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THE

RESOURCES OF ARIZONA:

ITS

MINERAL, FARMING, AND GRAZING LANDS, TOWNS, AND MINING CAMPS; ITS RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, PLAINS, AND MESAS; WITH A BRIEF SUMMARY OF ITS INDIAN TRIBES, EARLY HISTORY, ANCIENT RUINS, CLIMATE, ETC., ETC.

A MANUAL OF RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TERRITORY.

COMPILED BY
PATRICK HAMILTON,
Under authority of the Legislature.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
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PREFACE.

To meet the growing demand for information concerning the Territory of Arizona, the Legislature, at the session of 1880–81, authorized the publication of this pamphlet. In the following pages the author has endeavored to present this information in such a compact and concise form as would more fully meet the many inquiries of people desirous of coming to the Territory, and at the same time convey to the general public a comprehensive idea of the country, and its vast and varied resources. The facts presented have been gained by personal observation, during a residence of several years in the Territory, and it is believed they constitute a full and impartial description of Arizona as it is to-day—its mineral, pastoral, and agricultural resources, towns, and settlements, with a glance at its past history and a few words regarding its future prospects. This being a publication authorized by the representatives of the people and paid for out of the public treasury, having no private scheme to advance, or no private interest to foster, the exact truth has been sought and the statements can be considered reliable. No portion of the Territory has been overlooked and no material interest has been neglected. While not claiming for this compilation exemption from all errors or mistakes, it is believed that such only will be found as are inseparable from a work of this nature. For valuable assistance in the collection of the data herein contained, the author is indebted to many gentlemen throughout the Territory, and takes this method of tendering his sincere thanks to one and all. With the hope that the publication may, in some measure, meet the want for authentic and reliable information about the "coming country," and help to convey to the outside world some adequate idea of Arizona and its grand resources, it is left with the reader to say how well the task has been performed.

PATRICK HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

point. After breaking from the canyon the Salt river runs in a south-westerly direction, through a wide plain, containing the largest body of farming land in the Territory. The river is fed by mountain springs and snows, and carries a large volume of water. It is about 150 miles in length.

The Rio Verde rises in Chino valley, in the great plateau that stretches south from the San Francisco mountains, near latitude 35° 30′ north. It pursues a southerly direction, most of the way through a beautiful and productive valley, receiving in its course Oak, Beaver, and Clear creeks from the east, and Granite creek from the west. It joins the Salt river a few miles below Fort McDowell. The length of the Verde is nearly 150 miles. It carries a volume of water almost equal to the Gila, and is one of the finest streams in the Territory. The Hassayampa and the Agua Fria take their rise in the Sierra Prieta, near Prescott, and enter the Gila below the Big Bend, but they sink in the thirsty sands long before they reach that stream. The Gila and its tributaries drain more than one half of the Territory. The river is about 500 miles in length, four-fifths of the distance being through Arizona.

The Colorado Chiquito takes its rise in the Sierra Blanco, near the line of 34° north. The country around its headwaters is covered with pine forests and dotted with beautiful mountain lakes. It pursues a north-westerly direction, and enters the Great Colorado, through a canyon half a mile in depth, 200 miles from its source. During its journey it is joined by the Rio Puerco and the Zuni river, from the north, and by Silver and Carisso creeks, and other inconsiderable streams, from the south. The upper valley of the Little Colorado is rich and fertile, producing fine crops with irrigation. Williams Fork empties into the Colorado on the line of 34° 20′ north latitude and 114° 8′ west longitude. The Santa Maria, the eastern branch of this stream, has its rise in the Juniper range, north-west of Prescott, while another branch rises at Peeple's valley. They join the Big Sandy, that has its source in the Cactus pass, and thence flow westward to the Great river. These are the important water-courses of the Territory, though there are many others which in rainy seasons pour their turbid floods into the Colorado and the Gila.

MOUNTAINS.

The mountains of Arizona are among the most interesting physical features of this wonderful country, and would require a volume to describe them in detail. It can be said that they show very little regularity, although they have a marked parallelism in the trend and direction of their axis, from north-west to south-east. The parallel ridges of the Great plateau diverge from two points within the limits of the Territory—the Great canyon of the Colorado, and the canyon of the Gila above the junction of the San Pedro. Beginning 40 miles south of the Little Colorado, the San Francisco peak, the highest in the Territory, rears its lofty head nearly 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. The San Francisco may be considered the northern

Mean, maximum, and minimum temperature, and amount of rainfall at Fort Mohave, A. T., during the twelve months commencing July 1, 1880, *and ending June* 30, 1881, *rendered by A. A. Surgeon John F. Minor, U. S. A.*

Months and Years.	Temperature.			Rainfall (Inches).
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
1880.				
July	91	111	67	....
August	89	109	63	.81
September	82	105	58	.07
October	70	94	50	....
November	52	85	28	....
December	53	70	34	.38
1881.				
January	49	72	30	....
February	59	82	35	....
March	61	96	35	.75
April	74	98	56	.71
May	79	101	62	.01
June	86	108	68	....

This camp is in latitude 35° 24′, and longitude 114° 34′ west from Greenwich, and is 600 feet above the sea level. It is in the valley of the Colorado, and is considered one of the hottest places on the globe.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND STAGE LINES.

RAILROADS.

The completion of the Southern Pacific railroad across Arizona marks a new era in the history of the Territory. No longer is it an unknown land, isolated from the busy centers of civilization, trade, and active industry; the dangers and discomforts of long and dreary stage rides, have been superseded by the luxury of the palace car, and a trip to the "marvelous country," at the present time, will be found both pleasant and profitable. The Southern Pacific enters Arizona at Yuma and crosses the Territory between the thirty-second and thirty-third degrees of latitude. Its length within the boundaries of Arizona is over 400 miles. Since the building of the road, many towns and mining camps have sprung up in the country adjacent; an army of prospectors, traders, and speculators has filled the southern counties, and the steadily increasing volume of bullion which is finding its way out of the country, is an earnest of what other portions of the Territory will do when they are likewise in possession of rail communication. At Deming, in New Mexico, about 90 miles east of the Arizona line, another great transcontinental route, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad, forms a junction with the Southern

Pacific. This line (Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe) begins at Kansas City, Missouri, traverses the plains of Kansas and Colorado, enters New Mexico, and passes down the Rio Grande valley, from whence the main line turns west towards Arizona, while another branch follows the Rio Grande to El Paso. From Deming, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company have their road surveyed to Tombstone and Tucson, where it is expected it will connect with the branch which is now building from Guaymas, through the State of Sonora. The opening of this great thoroughfare will give Southern Arizona direct rail connection with the Gulf of California, as its junction at Deming with the Southern Pacific has already linked it with the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard. Among the branch roads projected from the line of the Southern Pacific, is that from Benson station to the city of Tombstone, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Ground has been broken for this branch, and it will be finished at an early day. A branch has also been surveyed from Wilcox to the town of Globe. The length of this proposed line will be something over 100 miles. It will pass through one of the best grazing portions of the Territory, by the lately discovered coal-fields near the Gila, and will open up to capital and imigration that rich mineral region which has Globe for its center.

Another branch line is in contemplation from Casa Grande station to Pinal, by way of Florence. It will pass through the rich valley of the Gila and penetrate the extensive mineral region embraced in the Pioneer, Pinal, Mineral creek, and other rich districts of Pinal county.

The Southern Pacific company have surveyed a line from Yuma to Point Isabel, on the Gulf of California. A good harbor is said to exist at that place. The building of this branch will give the Territory another outlet to tidewater on the gulf. A line has also been surveyed from Yuma to the rich mining camps of Castle Dome and Silver district, on the Colorado river.

In the northern part of the Territory, the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad is making rapid progress. This road leaves the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe at Albuquerque, and takes a westward course across the Territory, following nearly the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude. The road will pass about 50 miles north of Prescott, the capital of Arizona, and will cross the Rio Colorado at the Needles. This road will have termini at San Francisco and San Diego. The Atlantic and Pacific line will open to the capitalist, the miner, and the stock raiser, some of the finest grazing and richest mineral regions to be found on the continent; it will also pass through the best-timbered portion of the Territory. A franchise has been granted by the last Legislature to build a branch from Prescott to the Atlantic and Pacific. The distance, as has been before stated, will be about 50 miles, most of the way over a smooth, rolling country. The extensive mining, farming, and grazing interests, of which Prescott is the natural

center, require the construction of such a road, and it will no doubt be completed within a short time.

Besides the roads now building and those projected, which have been mentioned, the Utah Southern is being pushed down to the Colorado river, with the intention, as is generally supposed, of seeking an outlet on the Gulf of California. This would give Arizona a connection with the Union Pacific and another route to the East and West.

From this brief review of the railroad situation, it will be seen that all the principal points in the Territory will soon be in possession of rail communication. It is safe to say that within the next two years all the leading towns and mining camps will be linked to the outside world with iron bands. The benefits which cheap freights and rapid transit will confer on the Territory are almost incalculable. Besides that the building of the road on the thirty-fifth parallel will give the people of Arizona a competing line to the marts of the East and the West, it will help to maintain a healthy competition, and prevent discriminating and oppressive charges on freight and travel which the corporation controlling the Southern Pacific have always shown a disposition to indulge in when there was no opposition.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have a line through the Territory along the track of the Southern Pacific railroad, and connecting at Yuma, Tucson, and Tombstone, with all points east and west. The government has a line connecting all the principal military posts throughout the country. Branches of this line, which connect with the Western Union, run to Prescott, Phœnix, Florence, and other towns. It is under the charge of the Signal Service bureau, is a great convenience to the people, and, for years, was their only means of quick communication with the outer world. From Globe to the San Carlos Indian reservation, a line has been built by a stock company composed of prominent citizens of the former town. At the latter place it connects with the United States military line. With the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, another telegraph wire will stretch across the northern portion of the Territory, bringing the chief settlements in communication with all parts of the civilized globe.

STAGE LINES.

The mail facilities of Arizona, while not perfect, are better than are generally found in the remote Territories. Stage lines connect with the leading towns and mining camps distant from the railroad, and mails are carried with regularity and dispatch. The opening of the Southern Pacific has brought the Territory in close connection with the East and West; letters from New York reach Tucson within six days, while Prescott is only four days distant from San Francisco. All the principal towns are supplied with daily mails, while every farming settlement or mining camp, of any size, has at least a weekly.

From Tucson stages run to Arivaca daily, connecting with the mining camps adjacent. This well-appointed line carries the mails to Altar and other points in Sonora. Another daily line runs from Tucson to Hermosillo, by way of Calabasas. From Tucson to Silver Bell, a flourishing mining camp, 50 miles distant, there is a semi-weekly line.

From Tombstone to Benson, on the Southern Pacific railroad, there are two daily lines of six-horse coaches, carrying mails and passengers. They have good stock, and make fast time. A tri-weekly mail is carried from Tombstone to Harshaw, passing by Camp Huachuca. A daily line is also run from Tombstone to Charleston, and a tri-weekly to Bisbee. There is a daily line from San Simon, on the Southern Pacific railroad, to the prosperous mining camp of Galeyville, in the Chiricuhua mountains. From Wilcox station, daily mails are carried to Safford, the county seat of Graham county, and also to Globe, the county seat of Gila. This line passes by Camp Grant and San Carlos.

A daily stage connects Casa Grande with Florence. From Florence a line runs to Globe, by way of Riverside, and another daily stage carries mails and passengers to Pinal and Silver King. This company have good stock and comfortable coaches.

Phœnix is connected by a daily line of coaches with the railroad at Maricopa, and by a daily and tri-weekly line with Prescott. A tri-weekly mail is also carried to Fort McDowell.

Prescott, distant 140 miles from the Southern Pacific at Maricopa, has one daily and one tri-weekly line of coaches to that point. These stages pass through Phœnix, and passengers have the choice of two routes to Northern Arizona from the south—by way of Wickenburg, and by way of Black Canyon. Good stock and roomy coaches are run on these lines. A tri-weekly line runs from Prescott to Mineral Park, the county seat of Mohave county, and also to Alexandria, a mining camp 30 miles south. A new line has been established from Prescott to the terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, which will be increased to a daily, as the road advances westward.

Mohave county has a tri-weekly mail from Mineral Park and Cerbat to Prescott; there is also a tri-weekly line to Port Mohave, on the Colorado river.

St. Johns, the county seat of Apache county, has regular mail connection with the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and with the southern portion of the Territory. Yuma has a tri-weekly mail line to Castle Dome, Silver District, and Ehrenberg. Nearly all these lines have comfortable coaches and good stock. Passengers will find eating stations at convenient distances. The traveling is nearly all by day, and no pleasanter trip can be imagined than a ride on the outside seat of a Concord coach, behind a good team, over the ever-changing panorama of mountain, valley, and table land which make up the bold outlines and wonderful perspective of Arizona scenery.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

No description of the Territory would be complete without some account of its Indian tribes. For years the name Arizona was indissolubly linked with savage massacres, fiendish murders, and sickening tortures; it was the "dark and bloody ground" of the frontier, where the few whites who had the temerity to penetrate, carried their lives in their hands, went armed to the teeth, and kept constant watch for the treacherous foe. Perhaps no portion of the American continent has witnessed a more deadly struggle than that waged by the pioneers of Arizona against the murderous Apache.

For nearly fifteen years this warfare was maintained by the handful of whites scattered over the Territory from the Utah boundary to the Sonora line. Isolated from the centers of population, and surrounded on all sides by their savage foes, the gallant band maintained the unequal contest, and although hundreds of them fell victims to savage treachery, and left their bones to bleach on the desert plain and mountain side, the red man was compelled at last to yield to his destiny. A volume would be required to give an account of the long and bloody struggle, of the lonely ambush, the midnight attack, the hand-to-hand encounter, the shrieks of women and the cries of children, the flames of burning dwellings, and the fiendish yells of the infuriated savages. No writer of Indian fiction ever imagined more desperate combats, more hair-breadth escapes, more daring courage and self-sacrificing devotion, than the history of the Apache wars in Arizona will show when they are fully written. The savages were at last conquered by General Crook and the gallant officers and men under his command, in 1874, and placed on reservations, where they still remain.

The San Carlos reservation is situated in the eastern part of the Territory, and embraces portions of Gila, Graham, and Apache counties. It is a well-watered region, and has some of the finest farming land in Arizona. It contains at present 4,979 Indians, divided into the following bands: White Mountain, Chiricahua, Coyoteros, San Carlos, Aguas Calientes, Mohaves, Yumas and Tontos. With the exception of the Yumas and Mohaves, all the Indians on this reserve belong to the Apache family. There are 15,000 acres of land within the limits of the agency which can be irrigated; about 1,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and 250,000 pounds of barley, 5,000 pounds of wheat, and nearly 800,000 pounds of corn have been raised by the aboriginal agriculturists the present year. A large school-house has been built and fitted up with dormitories, dining-room, bath-rooms, etc., where 30 scholars, all boys, receive board and tuition. The reservation is in charge of an agent, with the following assistants: Clerk, storekeeper, physician, chief of scouts, blacksmith, carpenter, three butchers, three teamsters, and two interpreters. The Apaches at this reservation were once the most formidable foes of the whites, and

the Chiricahuas, led by the famous chieftain Cachise, were long the terror of Southern Arizona, and have marked every mile of the road from the Rio Grande to Tucson with the graves of their victims. The Apaches, as far back as the history of the Territory extends, were always at war with their neighbors; lived by murder, robbery, and rapine; their hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against them. They kept the Pimas, Moquis, Papagoes, and other semi-civilized tribes continually on the defensive, and it has been supposed that they were the destroyers of the ancient civilization which once flourished in this Territory.

The tribe is divided into sub-tribes, and the sub-tribes again into bands, governed by petty chiefs or captains. In their civil polity they are republicans, pure and simple. The chief or head man is elected by the popular voice, and when his course becomes obnoxious to the majority, he is removed and another chosen in his place. These Indians are polygamists, and keep as many wives as their fancy may dictate, or as they can induce to live with them; they indulge in no marriage ceremony, but the bridegroom is expected to make a present to the bride's father, when he carries her off from the parental *wickiup*. The women are the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, the Apache braves, like all other Indians, considering it a degradation to work. Since their removal to the reservation, however, many of them have laid aside their pride, and plied the shovel and the hoe with commendable vigor. Their moral condition is like that of all other Indians who have been brought in contact with the whites. In their wild state, infidelity on the part of the wife was punished by cutting off the nose, but since their intercourse with the pale faces, they have adopted a less severe code. All the Apaches are inclined to spiritualism, and are very superstitious; they also believe in witches and have almost implicit faith in their medicine men; are cremationists, and burn their dead. Their habits are filthy; they have adopted many of the white man's vices, and none of his virtues; whisky and civilization are too much for them; the once warlike and powerful tribe of the Apaches are gradually passing away, and the land of which they were once the absolute lords and masters, will, in a short time, know them no more forever.

The Pima and Maricopa tribes have a reservation on the Gila river, commencing about nine miles below Florence and extending down the stream for nearly thirty-five miles. The Maricopas were once a part of the Yuma tribe, but in the middle of the last century they allied themselves with the Pimas, and they have ever since lived together in peace and harmony, although their manners, customs, laws, religious ceremonies and language are as distinct as if they were thousands of miles apart. The tribes number about 5000, 500 being Maricopas. They live in small villages; the houses are built by placing poles ten or twelve feet long in a circle of about twelve feet in diameter at the bottom, and fastened together at the top. These poles are then covered with grass and mud, only a small opening

being left for a door. Each village is ruled by a chief, who is subordinate to the chieftain of the tribe. All disputes between the inhabitants of the same village are submitted to a council of the old men for settlement, and their decision, be what it may, is final; in disputes between residents of different villages, representatives from all the hamlets are called by the chief of the tribe to settle the differences. They are polygamists to a certain extent, and an annual feast and dance called the *Tizwin* feast, is held in the early summer, when all who so desire, make their choice of mates for the ensuing year. The Maricopas are cremationists, while the Pimas bury their dead.

Besides their reservation on the Gila, a large tract on the north side of Salt river was set aside for their use by an executive order dated July 14, 1878. They cultivate about 400 acres on Salt river, and on the Gila something like 800. Their wheat crop averages about 2,000,000 pounds a year, and is much superior to that of the whites, both in cleanliness and quality. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and sorghum are also raised in large quantities. Living down the Gila, below the mouth of the Salt, there are about 400 Papagoes who cultivate nearly 400 acres. All of these tribes have some cattle and a great number of ponies. The agent for the Pimas and Maricopas resides at Sacaton, on the Gila, and distributes the government annuities among them. Two schools have been established at this point, with what success we have not learned. These Indians are peaceable and industrious; besides their farming they manufacture *ollas*, baskets, and formerly made some fine blankets. Many of them, by their industry and thrift, have accumulated property to the value of several thousand dollars. They have ever been the friends of the whites, and during the Apache wars their doors were always open for the unfortunate American hard pressed by the foe.

The Pimas were settled on their present abode when found by the Spanish explorers, nearly 350 years ago. Then, as now, they cultivated the soil, and manufactured earthen vessels, and cotton and woolen fabrics. Their farming is done in primitive style, using wooden plows, and threshing the grain by spreading it in a circle on the earthen floor, and driving a band of ponies over it. The Pimas are good warriors, and for centuries resisted successfully the attacks of their hereditary enemies, the Apaches. They have great faith in their medicine men—so long as they are successful in effecting cures. Repeated failures, however, are apt to lead to serious consequences. A case has lately occurred where an unfortunate follower of Galen, having sent three patients, in succession, to the happy hunting-grounds, was taken by a strong guard to the cemetery near Phœnix, and summarily dealt with by having his brains knocked out with a club. If civilization should adopt such a plan, what a thinning out there would be in the medical profession!

The Papagoes were partly civilized when discovered by the Spaniards, over three centuries ago. They were converted to Christianity by the early Catholic missionaries, and still remain steadfastly attached to that faith. Of all the Indians of the

Territory, they are the most industrious, virtuous, temperate, and thrifty. They live by cultivating the soil, and by stock-raising. They have always been peaceable and well-disposed, and during their long contest with the Apaches, they rendered valuable services to the whites. They have never asked or received assistance from the government, although no tribe has so well deserved it. They speak the same language as the Pimas, and are supposed to be a branch of that tribe; but, unlike them, they cut their hair, wear hats, and dress after the fashion of the lower classes of Mexicans. Many of them are employed by the farmers of the Gila and Salt-river valleys, during the harvest season, and have proven steady and faithful laborers. The tribe numbers about 6,000. They have a reservation on the Santa Cruz, south of Tucson, where they raise considerable wheat, barley, corn, pumpkins, melons, etc., and a great many cattle and horses. Their location is a good one, being well watered and timbered, and containing some of the finest land in the Territory. A number of them still live in their old home, the Papagueria, south-west of Tucson, engaged principally in stock-raising. The Papagoes are in charge of the agent at Sacaton. A school is maintained for their benefit, at San Xavier, by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is largely attended.

The Colorado River reservation was established by act of Congress, March 3, 1865. Since then it has been enlarged, and contains at the present time about 140 square miles, situated between Ehrenberg and La Paz, with a total Indian population of 1,010, composed of the following tribes: Chim-e-hue-vis, 208; Mohaves, 802. Besides the agent in charge, there is a physician, clerk, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, teacher, matron, and cook. It is said that the morals of these Indians are better than could have been expected from their lax marriage rules; "prostitution is not universal by any means, and is confined to a few depraved women of the tribes." The Indians on this reservation cultivate small patches of ground along the Colorado, raising corn, wheat, melons, pumpkins, etc. The government has expended large sums in opening irrigating canals, and it is hoped that they may soon become self-sustaining. They were once in active hostility against the whites, but the crushing defeat they received at the hands of Colonel Hoffman, in 1859, completely broke their spirit, and they have never since shown any disposition to go on the war-path.

The Yumas live on the Colorado river, ranging from Yuma down towards the gulf. They raise some corn and vegetables on the Colorado bottoms, but spend most of their time loafing around the streets of the town, doing small jobs and carrying messages for the whites. They were once a powerful tribe, but intemperance and immorality have done their work upon them, and they are now the lowest and most debased of all the Indians in the Territory.

The Hualapais live in the mountains of Mohave county. They are a brave and warlike race, and gave the early settlers a great deal of trouble. They were placed on the Colorado reservation, but the enervating climate of the river bottoms was

fatal to Indians accustomed to the purer air of the more elevated regions, and they were allowed to return to their native hills. They are industrious, and many of them find employment at the settlements and mining camps throughout the county. They are generally self-supporting, though the government occasionally issues them supplies. The Hualapais did good service during the Apache wars, several companies enlisting as scouts, and fighting bravely by the side of the troops. They have become debased by their intercourse with the whites, and are rapidly decreasing. They number about 700, divided into bands.

The Ava-Supies live in the deep canyon of Cataract creek, a tributary of the Colorado, which rises in Bill Williams mountain, north of Prescott. The band numbers about 300 men, women and children. The narrow valley in which they live averages from 100 to 400 yards wide, with walls of sandstone from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, rising perpendicularly on either side. Down in this beautiful glen the climate is almost perpetual summer; and while the icy winds sweep over the elevated plateau, the lovely vale below sees the flowers bloom and the grass green all the year round. Through the center of this valley runs a clear stream; the soil is rich and easily cultivated, producing grain and vegetables of all kinds, also fine peaches and other fruits. A trail leads down the sides of the perpendicular cliffs, from three to six feet wide, and requires a steady nerve to pass over it in safety. Thus, literally shut out from the world, the Supies live in their beautiful canyon, blessed with everything to supply their few and simple wants. They do a large trade in buckskins and dried fruits with the Hualapais, Moquis, and other Indians. They are peaceful, industrious, and contented, and warmly attached to their homes; are kind and hospitable to strangers, and are, in all respects, the most remarkable tribe in the Territory.

The Moquis occupy several villages in the north-eastern portion of the Territory. Their "pueblos" are situated on rocky cliffs from three to six hundred feet above the level of the surrounding plain. On one of these isolated *mesas* are located four of their villages. Three other villages occupy as many rocky bluffs or *mesas*. The houses are of stone, and built in terraces, in such a manner that to enter the lower story it is necessary to climb to the top and then descend. The inhabitants of Oraybe, west from the Moquis, are of different origin and language, although their manners, customs, and mode of life are the same. Water is brought to these pueblos, perched on those rocky crags, from a half to two miles distant. The valley below, although sandy and barren-looking, produces good crops of corn, pumpkins, melons, and fine peaches. About three thousand acres are in cultivation at the different villages. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, which they carefully guard from the raids of their more warlike neighbors, the Navajos. The Moquis are temperate, industrious, and true to their marriage relations. They make blankets, baskets, and *ollas;* have lived in their present abode since we have any knowledge of them, and are the same in all respects to-day as they

were three hundred and forty years ago, when Coronado and his followers, in their search for the Seven Cities of Cibola, first met them. An agent has been appointed for them, and a boarding-school established, which is proving a gratifying success.

The Navajo reservation is located in the north-eastern corner of the Territory, adjoining the line of New Mexico, and embraces an area of 5,200 square miles, the greater portion being fine grazing land. The Navajos are the main branch of the Apache family, and are probably the most intelligent, active and enterprising of all the Indians in Arizona. Their manufacture of fine blankets has long been admired, and in their agricultural and pastoral possessions, they are one of the richest tribes in the United States. They own about 15,000 fine horses, over 400,000 head of sheep, nearly 2,000 head of cattle, besides mules, *burros*, etc. They derive over $30,000 annually from the sale of blankets, sashes, etc. Every family has its loom, where the women are constantly employed. The Navajos are a warlike race, have long kept their Moquis and Zuni neighbors in wholesome dread, and at one time were the terror of the Rio Grande valley. Since their subjugation by the government in 1860, they have made rapid strides in prosperity, and are said to be the only Indians who are increasing. They number at present about 15,000. Their agency is established at Fort Defiance.

The total number of Indians in the Territory is about 25,000. The power of the wild Apache has been broken, and he no longer obstructs the path of progress and civilization. The Indian question in Arizona has been settled forever; the wild tribes are fast passing away, and in a few years will have entirely disappeared, leaving behind only a name linked with bloody deeds and savage atrocity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING, SOCIETY, MANUFACTURES.

People who are looking for homes in a new country, naturally feel an interest in knowing the rates of wages paid, and the cost of living in the region to which they think of emigrating. In this chapter we shall endeavor to answer the many inquiries which are being made from the East, and from the Pacific States and Territories, asking for information on these points.

Miners are paid $4 per day throughout the Territory. This is the rate of wages for underground work which has prevailed in the neighboring State of Nevada, and which has been established in Arizona. In some small and isolated camps a lower rate has obtained, but good workmen, who understand their calling, can not be hired for less than the prevailing rates.

Blacksmiths receive from $4 to $6 per day, first-class workmen commanding the latter price. Carpenters get from $4 to $5 per day; bricklayers and masons from $5 to $6 per day; engineers from $5 to $6 per day; printers from $4 to $5 per

day; clerks from $50 to $100 per month and board; teamsters from $40 to $70 per month and board; herders from $30 to $40 per month with board; farm laborers from $30 to $40 per month; and day laborers from $2 50 to $3 50 per day.

The supply of labor is generally in excess of the demand. Like all mining countries which have received a sudden impetus from the opening of railroads, Arizona has drawn within its borders a number of people who have found themselves, on their arrival in the country, destitute of means. While there is always a chance for men of energy and industry to make their way, it is not advisable for mechanics and laboring men, who have no means, to rush to Arizona. While those who are employed obtain good wages, it must be borne in mind that this is a country whose many resources are just beginning to be developed, and that the demand for labor is limited. To men who have some means; who are in a position to take advantage of the many profitable openings that present themselves; who may be in possession of a small capital to begin the battle of life; who have the wherewithal to try their fortune in seeking for the treasures that lie hidden in our mountain fastnesses, Arizona offers advantages not equaled by any State or Territory in the Union. But of the workingman, who has only means sufficient to bring him to the country, and is dependent solely on his daily labor, Arizona has already enough, and it is not the desire or intention of this publication to hold out uncertain inducements to that class of emigrants.

The cost of living in the Territory is not more expensive than could be expected in a country, the greater portion of whose supplies are brought from such a distance. With the exception of some grain, flour, hay, and vegetables, everything worn or consumed by the people of Arizona is shipped from California or the East. In Tucson board can be had at from $6 to $8 per week, and at the leading hotels at from $1 to $2 50 per day. In Tombstone, board is from $8 to $10 per week, and in the different mining camps throughout the southern portion of the Territory, the same rates prevail. Rents in Tucson and Tombstone are not high, considering the rush of emigration to those towns, and the remarkable advance in real estate. A comfortable residence of three or four rooms, in a suitable location, can be had in Tucson at from $20 to $30 per month. The rates are about the same in Tombstone. Clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, and everything necessary for housekeeping, are sold at fair prices. A suit of clothing can be bought at from $15 to $30; a pair of boots at from $4 to $8, and all other articles in a like proportion. Of groceries, sugar is 20 cents per pound; coffee, 25 cents; flour, $5 per cwt.; beef, 8 to 12 cents per pound; and vegetables and all other articles of food at similar rates. In Phœnix, the agricultural center of the Territory, prices of clothing and groceries are about the same as in Tucson and Tombstone, while grain, flour, vegetables and fruits, are much cheaper.

In Prescott and throughout Northern Arizona, the rates of wages do not differ materially from those which exist in the

southern country. Board in Prescott is from $8 to $10 per week. Groceries, clothing, and provisions are a trifle higher than in Tucson and Tombstone, owing to the greater distance from the Southern Pacific railroad, and the increased charges on freight. The opening of the Atlantic and Pacific will give Northern Arizona a direct line to the markets of the East, and supplies and material of all kinds can be laid down at Prescott and the northern mining camps, at much lower rates than at present. From this brief summary it will be seen that the cost of living in Arizona, taking into consideration the long distances from the sources of supply, can not be considered high; and although these figures may appear rather large to people accustomed to those prevailing toward the rising sun, it must be borne in mind that every branch of labor, and every profession or calling, receives a just and generous remuneration for its services in this prosperous and progressive Territory of the South-west.

SOCIETY.

There is no Territory on the distant frontier where law and order are so strictly maintained, or where the rougher elements, peculiar to the border, observe so mild-mannered an attitude, as in Arizona. In the newest mining camp, as well as in the larger towns, like Tucson and Prescott, life and property are as secure as in older communities who boast of their culture and civilization; and if sometimes the festive "cowboy" from Texas, or the "bad man from Bodie," should forget himself while under the influence of "fighting" whisky, he is quickly brought to a realizing sense of the situation by the strong arm of the law. On the opening of the Southern Pacific railroad, a crowd of outlaws from the East and the West flocked into Arizona, but the prompt and energetic action of officers and citizens, soon compelled that gentry to seek fresh fields. Even the contests over mines, which seem to be inseparable from a "live" camp, have been fewer than in most of the mineral States and Territories; the pistol and the shotgun have been laid aside, and the law allowed to have its course.

Tucson, Tombstone, Phœnix, and Prescott are incorporated under the laws of the Territory. They have an efficient police force, and the best of order is maintained. In fact, it has been remarked by travelers and new-comers that Arizona has less of that typical western lawlessness than any region they had visited on the frontier. In the leading towns of the Territory will be found a society whose culture, intelligence, and refinement will compare with any portion of the Union. Surrounded by churches, schools, newspapers, and the other adjuncts of modern progress, the people of Arizona are among the most intelligent, liberal, and progressive to be found in the United States. The emigrant who decides to cast his lot here will find the foundations of a broad and enlightened society firmly established; he will meet a generous, progressive, and liberal-minded people, ready to lend a helping hand to the new-comer; and he will find order, security, law, and enlightened public

opinion ruling the country from the Utah line to the Sonora border.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Arizona are yet in an embryo condition. Lumber and flour are its chief products at the present time. Yavapai county has three saw-mills near Prescott, and one on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. These mills turn out a good quality of pine lumber, and supply a large area. Lumber is worth from $20 to $30 per thousand at the mills. At Prescott, there is a sash, door and blind factory, which is kept steadily at work. A small foundry has been established here, but it is now closed.

Maricopa county manufactures nearly three fourths of all the flour produced in the Territory. It has four flour-mills in active operation; one at Phœnix, one three miles east of Phœnix, one on the Grand canal, and one at Tempe. All these mills are supplied with the best machinery and the latest improvements, and turn out a quality of flour preferred by some to the best California. An ice factory has been established at Phœnix which supplies its citizens with a luxury which is almost a necessity during the sultry summer months. Large quantities of sorghum are also manufactured in the Salt-river valley. It is a superior article and finds a ready sale.

The manufacturing industries of Pima county consist of two flour-mills in Tucson, well-appointed establishments, which produce a superior article. A foundry and machine shop was established here in 1880, and is prepared to make every variety of quartz-mill machinery and castings in iron and brass. Several large blacksmith and wagon shops are also in full operation in Tucson, and turn out superior work in their line.

Cachise county has five saw-mills in operation, three in the Huachuca mountains west of Tombstone, and two in the Chiricahua range east of that point. These mills produce an excellent quality of pine lumber, which finds a ready sale in the bonanza camp and the mines adjacent. Tombstone has also a foundry where castings for quartz-mills of every description are manufactured.

The manufactures of Gila are confined to two saw-mills in the Pinal mountains, which supply Globe and the mining camps throughout the county with a superior article of pine lumber. At Yuma is situated the largest wagon factory in the Territory. The peculiar dryness of the climate at this point seasons the wood so thoroughly that it never shrinks. The mesquite, which grows in such profusion on the Gila and Colorado bottoms, makes the very best wagon timber, and the work turned out at this place is considered the most durable and best adapted to the climate of the Territory.

Apache county has several saw-mills steadily at work on the magnificent pines which crown her mountain ranges. Two flouring-mills have been put up on the Colorado Chiquito, which produce a fine article of the staff of life.

In Pinal county there are two flour mills, on the Gila, below Florence, which find profitable employment in handling the fine

wheat for which that valley is celebrated. Graham county has two flour-mills in operation at Solomonville. These are about the only manufacturers now in existence in the Territory. That there is here an extensive and a profitable field for the investment of capital in this branch of industry, admits of no doubt. No better opening can be found on the Pacific coast for a woolen factory. The wool is here in abundance; the water-power is here, and the demand, already sufficient to make the venture a paying one, is steadily on the increase. A tannery would be a lucrative enterprise; thousands of hides are now shipped out of the country every year, which should be turned into leather at home. Every broom used in the territory is made abroad, when it has been demonstrated that broom-corn of an excellent quality can be grown in the valleys of the Gila and the Salt rivers. The manufacture of soap is also an enterprise which offers quick returns to any one who will engage in it. Ropes, cloth, and paper of a superior quality have been made from the fibers of the mescal plant, and as the supply is unlimited, there is no reason why a venture of this kind should not be successful. For the man who will be the first to inaugurate some of the manufacturing enterprises alluded to, success is certain. The population is steadily increasing, and the demand for the articles mentioned is increasing in the same ratio. The raw material is at hand, and it only requires capital, energy, and enterprise to reap this virgin field and glean a golden harvest. There are many other industries of a kindred nature to those we have set forth, which can be profitably engaged in, but enough has been said to convince business men of the splendid opportunities which Arizona offers for the successful prosecution of manufacturing industries.

POPULATION—CIVIL AND MILITARY.

According to the census of 1880, Arizona has a population of 41,580, distributed as follows:

Pima county	19,934
Maricopa county	5,689
Yavapai county	5,014
Apache county	3,498
Pinal county	3,040
Yuma county	3,215
Mohave county	1,190

This population is classified as follows:

Whites	35,330
Mulattoes	17
Blacks	87
Chinese	1,601
Indians	4,545
Making a grand total of	41,580

This estimate does not include Indians on reservations and those who live in pueblos. The population of the Territory has rapidly increased during the past two years. The large emigration which the building of the Southern Pacific railroad has drawn to the southern portion of the Territory, shows no signs of slackening. The completion of the Atlantic and Pacific road through Northern Arizona will no doubt attract to that region a human tide equally as large as that which has swept over the southern country. It is not too much to expect that Arizona will double its present population within the next two years, and in three or four years from now, have the requisite number of inhabitants to entitle her to admission as a sovereign State of the Union.

The preponderance of males over females is very marked in Arizona, as in all new countries. The opening of railroads, however, will help materially to equalize this difference, and more evenly balance the sexes. What has been said of the inducements which the Territory holds out to men, will apply also to women. In none of the Western Territories is female labor better paid. Women who are not afraid to work, and are willing to cast their lot with the destinies of this young and flourishing Territory, will find many advantageous opportunities, which they can not hope for in the crowded centers of the East.

MILITARY.

Arizona and Southern California constitute a separate military department, with headquarters at Fort Whipple, near Prescott, Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox commanding, with the following staff:

First Lieutenant H. L. Haskell, Aid-de-camp.
Second Lieutenant E. F. Wilcox, Aid-de-camp.

Department Staff.

Major Samuel N. Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major A. K. Arnold, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Colonel H. C. Hodges, Chief Quartermaster.
Captain Charles P. Eagan, Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon A. K. Smith, Medical Director.
Major W. H. Johnson, Paymaster.
First Lieutenant Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer-Officer.

Commanders of Posts.

Fort Apache, in the Sierra Blanco, is garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and two of infantry, commanded by Colonel E. A. Carr.

Fort Bowie, in Apache pass, the former stronghold of Cachise, has two companies of cavalry and is under the command of Captain C. B. McLennan.

Fort Grant, fifty miles north of Tucson, is garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and two of infantry, with Major James Biddle in command.

Camp Huachuca, south-west from Tucson and near the Sonora line, has a garrison of one company of cavalry under the command of Captain T. C. Tupper.

Fort Lowell, nine miles from Tucson, has one company of cavalry, Captain W. A. Rafferty in command.

Fort McDowell, near the junction of the Salt and the Verde rivers, has one company of cavalry and one of infantry, under the command of Captain A. R. Chaffee.

Fort Mohave, on the Colorado river, is garrisoned by one company of infantry under the command of Captain E. C. Woodruff.

Camp Thomas, on the Upper Gila, has a garrison of one company of cavalry and one of infantry, under the command of Major David Perry.

Fort Whipple, the headquarters of the department, is about one mile east of Prescott. It is garrisoned by two companies of infantry, Captain H. C. Egbert, Post Commander.

The number of troops in the department of Arizona is about 1,200, distributed over the entire Territory. No more efficient force is found on the frontier, and no portion of Uncle Sam's domain is more carefully looked after. Too much credit can not be awarded to General Wilcox, and the officers and men under his command, for the manner in which they have guarded the important interests confided to their charge; quelled all symptoms of hostility among the Indians within the Territory, prevented the incursions of hostile bands from abroad, and kept securely the long line of frontier bordering on Mexico. The people of Arizona owe to the army a debt of gratitude which can never be forgotten; their services in subduing the savage Apache, and opening this country to settlement and civilization, will ever be held in grateful remembrance, and will constitute one of the brightest pages in the history of the Territory.

CIVIL.

Arizona, as one of the Territories of the Federal Union, has her leading civil officers appointed by the President. The people have the privilege of electing a delegate to Congress, who has no vote. They are also permitted to elect a Legislature every two years, who enact laws, subject to the approval of Congress. The following is a list of the Federal officers of the Territory at the present time:

Delegate in Congress, Granville H. Oury.
Governor, John C. Fremont.
Chief Justice, C. G. W. French.
Associate Justices, W. H. Stilwell, De Forest Porter.
United States District Attorney, Everett B. Pomroy.
United States Marshal, C. P. Dake.
Surveyor-General, John Wasson.
United States Depositary, C. H. Lord.
Collector of Internal Revenue, Thomas Cordis.
Collector of Customs, W. F. Scott.