

THE MOHAVE MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY JAMES J. HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the postoffice in Kingman as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Copy, One Year, 4.00; Six Months, 2.00; Three Months, 1.00; Single Copies, 10.

ADVERTISING RATES: Legal matter in this type, \$2.00 per inch for the first insertion, and \$1.00 per inch for each subsequent insertion.

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TOILET POWDER, 25c; 50c; 75c; 1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 1.75; 2.00; 2.25; 2.50; 2.75; 3.00; 3.25; 3.50; 3.75; 4.00; 4.25; 4.50; 4.75; 5.00; 5.25; 5.50; 5.75; 6.00; 6.25; 6.50; 6.75; 7.00; 7.25; 7.50; 7.75; 8.00; 8.25; 8.50; 8.75; 9.00; 9.25; 9.50; 10.00.

TOILET LOTION, 25c; 50c; 75c; 1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 1.75; 2.00; 2.25; 2.50; 2.75; 3.00; 3.25; 3.50; 3.75; 4.00; 4.25; 4.50; 4.75; 5.00; 5.25; 5.50; 5.75; 6.00; 6.25; 6.50; 6.75; 7.00; 7.25; 7.50; 7.75; 8.00; 8.25; 8.50; 8.75; 9.00; 9.25; 9.50; 10.00.

TOILET CREAM, 25c; 50c; 75c; 1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 1.75; 2.00; 2.25; 2.50; 2.75; 3.00; 3.25; 3.50; 3.75; 4.00; 4.25; 4.50; 4.75; 5.00; 5.25; 5.50; 5.75; 6.00; 6.25; 6.50; 6.75; 7.00; 7.25; 7.50; 7.75; 8.00; 8.25; 8.50; 8.75; 9.00; 9.25; 9.50; 10.00.

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Are the Revised Statutes Legal?

All legislatures are governed by nearly the same rules concerning the creation and development of the laws enacted by them, and one of the most important of these certain and fixed regulations is, that a Journal shall be kept in which is recorded the circumstances which give the necessary validity to laws passed in the particular House which acts upon those laws.

The 14th Legislature is supposed to have considered many bills presented to the two branches thereof and, by its direction, a revision of the existing laws was made, and recently a code comprising such revised and much new law, has been sent to a limited number of the officers of this county by the Territorial Secretary.

The Belt has repeatedly stated and proved that no Journals, which fill the requirements before expressed were kept by the last legislature and from this fact arises at once the question as to whether or not the new code can be of any legal value.

There exists no lawful record of the daily proceedings of that body, and many laws not found in this code have been stated to have been passed by members of the House and council who were intimately connected with the laws they mention.

An examination of the history of the code cannot impress anyone with the knowledge that grave errors were committed. Three men were entrusted with the revision of the great amount of work that has been gradually constructed since the Territory was organized.

They hurriedly wrote out a new law; rushed it into the House; the Clerk makes it up and commences to read it—finding that its reading would occupy perhaps the entire day, some member proposes that it be considered read and the bill is quickly passed to a second reading, and without knowing perhaps even the title, the House sends it to the Judiciary Committee who send it back in two, three or four days, saying "it is a good bill," and the bill is up on final passage. No record is taken, save the pencil, of the vote on call; the bill is declared passed and sent to the Council where it is rushed along on the same plan, and finally the bill goes to the governor who approves it, and it is then declared a law, possibly "taking effect immediately." No one has seen it in print, and a majority of the members themselves could not state its contents.

A great mass of bills accumulated; the legislature adjourned and left the three Commissioners to prepare these bills for publication. It is a fact that the only history of the daily transactions of the branch of the 14th, was the respective Clerk's pencil minutes, and no Journals were read, signed and approved each day in either House as should have been done. These pencil minutes have been in the charge of one or two men besides the Commissioners, and upon these memoranda of the Clerks rests the entire legality of the new code. What a fragile foundation for our statutes to rest upon! And yet the administration would have all believe that nothing is lacking to give validity to these laws. The recognized rules in regard to Journals were not followed, and it bears the impress of error and will always carry a suspicion that crookedness exists. A great latitude was given for corruption to flourish, thereby inviting attack and criticism.

It is well that Congress should consider and approve the Statutes before they become absolute, and it is the duty of our delegate to present this matter in its proper light for examination by the next House of Representatives, and to urge that body to decide the question as to the legality of the actions of the Legislature, Code Commission and Territorial Secretary.

Under the condition of the laws as given into the custody of the Commissioners, there is a pertinent feature in regard to these Revised Statutes which affords opportunity for changing the content of many of these laws. In many cases the bills passed a third reading in the same condition as they were when presented to the house or council, with the addition of pencil interlineations embodying amendments offered and passed. The Commissioners and Secretary had exclusive charge of these bills for twenty days after the adjournment of the legislature, in which to index and compile this code, and these facts show conclusively that in this manner of winding up legislation was in unwise and opened a broad field for corruption. This matter needs close attention when Congress passes upon the code.—Arizona Silver Belt.

The Santa Fe company has issued a circular to employes and creditors of employes to the effect, in substance, that those in the employ of the company are paid promptly every month and those who see fit to credit them must do so at their own risk. All garnishments seeking to subject the wages of railroad men will in the future be resisted by all legal methods; however, a failure to slow good cause for not liquidating just and honest debts will be sufficient cause for discharge.

A nice young man, who tried to steal a kiss from a Washington belle, got his nose so covered with red paint that his pastor subsequently stopped him in the street and disordered to him for ten minutes on the evils of strong drink.—Ex.

The Place to Economize.

"Pullen," said a Dakota real estate agent, in a town which is enjoying a boom, to his partner, "I closed the deal with that man from Philadelphia."

"Is that so?" "Yes, he takes the five lots and pays \$10,000 for them. Let's figure up and see how we came out on them."

"Well, they cost us \$1,000." "Yes, and it took about \$200 to treat and entertain that man from Chicago whom we tried to sell to."

"And I let the St. Paul man beat me out of \$300 at poker, in the hope of selling to him."

"Then I cashed a bogus draft for \$250 for that man from New York, and then he skipped out without buying."

"Then that Iowa man took up two days of our time at \$50 a day."

"Yes, and said he wanted to think about it before buying. And then the St. Louis man I took home to dinner with me, he stole silverware to the value of \$15 and skipped like the rest."

"And I paid a \$10 drunk and disorderly fine for the Milwaukee man."

"We mustn't forget to figure in about \$50 for livery bills."

"No, nor \$25 for spending half a day to go to church with that Boston man."

"And put down \$100 for advertising."

A correspondent says that "\$50,000 in New York don't go very far." It frequently goes as far as Canada, anyway.—Norristown Herald.

Moses Parks, of Reynolds, Ga., died the other day of measles, aged 92 years. He never was so ashamed of himself in his life.—Puck.

\$50 that I had to pay Jones for keeping still when he accidentally overheard me tell this man we sold to that the marsh just beyond the lots was an artificial lake, put in by the city at a cost of \$50,000."

"Let's see—total, \$2,050—profit, \$7,950. That won't hardly do; we've got to make more than that."

"Yes, we must cut down expenses on the next deal somewhere. I guess we better not spend time going to church with any more men."

Gen. Jackson's Death Bed.

Gen. Jackson's death bed at the hermitage, one bright Sabbath morning in June, 1823, is described as a scene never to be forgotten. He bade them all adieu in the tenderest terms, and enjoined them, old and young, white and black, to meet him in heaven. All were in tears, and when he had breathed his last the outburst of grief was irrepressible. The congregation at the little Presbyterian church on the plantation, which the general had built to gratify his deceased wife, the morning service over, came flocking to the mansion as his eyes were closing, and added their bewailment to the general sorrow. Shortly after this mournful event a lady friend of the family encountered an old servant in the kitchen, who was sobbing as though her heart would break. "Ole missus is gone," she brokenly said to the lady, "and now ole massa is gone; dey's all gone, and dey was our best frens. An ole massa, not satisfied with teachin' us how to live has now taught us how to die."—Ben. Perley Poore's Letter.

A Stem-Winder and a Side-Winder.

Stiggins was passing a watchmaker's establishment, and looking into the window he noticed a very pretty girl at the counter.

"Ha!" he soliloquized, "I'll go in and take a look at her under some pretext or other."

He entered, and was waited on by the young lady's father.

"What can I do for you?" "I want to get a key for my watch," he stammered, feasting his eyes on the young lady.

"Let me see your watch," said the watchmaker.

As if in a dream he took out his watch. The watchmaker examined it, and said, with surprise:

"Why, your watch is a stem-winder." Stiggins doesn't remember how he got out, but he does remember that the young lady smiled amiably at his discomfiture.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Silver Holding Its Own.