

THE MOHAVE MINER.

C. M. FUNSTON, Editor.

KINGMAN, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

To the Public.

With this issue the writer severs his connection with the MOHAVE COUNTY MINER. During the five years in which the paper has been in existence it has been my constant aim to advance the interests of Mohave county and its citizens in every possible way.

Very Respectfully, JAMES J. HYDE.

With this issue of the MOHAVE COUNTY MINER a change in the ownership and management takes place. The new management will not make any lengthy announcement as to what the MINER will do in the future.

The columns of the MINER will be devoted to the best interests of Mohave county. It will be the MINER's endeavor to please the many, and not the few.

In politics the MINER will be neutral, but reserves the right to discuss the policy of any of the public's officials.

C. M. FUNSTON.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Congress meets on Monday.

Tucson has a public library.

Atlanta has gone back on prohibition.

A railroad is to be constructed across Siberia.

Kingman should be made a money order office at once.

It is rumored that the Bank of Flagstaff will soon become a National Bank.

It seems to be pretty certain that the Denver & Rio Grande narrow gauge will be built to Albuquerque, via Santa Fe, this coming spring. We are willing.

Very few people realize that the Territory of Arizona is abundantly able to support as many people as the great State of New York, and yet it is nevertheless an indispensible fact.

Make your home papers prosperous and they will advertise the city's prosperity and advantages in a better light than it is possible to have it done in any other way.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company have notified a good many settlers on the Rio Grande in Apache county that it will contest their filings, but that is no reason that they will get away with the land.

General Miles has received his little sword, the people of Tucson have had a grand blow-out and everybody is satisfied. Is it not about time for the Tucson papers to let up on Miles and his sword and turn their attention to something else?

Ohio Democrats can not hope to render Mr. Cleveland any practical services in his efforts to secure a second term; but they might at least return him the money he contributed to their campaign fund this year on the assurance that they would defeat Foraker.—Prospector.

The Southwest is developing new resources every day. The gold and silver mines of New Mexico and Arizona are but scratched over as yet. When thoroughly developed the mineral resources of these Territories will be acknowledged the richest in the world. The time is not distant, either.—Citizen.

The telegraph offices in California, in order to economize time and labor, have printed on blanks for the use of emigrants: "Send me a ticket, home, and \$6. Flat broke." Customers have only to put the address and signature on these, the receiving clerk stamps the date on them and funnels them up to the operating room.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Southern California may be a very nice place to live, but life would not amount to much there if Arizona had no beef to sell. Nine-tenths of the beef eaten there is born and raised in Arizona. Our Territory can supply Southern California, send as much more to Kansas City, and have plenty left for her own use, while our herds continue to increase at the rate of twenty thousand head annually.

High license is having the same success in Ohio as in other States. One of the Cleveland newspapers says that it has proved a genuine check upon the sale of liquor; that it has driven out of existence many of the vilest dens in the State; that it has cleared 300 towns of all liquor traffic, and has raised an income of more than \$2,000,000 from a class of citizens who would otherwise bear no share of the public burdens.

The New York Times sadly observes that the election of Col. Fellows is "a public calamity, and utterly discreditable" to the people of the metropolis; and the New York Evening Post declares that the President's letter in favor of Col. Fellows can be contemplated only "with shame and sorrow." Having thus performed their duty as professional mourners, these indefatigable Mingwump organs will now resume their task of urging the re-nomination of Mr. Cleveland on the ground that he is better than his party.—Globe-Democrat.

The Impending Crash in Southern California.

Charles Nordhoff, a special correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter to that paper from which we quote, says in reference to the California boom:

The state of the case is deplorable, and the reaction and failure destined soon to succeed to this senseless craze will bring on one of the most wide-reaching financial crises ever known in the United States.

He fortifies his opinion by a quotation from the Sacramento Record-Union, which particularly refers to Los Angeles as an illustration of the craze. It says:

We do not believe that the 60,000 acres immediately adjoining Los Angeles, which has been divided up into town lots, can maintain town site values with less than 2,000,000 of population. The "city" of San Diego embraces nearly 90,000 acres. Applying the computation of 20 persons to the acre, 1,800,000 will be required to maintain town site property values over this vast extent of land.

Every earnest, sober and patriotic consideration urges a protest against this condition. It can not result otherwise than disastrous to the best and truest interests of the people of the State. It is being promoted unquestionably by real estate brokers, and agents who have personal, pecuniary motives in view.

But convincing as Mr. Nordhoff's statements may be to sober, thinking people, we need not rely entirely on them in showing up the threatening condition of financial affairs in and around Los Angeles. Is it not rather curious and astonishing that even the press of that city should once in a while furnish us with items the full significance of which, in connection with our predictions, cannot be underestimated? Only a few weeks ago we find the Los Angeles Times (the boomiest of the city's boomer organs) calling attention in gleeful language to the fact that despite all pessimistic forecasts the people of the "Angel city" had, within the past three months, redeemed ten millions of dollars of deferred payment obligations, out of a total of fifty millions of dollars, which would mature by the end of January, 1888.

Now, what is the meaning of such a statement? Bankruptcy, we say, pure and simple.

Applying this same condition of affairs to an individual, or a mercantile firm; let them have obligations to meet amounting to fifty millions of dollars, and the time, where each month about an equal part of these obligations become due, would extend over a period of six months. What percentage of the indebtedness should be paid off during the first three months? According to the Times twenty per cent., but according to honest business usage fifty per cent. But in the midst of speculative craze and land fever honest business usages become a thing of the past, and dismal facts become perverted to subserve the dishonest and foul purpose of a clique of unscrupulous robbers and thieves, who, parading under the name of real estate agents, are not only inveigling the ignorant masses from the far away East into squandering their hard earned money by investing the same in worthless land schemes, but who also drag beautiful California into a current of panic, financial disaster and retrogression such as even the South did not experience either during or after the war.—Silver Belt.

THE PRESCOTT EXPLOSION.

The Coroner's Jury, summoned to investigate the cause of the late boiler explosion, by which six men lost their lives, held another session on Saturday evening, at which Louis Becke was in attendance and testified, but without throwing any light on the matter. The remainder of the experts also testified, all except one testifying that they believed the explosion was caused by other agencies than steam, although none of them could tell what it was. After hearing all the testimony the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, empaneled and duly sworn to enquire into the cause of the death of Charles Collins, John Akers, C. B. Taylor, W. Z. Wilson, Thomas Cowley and Andrew Steinbrook, do find the following facts, viz:

"That the above named parties came to their death by an explosion of a boiler attached to a steam engine at the saw mill belonging to W. Z. Wilson & Co., at Lynx Creek, in the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, about the hour of seven o'clock and thirty minutes a. m. of November the 19th, 1887.

"And we further find that some foreign substance, explosive in its nature, was used to cause said explosion, but what it was is to the jury unknown."

The Phoenix Gazette of November 23d says: "The dispatches last evening from Prescott charge that giant powder was placed inside the boiler, which caused the explosion. Giant powder has been known to explode by heat, but not where the heat affected all parts of the powder; and had a stick of giant powder been in the boiler, it would have been perfectly harmless, so far as originating the explosion. The boiler was upward of six years old, and it is more than probable that the pressure was too great for the condition of the boiler."

The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson shows that the number of postoffices established during the past fiscal year was 3,943. The increase in the whole number was 1,549. The whole number of postoffices in operation on June 30, 1887, was 55,157.

Appointments of postmasters have been during the year as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 6,683; on removals and suspensions, 2,584; on deaths of postmasters, 587; on establishment of new offices, 3,943. There were seven States which on June 30th contained more than 2,000 offices each, as follows: Pennsylvania, 4,114; New York, 3,248; Ohio, 2,834; Virginia, 2,355; Illinois, 2,290; Missouri, 2,117; and North Carolina, 2,110.

As a result of the annual adjustment of postmasters' salaries, which took effect on July 1, 1887, twenty-two of the third class offices were reduced to offices of the fourth class, and two offices of the fourth class were assigned to third class, leaving 2,336 Presidential offices, divided into classes. The numbers are as follows: First class, second, 435; third, 1,819. The number of money order offices in operation was 7,745.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1887.

By actual count there are now seventy-five Congressmen at the Capital, and the list is lengthened on the arrival of nearly every train. Among the most prominent of the members I have noticed on the Avenue (that's Pennsylvania Avenue, so called by all Washingtonians), are Messrs. Voorhees, Harrison, Edmunds and Everts of the Senate, and Messrs. Carlisle, Springer, Breckenridge and Davenport of the House. Two other remarkable men and notable figures who are often seen on the streets are the ex-President of the Senate and the President of the Senate, John Sherman and John J. Ingalls. The stately form of the Ohio Senator is seldom seen outside of his carriage on the streets, while on the other hand the long, willowy figure of the picturesque Kansan can often be seen mingling with the throngs that frequent the thoroughfares of this beautiful city. If one wishes to catch a glimpse occasionally of most of the national solons, the best place to take a stand, outside of the Capital itself, is in the corridors of the different Departments, near the doors of the Secretary's office. When a common mortal, like you or I, dear reader, would enter the awe-inspiring presence of a Cabinet minister, the obliging door-keeper always hands out a card, with blanks, wherein we are required to state "name and nature of business," and send it in by a messenger before there is the slightest chance for admission; but, when a "member," as they are popularly known, appears, the door flies open as if by magic by the time he is in six feet of it.

It is said that Mr. Carlisle, presuming on his election as Speaker, which nobody doubts, is casting about for suitable material for Congressional committees—a task that will tax the great tact and skill of the Kentucky statesman to accomplish satisfactorily, as there are a hundred or more new men to place, a great number of the ablest and most experienced Congressmen having been relegated to the peaceful walks of private life.

As foreshadowed in my last letter, the resignation of Commissioner of the Land Office Sparks has taken place, the President letting down the arrogant and rebellious official as easily as possible. This was the only way, outside of a peremptory dismissal, to properly rebuke the persistent insubordination of the irascible Illinoisian, who constantly deported himself in office as if he was lord of all he surveyed.

It is the gossip of the hotel and Department corridors that some opposition is developing to the confirmation of Secretary Lamar's probable nomination to the Supreme Bench, chiefly on account of his advanced age—he is entering his 63d year—and it appears that this feeling is by no means confined to his political opponents. There is a disposition on the part of Republican Senators to raise a sectional outcry against the Secretary on account of his having within the last four years championed the civil chiefdom of the Southern Confederacy, on the floor of the United States Senate.

It is broadly intimated that the Supreme Court is equally divided on the issue of the prohibition cases from Iowa, Kansas and Georgia, and that the new Justice will have to cast the deciding vote. It now stands four to four, nine being a full bench.

In the celebrated drive-well cases the Supreme Court has recently rendered a decision against the patentee, who claims a royalty of ten dollars each on all the wells driven in the United States, the number being estimated at five millions.

The deficiencies for the transportation of the mails amounted to ten million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum a few years since, but these deficits have been gradually reduced until they are now not more than a million a year—so that by the end of the present year the Postoffice Department promises to be on a self-sustaining basis.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Gen. Robert B. Vance, of N. C., a brother of Senator Vance, is acting as Commissioner of Patents during the absence of Mr. Hall, and he makes an efficient official, being both affable and popular, and fully equipped, by natural ability and his experience in Congress as chairman of the Committee on Patents, to ably discharge the responsible duties devolving upon him.

A Homicide.

The driver of the Black Canyon stage brought the news to Sheriff Mulvonen yesterday of a murder which was committed about two and a half miles below Bumble Bee station, on Friday night. The particulars, as nearly as they can be learned, are that the two men, who had been engaged at work on the Mineral Belt railroad, were traveling southward with their wives and families. Their names were Whitney and Brice, and they were from Texas. Their journey had not been harmonious, owing to jealousy on the part of Whitney against Brice. After going into camp at the above point on Friday night, Whitney resumed previous quarrels and proposed a settlement by trading wives, to which proposition Brice objected, but later consented to. Whitney then ordered Brice to get into the wagon where his (Whitney's) wife was in bed, and while in the act of doing so was seized from behind by Whitney, killing him instantly. After committing the deed Whitney took to the hills, leaving both families, consisting of twelve children, entirely destitute.—Prescott Journal-Miner, Nov. 28th.

At Tombstone District Judge Barnes has just decided that the town ordinance requiring commercial travelers doing business for firms outside of the Territory to pay a license for such privilege was unconstitutional and therefore void. As this question had been already decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, it would seem to be the height of folly for the Tombstone Town Council to pass such an ordinance, and gross ignorance on the part of the City Attorney to allow them to do it.

HOW BEN BUTLER GOT RICH.

Young Men of To-day May do Likewise if They Follow Advice Given.

General B. F. Butler being asked for some suggestions on gaining success, stated that when he was a young lawyer, practicing in Lowell, Mass., a bank president advised him to take his little deposit and buy real estate, from which he could be deriving some revenue. The general said that he had but little money and was uncertain as to his future.

"Never mind," said the bank president, "go to the next public auction of real estate, bid off a lot with a building of some kind on it, pay down what money you have and give your promissory notes for the balance. You will come out all right."

General Butler says this advice was good. When a man has obligated himself, by his notes, to pay money at a certain time, it inclines him to economy. He followed the advice, and in time became the owner of several parcels of valuable real estate in Lowell.

Two classes will not be likely to heed such advice—the improvident and the over-cautious. The latter will be apt to say: "It would be all right but for those dreadful promissory notes. They are always munning on and if a man falls sick they do not wait for him to get well."

There is this danger, of course, but one can make no business venture without some risk, and with the knowledge acquired by recent investigations of the cause of most ordinary ailments, and the means of cure, one runs little risk from that source. It is now known that most of the common ailments have their origin in deranged kidneys. They are the chief blood purifiers of the system and when disordered a breaking down somewhere is soon inevitable, because the system is eliminated, is carried through the entire system.

Put them in order and health returns. C. D. Dewey, a successful man, president of the Johnston Harvester Company, Haverhill, N. Y., gives his experience as follows:

In 1882 my health was failing, my head pained me constantly, my appetite was uncertain, I could not sleep soundly. I attribute this to the extreme pressure of business cares, but it grew worse, and I was confined to my bed for two months. It seemed as though I would "never recover" my former health.

Under the aid of stimulants I gradually gained strength, so that in a few months I was able to attend to business, but I could walk only with the assistance of a cane, and then in a slow and unsteady manner. I continued somewhat in the same condition until February last, when I used Warner's safe cure. It has cured me. I consider it a valuable remedy and can highly recommend it.

Young men have but to use ordinary prudence, and when any derangement occurs if they use the same means as did this successful business man, they may feel a constant assurance of their ability to carry to successful conclusion all ordinary business projects, including the care of their promissory notes when due.

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Notice of Forfeiture.

To A. E. Davis, your heirs, assigns and legal representatives, and the Estate of Hugh L. Atkinson, its legal representatives, heirs and assigns.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, who are co-owners with you in the Mocking Bird mining claim, have expended the sum of two hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon said mining claim, the said expenditures and improvements being made by us in the years 1885 and 1886, in compliance with the United States mining laws, requiring annual expenditures to be made on mining claims.

The said Mocking Bird mining claim consists of 1,500 feet in length, by 900 feet in width, situated in the Wallapai Mining District, Mohave County, Territory of Arizona. A record of the location of the said Mocking Bird mining claim is made in the records of mines in the office of the County Recorder of said Mohave County, in Book D, page 134.

And you are hereby further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute to pay to us your proportion of said expenditures, together with the cost of publication of this notice, the interest of you in said Mocking Bird mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned.

KINGMAN, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

WILLIAM C. FARNSON, W. C. DOANE.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To HERMANN ECKENBAUM:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the West Fairfield mining claim, situated in the Wallapai Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona Territory. Said mining claim is duly recorded in the mining records of said County in the Recorder's office thereof, and reference is hereby made thereto for a full and complete description thereof. Said expenditure has been made in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

And you are further notified that the proportion of such expenditure due from you is \$50, lawful money of the United States, and if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said property will become the property of the undersigned under said Section 2324.

KINGMAN, Oct. 25th, 1887. 59-90d J. F. LUTHY.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To JAMES KNIGHT:

You are hereby notified that I have expended five hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Mexican mining claim, situated in the Wallapai Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona Territory, and only require of you the sum of \$100, lawful money of the United States, and if within 90 days after the publication of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditures as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned under said Section 2324.

MINERAL PARK, A. T. Sept. 25th, 1887. 47-90d

THE MOHAVE MINING AND MILLING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$2,000,000.00 NO. OF SHARES, - 400,000 PAR VALUE OF SHARES, - \$5.00

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: KINGMAN, ARIZ.

OFFICERS: BEN. H. SPEAR, - PRESIDENT, ER. WILLIAMS, - SECRETARY, GUS W. BEECHER, - TREASURER.

Board of Directors: BEN. H. SPEAR, - Kingman, Arizona. WILLIAM RICHARDS, " " WM. G. BLAKELY, " " GUS. W. BEECHER, " " ER. WILLIAMS, " "

Original Incorporators: W. H. TAGGART, WILLIAM RICHARDS, BEN. H. SPEAR, JAMES J. HYDE, WM. G. BLAKELY, ROBERT STEEN, O. F. KUENCER, ER. WILLIAMS, E. F. THOMPSON, GUS. W. BEECHER.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Ben. H. Spear, W. H. Taggart, Er. Williams, Wm. G. Blakely, Robert Steen, James J. Hyde, Gus. W. Beecher, William Richards, O. F. Kuencer and E. F. Thompson, all of the County of Mohave, Territory of Arizona, have associated ourselves together for the objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned, and desiring to become incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, in such case made and provided, do now hereby subscribe and acknowledge these articles of incorporation, viz:

First. The name assumed by this corporation, and by which it shall be known and transact its business, is "The Mohave Mining and Milling Corporation," and as such it shall have an existence or duration for the term of Thirty (30) years from the date of the filing of these articles.

Second. The enterprise, business, pursuit and occupation for which this corporation is formed are to purchase or otherwise acquire mining lands, mines, mining rights or interests therein, mills, furnaces and other property; to purchase or otherwise acquire mill sites and water privileges; to mine for gold and silver and other minerals and metals; to purchase or otherwise acquire gold and silver ore and other ores, minerals and metals; to carry on processes for preparing ores, minerals and metals for market, and marketing the same; to mill, stamp, crush, smelt, refine and treat gold and silver ores, and other ores, minerals and metals in any method for sale and to sell the same; to sell, let, lease or otherwise dispose of any mines, claims, lands, rights, ores, bullion or other property owned or possessed by said corporation.

Third. The principal office of this corporation shall be kept at the town of Kingman, in the county of Mohave and Territory of Arizona, at which office the principal business of said corporation shall be transacted.

Fourth. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00), divided into Four Hundred Thousand shares (400,000) of the par value of Five Dollars (\$5.00) each, and which shall be non-assessable.

In Witness Whereof, The said Ben. H. Spear, W. H. Taggart, Er. Williams, Wm. G. Blakely, Robert Steen, James J. Hyde, Gus. W. Beecher, William Richards, O. F. Kuencer and E. F. Thompson, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, this ninth day of May, A. D. 1887.

BEN. H. SPEAR, (SEAL) W. H. TAGGART, (SEAL) ER. WILLIAMS, (SEAL) WM. G. BLAKELY, (SEAL) ROBERT STEEN, (SEAL) JAMES J. HYDE, (SEAL) GUS. W. BEECHER, (SEAL) WILLIAM RICHARDS, (SEAL) O. F. KUENCER, (SEAL) E. F. THOMPSON, (SEAL)

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in presence of Frank F. Watkins, Notary Public.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, ss. County of Mohave.

On this ninth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, before me, Frank F. Watkins, a Notary Public in and for said county of Mohave, personally appeared Ben. H. Spear, W. H. Taggart, Er. Williams, Wm. G. Blakely, Robert Steen, James J. Hyde, Gus. W. Beecher, William Richards, O. F. Kuencer and E. F. Thompson, personally known to me to be the same persons described in and whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and who executed the same, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

FRANK F. WATKINS, Notary Public.

Entered: Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory of Arizona this 11th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. C. FORTER, Acting Secretary of Territory.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, ss. Office of the Secretary.

I, Wm. C. Forter, Acting Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the Original Articles of Incorporation of the "Mohave Mining and Milling Corporation," together with the indorsement of filing thereof, now on file in my office.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(SEAL) Prescott this Twelfth (12th) day of May, A. D. 1887.

WM. C. FORTER, Acting Secretary of Territory.

WATKINS BROTHERS, Druggists and Apothecaries.

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