

The Arizona Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING.

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Hotel Should be Kept.

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Everything shall be first-class, and all its departments shall be conducted in such manner as to conduce to the pleasure and meet the approbation of the resident and traveling public.

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Office on Main street, opposite Postoffice,
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DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR PIMA COUNTY.

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Saddlery and Harness

Of all kinds made and repaired, and kept on hand for sale at

Cheapest Rates,

Also the celebrated Saddle Trees made by Cornelio Contreras.

Liberty street, Rincon, Yuma, A. T.

Jul 28 tf MIGUEL CONTRERAS.

From the Los Angeles Express.

Give Us a Rest.

MOST FEELINGLY DEDICATED TO THE SMALL
FRY CHAMPION OVIATOR.

O empty, brazen, windy cuss,
Wide-mouthed, long-eared and addle-brained,
Our tympanums are cracked and pained
with all this fuss.

But if your braying must be heard
O, long-eared prophet it were best,
That you should head the Sage's word
"Go further West."

O, go to—where the woodbine twines,
And let us rest a little space,
To Arizona's lovely mines,
Or any other place.

O, can your torrent of abuse;
Wipe off your chin, pull down your vest,
Dry up, subside, O hissing goose;
Give us a rest.

"Rest, and neperthe we implore,"
O, for some lonely sea-girt isle,
Where your bars—notes like rasping file
Are heard no more.

O, worse than Egypt's frogs and lice,
That came by special urg d request,
With cackling "Johns" go eat your rice—
Give us a rest.

'Tis true we've been afflicted sore—
Had small-pox, railroad freights and drouth,
But we could stand it all before
You ope'd your month.

O, worse than Balaam's braying ass,
With not his wisdom, at your best,
Turn off your foul escaping gas—
Give us a rest.

We've had monopolies in gas,
Had Boards of Public Works, and things
As hard to take as cussed blue mass,
And court house rings.

As anthills to the mountain high,
As pool to ocean's broad expanse,
Were all these lesser lills to thy
Foul nuisance.

O, yelping cur that bays the moon,
O, cackling hen from empty nest,
Your welcome end is coming soon,
And we shall have a rest.

And may ye all, your labors done,
Go to—that place where none molest
The chosen of the evil one.
Give us a rest.

POCO TIEMPO.

We give below some statistics
from official sources that may be
of interest to some of our readers:

For the month of Aug., highest bar... 29.858
" " " lowest bar... 22.673
" " " highest ther... 112
" " " lowest ther... 71
Mean monthly temperature 92.7 degrees.
Total rainfall, 49 inches; prevailing wind,
west; Total number of miles of wind, 3720;
maximum velocity, eight miles per hour.
No cloudy days and only one day that rain
fell.

SEPTEMBER.	Mean	Mean	Mean
date	daily	daily	daily
	Bar.	Ther.	Humty
1.....	29.771	93.5	28.6
2.....	29.759	91.5	28
3.....	29.750	88.7	40
4.....	29.751	88.5	35.7
5.....	29.740	89	32.3
6.....	29.719	89.5	28
7.....	29.668	89	31
8.....	29.658	89.2	29
9.....	29.709	89.7	29
10.....	29.825	89.7	28.7
11.....	29.706	89	37.7
12.....	29.717	88.2	47
13.....	29.878	75.5	57
14.....	29.937	74.7	27
15.....	29.810	75.5	29

Tucson.

This, the largest town in Arizona, has undergone many changes during the past four years—all changes for the better. A number of excellent buildings have been erected, and an air of thrifty business prevades the streets. But the improvement is most strongly marked in the increased number of stores and markets, and in the enormous stocks of goods now carried by the merchants. Lord & Williams, Zeckendorf Bros. and others not only have their stores crowded to inconvenience, but have warehouses rented in different parts of the town and crammed with goods.

To Sonora alone Tucson sells some \$50,000 per month worth of merchandise, chiefly dry goods and clothing. The freight on this class of goods bears but small proportion to their value, and makes them cost little more delivered by land at Tucson than by water at Guaymas, the only seaport of Sonora. At the latter place escape from custom duties is nearly impossible, while across the Arizona border smuggling is easy and has become the rule. This fact is giving Tucson a monopoly of the dry goods trade of Northern Mexico and explains the enormous shipments made by its merchants via Yuma. The goods are invariably made up into little bales of 100 to 150 pounds weight for packing on mules across mountain trails, and avoiding custom house officers on

the regular lines of travel. All Mexican trade is for cash and is paid in silver dollars to such an extent that these have become a drug and a nuisance at Tucson. The increase of livery stables, hotels and restaurants indicate the growing importance of the town and the augmenting number of its business visitors; few people travel here for pleasure. The country to the southward and eastward is being rapidly occupied by cattle and sheep. Pima county, of which Tucson is the seat, has not less than 30,000 head of cattle and over 40,000 head of sheep. For raising neat stock the county has no superior and, speaking with experience we pronounce it unsurpassed for raising sheep. Back freights on wool to San Francisco are less from Tucson than they were to that city seven or eight years ago from parts of Santa Barbara and San Luis counties in California. Nearly 200,000 pounds of wool have been shipped from Tucson in this season, Lord & Williams alone shipping over 80,000 pounds of it. The wool is strong, of uniform growth, free from burrs and has sold from 22 to 27 cents per pound.

The sheep and cattle interests depending on Tucson are susceptible of an increase great enough to insure its permanent prosperity without counting upon its other resources. Its mining interests are varied and promising, but as we are reporting facts only, no prophecy of its future is this direction will be attempted. Placer gold is being brought in considerable quantity, but this resource is never a safe one to build upon anywhere. Saw mills and excellent timber are found near enough to Tucson to justify a wish that its new buildings had been erected more in conformity with American ideas of grace and comfort, rather than in consonance with the Mexican preference for heavy outlines of dingy adobe. The interiors however are fitted in a style of luxurious comfort not indicated by the ugly outside of the buildings. The population is variously estimated, but actual count must make it far exceed 5000 souls. A very general impression prevails that the society of Tucson is extremely limited and not organized upon a particularly high toned basis; no idea can be more erroneous. The proportion is unusually large of families, native and foreign, of high culture and refinement. The public schools are excellent, well attended and provided with everything required. The fertile valley of the Santa Cruz can be made to provide the town with all the luxuries of farm, dairy and garden. A little stream flows past the town; irrigation from its waters keeps the valley in a state of perennial verdure. No views can be found lovelier than those obtained in any direction from an upper story of Tucson. Even at the driest seasons the russet and brown shades of the cured grasses, covering the foot hills and long slopes but set off the vivid green of the moist valley, the more sombre verdure of the pines and shrubbery on the mountain sides and the glorious grays in which nature has invested the grand rocks towering above them all. The enchanting purple tint, in which all distant mountains in Arizona are bathed at evening, is not wanting here.

The climate of Tucson is good and is a healthy one, the summers are hot but endurably so. It is located on a gravelly mesa with ex-

cellent drainage. The one defect of Tucson is a grave one, but it can be remedied. This defect is a shocking neglect of sanitary precautions. The town is an old one and its porous soil has in many places become thoroughly saturated with sewage. A considerable part of its population consists of Mexicans of the lower class, careless in their disposition of effluvia and garbage, and ignorant of the laws of health. On quiet, calm evenings in some quarters of the town the stranger's nostrils are offended by the vapors from neglected vaults and putrefying animal and vegetable matter lying in yards and by-streets. That no more sickness occurs at Tucson is a fact that in itself speaks volumes for the healthful nature of its climate. Rigorous enforcement of sanitary regulations is much needed and can make it the healthiest town in Arizona.

Rival Prophets and Rival Sects.

The death of Brigham Young is likely to bring into more prominence that branch of the Mormons which has rejected the great bigamist as a prophet, and has steadily opposed polygamy. Although but little known, the anti-polygamous Mormons, who accept a son of Joseph Smith as a prophet, have many churches in this country and in Canada, and a few in Europe and Australia. Their newspaper organ, the Saints' Herald, published at Peoria, Illinois, is a well edited journal that has reached the respectable age of twenty-one years, and each number contains evidence that the "Latter Day Saints" are widely scattered, and that they are zealous in their faith. Their opposition to the peculiar custom of the Utah Mormons is emphasized by the placing at the head of the paper the following passage from the Book of Mormon: "Hearken to the word of the Lord, for there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife." Their regard for the Bible is shown by the adoption as a motto for the paper, of the words of Christ in the seventeenth chapter of John: "Sanctify them through truth; thy word is truth." Passages from the Bible are the texts of their sermons, and much of their preaching would be regarded as orthodox in our Christian churches. They faithfully observe the sabbath, and their services and methods of propagating the faith are much like those of the early Methodists, but their preachers lack the power, even if they possess the zeal, of the apostles of Methodism. Their faith embraces the working of miracles, and the healing of the sick by the laying on of hands, both in answer to prayer, and they believe that at no distant day their faith will be that of the whole human race. The church has many conferences, that are modeled after the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their churches are numbered by the hundred, though most of them are small and weak. It is proposed however, that there shall be a gathering in some locality where lands can be obtained for a great settlement, and steps have already been taken in this matter, but there are few, if any, Communists among them, and it is designed that each person shall be as independent as persons in any other colony. The church has many officers such as prophet, presidents of conferences, apostles, high priests, elders, seventies, priests, teachers and deacons, and

in some of the local churches the officials are about as numerous as the private members. There has been a considerable increase of membership during the past few years, but the propagators of their faith have generally worked in communities far removed from the centers of intelligence and influence, and this growth has attracted little attention, while the movements of the Utah Mormons, because they have been gathered together in one place, and are distinguished by more marked characteristics, have been watched with great interest. It is probable that there will now be an effort on the part of the followers of the younger Smith to secure proselytes among those who have heretofore followed the leader of the polygamous branch, and an execution of the laws against the peculiar institution of Utah will tend to disintegrate that body, and make its members more ready to join those to whom separation has not proved a fatal weakness. The son of Joseph Smith enjoys the confidence of those who have been associated with him, and possesses some of the qualifications for successful leadership, but no one of the sons of Brigham Young is likely to inspire the confidence of large masses of men, or to retain the power exerted for so many years by the recently deceased leader. It will not be strange therefore, if the name of Joseph Smith once more becomes familiar to the lips of the members of this strangely misguided sect, while the memory of Brigham Young becomes year by year less honored, as his selfishness and wickedness are more fully revealed to those whom he deluded by his pretensions, or ruled because of their fears.

It is rumored that the Tiptop mine is sold for \$50,000 and the Black Warrior for \$40,000.

It appears there is a clash among the good people of Los Angeles as regards the railroad question that is now being agitated. The discussions, in the papers and otherwise, have taken a wide range. Each doctor has an unfailing specific. One suggests a wharf and a mule team; another, a narrow gauge railroad; a third favors legislation regulating freights and fares; a fourth is looking with distended orbs for the approach of Tom Scott; a fifth thinks a candid conference with the Southern Pacific railroad company is the best plan, and so on. Whatever may be the outcome of these discussions, it is apparent to all that the defects of this country have been most decidedly exaggerated. —[Santa Monica Outlook.]

SHALL the army manage the Indians? is now the question before the administration. That is rather too large a contract for the army; so far they don't seem to have been successful in anything, except in letting Sitting Bull go. In fact it rather looks as if the Indians had been managing the army, and the Sitting Bull became fired of the job—too much white man. —[St. Louis Dispatch.]

LAST evening one of the most horrible reports that has yet been circulated on our streets became current, but it was of such a terrible nature that people talked about it in low voices and with a feeling of dread. A deep well or cistern had been found about fifteen miles from the city, to which attention had been called by a sickening stench arising from it, and an investigation disclosed the fact that the cistern was half full of the bodies of men, women and children; the mangled bodies having been thrown in all conditions. Some had their throats cut, others were stabbed through the heart, and others again had their brains blown out. In a house near by was found secreted about \$15,000 in money and a large lot of jewelry and other valuables, and an old hag of a woman, who when arrested, jeered at her captors and declared the money found was only a little pocket change belonging to "her boys." —[San Antonio (Texas) Express.]