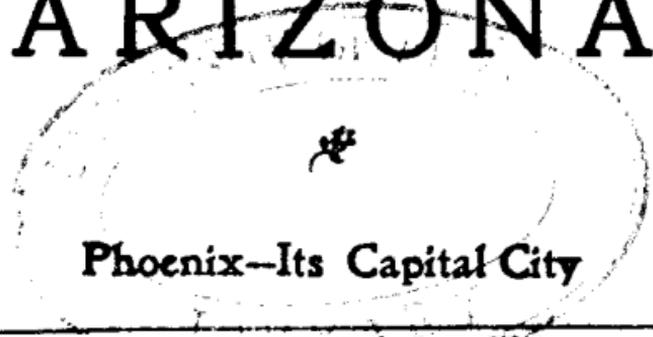


MARICOPA COUNTY

The Peerless Valley of the
Salt River - - - - -

ARIZONA



Phoenix--Its Capital City

Our Advantages
and Prospects.....

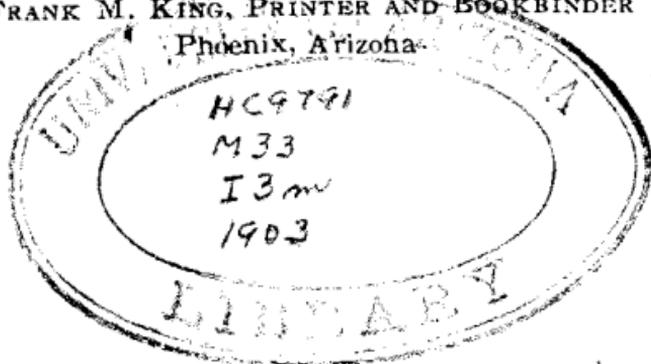
TEMPE - - - - MESA

ISSUED BY
JOHN O. DUNBAR
IMMIGRATION
COMMISSIONER

By Authority of the Board of Supervisors
of Maricopa County.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, DECEMBER, 1903

1903
FRANK M. KING, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER
Phoenix, Arizona



Maricopa County

Maricopa County is the center of population and wealth of Arizona and it is nearly the geographical center of the Territory. The county contains 8 000 square miles and two-thirds of all the farming lands of the Territory is situated within its limits and three-quarters of all the products of farm, orchard and vine products are gathered from its fruitful fields. There are now 150,000 acres of land under cultivation in this county which acreage will be doubled with the completion of the Tonto Basin reservoir which is now under construction. The Valley of the Salt River is 50 miles in length and will average 16 miles in breadth and has 400,000 acres of good fruit and farm land within its confines. Every fruit, plant, cereal, vine, tree and root that the temperate or semi-tropical climate can produce find a genial home in this valley.

The special committee of the United States Senate, report 298, part 1, May 5, 1890, page 60, says: "Within our borders there cannot be found a soil so uniformly fertile and so capable of varied production, under irrigation, as that of the Gila, Salt and Santa Cruz Rivers in central and

southern Arizona. Analysis of this soil shows its fertile qualities to be superior to that of the Nile earth." And so the secret of the marvel is the artificial application of water, to a wonderful soil under clear skies and bounteous warmth.



It is not too extravagant to say that in this valley Man harvests and stores his rainfall, as he does his crops, and uses it when he needs it. In this valley each man, as it were, lets the rain come on his farm when he wants it, and turns it off when he has had enough.



In most countries the land requires preparation for irrigation, by working and leveling. In Salt River Valley there is no natural sod to break up and the ground is already nearly level, having only a slight inclination to the west and south, just enough to carry the water, so that no preparatory expenditure is requisite. This important advantage will be better appreciated when it is understood that in some less favored places it costs as much as forty dollars an acre to fit the land for irrigation. The only treatment the soil or the crop requires is thorough and frequent tilling. No fertilizing is necessary.

✿ OUR PRODUCTS ✿

Of the Salt River Valley are of a very wide range and great variety. Nearly everything in the way of grains, vegetables and fruits grown in the temperate and semi-tropic zones flourish here. Wheat and barley are of an exceedingly fine quality. The principal forage plant for hay and pasture is alfalfa or Chilian clover, a remarkable plant which grows perennially and yields very abundantly. Eight tons per acre per annum is not an unusual yield, the hay being cut from three to six times each year. All kinds of vegetables grow with wonderful rapidity. Many of them, with proper care and irrigation can be produced the year round. All kinds of berries flourish, the strawberry in particular. With proper attention to varieties and cultivation strawberries can be had daily for eight months of the year. All kinds of deciduous fruits do exceedingly well throughout the entire valley, but in the upper parts where the soil is of a light sandy nature, the adaptability is perfect. The soil along the river being heavier, is more suited to the cultivation of grain and forage. The raising of all kinds of citrus fruits is confined to a comparatively small portion of the valley, known as the

"Orange Belt," skirting the foot-hills. In this belt there is perfect immunity from the damaging frosts that are so detrimental to other orange-growing localities of the country.



The list of fruits that can be successfully grown in this valley is a very long one. As especially desirable for profit to the producer, the following may be mentioned: apricots, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, olives, oranges, lemons, limes and grape fruit.



The advantages of the Salt River Valley over all of the horticultural and agricultural localities are many, but one of the most prominent is its early fruit, there is always a demand for early fruit and it commands the highest prices. The orange, grape, apricot, peach and nearly all the other fruits are from three to six weeks earlier than are California products. This of itself gives this valley an absolute monopoly on early fruits and gives the fruit grower the highest prices for his product. Again the Salt River Valley is from 600 to 900 miles nearer the markets than its California rivals, which added to its early fruits, gives it an advantage that cannot be overcome by time or circumstances.

The rapid growth of everything in the Salt River Valley is simply marvelous, and cannot be appreciated without being on the ground and noting the fact from personal observation. Apricot trees, mere twigs when planted, at seven months old taller than a six-foot man and over five feet across the branches; almond trees over twenty feet high at four years old; cottonwood posts, which were used for fencing, and irrigated by ditch used for irrigating the fields, become large shade trees in three years, making a continuous row of shade around the field; roses and other flowers in bloom the year round, and other wonders that would seem incredible if mentioned. All this is due to the continuous sunshine, the evenness of the climate, and water supplied in the right quantities and at the right time. The winter is so short that vegetation lies dormant only a few weeks, hence the early maturity of all fruits in this favored region.



ORANGES



The Salt River Valley has the honorable distinction of supplying Uncle Sam the only ripe Thanksgiving oranges, in fact the only

Navel oranges ripe in the United States at that date are grown in this Valley. California and Florida both grow good oranges but ours are not only superior in quality, but are in the markets from four to six weeks earlier than either. As an evidence of the quality of the respective products the Salt River oranges sold in New York last year for \$9 a box while the best California fruit sold for \$3 a box. Orange trees come into bearing in this Valley at three years of age and at five years they produce from 130 to 250 oranges per tree. This means an average of one and one-half boxes to each tree which find a ready market at \$4.25 per box on the ground—that is what the crop sold for the past year. This means that five-year-old trees are worth upwards of \$6 each to the owner.



The only question that has ever been or could be raised against this Valley was that of water, and now that we are building the great Tonto Basin reservoir which will hold sufficiency of this needful fluid for all purposes, this will no longer confront us, and is not saying too much when we assert that the Salt River Valley is the future citrus belt of the United States.



Lemons and Limes

The cultivation of lemons and limes require a more moderate climate and a higher winter temperature than any other species of the Citrus family and are more sensitive to climatic changes than any other fruit. Yet eight years of experience has thoroughly demonstrated that the Salt River Valley has all the requisites for the successful cultivation of both and experienced fruit growers are setting out large tracts of these fruits.



M. W. Ward who for many years successfully cultivated oranges, lemons and limes in Florida and other citrus belts is growing limes and lemons with great success and he thinks that this Valley is one of the best adapted localities for such fruits in the United States. This Valley is specially well fitted for these fruits as is proven by an analysis of the soil, the fine appearance of the trees and the quality of the product. The fruit is clean and highly colored and very large.



S. B. Williams increased his bank account \$950 last year from a five acre strawberry patch.

This pamphlet can be sent to any post-office in the United States for ONE CENT.



Phoenix and the Salt River Valley are fortunate in the matter of public roads.



Robert Graham who lives six miles from Phoenix netted \$984 last year from five acres of strawberries.



Investors can safely communicate with the real estate men of Phoenix, as they are all reliable trustworthy men.



Dairyman Brodrick says he clears above all expenses \$120 per month from ten cows. What other country on earth can make a showing like this.



From four to six crops of alfalfa are harvested annually in the Salt River Valley, and the cuttings average from one and one-half ton to three tons per acre.



The United States Government maintains an Experimental Farm within two miles of Phoenix, which has been of great aid to our farmers and fruit men.

PEACHES FOR SEVEN MONTHS

The experiment station of the University of Arizona has issued a report on peaches, showing that an Arizona orchard, with properly selected trees, can market ripe peaches from the middle of May to the middle of December. This is by the cultivation of sixteen varieties which have been tested on the farm near Phoenix, the earliest being the "Sneed" and the latest the "Popaz." The report says:

All of the above varieties have grown vigorously and stood the heat of summer well, some other varieties not adapted to the region, but popular elsewhere, succumbing to the influence of our climate conditions. In general, varieties originating in such peach states as Georgia and California succeed better here than many better known varieties that originated in the northern states.

The foregoing notes apply to well cultivated trees. The cause of much failure in peach growing in this region is failure to cultivate properly. The peach will do fairly well for a few years, if neglected, but will eventually succumb to ill treatment.

Irrigation without subsequent cultivation

causes the soil to become compact and kills the trees. In this regard, peach trees will not endure what pear trees (for example) will. The peach must have an open soil in order to thrive. If properly treated, there is no reason why the peach should not be a very profitable crop in this valley where a failure is so rare.



Arizona produces only twenty per cent of the dairy products consumed in the territory and if every farm in Arizona was used for dairy purposes, they would not produce sufficient milk to supply the demands of the Phoenix creameries. Maricopa County produces 98 per cent of all the butter and cheese manufactured in Arizona and offers today the most profitable field for dairy purposes in the United States.



J. B. Franks who cultivates a small farm three miles southeast of Phoenix cleared \$820 from one acre of tomatoes this season. Mr. Franks says farming in Maricopa County is not only easy but profitable.



The best farming land within three miles of Phoenix is selling from \$50 to \$200 an acre.

There are 55,000 cattle being fattened on alfalfa in the Salt River Valley.

Alfalfa is the most certain crop grown in the world, it never fails and is always marketable.

The Salt River Valley has the most magnificent canal system in America embracing over 200 miles of large waterways.

After spending two winters in Phoenix, Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, pronounced the climate of Phoenix as unequalled on the habitable globe.

W. A. Farish harvested from an 80 acre tract, the past year, west of Phoenix, 960 tons of alfalfa hay, or an average of 12 tons to the acre. What other country in America can make a showing like that?

The late De Barth Shorb, the leading horticulturist of the United States and a world-wide renowned wine expert, after three years experience said the finest sherry wine grapes in the world were grown in the Salt River Valley.

Gold, copper and silver in large quantities are found within the limits of Maricopa County.



Beds of Mica—large reefs of limestone and the finest building stone in America are found in Maricopa County.



There are 200 miles of irrigating canals and main lateral ditches to distribute water from the Salt River to a thirsty land.



Growers of Thompson Seedless grapes think nothing of clearing \$50 an acre from their crops after paying all expenses.



Washington Navel oranges are the favorite variety and specimens of those grown in the Salt River Valley weigh 22 ounces each.



According to the success in growing experimental tracts of sugar beets, ranchers who raise beets for the factory may confidently look for cash returns from 14 tons per acre at an average of \$4.66 per ton, or \$36.24 per acre after paying all expenses.

Two crops of cantaloupes may be grown in a season.

The average annual rainfall of the Salt River Valley is 6.93 inches.

The Salt River Valley enjoys 82 per cent of possible sunshine each year.

Almond growers may figure with certainty on 2000 pounds to the acre, netting 7 cents a pound after harvesting and marketing the crop.

Over one million pounds of wool is shipped from the Salt River Valley yearly from the various shearing stations to which the sheep are driven every winter.

The Valley Pride Creamery located in Phoenix produced the past year 224,208 pounds of butter or about 21,000 pounds per month, valued at \$60,302. The institution receives 523,370 pounds of milk monthly. This creamery alone spends about \$75,000 annually in this valley in its milk, butter and cheese product, and it is only one of many in this city.

Lands under the Buckeye Canal are classed among the most valuable farming lands in the Salt River Valley.



Maricopa County contains one-fourth of the population of the territory of Arizona and one-third of its taxable wealth.



The Tonto Basin reservoir and the beet sugar factory will increase the value of land in this valley, fully 50 per cent before another year passes by.



The Tonto Basin reservoir when completed will be the second largest reservoir in the world, and will equal in size many of the famous New England lakes.



The Maricopa Creamery, located in Phoenix, used in its business the past twelve months 4,800,000 pounds of milk, for which the corporation paid \$50,000. It also manufactured 125,000 pounds of cheese and 115,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$47,750. It sold 10,000 gallons of cream and 25,000 gallons of milk, valued at \$11,250. This creamery pays out in annual expenses about \$75,000.

The banks of Maricopa County were never in a more prosperous condition. No depositor has ever lost a dollar by any bank in this county. That record speaks for itself.

Experienced Eastern dairyman say that conditions for their business in the Salt River Valley are unsurpassed; no dry feed to buy; no winter shelter needed; a market for five times the present annual product.

Bee keeping is a profitable industry in the Salt River Valley, the honey produced being of a superior quality, containing minimum moisture and maximum sugars and being of desirable flavor, color and aroma. The production during the past season was about three-quarters of a million pounds, marketed in carload lots at from 4 1-2 to 5 1-8 cents a pound, to Eastern manufacturing bakers and confectioners.

Land Values.

Good land situated from one to three miles from Phoenix sells from \$200 to \$100 per acre; from three to five miles from the capital city, from \$100 to \$75 per acre; from five to nine miles distant, from \$75 to \$25 per acre. All the above figures carry a guaranteed water right in the canal systems of this valley.

SUGAR BEET FACTORY

A beet sugar factory of 800 tons daily capacity is being built at Glendale, ten miles northwest from Phoenix, on the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, by the Eastern Sugar Company. The factory will be in operation, according to the contract, by May 1st, 1904, and will handle the product of 8,000 acres of beets. About half of this amount has been contracted for with individual growers, the balance to be grown on the company's lands. The buildings and the machinery of the plant will cost \$600,000.

The main buildings are of substantial steel construction on foundations of concrete and stone, with brick walls. The factory is 67 by 298 feet and three and five stories high. The building for the boiler house, machine shops and lime kiln is 60 by 325 feet. The sugar warehouse is 67 by 325 feet. A beet shed 150 by 400 feet is built of concrete, stone and lumber.

The working up of 800 tons of beets means the production of about 150,000 pounds of granulated sugar daily, by the employment of 200 to 300 men in the factory. According to the average yield of beets, about 100,000 tons will be required to keep the factory going for a season, and for these about \$450,000 will be paid to the growers.

• TONTO DAM •

The Tonto dam and reservoir, on which work is now being prosecuted with vigor, will store water sufficient to irrigate 200,000 acres of land in the Salt River Valley. It will be second only to the great Assuan dam in Egypt and will be an engineering feat of note. Here are some of the figures connected with it:

Height from lowest foundation, 285 feet

Depth to lowest bed rock, 31 feet.

Thickness at crest, 18 feet.

Thickness at base, 180 feet.

Length of dam at level spillway, 653 feet.

Area of drainage basin, 5756 square miles.

Area of reservoir, 14,000 acres.

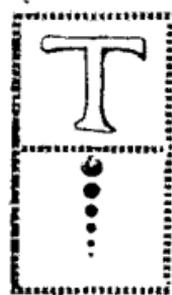
Capacity of reservoir, 1,450,000 acre feet

Estimated cost, \$2,700,000.

An acre foot means enough water to cover an acre of ground one foot deep.



PHOENIX



THE capital city of Arizona is situated in the great Salt River Valley, one of the most beautiful and productive sections of the American Union.

Its present population is about 15,000 and with the completion of the Tonto Basin Reservoir, which is now being constructed, it will show at least 30,000 people.

In 1867 the pioneers, who came in great numbers to explore the Territory of Arizona, were surprised to find that they had been anticipated, and that a new object-lesson in the self-repeating habit of history had to be scanned and learned by them.

There were mounds in which the intelligent observer could discover the remains of houses which had formed a part of large cities, and there were traces of canals by which water was conveyed to what must have been a large and prosperous settlement of a prehistoric race.

Acting on the hints thus conveyed, the first settlers in the valley resolved to inaugurate a course of irrigation on the lines laid down by the ancient people, who had, as a matter of fact, "built wiser than

they knew," and left a legacy for posterity. As those settlers increased in numbers, the necessity for a central marketing point, a town, became manifest, and three years after the first great body of settlers located in the Salt River Valley, in 1870, the City of Phoenix was platted and the foundation of the county seat of Maricopa County, and of the capital of Arizona, was laid.

The origin of the name was as suggestive as it was appropriate. The ruins of cities, whose relics only remained to tell of their former existence, were on every hand around the site of the prospective city, and although it could not be definitely ascertained, or even approximately guessed, that they had been wiped out by fire, and their inhabitants exterminated by a power stronger, it was agreed to give the name of Phoenix to the new city, inasmuch as it had risen on the ruins of a previous and extinct civilization.

The site chosen for the new city was well selected. It lies, as nearly as possible, in the center of the valley, on the northern bank of the Salt River, at a point twenty-eight miles from where it enters the valley.

The City of Phoenix is situated thirty-five miles north of Maricopa Station, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It comes into view as a surprise to the traveller who has, for hours, been travers-

ing a barren plain, covered with cactus and mesquite. On a sudden, he finds himself in a perfect bower of verdure and vegetation and he is in Phoenix. The city is the center and entrepo for all supplies, of the great valley of the Salt River.

The beauty of the City of Phoenix, not only that of its residences but of its natural surroundings—strikes the most unobservant visitor, and causes him to give vent to expressions of astonishment and admiration.

The shaded streets, lined with finer and more umbrageous trees than shelter and shade the imperial boulevard in Berlin known, the world over, as "Unter den Linden," are not to be matched in the world for beauty. The leafy bowers that surround the residences have all the luxuriance of growth that is characteristic of the countries bordering on the tropics and fostered by a semi-tropical sun, and, in no other country can such a setting of leafy shade and sheltering boughs be found around the homes of citizens as in the Queen City of Arizona.

To this city come the settlers along the Gila, for a distance of a hundred miles east and west of Phoenix, to do their shopping and to sell the products of their ranches.

From the many rich mining districts that are tributary to Phoenix come the mine owners or the superintendents of mining companies, to buy their supplies and to

arrange for the shipping of their ore. From the countless cattle ranches, that are scattered over the vast territory that is tributary to Phoenix come the proprietors for their household supplies and to arrange for the shipment of their stock to the various leading markets of Southern California and to Chicago.



Three different railroads have their terminus in this city. The Maricopa & Phoenix, the Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix and the Phoenix and Eastern. All well equipped and offering first class accommodations.



The city was incorporated 1880.



The incorporated city covers 2,080 acres.



There are 25 miles of fine graded streets.



Phoenix has the most perfect winter climate in the United States.



The assessable property of Phoenix is nearly \$6,000,000 and is greater than any county in Arizona, Maricopa alone excepted.

We have five reputable banks.

There are 22 miles of water mains.

We have three modern steam laundries.

It is the only city in Arizona with electric street cars.

Electric light and gas, cheap and serviceable.

During the year 1903, 149 houses were constructed.

There are 2,300 children enrolled in her public schools.

There are 19 miles of electric railway within its limits.

The cost of living here is as reasonable as in any eastern city,

We have two ice factories. Several large flouring mills, machine shops, foundries and various other manufacturing establishments.

Phoenix is free from fleas.



The mean annual temperature is 69.3 degrees.



There have been only ten days of fog in Phoenix in seven years.



There is good quail, rabbit and pigeon shooting in this valley.



Furnished rooms can be had in Phoenix from \$8 to \$25 per month.



Delicious strawberries are in the Phoenix markets eight months in the year.



The best alfalfa and grain hay finds a ready market here at \$7.00 per ton



The public school library of Phoenix consists of 2,650 well selected volumes.



Mr. Buford who milks eighteen cows, says he cleared above all expenses the past year \$120 per month. That is an illustration of what can be done with our extensive alfalfa fields.

The finest and best equipped hotels between Kansas City and San Francisco.

The Phoenix Bakery, one of the leading city bakeries, sells 5000 loaves of bread daily.

The Phoenix Indian school is the second largest institution of its kind in the United States.

There are slaughtered and sold in the Phoenix meat markets 1000 head of cattle per month.

Four rural delivery routes are centered at the Phoenix post office, carrying mail to farmers and ranchers.

Phoenix is one of the most orderly cities in the union; the laws are strictly enforced and good order prevails at all times.

A farmer living five miles from Phoenix cultivated 40 acres of alfalfa last year for seed. He netted \$2,500 from his seed and used the fields for pasturing spring and fall; in all he cleaned up close to \$4,000 from his 40 acre tract.

Four room houses rent in Phoenix from \$8 to \$20 per month, according to location.



The city owns three beautiful parks and 7 school houses and one high school costing \$50,000.



William Brazier who lives under the Arizona Canal, cleared \$800 from one and one-quarter acres of tomatoes the present year.



If the property of Phoenix was assessed at its actual valuation, the assessment roll would show a valuation of \$20,000,000.



The tax rate in both city and county are being reduced every year, and the public service is not suffering from the reduction.



The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, the two great trunk lines of the West are both arranging to build their main lines through Phoenix at an early date.



Phoenix is situated 197 miles south of Ash Fork at the terminus of the Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix railroad, and is connected with the Santa Fe Trunk line at that junction by two passenger trains daily.

Phoenix gets its supply of water for domestic purposes from a driven well over 300 feet deep.

Snow falls so seldom in Phoenix that only twice in its history has the weather bureau recorded a trace.

Receipts at the Phoenix Post Office increased during the past year \$2,188, or a total of \$29,052 for the year.

A farmer living two miles southeast of Phoenix, cleared \$800 last year from one and one-half acre of strawberries.

Phoenix is by far the largest and most wealthy city in Arizona, and is one of the most modern small cities in the country.

There are thirty-five large commodious school rooms in the Phoenix public schools, presided over by thirty-five capable teachers.

Good residence lots situated from one-quarter to three-quarter miles from the center of business in Phoenix can be purchased for from \$600 to \$400 a lot.

Chemical analysis of the city water supply shows it to be free from deleterious ingredients and well within the safety line of healthful drinking water.

Dr. O. L. Mahoney, who owns a small farm near the Indian School, two miles from Phoenix, cut ninety-seven tons of alfalfa hay from ten acres the present year, and sold his hay on the farm for \$7.50 per ton.

Religious denominations with commodious houses of worship: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Episcopal, Free Methodist, Methodist Episcopal Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, African M. E.

Fraternal orders represented are: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Elks, Eagles, Eastern Star, Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, Rebekah Assembly, Rathbone Sisters, Good Templars, Foresters, Independent Foresters, Sons and Daughters American Revolution, United Moderns, Fraternal Brotherhood, A. F. of A. M., Alianza Hispano Americano, G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps, Spanish-American War Veterans, Typographical Union, National Union.

Phoenix has three good daily papers and two excellent weeklies.



Phoenix is the headquarters of the cattle and mining men of Arizona.



Phoenix has a good water works and an admirable electric street car system.



The largest and the best farming country in the United States is tributary to Phoenix.



A public library and a good opera house and several reliable building and loan associations.



Phoenix has two large creameries and their product is shipped to the adjoining states and territories.



Phoenix has a water plant that supplies 3,000,000 gallons of water daily and the supply is absolutely inexhaustable.



Phoenix is a city of beautiful homes, where rents are reasonable and abundance of fresh butter, cream, pure milk and a fine quality of cheese is supplied from the dairy farms near by.

Numerous paying mines are situated near Phoenix, all getting their supplies from this city.

Phoenix and Maricopa County are both on a cash basis, all business transacted by city or county is for cash.

Phoenix has a well equipped fire department, and our fire companies are unequalled as efficient, competent firemen.

Property on Washington street business corners is selling for \$1,000 per front foot, and it is a good bargain at that figure.

We have more and better churches, more and better schools than any other city in Arizona and the finest public buildings in the southwest.

Surrounding the city of Phoenix on all sides are some 400,000 acres of arable lands. 150,000 acres of which is now in a high state of cultivation.

The altitude of Phoenix is 1076 feet above sea level and with its mild climate and almost total absence of winds, makes it the most desirable winter resort in the world.

We have fine sanitariums. Public and private hospitals and some of the most eminent physicians in the United States.



There are more attractive drives and places of interest to visit near Phoenix than can be found in any city in the southwest.



Phoenix and the surrounding country has an inexhaustible underground water supply, which is getting nearer the surface each year.



Phoenix has a board of trade composed of the leading taxpayers of the County and every interest of city and county is carefully looked after,



Dry goods and clothing of all kinds can be purchased as cheaply in Phoenix as in any eastern city and our dealers carry the finest make of goods.



Graduates from the Phoenix high school are admitted to all the California universities without examination. This is a deserved compliment to the efficiency of our city schools and clearly shows how our educational institutions are regarded by neighboring states.

Phoenix has twenty-four miles of water mains and an abundance of good pure water sufficient to supply a population of 100,000 people.

Phoenix has the only ostrich farms in the United States and there are more and larger birds on one farm than on any other ostrich farm in the world.

The Phoenix sugar beet factory will be completed within the next six months and will swell the receipts of this city by at least \$150,000 annually.

Choice residence property is selling very reasonable in Phoenix. A good commodious brick house of six rooms can be built here at a cost of \$1,000.

The territorial capitol is located in Phoenix as is also the asylum for the insane and the Supreme Court of the territory holds its sessions in this city.

A sugar beet factory costing one million dollars is now under construction a few miles beyond the city limits and others of like character will soon be constructed.

The finest private rose gardens in the United States are situated in Phoenix. from which millions of choice roses are shipped to all parts of the Union annually..



Phoenix enjoys the distinction of having the best telephone system on the Pacific Coast. Only three other cities on the coast have a similiar system, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.



PHOENIX TEMPERATURE

Total Rainfall, 1902. 6.88 inches.

Mean Temperature, 1902, 70.27 d.

Temperature and rainfall by months

MONTH.	MEAN TEMP'TURE	RAINFALL INCHES
January.....	52.5 d	.79
February.....	56.4 d	.10
March.....	57.4 d	.46
April.....	69.8 d	Trace
May.....	75.2 d	Trace
June.....	86.4 d	.12
July.....	88.6 d	.32
August.....	89.6 d	.56
September.....	83.6 d	1.46
October.....	74.0 d	Trace
November.....	58.0 d	2.01
December.....	51.8 d	1.06

Names and Residences of Territorial Officers.

Governor—A. O. Brodie	Phoenix
Secretary of Territory—	
I. T. Stoddard	Phoenix
Attorney General—E. W. Wells...	Prescott
Chief Justice—Edward Kent.....	Phoenix
Auditor—W. F. Nichols	Phoenix
Citizen Member of the Board of Control...	
Geo. E. Truman.....	Phoenix
Treasurer—I. M. Christy.....	Phoenix
Supt. of Public Instruction—.....	
N. G. Layton	Phoenix

Federal Officers.

Delegate to Congress—J. F. Wilson.	
.....	Phoenix
United States Attorney—Frederick S. Nave	
.....	Tucson
United States Marshal—M. H. McCord....	
.....	Phoenix
Collector of Customs—Edward Baker... .	
.....	Nogales
Surveyor General—F. S. Ingalls... Phoenix	

The City of Phoenix



Has the following business houses within its limits, all doing profitable business.

Abstract Companies	2
Advertising Agencies.....	2
Agencies, Commercial.....	4
Agents, Merchandise.....	1
Agricultural Implements.....	4
Architects	3
Art Studios	1
Assayers	2
Attorneys at law.....	42
Auctioneers	4
Bakeries	4
Banks	5
Bands and Orchestras	3
Barbers	15
Baths.....	5
Bicycle Firms.....	7
Bill Posters.....	1
Billiard Halls.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	13
Books and Stationery.....	4
Boots and Shoes	7
Bottlers.....	4
Brick Manufacturing.....	3
Brokers, Commission.....	15
Brokers, Merchandise.....	3

Brokers, Ticket	2
Building and Loan Associations.. . . .	4
Building Material	7
Cabinet Makers	4
Carriage and Wagon Makers.. . . .	4
Cigar Manufacturers	4
Cigar Stores, retail	6
Civil Engineers	10
Clergymen	10
Clothes Cleaning and Dyeing	3
Cold Storage	4
Confectioners	4
Confectionery Manufacturers	3
Contractors, Building	18
Contractors, Grading	3
Contractors, Stone	6
Crockery and Glassware	6
Curios	4
Dairies	12
Dentists	8
Doors, Sash, etc	3
Dressmakers	15
Druggists	10
Dry Goods	4
Electric and Gas Lighting	1
Employment Agencies	2
Express Companies	5
Fish Dealers	3
Flowers, cut	2
Flour Mills	2
Foundry and Machine Shops	3
Fruits, retail	20

Fruits, wholesale.....	3
Furnishing Goods.....	15
Furniture and Carpets.....	4
Grocers, retail.....	11
Grocers, wholesale.....	5
Gunsmiths	3
Hardware	6
Harness and Saddlery.....	3
Hay and Grain.....	4
Hides.....	2
Hospitals.....	2
Hotels	12
Ice Companies.....	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	3
Insurance Agents.....	11
Jewelers	4
Job Printers.....	7
Laundries.....	16
Libraries	2
Liquors, wholesale.....	3
Live Stock Agents.....	8
Livery Stables.....	13
Lodging Houses.....	28
Lumber Dealers.....	4
Marble and Granite Works.....	2
Meat Markets.	11
Millinery.....	6
Newspapers, daily.....	3
Newspapers, weekly.....	3
Oculists.....	2
Opticians.....	2
Opera Houses and Halls.....	6

Oils, Paints and Glass.....	10
Painters.....	9
Photographers.....	6
Physicians.....	19
Piano Tuners.....	5
Pianos and Organs.....	2
Planing Mill ..	3
Piumbing and Gas Fitting.....	5
Publishers.....	8
Real Estate Agents.....	17
Restaurants.....	20
Roofers.....	16
Second Hand Goods.....	8
Sewing Machines.....	3
Shoemakers.....	8
Soda Manufacturers ..	4
Sporting Goods.....	4
Stationers, wholesale.....	3
Stage Lines.....	4
Storage Warehouses.....	9
Stoves and Tinware.....	7
Tailors.....	5
Tobacco, wholesale.....	8
Toys.....	7
Truck and Transfer.....	2
Undertakers.....	4
Upholsterers.....	8
Variety Stores.....	6
Veterinary Surgeons.....	3
Wood and Coal.....	3

TEMPE

This beautiful little town nine miles south-east of Phoenix, is situated in the center of the agricultural portion of the valley south of the Salt River.

The town is nicely situated and its buildings handsome and commodious. The town has a population of about 1,400 people and is rapidly increasing.

The original townsite consisted of 80 acres, but at the present writing it covers an area of 320 acres.

The streets are wide and neatly kept—each one offering a fine driveway.

The residences are models of modern architecture, surrounded by shrubbery and tasty flower gardens.

The business blocks of the town are of the latest style of architecture, two and three stories, of brick and stone.

A large quarry of fine quality of building stone is located almost within the town limits.

The people of Tempe are fortunate in being blessed with the finest educational advantages of any town in Arizona.

Besides a public school with an enrollment of 298 pupils under the supervision of an able corps of instructors; here is also located the Normal School of Arizona, an institution that compares most favorably with the Normals of any of the states. It owes its existence to an act of the Territorial Legislature approved March 10th, 1885. The school building is large and of the latest design, equipped with all modern conveniences and surrounded with innumerable species of tropical and semi-tropical plants and shrubbery.

The present years' enrollment is 187 with a senior class of 24.

The city government is conducted by a council who select a mayor from among their number and who serve without remuneration other than the pride of being the choice of such an enlightened community.

There are six church societies holding meetings in the town, five of which have erected churches.

The National Banks have on deposit
\$295,168.00.



Postoffice receipts for the last year
amounted to \$3,306.85.



Wheat yields from 25 to 50 bu. per acre
and oats as high as 60 bushels.



The following Orders have lodges: Masons,
Ccd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, A. O. U.
W., and Woodmen.



Land of fine quality is worth from \$75 to
\$100 per acre. Ccd tillable land can be
bought for \$26 per acre.



The Tempe postoffice during the past
year cashed money orders to the amount of
\$6,000.00 in excess of those written.



The average price paid for milk by the
creameries is about 89 cents per 100 pounds.
One creamery at Tempe alone paid over
\$58,000.00 for milk used during the past
year. The extensive plant of the Tempe
Creamery & Milk Condensing Co., is located
one mile east of the town limits. This

company receives daily an average of 18,000 lbs of milk. Last year this company manufactured 162,000 lbs of cheese and 262,800 lbs of butter. These amounts fall far short of supplying the demand.

Everything needed for fire protection is at hand. The water system lately installed at a cost of over \$30,000 is complete in every respect and under municipal control. Light is furnished by an electric plant at a reasonable rate.

As an illustration, one of the most prominent citizens of the community, Mr. Wolf Sachs, netted \$3,000 on a crop of oats harvested the past year from eighty acres. This is what an experienced cultivator can do with this fertile soil.

Alfalfa is the principal forage crop and is well adapted to the climate. As many as six cuttings are made from the same land in one year. As a rule about three crops are harvested and the fields used for pasture for four or five months. Alfalfa is a great butter fat producer and sells readily in the market at \$7 and \$8 per ton, the yields being about two tons to the acre. Dairy cows pastured on this feed have yielded their owners as high as \$36 net per

year. The price of dairy stock ranges from \$40 to \$60 per head.

Tempe supports the following business houses:

Agents, Merchandise	1
Agricultural Implements.....	2
Assayer.....	1
Attorneys-at-Law	3
Auctioneer.....	1
Bakery	1
Banks	2
Barber Shops	3
Bicycle Firms.....	2
Bill Posters.....	2
Billiard Hall.....	1
Blacksmiths	3
Books and Stationery.....	1
Boots and Shoes.....	1
Bowling Alley.....	1
Brick Manufacturing.....	1
Brokers, Commission.....	3
Building Material	3
Cabinet Maker.....	1
Cold Storage	2
Collection Agency.....	1
Contractors	3
Dairies.....	3
Dancing School.....	1
Dentist	1
Dressmaker.....	1
Druggists	2

Dry Goods.....	3
Flour Mill.....	1
Furnishing Goods.....	1
Grocers.....	4
Hardware.....	2
Harness.....	1
Hay and Grain.....	1
Hotels.....	2
Ice Company.....	1
Insurance Agts.....	5
Jeweler.....	1
Job Printer.....	1
Laundries.....	2
Library.....	1



MESA

Mesa, located sixteen miles east of Phoenix claims the title of the "Gem City" of the Salt River valley. And it is in truth a gem—one that was discovered in the rough by the pioneers and by their energy and enterprise wrested from its desert condition and placed in a setting of beautiful homes, broad streets shaded by palms and umbrellas, progressive business houses, commodious school buildings, churches and manufacturing establishments.



Where once a broad, level desert gleamed in the light of a semi-tropical sun, relieved only by vagrant cacti and straggling mesquite, has been builded a city of more than one thousand inhabitants, with railroads, electric lights, telegraph and telephone lines, and all the accessions of modern civilization. Along every street and past the door of every home irrigating ditches from the great canals carry nature's life-giving fluid which keeps the roses in bloom, the lawns green and stimulates the growth of the fig, the pomegranate, and the orange, as well as the ornamental shrubbery which adds so much to the luster of the "Gem."

Surrounding the whole, as a cluster of brilliants, are fertile farms where cattle and swine, horses and Angoras feed upon the prolific alfalfa. Stately farm houses, evergreen-embowered cottages and bulging granaries tell the story of prosperity with greater realism than can the pen of man. Within those homes the piano, the harp and the mandolin have their place; paintings adorn the walls and choice books by the best authors, all speak of the refinement and content of law-abiding, upright and cultivated citizenship.

That Mesa has valid grounds for her contention as the "Gem City," can best be ascertained by a personal visit. As a guide, however, to the town, its institutions, the surrounding country and resources, the following brief résumé will be found of value to the prospective visitor, or persons seeking information regarding this section of the great and growing southwest.

Mesa City has splendid High School.

Mesa Country has 700 school children.

From 150,000 to 200,000 sheep are annually wintered on the Mesa, are sheared in local pens and shipments of both fleece and mutton made from Mesa depot.

\$38,200 was expended in business blocks in 1902-3.

Mesa oranges were shipped early in Nov. to New York markets.

\$28,000 was expended in building of residences in 1901-2-3.

Mesa City is 1,300 feet above sea level and was incorporated in 1883.

Mesa City has a population of about 1,000 souls, and is lighted by electricity.

The Mesa Country has a population of about 8,000 and has finest roads in territory.

The Mesa Country has free rural mail delivery. Uncle Sam's postoffice at every gate.

Mesa is the only place in west where "The Solar Motor" plant is in successful operation.

The town of Mesa is one mile square is divided into ten acre blocks and has streets 130 feet wide.

Mesa Precincts costs county less to handle criminal element than any precinct of like population in the Territory.

Mesa land produced three million pounds of grain in 1903.

There was 200,000 tons of hay shipped from Mesa in 1903.

Mesa cantaloupe patches last year netted owners over \$200.00 per acre.

Coming season Mesa will plant 300 to 500 acres of cantaloupes.

\$20,000.00 was expended in Dairy, Ice and Cheese Factory in 1903.

Mesa has one of the largest and best flouring mills in the county.

Mesa City has expended \$25,000.00 in school buildings and furnishings.

Mesa Country has one of best irrigating canal systems in the Territory.

The city has two public parks and two public schools and one High School.

Mesa City supports a Home Dramatic company, a Brass Band and an Orchestra.

Forty-three acres of almonds in Mesa produced \$4,100. worth of nuts in 1903.

There have been 2,000 head of cattle shipped from Mesa in 1903.

Mesa Dairy and Ice Co., since Aug. 25th, 1903, has shipped 46,000 pounds of butter.

The Mesa Country contains some of the best dairy ranches and dairy cattle in the Territory.

Mesa is the only city in Territory that closes saloons on Sunday and prohibits gambling.

Mesa City, is nearest town in the Valley to Tonto Reservoir, to which a wagon road is now being built.

Mesa crop of cantaloupes of 1903 surpassed in returns the famous Rocky Ford district in prices received.

Mesa Melon Growers Association shipped twenty carloads of cantaloupes during 1903, netting \$10,000.00 to the owners.

Mesa has largest seedless grape vineyard in Territory. From eighty acres of Thompson seedless grapes 116,000 pounds of finest raisins were produced in 1903 and \$2,500.00 worth of fresh grapes shipped from same tract.

There were ten thousand head of sheep shipped from Mesa to eastern markets in 1903.

There have been six car loads of horses and fifteen carloads of hogs shipped from Mesa in 1903.

Mesa Country was chosen by the Government as model for ideal irrigating district to be displayed at Worlds Fair.

Mesa is sixteen miles east, is two hundred feet higher than Phoenix, and has three trains daily from that city.

Mesa has one of the largest and best equipped Creamery, Ice and Cheese factories under a roof in the Territory.

Mesa is headquarters of the mine owners and supply point for the mining district of Goldfield, Sylvester District, McDonald, Brodie, Roy, Kelvin, Troy, Superior and oil fields of Riverside.

Mesa has following Fraternal Organizations: Odd Fellows, Rebekah's, Knights of Pythias, Rathbone Sisters, Woodman of World, United Moderns, Good Templars, W. C. T. U., Woman's Suffrage, Woman's Club, Stag Club.

Religious Organizations: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God, Catholics, Epworth League, Baptist Young Peoples Union, Sunday Schools, Primary Association, Relief Societies, Y. M. M. I. Association, Y. L. M. I. Association, Religion Classes.



Mesa has following business places:

Agricultural Implements.....	1
Art Studio.....	1
Attorneys-at-Law.....	1
Bakery.....	1
Banks.....	1
Barbers.....	2
Baths.....	1
Bicycle Firms.....	2
Band.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2
Billiard Hall.....	1
Boots and Shoes.....	1
Books and Stationery.....	3
Brick Manufactory.....	2
Brokers Commission Ag'ts.....	3
Building Material.....	1
Cabinet Maker.....	1
Cigar Stores.....	3
Civil Engineers.....	2
Clergymen.....	4
Cold Storage.....	2
Cheese Factory.....	1

Confectioners.....	4
Contractors and Builders.....	5
Crockery and Glass ware.....	3
Distillery.....	1
Dairies.....	5
Dentist... ..	1
Doors, Sash etc.....	1
Dressmakers	2
Druggists.....	2
Dry Goods.....	5
Electric Plant.....	1
Flour Mill.....	1
Fruit—Retail.....	7
Fruit—Wholesale.....	2
Furnishing Goods.....	4
Furniture and Carpets.....	1
Gunsmith.....	1
Groceries.....	7
Hardware.....	2
Harness and Saddlery... ..	1
Hay and Grain.....	4
Hotels.....	2
Ice Company.....	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers... ..	3
Insurance Agents.....	3
Job Printer.....	1
Live Stock Agents.....	2
Laundry.....	2
Lodging house.....	1
Lumber Dealer.....	1
Meat Markets.....	2
Millinery.....	4

Melon Growers Ass'n.....	1
Newspaper, Daily.....	1
Newspaper, Weekly.....	1
Opera House and Halls.....	3
Oil, Paints and Glass.....	2
Produce Shippers.....	2
Painters.....	3
Photographers.....	2
Physicians.....	4
Publisher.....	1
Real Estate.....	3
Restaurants.....	4
Second Hand Goods.....	1
Sewing Machine Agent.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1
Sporting Goods.....	1
Stage Line.....	2
Storage Warehouses.....	3
Stoves and Furnaces.....	1
Toys.....	3
Truck and Transfer.....	2
Upholsterer.....	1
Wall Paper.....	3
Winery.....	1
Wells Fargo Express.....	1
Saloons.....	3

