little preliminary work done. The stringency of the money market, which has marked the present year, put a stop to the proposed work.

The Pecos Valley Railroad has been completed 97 miles from Pecos City, Tex., to Eddy, N. Mex., and is in process of construction from that point to Roswell and beyond. Over 100 miles of this road have been surveyed and located. It runs through an exceedingly rich country, and the work will be of a very easy character. It will run from Eddy to Roswell, 80-odd miles, with only three tangents. During the next two years it will be completed to a junction with the Santa Fe Route. Beyond this there has not been nor is there immediately contemplated any railroad construction in the Territory. This proposition is, however, extremely important, as it will form the shortest interoceanic route in the United States.

STOCK-RAISING.

New Mexico's stock interest has very greatly decreased as the result of four years' continuous drought of unknown severity in our history. So disastrous has this been that immense areas were for a long time barren of food for cattle; and this was worse as these districts were almost entirely dependent on native grasses. The loss incident to this drought would have been very much greater but for the supply of cultivated hay and forage imported to the ranges from irrigated fields.

During this summer, for the first time in five years, we have had abundant rains over the whole Territory. Plains and mesas, that for two or three years have been barren, and upon which it was feared that the roots of the grass had died or been stamped out, are again covered with luxuriant grass more than sufficient to furnish food for all classes of stock during the next twelve months. It is reported from many places that the native hay, if cut, would yield from one-half to 1 ton per acre. In this climate, however, very little native hay is cut. The continuous sunshine cures the grass in the field, and it is as nutritious and valuable for food standing on the plains as it would be if cut and housed.

In Eddy there has been quite a development in raising high-grade stock. Over \$200,000 worth of blooded horses and cattle have been imported into that country during the past year and a half.

MINES AND MINING.

The decrease in the value of silver and lead and the great stringency of the money market have closed down the mines in many camps of this Territory during the past year. I have no reliable data justifying me in stating the actual product of the different minerals during the year ended June 30, 1893. Until there is some change in the financial condition of the country, and the position of silver as a circulating medium determined, the mining of precious minerals in this Territory is not likely to assume any large proportions.

The Territory has, however, great undeveloped resources, consisting of industrial minerals and precious stones that in the near future will be the source of great revenue.

COAL.

Chief among them is that of coal, of which there are large beds of bituminous situated in nearly every county in the Territory, and an extensive body of anthracite coal near Cerrillos, in southern Santa Fe County.

Of this mineral there was mined during the past year at Gallup, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, 292,650 tons; at Blosburg and Raton, Colfax County, 244,955 tons; at Cerrillos, Santa Fe County, 18,747 tons; at Monera, Rio Arriba County, 20,000 tons; at Carthage, Socorro County, 49,529 tons. The works at Cerrillos, in Santa Fe County, are being largely increased, and before the end of the present year this camp will be producing about 1,000 tons of bituminous coal per day and 5,000 tons of anthracite per month.

GYPSUM.

In south Santa Fe County, in the county of San Miguel, and in several other places in New Mexico, are to be found large deposits of this mineral. In Dona Ana County, on the San Augustin Plains, there exists the largest deposit of gypsum known in the world, of an exceedingly pure character. The location of this deposit is unique. The San Augustin Plain is about 150 miles in length from north to south, and from 30 to 60 miles from east to west. Near White Oaks, in Lincoln County, in the midst of this plain, is the crater of an ancient volcano, the lava from which has flown in a southerly direction like a stream of water for a distance of 60 or 70 miles, varying in width from a half to 3 miles. At the southern end of this stream of lava there is a small stream of salt water flowing into a salt lake, about 1 mile in width and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. At the southern end of this lake the bed of gypsum begins, and extends in a southerly direction down the center of the plain, adjoining what appears to be an ancient river bed, almost without a break for a distance of 50 miles. The gypsum bed varies from 5 to 20 miles in width. It is granulated in character, white as the driven snow, and seems to be piled up on the plain like snow drifts, requiring no labor for mining or for handling. I can not more accurately describe its appearance than by comparing it to granulated sugar. If you should take granulated sugar in one hand and the gypsum in the other it would be difficult to tell one from the other by sight or touch. The body of gypsum stands from 10 to 40 feet above the surrounding plain, and the line is as distinctly marked as the sand upon the ocean beach.

CARBONATE AND SULPHATE OF SODA.

Immediately adjoining this extensive deposit of gypsum upon the west, and in what is apparently the bed of an ancient river or lake, exists a deposit of carbonate and sulphate of soda, carrying about 15 per cent of carbonate of soda, 20 per cent of sulphate of soda, 4 per cent of borax, the remainder being mostly moisture and sulphate of lime. This deposit is about 1 mile wide and 5 miles in length. Its depth is unknown. At from 2 to 4 feet below the surface water is encountered, which is largely impregnated with these minerals and with chloride of sodium. Explorations have been made in several places throughout the deposits by driving down tubes to a depth of from 20 to 30 feet without discovering any change in the character of the deposit.

There is also a considerable deposit of carbonate of soda near Manzano, in the county of Valencia, and near Wagon Mound, in the county of Mora. I have no reliable data, however, as to whether these deposits are extensive enough to be of commercial value.

KAOLIN AND FIRE CLAYS.

These valuable minerals have been found in considerable quantities in several places in the Territory. The most notable deposit of fire clay worked to any considerable extent is situated near Socorro in Socorro County. There has been a recent discovery of a large deposit of kaolin and fire clays in the suburbs of Santa Fe, of superior quality. Efforts are now being made to utilize these clays at the Territorial prison. In the immediate vicinity there is also found a considerable bed of graphite, and it is hoped that in the near future it will be extensively worked.

ALUM.

A large deposit of alum has been opened on the Gila River. It is reported to be of great commercial value, and is now being worked to some extent. With proper railroad facilities these alum beds, and the beds of gypsum and soda, heretofore referred to, would become the most productive properties in the Territory.

PRECIOUS STONES.

In describing the mineral resources of New Mexico the native precious stones are worthy of mention, as they are steadily rising in popular estimation and in production.

Traditionally this Territory has been noted as having produced some remarkable gems, and recent developments are proving the older records to have been correct. It is only recently that scientific research and skilled labor have been directed to this purpose. The result is a steady increase of expert prospecting and labor in development which, though only fairly begun, has resulted in finding many varieties of precious and semi-precious stones.

The estimated production and value of gems up to the year 1890 can be found in the Census reports of that year. It is worthy of remark that the amount of and value are understated, the facilities for correct and full information being limited.

Since that time the annual product has more than doubled and is still increasing. Diligent prospecting has revealed new deposits, and the industry bids fair, at present, to become a large item in the economic resources of the Territory.

The gems found in New Mexico, in the order of their value, are emeralds, there being one now in Santa Fe cut, which weighs 1 karat, and is of fine quality. Many other smaller ones have been found, although no expert search has been made for them thus far.

A very recent find, next in value, is a gem resembling the ruby, in respect of color, brilliancy, and hardness. Of these quantities are found frequently associated with peridots and garnets, but differing from the latter in being harder and of a different specific gravity and form of crystallization. The range of color is from a light rose or pink to that of a bright red garnet. Though no very large ones have been found, yet gems cut from those found have sold at \$20 to \$50 each, while their numbers and merit make them a decided acquisition to the list of precious stones of New Mexico, which must, when more widely known, create for them a large demand.

The turquoise deposits of the Territory are too well known to require an extended description. It is only necessary to state that while some

of these gems have been famed in Europe for centuries, yet in the United States they have never met the appreciation their merits and rank, as gems, deserved, until the last few years. Now they are in great demand, having been pronounced by experts equal, if not superior, to the Persian turquoise. There are single gems from Santa Fe County now in New York held as high \$4,000, and some in Santa Fe of nearly equal size and quality.

This sudden appreciation has given a stimulus to farther research, resulting in finding large turquoise deposits near Silver City, in the Hatchitas and Cow Spring Mountains, of great merit. One of the new discoveries is phenomenally large, considering quantity of production, size, and color of stones found in it.

In addition to the above named are found native euclase; the so-called Montana sapphires; garnets; milk and fire opals; peridots; a great variety of fine agates, besides petrified woods, fit for inlaying, mosaic work, or jewelry. Gold and silver quartz, valuable for fine work in jewelry, are produced from various mines.

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture in New Mexico is successful in isolated instances under the natural rainfall. As a general proposition, however, crops can not be matured without irrigation or the artificial application of water. Large areas of the Territory consist of extensive mesas or plains, and bottom lands, to which water is easily conducted by means of open ditches. These areas lie along either side of the rivers that traverse the Territory, and the greater portion thereof is exceedingly fertile and adapted to the growth of nearly every variety of grass, fruit, and vines grown in the temperate zone. A few native grasses, principally the black and white gramma, grow naturally without irrigation, cure in the sunshine and furnish food, summer and winter, for the great herds of range cattle. These natural grasses, however, would not support even a sparse community. By utilizing the storm waters and the immense natural flow of the streams that pour from the snow-capped mountains in the spring and early summer, many thousands of acres of land can be successfully irrigated, and thereby changed from an arid desert to blooming gardens, from barren waste to the most productive fruit farms.

Irrigation prospects, so far as they can be advanced by private enterprise and so far as sure profit on investment is concerned, are very promising. Not only are vast works building and projected for saving and utilizing large bodies of water now going to waste, but serious attention is being given to the cultivation of new products, specially adapted to our soil and climate, such as canaigre and sugar beets. The analyses of sugar beets by the United States Department of Agriculture show that New Mexico, and especially her two northern tiers of counties, is most favorably located for this culture. They show the highest general average of purity, percentage of solid matter and of sugar, of any State or Territory.

Canaigre is a tanning agent. It is a species of the sour dock, and the dried root contains about 33½ per cent of tannic acid, or a higher average than the very best oak bark. It grows wild on most New Mexican plains and mesas, and in that state yields from 1 to 4 tons to the acre. In rare instances as high as 5 tons per acre have been gathered wild. Under very simple cultivation and scanty irrigation as high as 10 tons have been harvested; and it will average from 10 to

20 tons per acre. The United States experiment station attached to the Agricultural College at Las Cruces, has two fields planted now. One of them is irrigated and the other is dry. The habits and evolution of of this plant from the wild to the cultivated state are being closely watched and recorded. At Deming, Grant County, splendidly equipped extracting works have been erected, and the product is being shipped to several tanneries in this country and in England. Hon. C. B. Eddy, of Eddie, N. Mex., general manager of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company's projects, has received an offer from New York parties to purchase 75,000 tons per year of canaigre for a period of 5 years at \$10 per ton, green in the field, which he was unable to accept, as his experiments in the culture of this plant had not proceeded far enough to enable him to determine his ability to fill the order; but he has three 40-acre tracts in cultivation, planted at different times, and he estimates that the yield per acre will be about the same as Irish potatoes.

In the matter of irrigation development the Pecos Valley enterprise boasts of the best and most extensive system of irrigation extant on this continent. Five years ago this great valley was a barren plain occupied by a half dozen cattle-raisers. To-day it is one of the most promising farming regions in the West, with a population of over 17,000 souls and two flourishing towns. This has been accomplished in the face of the greatest difficulties. The capacity of the storage system projected and nearly completed, to save the flood and storm waters, aggregates over 15,000,000,000 cubic feet. The canals cover 500,000 acres, nearly all in New Mexico. The water supply is ample, as the tremendous spring flow from the snow-capped mountain ranges will more than fill the reservoirs. The low-water flow of the Pecos River is 500 cubic feet per second, and this is again supplemented with a flow from springs of between 1,200 and 1,500 cubic feet per second. The crops in this country are thriving. One thing notable is that the farmers only use an acre-foot of water per annum, or 42,260 cubic feet. This is about the lightest duty of water known on strictly farming lands. Sixty thousand acres of land have already been disposed of in this valley to bona fide farmers, and 20,000 are now actually under cultivation. These lands, that in their natural state only produced native grasses, and that in such limited supply as to require 20 acres to furnish food for a single steer, now produce abundant crops of grain of every description, yield five cuttings of Alfalfa per year of about 1½ tons per acre per cutting. Hundreds of orchards and vineyards have been planted and are already beginning to yield abundantly.

To handle the product of this region, the Pecos Valley Railroad has already been built from Pecos City, Tex., to Eddy, N. Mex., and all the preliminary work has been done to push it northeasterly to a junction with the Santa Fe system at some point between Las Vegas and Albuquerque.

In the famous Mesilla Valley, in southern New Mexico, this season's harvest of orchard and vineyard will be superabundant. Last season many orchards there yielded \$10 per tree, and this year the yield is so large that even at current low prices the returns will be much larger.

In Grant County two important enterprises to save the underflow of the Mimbres River are well under way to water lands around Deming. South of this town, and just across the Mexican boundary, over 12,000 Mormon colonists have quietly settled, Deming being their trade center and distributing point. The development of underflow of the Mimbres River is therefore of extreme importance. Sufficient work has been

done to prove that beneath the surface there is a continuous flow of water sufficiently large to irrigate many thousand acres of land, and this water can be brought to the surface and utilized at a very small cost.

In the south central portion of the Territory there is a large project to reclaim part of the Jornada del Muerto and the Armendaris land grants. The engineers and experts have reported favorably on the proposed improvement, and it is expected that my next report will deal with the actual work of reclamation of this region.

San Juan County keeps up her steady improvement. There are but few large irrigation enterprises in this county. The farmers themselves own nine-tenths of the canals. The absolute abundance of water here makes irrigation easy. This is the only part of the arid region where there is more water than land. The arable area is only about 450,000 acres, and there is water for a couple of million of acres.

The rumors of railroad building to the mines in Taos and Rio Arriba counties promise large agricultural development in their extensive garden-like valleys.

The irrigation works on the Maxwell grant have progressed to completion. Colonization goes steadily on. Many families have been located on the irrigated lands during the past season. Altitude and latitude combine to render these lands the best known for sugar-beet culture.

A company has been organized known as the Valverde Land and Irrigation Company, for the purpose of reclaiming the Armendaris grants. It has acquired title to the Armendaris grants Nos. 33 and 34, containing 447,535 acres of pastoral and coal lands, situated upon either bank of the Rio Grande River. The company has recently completed a very thorough survey of this property to ascertain the area susceptible of irrigation and the cost of reclamation. From the report of the surveyor I learn that 25,000 acres are susceptible of irrigation by means of gravity ditches, taking supply direct from the river, heading at points high enough up to insure distribution. This land is classed as bench, bottom, and lower table lands, all with dark and gray loams, and alluvial soil of the very best quality. It is proposed to reclaim this body of land by the natural flow of waters and without any storage whatever. It is also estimated that about 60,000 acres of the upper bench or mesa land may be reclaimed by the construction of reservoirs. These latter lands possess a light, sandy soil peculiarly adapted to the culture of fruit trees and of wine, table, and raisin grapes, such as are now being grown so successfully in the Mesilla valley.

Col. Richard J. Hinton, late chief of the United States irrigation inquiry, has recently made a thorough examination of the Rio Grande basin, in the vicinity of this property, with a view to ascertain the quantity of water now going to waste, and the feasibility and practicability of providing storage reservoirs to save and utilize this flow. From his report I learn that the Rio Grande furnishes an average flood supply of at least 5,000 second-feet for about ten weeks in the year. It has a lesser flood season, late in the summer, the flow of which would be about 3,000 second-feet. He estimates that the flood supply, available for the Valverde Land and Irrigation Company, if properly stored and utilized, would irrigate not less than 300,000 acres of land, and under conditions such as exist in New Mexico a second-foot of water would be worth \$250 per annum. The total value of the water now going to waste is estimated at \$1,000,000 per year. The system of ditches proposed by this company is intended to supply water not only to

their own lands, but to about 100,000 acres of public and private lands adjacent to the lands of the company.

Another irrigating enterprise, undertaken within the year, is the reclamation of some 30,000 acres of land situated upon one of the Baca floats, and upon the Pablo Montoya grants, by utilizing the waters of the Canadian River, and a company is now being formed to originate a new irrigation scheme of large proportions from the waters of the upper Pecos River, by placing them upon the Anton Chico, Antonio Ortiz, and Beck grants. The enterprise, however, is not sufficiently advanced to enable me to state with any degree of accuracy the extent thereof or the quantity of land capable of reclamation.

In Santa Fe County an important enterprise is under way. One reservoir has already been built to supply Santa Fe City with water for domestic purposes and to irrigate about 2,000 acres of garden and fruit land. In the Arroya Hondo, a natural storage basin, another is projected to cover 15,000 acres of splendid level mesa. The spring and storm flows will be saved, and the aggregate area reclaimed by this scheme will be over 100,000 acres. Careful estimates of the amount of water available have been made and the plan is found to be feasible and practicable. In their character these works resemble those of southern California. Their advantage to New Mexico will be enormous, as they will demonstrate how great an aggregate area can be reclaimed from the stored flow of small streams considered of little importance heretofore. These lands will be principally devoted to garden and orchard purposes.

The splendid results achieved by the Pecos Valley Irrigation and Improvement Company, and the wonderful change produced by its labors, have given a new impetus to irrigation in New Mexico by practical illustrations of the feasibility of such works, the cheapness with which they can be built, and the short time required to change an arid desert into grain fields, bearing vineyards and orchards, as well as the profit to be realized by such investment. Of these lands many thousands of acres, which less than five years ago were purchased for \$1.25 per acre, have sold during the past year and are now selling at \$50 and \$75 per acre.

The future prosperity of the Territory and its ability to support a dense population depends almost entirely upon the extent to which irrigation may be successfully carried. The efforts of the past have shown the wonderful productiveness of the soil after reclamation, and present efforts are proving the large acreage susceptible of irrigation at a very small expenditure of capital.

A condition of some seriousness has arisen among the earlier settlers and proprietors in the Rio Grande Valley that may prove at an early day the destruction of their farms and orchards, unless active measures are taken to prevent the injury now being done. In these localities are situated the homes of the larger number of small farmers and planters who have been able to reclaim their lands without any large aggregation of capital, each small settlement and generally each farmer owning his own ditch. In the past the natural flow of the Rio Grande has been sufficient at all times to supply with water the cultivable lands under ditches. During the last few years the very extensive increased use of water in the San Luis Valley, in Colorado, where immense ditches have been constructed and their laterals extended to cover several hundred thousand acres of land, have caused a gradual decrease of the waters in the vicinity of El Paso, Tex., and for a distance of about 150 miles in this Territory, where it has produced a water famine for sev-

eral months annually during the last four years, which has gradually grown more serious until the present year, when farmers' crops have been saved by abundant rainfall. This is rendered still more serious by reason of our Territorial condition, depriving our citizens of the privilege of protecting their violated rights in the United States courts, thereby compelling them to seek their remedies in the State courts, where they would meet with all the local prejudices which exist in a community interested in the decision of the subject-matter in litigation.

Two-thirds of the food supply of the world is produced in arid regions by means of irrigation, and the densely populated regions of Persia, China, East India, and Japan depend almost entirely on irrigation for their food supply, having a rainfall less than that of the arid regions in America. Japan contains 23,000,000 acres of arable land, supports 8 persons to the acre, with crops grown solely by irrigation.

With a soil as rich as that found in any portion of the world, adapted to the growth of every variety of grain, vegetables, vine, and fruit produced in the temperate zone, a climate unsurpassed, it would seem that the American desert might, with sufficient capital and effort for the saving and utilizing of the flood waters of summer and the melted snows of winter, be in time made the garden of America, the home of a larger population than now inhabits the fertile valleys of the Mississippi and its tributary streams. Under present conditions the utilization of these waters is impracticable by private effort. It will be seen by reference to the private enterprises heretofore mentioned as being successfully realized that they are in connection with large properties, privately owned (with one exception) by titles derived from the Spanish or Mexican governments, the areas being sufficient to justify the expenditure of large amounts of capital in procuring the water for reclamation.

The policy of the Government has, to a certain extent, retarded the reclamation of the arid public lands and prevented the development of regions requiring large expenditures for reclamation. The law known as the alien act, preventing foreigners from owning lands in the Territory, has forbidden the investment of foreign capital, and the act of Congress prohibiting any corporation or individual from acquiring more than 5,000 acres of land has prevented, in many instances, the investment of home capital, such quantity being insufficient to justify the expenditure required to construct the reservoirs and canals.

Where the water of great rivers like the Pecos, the Rio Grande, and the Colorado of the West, with their tremendous annual floods, are to be controlled, placed in reservoirs, and preserved to the use and redemption of vast bodies of desert land, it is necessary to use immense sums of money, more than can usually be obtained from private sources; fettered by laws preventing the investor from obtaining title to or a lien upon the land reclaimed, and requiring the services of the most experienced engineers, with great technical knowledge, and a thorough calculation of the results to be achieved, it is believed that the work should be conducted by the Government to prepare homes for the citizens, that each individual may be the owner of his own homestead, look alone to the Government for his water supply, and not be subjected to the avarice and oppression too apt to exist where a private corporation is the owner of the water which in the end controls and dominates the ownership of the land. This has been the policy of the Government as exhibited by the passage of the laws above referred to, as well as by many acts of Congress with reference to the homesteading, preëmption, and sale of public lands to bona-fide settlers in all parts of the nation. The policy of internal improvement has been the policy of our Govern-

ment. Untold millions have been expended in the construction of levees, in the improvement of rivers, in the building of canals and railroads for the general welfare of the people. The time has arrived when this policy should be extended to a reclamation by the General Government of the large bodies of arid lands situated in the great West.

This subject is rendered still more important in view of the fact that nearly all the public lands lying in that portion of the Union where crops can be raised without irrigation have been disposed of, the Government being possessed of only a limited quantity of such lands for disposal to the homesteader and actual settler, while her population is increasing more rapidly than at any time in the past. This population must depend almost entirely upon the arid region for homesteads, which can only be rendered habitable and productive by means of irrigation, requiring an expenditure of capital impossible for the settler to obtain, and which must be furnished either by the Government or by some private corporation, and when furnished by the latter, the settler becomes at once the dependent and servant of the corporation that may at any time make the water tax so burdensome as to be unbearable. For these reasons it is earnestly urged that the Government should continue its policy of internal improvement and extend it to include the reclamation of these lands. The overcrowding of population at the trade centers requiring relief, together with the exhaustion of the lands suitable for homesteads in the temporal region, creates the necessity. The experience in opening the lands of Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip proves the demand and the precedent of internal improvement steadily adhered to in the past justifies the hope that the Government will see the wisdom of reclaiming its vast domain, of preserving and distributing the waste waters to create homesteads for the rapidly increasing population. By this means millions of acres of desert land may be occupied and made as productive as the fertile valleys of the Mississippi, the East relieved from the congestion of over-population, the homesteader supplied with land upon which to support himself and family, and the desert of to-day transformed into the world's granary of to-morrow.

INDIANS.

The change in the policy of the Government recently made, which places Army officers in charge of the various Indian reservations throughout the Territory, has only been in operation a few months, but there is everywhere a marked improvement in the service, and it is believed that time will prove the wisdom of the change. Army officers are peculiarly adapted to the management and control of the Indians, bringing to their assistance the firmness of character, system, and order learned nowhere else so well as in the Army.

PUEBLOS.

There are situated in various parts of New Mexico some twenty villages occupied by the Pueblo Indians. To each of these villages was given either by the Kingdom of Spain or the Republic of Mexico land grants averaging about 6 miles square. The titles to these lands have, in some instances, been confirmed by the Government, and in others the Indians have applied to the land court now in session in this Territory for the approval of title, survey, and segregation of their land. This is being done as rapidly as possible with the great amount of other business pending before that tribunal,

The Pueblos are different from all other American Indians. They were living in towns and cultivating lands when the Spaniards first visited this country. They were not then and never have been warlike in character. They are a quiet, law-abiding, peace-loving people, with small intellect, simple in their manners and life, with very little energy, making little or no progress in self-advancement. The Government schools established in the Territory are working some changes among the younger members of the tribes, and give prospect of an early improvement in their manner of life.

Under the Mexican laws these Indians were citizens of the Republic, and by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo became citizens of the United States, with all the rights and obligations of other citizens. Their lack of education, their simplicity and ignorance, rendered them unfit to exercise the right of suffrage, a privilege they do not seem to appreciate. Their poverty and their primitive mode of life made the payment of taxes a great burden to them. Each of these villages has its organized government, its governor and council that make and execute the simple laws necessary for their government and protection. These laws are so justly and equitably administered that one seldom hears of a Pueblo Indian appealing to the laws of the land from the decision of the ruling authorities in his pueblo.

The feeling upon the part of the citizens of the inadvisability of permitting so primitive a people to exercise the right of suffrage and the desire of the Indians to avoid the burden of taxation, lead to an early tacit understanding that the Indians were not to exercise the right of suffrage, and that so long as they refrained from so doing their property would be exempt from taxation, and this in practice is the law of the Territory to-day.

These Indians do not need an agent such as is required by the warlike and more uncivilized tribes. There is no necessity for compelling their obedience to the law, for they obey it of their own will, so far as they know it. What they need is a guardian—some one to instruct and direct them, who will look after their interests as those of a child and see that they are not robbed and despoiled of their property by their more crafty and intelligent neighbors. They need an agent who will win their respect and confidence, and by example, teach them the necessity and benefits of industry, of economy, of education, of cultivating their lands by the use of improved machinery, and the saving and preservation of their water rights.

The new agent, John L. Bullis, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A., has entered upon his duties in a manner calculated to inspire confidence in the Pueblo Indians and is managing and controlling their affairs in a satisfactory manner.

There is no material change in the population of the Indian villages since the last annual report of the governor of this Territory

JICARILLA APACHES.

The Jicarilla Apaches are a small remnant of a very worthless tribe of Indians inhabiting the northern portion of the Territory. They are unprogressive, and it seems impossible that they can ever be made self-sustaining. The tribe is annually diminishing in number. It is also under the control and management of Capt. Bullis. Great complaints have heretofore been made about these Indians constantly wandering from their reservation and depredating upon their neighbors. I am credibly informed that several hundred of them have spent the greater

portion of the last three or four years off the reservation, in the county of Mora, where complaint is made of their trespasses upon the stock of that region. They do not work, have no property except a few ponies, and so must live by plundering from the people. It is hoped that the present agent may be able to compel them to return upon their reservation and stay there. Capt. Bullis, the agent in charge, makes the following report with reference to the number and condition of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Apache Indians:

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 29, 1893.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 2d inst., requesting a report from me as to the condition of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Apache Indians, I have to state that as I only took charge of the agency on July 1, last, I must depend for my information on the annual report of my predecessor, which has just been made for the year ending June 30, 1893.

From said report it appears that no census of the Pueblo Indians has been taken this year owing to lack of an appropriation for the same, but it is estimated that they have slightly increased in numbers during the past year. According to the last census they numbered 8,536; males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14, 3,512; children between 6 and 16 years of age, 2,323.

With regard to education there is a decided improvement, the parents offering less objection than formerly to their children attending school.

The Pueblos have conducted their farming operations as usual, and fair crops have rewarded their industry. Owing to the fact that at this period of the season their crops are for the most part ungathered, it is impossible to even approximate what has been raised by them. They will have abundance for their own consumption and a fair amount, as usual, to market.

Stock-raising has received a considerable share of their attention, and their stock shows a decided improvement over former years.

JICARILLA APACHES.

From the last census taken of these Indians the total number of this tribe was 842. Number of males above 18 years of age, 195; number of females above 14 years of age, 273; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 279.

There has been some improvement shown in their farming operations during the past year, though progress is slow in this direction.

The season at Dulce is a short one and much that is planted does not mature. There was no loss in their stock last winter as abundance of hay was put up in the fall. Some of these Indians have taken to sheep-raising, an industry which, with ordinary care, should do well on this reservation.

As an evidence of their desire for more comfortable quarters than the teepee affords, quite a number of comfortable houses have been built of late, and, in a few instances, modern furniture has been introduced.

The presence of a number of Mexican settlers on this reservation has to some extent, had a demoralizing effect on the Indians. Whisky has at times been sold to them with the usual degrading result. Repeated efforts have been made by the agent to discover the guilty parties, but hitherto without success. It seems that if this whole business was wrapped in such secrecy as to defy every attempt to find and convict the wrongdoers. These efforts will, however, be continued until the parties engaged in this nefarious traffic are brought to justice.

Very respectfully,

JOHN L. BULLIS,
Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

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

In view of the disposition of these Indians to constantly leave their reservation, their persistent trespass upon the citizens in the vicinity, the distance of the reservation (some 250 miles by railroad), from the headquarters of the Pueblo Agency, and the necessity to have at all times an agent upon the ground, I renew the recommendation made by Governor Prince in his last report, that the Jicarilla Apache agency be made a separate and independent agency.

MESCALARO APACHES.

There is little or no change among the Mescalero Indians. Little, if any, progress has been made by them in the way of farming, and I have no personal knowledge of improvements or change in their mode of life. The late agent, Louis F. Burnett, captain Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., under date of August 4, reports as follows:

At the census of June 30, 1893, the number of Indians belonging to this agency (Mescalero Apache), was as follows: Men, 102; women, 205; boys, 122; girls, 97; total, 526. Number of children at school at Fort Lewis, Colo., 26; at Grand Junction, 31; at agency school, 50. Estimated number of stock, 250 horses, 10 mules, 60 burros, 100 cattle. It is believed that the horses are increasing and the cattle decreasing in number. They have no sheep. This tribe lives in New Mexico. Trading whisky with the Indians has a bad effect, but fortunately it is not very extensive. This can not be controlled until the testimony of Indians is taken in preference to that of the "whisky trader." If one of these traders could be punished it would have an excellent effect. These Indians are quiet and peaceable. There is never any trouble with any of them unless they get drunk, in which case they are dangerous and ugly. Some of them have small farms, but, as there is not enough land which can be irrigated, all can not farm who desire to do so. A few of the Indians live in cabins, but most of them live in tents and frequently move their camp.

NAVAJOES.

This is the most important Indian tribe in the Territory, and its management and control is a question of very great import to our people. The tribe numbers fully 20,000 souls, about one-third of whom reside in New Mexico, and two-thirds in Arizona. Their reservation consists of about 9,400,000 acres, or 15,000 square miles of territory. Their agent estimates that they own 1,000,000 head of sheep, 250,000 goats, 1,000 head of cattle, and 100,000 ponies, and that they marketed during the past two years about 1,000,000 pounds of wool per annum.

It would seem from the large amount of land owned by these Indians that it was possible for them to be kept permanently upon their reservation. There is no better body of land in the Western country than this reservation. There is a considerable area upon which oats, barley, and a few grasses may be successfully grown without irrigation. The Government survey, completed last year, shows a large quantity susceptible of irrigation at an exceedingly small outlay. It being estimated that \$64,000 would open up sufficient water holes for the use of their animals, and develop the water supply required for irrigating as large a quantity of land as the Indians would require or are likely to work under present conditions, I most earnestly advise that the Government, as early as practicable, cause this expenditure to be made and thus remove any real or pretended excuse which the Indians now have for grazing their stock outside of the reservation for at least two-thirds of the year. The land which they own, being a principality in itself, is generally sufficient, even in its present condition, to supply food for the number of animals possessed by them.

The Navajoes are most accomplished thieves, and they make use of the pretended want of grass and water as an excuse for leaving their reservation, when the real object is to steal the sheep, goats, and cattle of their neighbors. Their depredations have been so constant of late years as to render it impossible for others to successfully raise either cattle, sheep, or horses in the vicinity of this reservation. One citizen of this Territory lost at various times during the first three months of this year over 4,000 head of sheep, which were traced to the reservation, and some of them seen in possession of the Indians, who refused

to give them up. Constant complaint is made by small sheep and cattle growers. A number of the larger herd owners have had their flocks so decimated as to compel them to dispose of the remnant and abandon their ranges. There has been some excuse for the grazing of the herds off the reservation for the last two or three years, occasioned by the failure of food as the result of the great drought that has existed for that period. But with the improvements made as suggested in the report of the late commission this excuse would be removed.

From the very efficient agent, E. H. Plummer, first lieutenant Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., I learn that the condition of these Indians is worse than it has been for a number of years. He correctly, in my opinion, attributes the true cause of such deterioration to two sources: First, to a succession of very dry seasons, which have caused a greater scarcity of forage, very poor crops, the loss of many sheep and ponies by starvation during the winters, the very poor yield of wool, and the low prices received; and, second, to the traffic in whisky. He shows a most pitiful condition existing throughout the reservation, and that even now, during the season when they should be in possession of money from the sale of their wool, many of them are in a condition bordering upon starvation. This naturally occasions the commission of depredations, and it is no uncommon thing for them to be caught killing cattle, which they excuse by saying that they are hungry and that their children are crying for food.

Among other things, Lieut. Plummer reports as follows:

The sheep herds, the main support of these Indians, have been decreasing for several years through necessity of selling and killing them to gain food. On account of the continual inbreeding and from starvation, the range being overstocked with herds of degraded ponies, which are driven back and forth long distances for water and tramp out as much or more grass than they eat, the ignorance and indigent condition of these people is almost incredible. I saw recently a grown man, who, in telling of a horse deal, could not count up to 10 in his own language.

Many of them have no distinguishing name in their own family and among their fellows. Their poverty is such that how they manage to exist is a source of wonder to those who know them intimately.

The Navajoes are naturally of a roving disposition and of indolent, improvident habits. There seems to be little or no improvement or change in their habits, even with those who have built houses, many of which are deserted during the great part of the year, while the owners roam about with their herds or cultivate farms at a distance from their houses. I can give no reliable data as to progress, but judging from personal observation and investigation it would appear that these Indians have rather gone backward than forward during the past two years. This is due in a measure to their being discouraged by continual failure of crops, loss of stock, decrease in yield of wool, and the low price of that staple. If habits and condition of living supposed to pertain to civilization can be taught the Indians at all, example must certainly be the leading factor in their instruction, and the reservation Indian will naturally look to the agency for his model. In many ways the condition of affairs at this agency can scarcely be considered up to a par with the civilization of the surrounding Indians.

Then follows a description of the condition of affairs at the agency, which would not be likely to impress the Indians with the benefits of civilization. The want of method in the arrangement and detail of affairs, the insufficient means in the possession of the agent, the dilapidated buildings, worthless tools, broken wagons placed at his disposal, and the careless slipshod manner in which the duties had been performed, could not help but have a bad effect upon the Indians. In another portion of the report the agent says:

The Navajoes are scattered over fully 15,000 square miles of territory, many living fully 100 miles from the reservation [and that] though money was appropriated at the last session of Congress for developing water on this reservation, as yet no ground

has been broken or work of any kind commenced on the reservation, and two years must now elapse before the Indian can profit by a crop raised under the proposed systems. In the meantime their condition is not only pitiable, but extremely dangerous. There is on this reservation a great deal of land from which crops may be raised without irrigation, and, if under cultivation, would materially assist in their support. Oats sown under my direction on a piece of land of this description are in a most flourishing condition, standing over 4 feet high at present. To bring such land under cultivation the Indians need assistance in breaking up the land the first time.

Farther on in his report he recommends—

that the work of constructing ditches and reservoirs on this reservation be commenced at the earliest practicable date, and that the work be pushed to completion as speedily as possible; also that an additional appropriation be asked for that water may be developed on the reservation.

The Navajoes are distinctively horse and sheep raisers, and to assist and encourage them in this line of work, that they may be able to support themselves, they should be provided liberally with a supply of alfalfa seed. This excellent forage crop is not only admirably adapted to this soil and climate, but to the need and character of the Navajoe Indians. Arrangements should also be made for the obtaining of a cross breed of hardy sheep, and of such a breed of horses as would raise the degraded ponies of these people to a serviceable and saleable grade of horses.

I quote thus fully from the report of the agent, realizing the importance of the subject and the necessity of following his suggestions. These Indians are the wards of the nation. Common humanity demands that during the time they are in a state of pupilage, and under the control of the Government, it should furnish them such assistance as will enable them to make a respectable living, especially when it is shown that a very small pittance is required to open up and develop a water supply upon the reservation sufficient to meet their present wants and to give them the opportunity of beginning to learn the advantages of self-support by the cultivation of the soil.

I heartily concur in the recommendations of Lieut. Plummer that immediate steps be taken to develop at the earliest possible moment the water supply upon the reservation. This will not only be performing an act of justice to the nation's wards by supplying them with water for their stock, and the means of earning a living by farming, but it will in a large measure prevent the conflicts now so frequently occasioned by the roaming of the Navajoes off their reservation, and the crowding of civilization toward it. With plenty of water for their animals and for irrigation there would be no excuse for the Indians to leave the reservation; with the excuse removed he can be confined to the reservation and better controlled and disciplined by the agent.

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

Another cause of poverty among the Navajoes is their great love of drink, which they will gratify by the sale of the last hoof of their stock. Upon every side of the reservation may be found small storekeepers whose ostensible business is the exchange of goods for the wool and pelts of the Indians, but whose real business is the secret selling of whisky to them. So far as I have been able to learn there has not been a conflict between the Indians and the settlers for a number of years not caused directly through the sale of whisky to the Indians or by their thefts. It is impossible to bring these violators of law to justice, except by the expenditure of large sums of money. The fees paid the marshals do not justify them in assuming the expense and incurring the danger incident to making the arrests and securing the testimony necessary to make convictions. The stores are generally located in isolated localities, where the trading can be done with impunity. The

Indians will not, as a general rule, betray the party from whom they purchase drink, and when they do testify, so little confidence can be placed in their statements that jurors very rarely convict. The persons who engage in this traffic are generally bad men who are willing to take great risks that they may make large profits. They realize the danger connected with their business and would not hesitate to take the life of any man if they thought it necessary to their own safety. A realization of this fact frightens the timid settler and prevents him from preferring charges where he would otherwise do so.

Lieut. Plummer, in speaking of this matter, says:

Those who sell whisky to the Indians are known to their neighbors, but the latter are afraid to be the means of the whisky sellers being brought to trial. Drunken Indians threaten and frighten the women and children of the settlers, but they are more afraid of the villains who do the selling than they are of the dangers that threaten their families.

A resident dare not attempt their arrest and conviction, for if he fails he would no longer live in peace. He would be persecuted in various ways. The Indians would be induced and aided in running off his stock; his property would be secretly destroyed, and, if this did not induce him to move to other parts, his life would be taken.

I recommend that the Department appoint two or three special detectives or deputy marshals to remain for a number of months upon the borders of the reservation. They should assume some occupation, live and associate with the lawbreakers until they obtain proof necessary for their arrest and conviction. A few arrests and convictions of the most prominent offenders would put an end to this traffic in a large measure. When they once learn that a few fearless, determined men are secretly working in this matter, backed by the strong arm of the Government, they would stop their traffic and seek less dangerous occupations.

I can not close this part of my report without expressing my approving opinion, most generally concurred in by the people of the Territory, of the most excellent service performed by Lieut. Plummer since he was assigned to duty at the Navajoe agency. He has been untiring in the performance of the most arduous duties, protecting both the Indian and the settler. Particular reference is made to the outbreak in San Juan County in the early part of the present year, where he acted with great firmness and coolness. But for his promptness and courage it would have been impossible in the excitement then existing to have arrested and turned over to the civil authorities the Indian assassin of Mr. Welch without producing a conflict resulting in the loss of many lives. He acted with like discretion and firmness in several other instances, thereby preventing serious trouble. The arrest of the Welch assassin will have a great moral effect upon the Indians. When it is once learned that there is a responsibility attached to crime, and that when one of the tribe leaves the reservation and robs, steals, or murders, the Government will follow him back to his home and cause his arrest and delivery to the civil authorities for punishment, he will be much more careful and prudent in his conduct. The Indian lawbreaker is not unlike his class among the more civilized nations. It is the certainty of punishment that stays his hand.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Territory is to be congratulated upon the very appreciable advancement made in its educational institutions during the last few

years. As time passes the wisdom of what is known as the Paulin school law, passed in February, 1891, becomes more apparent. Under its beneficent provisions, with the very ample revenue derived from taxation and from fines and liquor and gambling licenses, the public schools in every part of the Territory are steadily advancing. The number of scholars in attendance is increasing and the class of teachers and the grade of schools much improved. The following extracts from the report of the Hon. Amado Chaves, superintendent of public instruction, made December, 1891, and included in the last annual report of my predecessor, I feel to be of sufficient importance to repeat here, as it will give an idea of the present condition of educational affairs, not, however, showing the advance made, as we have no reliable statistics prior to that time:

The last legislative assembly of the Territory passed a law establishing a common-school system and creating the office of superintendent of public instruction. This law was approved on the 12th day of February, 1891, and went into effect immediately thereafter. By the provision of this law a Territorial board of education was created, consisting of the governor of the Territory, the superintendent of public instruction, the presidents of the university, of the agricultural college, and of St. Michael College. Prior to that time there had been no system to govern our common schools, if common schools we had, and the money collected for school purposes was simply used in various ways in most of the counties, without being of any benefit to the children throughout the Territory. It is now very gratifying indeed to me to be able to report that a change for the better is already apparent. The law has not been in operation long enough to show its effects fully, but great progress is being made in every one of the counties. A number of new and substantial schoolhouses have been erected, better teachers have been employed, and the adoption of a uniform series of books has improved the work, also reducing the expenses considerably. In several of the counties, bonds have been issued and sold for the erection of new schoolhouses.

No opposition has been encountered in any part of the Territory in the matter of introducing English-speaking teachers in districts where heretofore Spanish alone had been taught. In this connection I have to say that it is very pleasing to me to be able to state from personal observation that the greatest interest is being shown, in the Spanish-speaking counties in behalf of the new law, which requires that the English language shall be taught in all the common schools of the Territory.

Under the provisions of the present law no person can teach in this Territory without being in lawful possession of a proper certificate. Such a certificate is issued only to persons who have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of examiners composed of the county superintendent and of two leading citizens of each county, selected and appointed by the district judge. The result of this provision has been that every one of the common schools of this Territory is now taught by a competent teacher well versed in the English language and in many cases in both English and Spanish.

The progress that is being made by the native children is satisfactory in the highest degree, and it is apparent that before many more years there will be no longer a necessity for interpreters in our courts or legislatures. Educational interest is on the increase in all parts of the Territory and, by improving the advantages which the new law gives us, a good business education is within the reach of all classes, the rich and the poor alike.

The following table is compiled from the reports of county superintendents made October 1, 1891:

County.	Number of school districts.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	47	19	17	36	1,034	591	1,625	784	293	1,077
Chaves.....	4	3	1	4	165	174	339	103	95	198
Colfax.....	39	22	19	41	684	530	1,214	504	350	854
Dona Ana.....	31	9	9	18	331	253	584	174	118	292
Eddy.....	9	2	7	9	200	137	337	180	147	327
Grant.....	24	9	26	35	295	249	544	214	93	307
Lincoln.....	39	15	20	35	422	387	809	261	300	561
Mora.....	44	30	14	44	1,554	712	2,266	1,100	534	1,634
Rio Arriba.....	38	36		36	1,372	364	1,736	533	349	882
San Juan.....	20	8	10	18	262	173	435	188	122	310
San Miguel.....	89	60	29	89	4,225	3,481	7,706	2,437	1,720	4,157
Santa Fe.....	23	6	3	9	236	132	368	154	112	266
Sierra.....	11	9	7	16	323	230	553	164	113	277
Sorocco.....	47	29	13	42	1,051	673	1,724	621	393	1,014
Taos.....	21	26	2	28	760	219	979	559	381	940
Valencia.....	37	25	2	27	1,097	263	1,360	1,086	253	1,339
Total.....	523	308	179	487	14,011	8,588	22,599	9,062	5,373	14,435

As may be seen from the following annual statement of receipts for school purposes, the money derived from licenses, poll tax, fines, etc., amounts to \$108,322.04, all of which went to the precinct where collected, while that from direct assessment only amounts to \$54,260.04; and, as the superintendent reports, this gave an undue proportion of the school fund to the towns and cities, where the saloons are situated, and only a very small sum for the support of the country districts. This mistake was corrected by an act of the last legislature, which carried a third of the license and all of the fines to the county school fund. In addition to this, the levy of 2 mills for school purposes made in 1891 was increased in 1892 and 1893 to 3 mills. During the year very great attention has been given to the building of schoolhouses, particularly in the larger towns. Nearly every town in the Territory is now provided with a good schoolhouse, and some of them with from three to five. The amount of money expended for this purpose during the year 1892 appears in the annual report of the superintendent of schools found below. The superintendent also reports with reference to the character of the teachers as follows:

So far as the quantity and quality of the work of the schools has been affected by the character of the teachers there has been great improvement. During my official visits to the various counties I have noticed with a good deal of pleasure the changes that have taken place for the better and the manner in which the teachers conduct their schools. This is due in a great degree to the normal training which many of the present teachers have received at Las Vegas, Albuquerque, and Silver City, where successful normal institutes have been held, attended by hundreds of scholars.

The same most efficient officer, in his report dated December 31, 1892, says:

There has been great progress in school work during the past year in nearly all the counties of the Territory, as will appear from the accompanying statement which gives a fair insight as to the amount of work done in each county during the year. This has been specially true in the districts deriving benefit from licenses. I regret to have to say that in districts where license money has not been available the work accomplished has not been as satisfactory as would otherwise have been. One-half of the license money, at least, should go to the general school fund. On the whole, excellent work has been done, and with more ample means greater good results will be obtained.

The following from the annual report of the superintendent for the year ending December 1, 1892, shows the number of teachers, enrollment of scholars, and average daily attendance at the several schools, the number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 20, the number of schools, average number of months taught, with the receipts and expenditures:

County.	Number of districts.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average daily attendance.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	47	37	28	65	1,830	922	2,752	1,494	777	2,271
Chaves.....	4	3	3	6	136	93	229	82	45	127
Colfax.....	39	26	12	38	473	643	1,116	260	300	560
Dona Ana.....	23	10	16	26	594	404	998	346	255	601
Grant.....	37	13	32	45	681	564	1,245	516	415	931
Lincoln.....	39									
Mora.....	46	40	12	52	1,204	887	2,091	588	433	1,021
Rio Arriba.....	39	35	6	41	1,611	835	2,446	912	701	1,613
San Juan.....	22	12	10	22	305	184	489	229	138	367
San Miguel.....	83	74	32	106	2,740	1,730	4,470	1,870	1,124	2,994
Santa Fe.....	23	24	11	35	902	636	1,538	681	406	1,087
Sierra.....	12	11	7	18	372	314	686	187	132	319
Socorro.....	48	26	21	47	1,777	746	1,923	649	392	1,041
Taos.....	27	23	4	27	753	1,246	1,999	1,049	877	1,926
Valencia.....	37	26	3	29	934	235	1,169	771	203	974
Total.....	532	360	197	557	13,712	9,439	23,151	9,634	6,198	15,832

County.	Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 20 years.			Number of schools.	Average number of months taught.	Receipts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Balances Oct. 15, 1892.	From county school fund.	Licenses, poll tax, fines, etc.
Bernalillo.....	2,638	2,202	4,840	56	4½	\$10,916.64	\$9,978.84	\$29,920.55
Chaves.....	274	178	452	5	5	1,249.10	3,101.50	2,360.60
Colfax.....	1,207	1,710	2,917	32	3½			
Dona Ana.....	1,523	1,276	2,799	21	5½	6,220.95	5,512.61	6,085.37
Grant.....	1,535	1,214	2,749	34	4½	31,024.08	6,894.74	11,470.44
Lincoln.....	1,009	740	1,749				1,632.14	
Mora.....	1,743	1,555	3,298	52	5			2,948.14
Rio Arriba.....	2,114	1,743	3,857	39	4½		4,429.30	7,324.72
San Juan.....	348	426	774	20	3½	500.46	1,263.34	2,082.57
San Miguel.....	3,864	3,294	7,258	106	3½	15,747.57	5,971.25	14,757.17
Santa Fe.....	1,658	1,413	3,071	29	4	6,216.30	4,802.29	10,726.79
Sierra.....	540	491	1,031	15	5½	2,792.76	4,482.03	4,393.28
Socorro.....	1,786	1,428	3,214	27	3½	4,796.47	4,816.60	7,623.32
Taos.....	1,531	1,365	2,896	27	3½	2,784.50	3,007.54	2,293.40
Valencia.....	1,838	1,256	3,094	28	4½	2,828.01		4,705.55
Total.....	23,708	20,291	43,999	508	4½	85,106.84	54,260.04	108,322.04

* Eddy County—No report.

County.	Receipts.		Expenditures.			
	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	School houses and grounds.	On hand.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	\$50,816.03	\$23,757.85	\$14,619.24	\$749.00	\$11,689.94	\$50,816.03
Chaves.....	6,711.20	2,402.00	1,360.50	2,080.32	868.38	6,711.20
Colfax.....						
Dona Ana.....	17,818.93	6,569.33	976.65	5,865.39	4,407.56	17,818.93
Grant.....	49,389.26	18,872.00	1,793.86	14,441.38	14,282.02	49,389.26
Lincoln.....	1,632.14				1,632.14	1,632.14
Mora.....	2,948.14	1,316.00			1,632.14	2,948.14
Rio Arriba.....	11,752.02	5,891.54	3,463.14	3.00	2,394.34	11,752.02
San Juan.....	3,846.37	2,320.54	150.56	355.04	1,020.23	3,846.37
San Miguel.....	36,475.99	17,476.57	5,064.59	8,380.95	5,553.88	36,475.99
Santa Fe.....	21,775.38	7,003.20	4,600.42	1,525.86	7,645.90	21,775.38
Sierra.....	11,668.07	5,978.00	1,485.05	1,577.49	2,627.53	11,668.07
Socorro.....	17,236.39	8,332.45	2,591.22	972.72	5,340.00	17,236.39
Taos.....	8,085.44	3,013.09	908.37	1,010.00	3,153.98	8,085.44
Valencia.....	7,533.56	4,462.50	730.55		2,340.51	7,533.56
Total.....	247,688.92	108,395.07	37,744.15	36,961.15	64,587.55	247,688.92

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The splendid progress and achievements of the public school system is ably supplemented by the efforts of private and religious institutions. The statistics of these schools are as follows:

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Under Sisters of Charity.—Albuquerque, in old town public school, 150 pupils, in new town, St. Vincent's Academy, 120 girls; parochial school, 150 pupils; San Miguel select school, 40 pupils; public school, 175 pupils; Santa Fe Orphan Asylum, 62 patients. The Sisters of Charity also conduct a sanitarium as well as a hospital at Santa Fe, the latter containing at the present time about 40 charity patients. There are about 40 Sisters of Charity teaching in the Territory. They came from Cincinnati to Santa Fe in 1866; to Albuquerque in 1880, and to San Miguel in 1882.

Under Sisters of Mercy.—Mesilla; select and parochial schools for boys and girls, under charge of seven sisters; no return made to me of the number of pupils attending their schools at that place.

At Los Alamos, San Miguel County; parochial school with 75 pupils and a public school of 50 pupils under the charge of 3 sisters.

At Silver City, Grant County; an academy and parochial school for boys and girls under the charge of 6 sisters; no return has been made to me of the number of pupils attending their schools. These sisters also conduct a hospital at Silver City.

At Santa Fe: Academy of Our Lady of Light, established January 1, 1853; number of pupils enrolled in boarding and select day school during the session 1892-'93, 70; parochial school, free, 298.

At Fernandez de Taos, Taos County: St. Joseph's Convent, established in October, 1863; the number of boarders and day scholars, 105.

At Mora, Mora County: Annunciation Convent, established in 1864; the number of select day scholars, 50.

At Las Vegas, San Miguel County: Academy of the Immaculate Conception, established in 1869; the number of boarders and select day scholars, 60; number enrolled in parochial school, 100.

At Las Cruces: Visitation Academy, established in 1869; the number of boarders and day scholars, 155.

At Bernalillo, Bernalillo County; Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred

Heart, established in 1875, an Indian boarding school for girls; the number of Indian pupils, 70.

At Socorro, Socorro County: Convent of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, established in 1875; the number of boarders and select day pupils, girls, 40; free school, girls and boys, 181.

Under Christian Brothers.—The Christian Brothers have conducted St. Michael's College at Santa Fe since 1859. The average yearly attendance has been 150 boys. Some of the pupils come from Colorado, Arizona, Texas, and Old Mexico, but the majority are from our own Territory. There are six departments in the college under the tutorage of as many teachers. Besides these there are three specialists employed in giving lessons in extra branches, such as music, telegraphy, typewriting, stenography, etc. The president of the college is a member of the Territorial board of education. The college is empowered to confer degrees, besides teachers' certificates to recipients of degrees.

This institution is unendowed and does not receive any share of the public funds. It has a mineral cabinet containing many valuable specimens of the minerals found in the Territory, a complete chemical laboratory and assay department, besides a museum containing rare relics of Indian and Mexican civilization and other valuable curiosities. The Cathedral parochial school is under the direction of St. Michael's College and has an attendance of 175 pupils, who are taught by two lay teachers. It is supported by the clergy with money collected from the parishioners. A similar school exists in the parish of Guadalupe, in this city (Santa Fe), which has an average attendance of 60 pupils, boys and girls, and, like that of the Cathedral, has been supported by the contributions of the people.

Besides these schools in Santa Fe, the Christian Brothers conduct a parochial school in Las Vegas, having an average attendance of 120 boys, under the direction of two brothers; a county school in Bernalillo, with an attendance of 125 pupils and taught by two brothers.

Catholic Indian schools.—Boarding school: St. Catherine's Indian school for boys, located at Santa N. Mex., established in 1886. The average attendance has been during the fiscal year 94 pupils. Day schools: Taos day school, located at Taos, N. Mex.; average attendance, 30 pupils. San Juan day school, located at San Juan, N. Mex.; average attendance, 32 pupils. Jemez day school, located Jemez, N. Mex.; average attendance, 35 pupils. Acoma day school, located at Acoma, N. Mex.; average attendance, 25 pupils. Laguna day school, located at Laguna, N. Mex.; average attendance, 28 pupils.

METHODIST MISSION SCHOOLS.

Peralta, 36 pupils; Socorro, no return as to pupils; Tiptonville, school closed the past year; Wagon Mound, school closed; Revisto El Ranchito, 35 pupils; Martinez, 26 pupils.

Excellent public schools having been established at Tiptonville and Wagon Mound, the mission schools were not continued in those places.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Supt. Amado Chaves is also to be congratulated for his successful efforts in securing the passage by the last legislature of an act providing for the holding of five teachers' normal institutes in vacation of each year. The leading objects of these institutes are to better educate

the teachers and those proposing to teach in the branches required to be taught in the common schools; to train them in the best and most approved methods of imparting instruction, and in managing and conducting schools; to acquaint them with the laws of the territory pertaining to education, and to stimulate professional enthusiasm. The length of time for which such institutes shall be held to be not less than eight weeks, and tuition in them shall be free; and they shall be held at times most convenient. The success of these institutes during the past year justifies the amount appropriated for their maintenance.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTION.

The four territorial institutions established by the legislature of 1889-'90 have made rapid advancement during the past year. The agricultural college is in a flourishing condition. The University at Albuquerque continues its normal course. The building of the School of Mines has been completed and opened for its first session upon the 5th of September, with a very excellent faculty and a fair class of scholars in attendance. The Goss Military Institute, at Roswell, by act of the last legislature was made a territorial institute, the name being changed to the "New Mexico Military Institute," and is now being conducted by Prof. J. E. Edgington, under the auspices of the Territory. Under act of Congress an army officer may be assigned as military instructor at this school, and it is earnestly desired that some competent officer may be detailed for this purpose, as it is intended to make this one of the most prominent educational institutes of the Territory, military instruction being an important feature thereof. Ample buildings have been provided for the present needs of the school, which last year had a class of forty-seven students.

During the year the deaf and dumb asylum at Santa Fe has been constructed with sufficient capacity for present wants, ample provision being made by the last legislature for its support. No material change has been made in the other Territorial institutions during the past year.

The penitentiary at Santa Fe is running satisfactorily under the management of Supt. E. H. Bergman, who makes the following statistical report for the year ending June 30, 1893:

Statistics relating to convicts confined in the New Mexico penitentiary during the year ending June 30, 1893.

A.—TERRITORIAL PRISONERS.	A.—TERRITORIAL PRISONERS.—Cont'd.		
In prison July 1, 1892	121	Crimes or offences of those in confinement:	
Received from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	66	Murder	49
Total in prison during the year	187	Burglary	15
Discharged during the year	57	Larceny	40
In prison on July 1, 1893	130	Rape	2
Discharged:		Assault	15
By expiration of sentence	51	Mayhem	1
Died	2	Forgery	1
Pardoned	3	Swindling	1
Transferred to insane asylum	1	Carrying arms	1
Total	57	Discharging deadly weapons	2
		Unlawfully selling cattle	1
		Unlawfully branding cattle	2
		Total	130

Statistics relating to convicts confined in the New Mexico penitentiary, etc.—Continued.

A.—TERRITORIAL PRISONERS—Cont'd.

Nativity:	
Born in United States	94
Foreign born:	
Mexico	24
Canada	3
Great Britain	3
Germany	1
Italy	1
China	1
Austria	1
Ireland	2
Total	130
Sex:	
Males	130
Females	0
Habits of life:	
Claim to be temperate	125
Admit to be intemperate	5
Total	130
Color:	
White	117
Black	9
Indians	3
Chinese	1
Total	130

A.—TERRITORIAL PRISONERS—Cont'd.

Education:	
Read and write	97
Read only	10
Can not read or write	23
Total	130
Social relations:	
Single	87
Married	43
Total	130
Ages:	
Under 20 years	5
Between 20 and 30 years	57
Between 30 and 40 years	46
Between 40 and 50 years	11
Over 50 years	11
Total	130
Previous imprisonment:	
In prison for the first time	122
Having heretofore served imprisonment	8
Total	130

Counties from which Territorial prisoners have been received during the year and number of same.

A.—TERRITORIAL PRISONERS—Cont'd.

Bernalillo	19
Chaves	3
Colfax	6
Dona Ana	15
Eddy	1
Grant	37
Lincoln	6
Mora	3
Rio Arriba	2
San Miguel	14
San Juan	2
Santa Fe	3
Sierra	6
Socorro	6
Taos	3
Valencia	4
Total	130

B.—UNITED STATES PRISONERS—Cont'd.

Discharged:	
By expiration of sentence	29
Pardoned	2
Total	31
Crimes or offenses:	
Counterfeiting	1
Perjury	1
Adultery	29
Total	31
Nativity:	
Born in the United States	23
Foreign born	8
Total	31
Sex:	
Males	25
Females	6
Total	31
Habits of life:	
Claim to be temperate	28
Admit intemperance	3
Total	31

B.—UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

In prison July 1, 1892	16
Received from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	31
Total in prison during the year	47
Discharged during fiscal year	31
Remaining in prison June 30, 1893	16

Counties from which Territorial prisoners have been received, etc.—Continued.

B.—UNITED STATES PRISONERS—Cont'd.		B.—UNITED STATES PRISONERS—Cont'd.	
Color:		Ages when admitted:	
White.....	29	Under 20 years of age.....	3
Black.....	2	Between 20 and 30 years of age..	15
	31	Between 30 and 40 years of age..	8
Education:		Between 40 and 50 years of age..	3
Read and write.....	21	Over 50 years of age.....	2
Read only.....	5		
Can not read or write.....	5		31
	31		
Social relations:		Districts of United States from which	
Married.....	29	prisoners have been received dur-	
Single.....	2	ing the year ending June 30,	
	31	1893:	
Previous imprisonment:		Santa Fe.....	6
In prison for the first time....	29	Bernalillo.....	4
Having heretofore served impris-		La Vegas.....	7
onment.....	2	Las Cruces.....	7
	31	Socorro.....	7
			31

The average cost of feeding both United States and Territorial prisoners at this penitentiary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is 11½ cents per day per man, and the average cost of clothing is 2½ cents per man per day, and the average cost per day for salaries, officers and employes, etc., is 28½ cents per man, making a total of 42½ cents per day per man.

LEGISLATION.

The last legislature passed a very important law for the well-being of New Mexico. It provides for a county court in every county where the county seat has a population of 2,000 or more persons, and that said court shall have a seal and be a court of record; said court to have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil causes arising in the county, except cases arising in chancery, where the sum involved does not exceed \$300, and to have concurrent jurisdiction with all justices of the peace in civil and criminal cases, and that cases now on the docket of the district courts may, upon request of either of the parties, be transferred to the proper county court. Provision is made for jury trials and the preservation of testimony, and that the records and dockets of such courts be kept in the same manner as provided for district courts.

The organic act creating the territory of New Mexico provides for a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices courts. These are the only legal tribunals. The dockets of the district courts have become so crowded that cases seven years old are pending therein. However industrious these courts may be it would be impossible for them to reach current business in less than two years. The approval of this act of the legislature by Congress will greatly relieve these courts of congested business and permit them to devote attention to the more important litigation. I therefore earnestly request, on behalf of the people of the Territory, that you will urge upon Congress the approval of this act, except as hereinafter mentioned. It is necessary for our welfare and important to the public interests. Cases of vast importance, involving large financial interests, are delayed for years,

because petty suits or trials of unimportant misdemeanors crowd the dockets. The saving to the Territory, not only in the quick transaction of business, but in expense, would greatly relieve our over-taxed court funds. This matter is of special importance and I earnestly urge its prompt consideration, not only on the Departments but on Congress.

There is, however, one provision of this act that, in my opinion, is unwise. The act provides that in the first instance the judges should be appointed by the county commissioners, and after that elected. I believe that in the present condition of society in this Territory better and more competent judges could be obtained if they were appointed by the governor, and I therefore advise that the act of confirmation be changed in this respect.

UNION COUNTY.

There is only one other act of the last legislature that requires notice, and that is the one creating Union County out of parts of Colfax, Mora, and San Miguel counties. The act does not go into effect until January 1, 1894. It takes eighty-one townships off the eastern part of Colfax County; forty-five from eastern Mora County, and about forty townships from the northeast corner of San Miguel County. It will occupy the extreme northeastern portion of New Mexico.

W. L. THORNTON,
Governor of New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.,
September 21, 1893.