or cathedral. Towns will grow where there is water power utilized, so as to meet the everpressing wants of the race; for

that by the time the pine logs could be cut up toward the head of Salt river and floated down its swollen stream, the Saw would be ready to make lumber, and a new epoch chronicled in the industrial history of Central Arizona. No doubts are entertained as to the probability of being able to raft the logs to the destination by Hon. C. T. Hayden, who is a lumberman fresh from Maine.

Neither will the men, or the saw-mill, have all and nothing but work to do, and as eating will be in the program, so will flour-making. There is a flouring mill to be erected adjoining the other, and as the two will stand in juxtaposition, one can run, while the other is allowed to be idle, each will make a market. Grain growers can bring and take. The place must be a growing center of attraction so long as these mills stand, and the water runs along this valley, which will save the cost of steam, and the needless expense of fuel and fire, which is great importance, in such a country as this, when there is little of either.

Now as the Salt River ever flows, and the Gila often runs dry, I should call it an act of injustice to denominate the two after their confluence by the name "Gila," while the Saline is seven times as large before their confluence, and after, rights its way along to the Colorado. Whilst I would protest against this misnomer, I pronounce the Salt river the great living refreshing artery of Arizona, and the fruitful Nile of this Western
The Arizonian Sentinel.

$5 Per Year; Six Months, $3.

YUMA, A. T.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9, 1873.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1873.

A NATIONAL NEED.

If there be any one thing desired more than any other by the people of the United States, it is a newspaper at the National Capital that will keep them fairly informed on the administration of their affairs by the principal officers of the several departments of the public service. There is a good deal of gritting all over the country about the power of the press, the pen being mightier than the sword, etc., but it can not be true that a man can talk in that way are in earnest, if they would not allow the seal of government to be without such a paper as I have just described.

When the integrity of the Union was threatened by the sword, the might of that weapon was recognized, the danger from it was at once comprehended, and millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of souls of men were hurried to Washington to avert the dreaded calamity; but now, when the encroachments by the administration upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are steadily subverting the fundamental principles of self-government, when men are appointed to important offices, and public affairs are administered, with primary reference to securing a life-line of the presidency to the present incumbent; when wealthy corporations, dishonest officers in the executive departments and a corrupt majority in the federal legislature, systematically transfer the proceeds to their own pockets—now, when such takings to Americaism, who must also be red in the third term, men can secure the ear and influence of the executive, there is not a single paper at the capital to give to the people of the United States a faithful daily record of the official deeds and misdeeds of their agents. The three daily papers here are simply mouthpieces of (and his followers), and do not even endeavor to ascertain the truth on any matter whatever. The record of the administration of the President or any public officer with whom he is in sympathy is sometimes printed, but only what statements said officials choose to have put forth, I would not be understood to hold the capacity and energy of the editors of those sheets at a discount. Meanwhile, in Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, in response to requests from different states, several National General Granges have been recently sent out by the National Grange to organize granges. In these states, 1873, 1874, 1875.

HAS THE NEW ORDER A POLITICAL CHARACTER?

The Patronage of Husbandsry is not a political organization, in the popular acceptance of that word. The members of the order are not professional office-seekers, but belong to the most prosperous class of our population who have labored hard all their lives, alike during the long days of July and August, on the unshaded prairie, under a burning sun, and in the cutting winds and relentless snow storms of the blood-freezing northwestern winter, not only for themselves and their families, to support in idleness and desperation at Long Branch, Saratoga, and other public meetings, and on European tours, the wives and families of Credit Mobilier stockholders, the newspapers, the professional politicians and other demagogues and sharers whose labor do not add one loaf to either the material or intellectual wealth of the nation, but who have put upon the labor of the producer, as, the order is not a political one. But, if legislators, State or Federal, shall enact or fail to pass laws just to the farmers, and shall aid with their oppressors, and unwise and partisan judges shall render decisions that unjustly discriminate against the farmers—do not blame but use God as honest, unselfish and unselfish, called by the lawyers "proceeds"—why, then, it is reasonable and proper to suppose that the men and women of this large, intelligent and powerful order will look after their interests precisely as other people do; and as this is a country of law, it is difficult to see how they will get their grievances redressed in any other way than by sending to all the legislative bodies in the country elections which will do them justice, and by securing the appointment of judges who will be grateful to God for the light of To-Day, and be guided by it rather than by the darkness of the Past.

REMARKABLE FEUDUCITY.

Col. Eivis, a citizen of Cass county, Minnesota, and 100 years of age, was lately presented by his great wife with "five" healthy children. In the current year—two at one birth, and three at another—and all at present doing well. The total number of the members then was 750,000. The order seems to be growing most rapidly in the State of Iowa, which now has 1,758 granges, against 1,392 for two weeks since, and in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The Haneven Ferry. As "coming events cast their shadows before," it may be presumed that the improvements going on near the mouth of the Salt River will make the place familiarly known in the near future, over this great Territory. The honest gentleman evidently did not come into the country "to make his pile," then, leaving, take it all along; but to make improvements, and with those improvements make a "rasis" that will "raise others" as well. The Mission which makes labor productive and gives employment to the masses, will make such sweet music in the Salt River valley as will both charm and win. The Salt River valley has a flavor of gayety, holding cutting and laying of some in the walls of "the pit" for the Waterfall in the Salt River; while the general air indicated that by the time the pine logs are cut up, the Saw mill will be ready to make lumber, and next year come in the industrial history of Central Arizona. No doubt are entertained as to the probability of being able to raft the logs to the destina- tions where they are wanted, as a landmark from Maine. Neither will the men, or the saw-mill, have any work to do, and eating will be in the program, so it will be making. Those who are going to the adjoining other, and as the two will stand in a juxtaposition, one can not help being, the other is allowed to be idle. Each will make a market, and the grain grows can bring and take. The only grain is a growing center of attraction so long as these mills shall carry on, and the water runs along the valley, which will save the cost of steam, and the needless expense of fuel and fire, which is of great importance, in such a country as this, when there is little of either.

GLEN.