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Mining as an Industry.

Mining Review.

The attention of Eastern capitalists has, for the past few years, been steadily directed to the mining industry, which sprung up like a meteor in the Rocky Mountains and the far West. More interest was manifested on account of the disastrous failures in mercantile pursuits from the year 1876 until perhaps up to the repeal of the Bankrupt law and the year following.

Many who are ever ready to pick a flaw in legitimate mining pursuits, and make the wild expression that there is more money sunk in this enterprise than taken out, will do well to peruse the following statements of mercantile disasters:

In the year 1832 there were over 4,000 failures. The liabilities of those failures were over \$1,000,000.

In 1873 there were over 5,000 failures, whose liabilities reached over \$220,000,000.

In 1874 there were nearly 6,000 failures, whose liabilities reached over \$150,000,000.

In 1875 there were 7,500 failures, whose liabilities reached over \$190,000,000.

The failures in the above mentioned years in the United States will reach in the aggregate 30,000 in number, and the liabilities upwards of \$800,000,000.

Capital is a sensitive element and in this wide-spread ruin it naturally sought new and more profitable fields.

The question lies, not in the greatest number who may have derived a benefit from mining but in the return for capital invested. Within the past seven years more gold and silver has been taken from the mining fields of the far West than from the mines of any other country in the world in a like time, and there is no country in the world that contains the number of rich and paying mines, or the same prospective fields that the United States presents at this time.

In one statement furnished by the department at Washington it is stated that the United States furnished \$70,000,000 annually from her mines, and during the last few years over twice that amount.

Nevada alone furnished from her mines in 1876 nearly \$50,000,000.

For the past two years the yield is steadily going on with a rapid increase.

From Maine to California, all along the lines there are scenes of new strikes and new mining fields, where mineral was not hitherto known to exist. The completion of railway enterprises, the cheapening of transportation, together with more improved processes in the abstraction of the precious metals will make the increase in the future advance with the most rapid strides.

Ores that a few years ago could not be touched can now be reduced at a profit, and the improvement in the process is not by any means yet complete, and if it ever approaches that state we may look for a revolution in mining far exceeding anything which has ever yet occurred in any enterprise.

The rich mining regions of the West are no chimera but a fact which cannot be disputed. The hundreds of millions already taken out, both for carrying on of commerce and exportation demonstrates this.

The reinvigoration of silver has given a new impetus to the mining industry. Nature has placed these immense veins and deposits of ore within our reach, and they who say they should not be used in the pursuit of national happiness and prosperity are but ill advised counselors.

There are mines today of which we have but a traditionary record, which were worked with a profit, although a depth below a level of the sea has long since been reached.

The liabilities of failures, divided among the various commercial enterprises of our merchants, has reached for four years, ending 1877, over \$600,000,000. During that time there was not over \$15,000,000 invested in mining pursuits. Take into consideration the losses accruing from mismanagement, poor machinery, or worthless processes, together with money sunk in worthless prospects, and the above amount can be greatly reduced. The product from the mines in those same years averaged \$70,000,000 a year. Yet we are told there are more dollars put in than are taken out of mines.

Taking into consideration the lax manner in which many mining companies conduct their operations, we feel safe in stating that no industry could succeed under such a management except a solid one like that of mining. The most promising pursuit today, if put in the same perfunctory hands which we see oftentimes conducting mining, could not stand. To insure success in mines and mining, you must first have the vein or mine; then the government of affairs must necessarily be put in the hands of honest, skillful and economical hands, and when this is done it is safe to say that no enterprise will remunerate the investor like that of mining.
C. M. DALY.

John Duff's Peculiar Experience.

Mr. John Duff is assistant cashier in the Adams express office on Chestnut street, below Seventh. He died the other day, but was not aware of the circumstance until waking into the office, he heard a friend of the gentleman next below him in rank there congratulating his collaborer upon the probability of his promotion. The visitor was exceedingly surprised when he saw Duff, and mumbling something which nobody could understand, backed out of the office, while several of Duff's companions gathered around him and told him that for a dead man he was rather spry, adding that perhaps this was accounted for by the suddenness of his death, and that he had not yet learned how to properly conduct himself as a corpse. Duff said that he was not dead, but they brought him that morning's Ledger, and there was the announcement as plain as could be, and, with such indisputable evidence, of course Duff had to give it up, and he went over into a corner by himself to think about it, and try to unravel the mystery as to why death should take him in this unaccountable fashion. He passed a miserable day of it. All sorts of fellows came in and told him how very sorry they were he was dead, and hoped he didn't find the weather too warm, etc., etc. Duff made up his mind he was dead, but as he didn't feel so he stuck to his work and went home at the usual hour. He was not startled in the least when he saw the crepe on the door. That was as it should be. He went into the parlor and looked over the flowers which had been sent for his funeral wreaths, doves and pillows. The dove was a little shaky on its pins, and fearing his condition for the moment, he made up his mind to

drop in on the florist and have him send another bird. The undertaker was there and told Duff that when he was ready they would go on with the preparations, and reminded him that in summer it was not well to keep bodies too long. Duff agreed to everything until he found out that the coffin was only walnut. "I'll be blowed!" says Duff, "if I go in the procession unless I have a rosewood box. I can afford it, and that's what I want." The undertaker replied that there was no time now for a change, and tried to convince Duff that the walnut coffin was fully as comfortable as any could be, and added that he "didn't see what difference it made anyhow." Then Duff got angry, showed the undertaker the door, and told his family that the funeral was postponed. "Unless I can have things as I want them I won't be buried," he said, "and that settles it." He has returned to duty at the express office, and the boys have granted him a week's trial to see if they can safely let him be around. Notwithstanding the heat he keeps nicely, and there are no evidences as yet that he is spoiling.—Philadelphia Mirror.

Water in Mines.

One of the most important items of expense in working many coal mines is the enormous amount of water that has to be pumped from them. The position of the coal strata is such that if no water rose from below them, the water that finds its way to them from the surface would still be no inconsiderable quantity. All this water has to be brought to the surface by the aid of expensive and powerful machinery, the running of which, exclusive of wear and tear, involves a heavy expense in the way of fuel and labor. In deep mines, where there is no possibility of passing the water through tunnels or drains, it entails a continuous work on the pumping engines. Some idea of the quantity to be removed may be formed from the statement of Gypsy Grove Colliery, in Pennsylvania, which mines about 150,000 tons of coal per annum, in which it is asserted that the water pumped out reached 1,000,000 tons, or ten tons of water for every ton of coal. It is also stated that the water pumped from the Diamond Colliery exceeds in tons all the coal taken from the mines in the whole Lackawanna District.

Silver mines are also subject to the same evil. The Comstock mines are raising from four and a half millions to five millions of tons of water per year. As the depth increases, the quantity of water has also increased. This vast amount of water has hitherto been raised to, or nearly to, the surface; but the completion of the Suto tunnel will obviate the necessity of raising above the level of it.

From the facts given above, it will be seen that the removal of water from the mines is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, item of expense. It requires the highest engineering skill to overcome this difficulty, and were it not for the appliance of ponderous machinery, such mines as the Comstock would have to be abandoned on account of the impossibility of removing the water.—Mining and Scientific Press.

Telegraph Blunders.

A gentleman who had gone to the country to find a summer location for his family telegraphed to his wife, "Home to-night." The wires rendered this into "Come to night," and so the wife posted into the country at once, while her husband was making his way in a contrary direction.

Not long since a message came to the principal of a business house in the city from his traveling agent, who had reached Philadelphia—"Am at Continental House. Send some hash by mail." The agent did not intend to reflect upon the quality of the food at the hotel, but wanted "cash" sent by mail.

An affectionate uncle was informed by telegraph: "Mary is to be buried on Wednesday. Come sure." Mary, who lived in Chicago, was his favorite niece, and as he had not heard of her illness the sad intelligence gave him a severe shock. He dressed himself in deep mourning and made a hurried journey to the West to find a jivial party at Mary's wedding. The wires had arranged for her to be buried instead of married.

Probably the worst blunder ever made was one that occurred in the case of a St. Louis merchant, who while in New York, received a telegram that his wife was ill. He sent a message to his family doctor, asking the nature of the sickness and received promptly in answer: "No danger. Your wife has had a child. If we can keep her from having another to-night she will do well." The mystification of the agitated husband was not removed until a second inquiry revealed the fact that his indisposed lady had had a child.

Morocco a Paradise for Jews.

According to law the Jews cannot possess land or houses, nor cultivate the ground outside of their milha (ghetto). Nor are they permitted to accept lots and houses as mortgages. They are not allowed to ride horses, and many employ only mules or donkeys for this purpose. They are not permitted to lay hand on a Mussulman, even in self-defence, except in their own dwellings. They cannot bear witness in court and may not speak to a Mohammedan Judge except in a bent position.

In the markets or at the booths a Jew may not outbid a Mussulman in the purchase of victuals. They are forbidden to read and write Arabic. They may not, while on a journey, approach a spring at which Mussulmen are standing; nor are they permitted to sit down directly opposite a Mohammedan, but must do this in an oblique position. On an encounter in the street they must always turn out to the left, and on a journey must, if mounted on a donkey, descend therefrom at a considerable distance in order to pass the Mussulman on foot. They are not permitted to wear a red fez, but must don a black one; likewise black slippers instead of yellow or red ones. The Bourgeois they must wear in such a manner that the opening is on the right side, and hence they cannot make any use whatever of the left arm.—September Oriental Church Magazine.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

LATEST NEWS.

Our County Election.

Returns from five Election precincts go to show that for Delegate to Congress Oury has 71 majority over Stewart with Ehrenberg to hear from which will reduce his majority to about 60.

Sherman runs ahead of his ticket and will probably receive a small majority.

Our Councilman John W. Dorrington is elected by a large majority as no opposition has been shown to him.

For Representatives J. F. Knapp, is 35 ahead followed closely by Geo. W. Norton, and as the one precinct yet to hear from namely, Ehrenberg which will cast about 15 votes, will not materially change the result.

For Sheriff, F. M. Hodges is 3 ahead of Townsend, and as Ehrenberg is yet to be heard from which will probably increase his majority to 20.

For Recorder, Hon. Samuel Purdy Jr. is elected by a flattering vote as he only left Yuma, precinct with 4 majority which will be increased to 48 or 50.

Great interest was manifested in the treasurership, as two of our most highly respected citizens were running, Antonio Lorette and George Martin. Lorette in Yuma precinct leads Martin 4 votes. Martin will receive a small majority in the county.

For District Attorney H. N. Alexander is elected over his opponent Judge Mullan by a large majority.

Judge Isaac Levy is elected Probate Judge by a handsome majority beating his opponents W. H. Tonge and Capt. Thorne.

For Public Administrator and Coroner Dr. Taggart, received an almost unanimous vote!

Geo. M. Thurlow and Charles Brinley, are elected Supervisors. Walter Miller is unanimously elected as County Surveyor, a fact that goes far to prove the old adage that success in love sometimes follows a man in to the devious path of politics.

For School Trustees, the people have shown rare good judgment in their election in choosing those old and reliable pioneers of progress and education that have been for twenty five years identified with the best interest of our people and their wants. Judge Charles H. Brinley, William Waringer and Capt. Isaac Polhamus Jr. are a trio of educators and adapt in school management that reflect the highest credit on a community. Substantial vote that they received yesterday shows that our people although sometimes they may lose sight of their best interest in general politics are fully on their guard when any innovation is projected in regard to our school system, this they demonstrated in the number of votes cast for that admirable gentleman and educator, Hon. M. H. Sherman our present Superintendent of Public Instruction, we are prepared to hear that all over the Territory, he is held in the same high esteem that the people of Yuma County had of him, and our only wish is that he may long continued in that noble and useful field of labor that he has so well earned the title of "God and faithful servant."