

THE FLORENCE TRIBUNE

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"It is apparent that something must be done to provide water for the Indians. In order to demonstrate our ability to govern new peoples we must show a better record for those now in our care."

MANY men make the mistake of their lives when they imagine they are filling a long-felt want.

THERE is a dead calm in Benson. The breeze has busted. This is a bad year for the busy B's.

If Governor Taylor wanted to find the assassin of Goebel, it looks like he might. The fatal shot was fired from a building occupied by Taylor and his henchmen.

THE excitement created by Dr. Jameson's raid several years ago now seems strange. He had but 500 men and came nearer capturing Pretoria in five days than Buller has with 100,000 men in five weeks.

THE people and press of Phoenix are getting warm before the proper season over the question of summer resorts in the mountains. Pinal county has the Superstitions, Pinals and Catalinas, and will allow the Phoenicians to come to either sooner than see trouble.

THE announcement that the war in the Philippines was over seems to have been premature. On the 14th 4000 Filipinos attacked the 40th regiment at Albany and there was considerable loss on both sides.

THE TRIBUNE has great respect for Chief Justice Street and his opinions, but cannot help the conclusion that Judge Sloan has much the clearer conception of justice on the water question.

THE announcement that Diaz has been re-elected President of Mexico will be no surprise to the TRIBUNE's readers. He received 1,400,000 out of the 1,500,000 votes cast, and now enters upon his fifth term.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Mr. C. C. Babb, of the Geological Survey, for a copy of Mr. J. B. Lippincott's report on Gila river reservoirs. It is a pamphlet of 100 pages, replete with convincing facts and figures as to the practicability of the San Carlos dam.

THE treaty recently negotiated between the United States and England, whereby our country agrees not to fortify the Nicaragua canal, is a disgraceful surrender only equalled by the submission of the financial question to the money lords of Lombard street.

A FLORENCE correspondent of the Republican hits the nail on the head in Thursday's issue of that paper, as follows:

It seems all kinds of loose officers and things exist within the borders of the county and very incompetent persons are elected to office. Pinal county and the Florence canal evidently need an earthquake or a Sodom and Gomorrah affair to completely overwhelm its several derelict officials and incompetent guardians of the people's interests generally.

JUDGE JOHN A. RUSH died at San Francisco on the 7th of this month at an advanced age of eighty one years. Judge Rush was one of Arizona's best known citizens in the old pioneer days and had many friends in all parts of the territory. His latest residence in the territory was at Prescott, where he held various positions of trust and honor. He served the territory as delegate to congress in the sixties.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, in one of his annual messages to congress, said: "It cannot be doubted that a speedy settlement of these (unoccupied) lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society and the true friends of liberty."

SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR.

Conclusions Drawn from J. B. Lippincott's Report.

The Construction of a Dam at San Carlos Recommended.

The following summary and recommendations are from the report of Mr. J. B. Lippincott, of the United States Geological Survey, just issued from the Government printing office:

SUMMARY.

- 1. The available records of the discharge of Queen Creek at Whitlow's ranch indicates that this stream would not afford a sufficient and reliable water supply for the irrigation of an area as large as is required for the relief of the Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation.
2. Because of the large amount of annual discharge of water by the Gila River and the high percentage of silt which it contains, it is not advisable to construct a reservoir of small capacity on this stream on account of the rapidity with which it would fill with silt.
3. In case of the construction of any of the dams on the Gila River the cost of putting the foundations down to bed rock is one of the principal elements of expense. This cost would be almost as large if a small dam was built as in the case of a large one.
4. The greatest economy to the Government, whether the relief of the Indian alone is considered, or the general development of the arid lands in the neighborhood of the reservation is taken as a basis, lies in the construction of a large reservoir. It is shown that the Government can build such a large reservoir, give water to the Indians without charging them for it, and sell the remainder of the water impounded at such figure as would rapidly return all the original investment made by the Federal authorities.
5. In the event of the construction of a large dam there will be built up in the valley of the Gila River, where a desert now exists, a community of fully 40,000 souls, and the creation of many million dollars of taxable wealth without permanent outlay on the part of the Government.
6. The cost per acre-foot of storage capacity of the dams as planned in this report at the three principal reservoir sites upon which estimates have been made is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Amount, Cost per Acre-foot. Rows include The Buttes, Riverside, and San Carlos.

From this it will be seen that the cost of storing water at the Buttes per acre-foot is 3.5 times the cost at San Carlos, and that the cost at Riverside is 2 1/2 times the cost at San Carlos.

The capacity of the reservoir, the character of the foundations at the dam site, the conservative and well-known type of dam planned, and the economy of construction all point to the selection of the San Carlos reservoir site as the place for the construction of the dam.

Perhaps the most notable result of this investigation of the water supply of the Gila River has been the discovery of three large reservoir sites the existence of which heretofore has been unknown. They are the Riverside, the San Carlos, and the Guthrie sites. Relative capacities of these are shown graphically on Pl. XXXII, B.

The argument in favor of the construction of a reservoir for the storage of the waters of the Gila River by the United States Government is stronger, perhaps, than for any other project in the country.

1. The Government has expended large sums of money for the introduction of irrigation on the Indian reservations where it is desired to educate the Indian into agricultural habits as a means of his civilization. This is a well-established and wise, public policy, and has already been productive of much good, but is always in the nature of an experiment, and more or less difficulty and uncertainty is attendant upon the attempt to induce the Indians to accept this mode of livelihood. In the present case we have a tribe of Indians who have for centuries been engaged in agriculture by irrigation, and who were until recently the only successful irrigators in Arizona. These Indians have been deprived of their water supply through the agency of the white man, directly encouraged by the United States Government. It is an imperative obligation of honor that their supply should be restored to them, and the only practical means of this restoration is by storage on the Gila River. In addition to this, there is held out the certainty that unless this is done these Indians will retrograde from a condition of industry and prosperity to one of mendicancy and vice. Instead of an uncertain possibility of elevating a savage tribe, we are confronted with the necessity of preventing the destruction of a civilization already attained.

2. It is practically certain that the storage of the Gila waters will never be accomplished by private or corporate enterprise for three reasons: (1) The direct financial returns are not sufficient to induce so large an invest-

ment of private capital; (2) the unquestionable legal right of the Indians to a large quantity of the water of the Gila River would be a perpetual cloud upon the title to the water in the hands of a private corporation; (3) the land to be benefited being mainly in public ownership, there is no means under present laws by which a private company could realize the full benefit of their improvements.

3. Arizona being a Territory, the water right is entirely under national jurisdiction; the only material private lien on the right is the right of the Indians, who are wards of the Government, and this is essentially a Government right. The objection applicable in some of the States, that the jurisdiction of water rights is entirely in the hands of the State and would produce a conflict of authority, does not apply here.

4. The Government, being the owner of more land under the canal than can ever be watered by it, can entirely control the appropriation of the values which will be created by the construction of a reservoir and can entirely recoup itself for all expenses incurred, and thus discharge its obligations of honor with no expenditure except the utilization of its own natural resources. It is not a proposition for the Government to expend money for the benefit of private individuals nor of any particular section, and hence is not comparable with river and harbor improvements, although the general benefits are so comparable, as homes will be furnished at low rates to thousands of industrious people, who will come from all parts of the country, and a forbidding desert will be transformed into a rich oasis and a large community will be thus practically added to the domain of the United States.

5. Gila River rises in New Mexico. As the main body of the basin is in Arizona, inter-State complications might arise in the future in case the reservoir were constructed by private or local enterprise. With these questions the National Government only is competent to cope. Thus, from all points of view there is every reason why this reservoir should be constructed by the National Government and no reason why it should not, while it is not only impracticable but eminently inadvisable for private enterprise to carry out the project.

6. Owing to the erratic nature of the Gila River less than 3 per cent of its water near Florence is now being used for irrigation, and the areas now irrigated suffer intensely from summer droughts.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Total water supply to be delivered to the point of diversion from San Carlos reservoir for irrigation each year.....acre-feet. 241,356 Ultimate requirement for Indians.....do. 40,000

Remainder available for irrigation of public domain or private lands.....acre-feet. 201,356

Assume a duty of water of 2 acre-feet or 31 inches in depth used each year on each irrigated acre; this would permit the irrigation of lands outside the reservation to the extent of.....acres. 190,956

There are 269,212 acres of arid public land in the district to be supplied from this system. Assume that the water is given to the Indians without cost to the Government and that these 100,956 acres must pay the total cost of the works, then the necessary charge per acre for the remaining water rights to be sold would be.....\$10.24

It is believed that the public lands with this water right could, at this rate, be sold within a year.

If 5,000 Indians have to be fed by the Government at a cost per ration per day of 10 cents, the annual expenses would be.....\$109,500

The capitalization of \$100,000 at 4 per cent would represent the practical permanent expense of feeding these tribes. This is equivalent to a permanent Government debt, which would be liquidated by the construction, of.....\$2,737,500

The value of the 160,798 acres of irri-

GRANDMA HAD CONSUMPTION

and I am afraid I have inherited it. I do not feel well; I have a cough; my lungs are sore; am losing flesh. What shall I do?

Your doctor says take care of yourself and take plain cod-liver oil, but you can't take it. Only the strong, healthy person can take it, and they can't take it long. It is so rich it upsets the stomach. But you can take

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It is very palatable and easily digested. If you will take plenty of fresh air, and exercise, and SCOTT'S EMULSION steadily, there is very little doubt about your recovery.

There are hypophosphites in it; they give strength and tone up the nervous system while the cod-liver oil feeds and nourishes.

gated public lands that would be taxable would be \$50 per acre, or a total of.....\$5,004,500 The saving, without expense to the Government, by irrigation of 20,000 acres of lands belonging to the Indians has been shown to be.....\$1,737,500 Total increase in value, without public expense.....\$5,772,400 There will also be a large increase in value of taxable town property, not estimated upon.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 1. Immediately withdraw from entry all the lands that may be irrigated from this source of supply pending further action by Congress on this matter.
2. Segregate all the reservoir sites on the Gila River that may be used for the irrigation of these lands. The Buttes and Queen Creek reservoir sites have already been segregated for this purpose. The Riverside, San Carlos and Guthrie reservoirs should also be set aside.
3. Maintain observations on the Gila River.
4. Construct the San Carlos dam.
5. Give the Indians the water which they require without charge, the Government to recoup itself for all expenditures from the sale of the remaining water rights.
6. Form a Federal Irrigation district for the division of the water, which is to be delivered to the head of the irrigation canals, for the construction of these canals, and for the general administration of the district.

OUR friend, the Phoenix Enterprise, misunderstands the TRIBUNE's position. While we are as firmly opposed as ever to the cession of the arid lands to the territory, we are willing to accept the assistance of even those who believe in that pernicious doctrine in securing an appropriation for the San Carlos dam. The proposition stands on its own merits, irrespective of state session and a national system of irrigation. The bill is now before Congress, and it will require united efforts to secure its passage. Governor Murphy has promised to assist, and we believe he will do it.

THE TRIBUNE is not asking or expecting sympathy. It wants its own, and nothing more. It has labored unselfishly for more than eight years for the welfare of Pinal county and there are enough people who recognize that fact to give it a decent support regardless of the ingrates whom it has helped to foist on the tax-payers. There is consolation in the fact that there are but a few months remaining for the gang, and the TRIBUNE will live to publish their obituaries.

THERE is no more damnable crime than ingratitude.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Ill. For sale by Brockway's Pharmacy.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed superintendent and manager of the Milwaukee and Arizona Prospecting and Mining company, doing business at the Ray camp, on Mineral Creek, Pinal county, Arizona. HENRY PARRY.

January 10th, 1900.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by Brockway's Pharmacy.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To A. K. Cavanaugh, or to whom it may concern: This is to notify you that I as co-owner in the Bureau No. 4, Big Strike and Mammoth mining claims, situated in the territory of Arizona and County of Pinal, and more particularly described on Pages 213, 214, 197, 191, 192, Book No. 15, Records of Mines of Pinal county, have done and performed the annual work on said claims for the year 1899. This is to notify you that if you do not pay your full proportion of the costs of said work, together with the costs of this advertisement, within 90 days after the expiration of this notice, your interest in said mining claims as co-owner will utterly cease and by operation of law become the property of the undersigned.

WM. MILL WILLIAMS, Florence, Ariz., Feb. 17, 1900. First publication February 17th, 1900.

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