

# Mohave County Miner.

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## Electricity's Practical Uses.

The use of electricity for household purposes has hardly got beyond the experimental stage, save in the department of lighting; but enough has been done to show what a transformation may be worked by its aid when it will be possible to have houses heated by it. Then the mere turning on of the switch will suffice; and the current, passing through a suitable heater, which may be as ornamental as means and taste permit, or, if desired, entirely concealed, will do the rest, superseding fires, with all their attendant trouble, smoke and dust. With regard to cooking, there are numerous appliances already devised, and only waiting for the cheapening of the current to be widely taken advantage of. Each cooking utensil, being constructed with the heating coil as part of it, is its own stove; and the whole array of pots and pans need only to have the connection made, and the cooking can go under the most perfect control. Some of the possible arrangements even appear to put a premium on laziness, for, with the food put in the cooking utensils at night, and the necessary connections made, the turning of a switch in the morning in the bedroom starts the cooking of the breakfast. The heating powers of the electric current are also turned to account for raising to the desired temperature hand-stamps, branding irons and the like; while in large laundries electrically heated irons have been found very economical, as they maintain for hours at a time the exact amount of heat suitable for the work, thus saving the ironers much time and trouble.

Medical science has called electricity to its assistance in many ways. Various surgical instruments are heated by it, and the use of very small incandescent lamps, which give out practically no heat, permits more extended examinations of the internal parts than is possible in any other way. The use of the microphone has revealed sounds in the heart, lungs and other organs which have hitherto escaped the most sensitive ear using the ordinary instruments. In Russia a lady was saved from premature burial by means of a microphone placed over her heart, which enabled a medical man to detect a faint beat which had escaped the ordinary tests. Another recent development is the use of electricity as a local anesthetic. Painless operations have been conducted under its influence, and similar applications with suitable apparatus have induced cessation of pain in acute rheumatism. Remarkable cures have also been obtained in such painful maladies as lumbago and rheumatism by simply pressing a small, specially shaped incandescent lamp on the skin over the seat of the pain. It has been found that sufferers from "shaking paralysis" are much better after a rough railway journey, and the late Dr. Charcot, of the Salpêtrière, Paris, the famous specialist in nervous diseases, applied this principle in the construction of a bed, to which a rapid vibratory movement is given by means of electricity, and this shaking, which to a person in good health would be intolerable, proves quite enjoyable to the paralytic subject, who appears to be refreshed by it. Another French physician has devised a vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headache. An American inventor has brought out a rocking chair actuated by electricity, and the sitter can at the same time receive gentle currents by grasping metal handles or by resting the bare feet on metal pedals.

A patent has been taken out for a mechanical pickpocket and coat-thief detector—an electrical apparatus which automatically rings an alarm bell when the bearer's personal property is tampered with. Another inventive genius so combined electricity and photography as to secure a flash light photograph of thieves at work in his office. When they opened a glass case they completed an electric circuit which exposed the camera and simultaneously kindled the flash light, to the great alarm of the depredators. Electricity has further been used in the industrial process of engraving, bleaching, dyeing, the reduction of ores and the purification of metals. Mainly by its aid aluminum can now be

produced at a price which is no longer prohibitive. An electric ventilator has been designed for supplying buildings with fresh air, cold or warm, as may be desired. An electric motor sets the ventilator revolving, and the revolution sucks cool air in. When warm air is desired a current of electricity is sent into a network of fine wire, through which the air must pass, heating the wires, and these impart their heat to the air. What would prove a most useful industrial development is the application of electricity to the cleansing and preservation of boilers. The method employed is the sending of currents periodically through the shell of the boiler. By this means the scale formed on the shell and tubes is disintegrated and easily removed.—M. & S. Press.

## The Gold Standard.

As a rule eastern protectionists are in favor also of a gold standard, says Gen. A. J. Warner in the New York Sun. They propose to make prices conform to the gold standard, and seem to think they can, at the same time, by tariffs, maintain a range of prices as much above the prices in the other gold standard countries as they may choose to fix in tariff schedules. In other words they propose to make prices conform to the gold standard, but they expect that standard to be one thing in the United States and quite another thing in England, France and Germany.

If it were desirable to do so, and we could, by tariffs, so restrict imports as to require few exports to pay for what we import, and could pay for such imports with commodities in the production of which he had great natural advantages, the purpose of gold standard protectionists might in some degree be realized. But our payments abroad are not limited to imports. We are a debtor nation; our people, our states, our municipalities, our corporations, owe large sums abroad, the interest on which, amounting probably to a million dollars a day, must be paid with commodities or with gold. We can pay with commodities only by selling them as low as they can be bought anywhere else.

We have not in the past, and we cannot in the future, pay this increasing debt, and at the same time pay for imports, with commodities in the production of which we have any important natural advantage. In fact, the natural advantage due to soil, climate, proximity to European markets, etc., have in large measure disappeared by the opening of the Suez canal, the extension of irrigation in India and by railroads into the interior of India, Australia and South America. The gold standard in the United States must necessarily be the gold standard of the world, and if gold appreciates anywhere it must appreciate everywhere, and as prices go down in one gold standard country they must go down in all.

The practical situation is this: During the year 1893, we exported commodities of the gold value of \$847,663,184. We also exported gold to the amount of \$87,596,463 more than we imported. Besides the commodities exported and the gold paid away, large sums in bonds of one kind and another are annually sent abroad in lieu of commodities or gold. These help to swell the debt on which the interest must afterward be paid. Statistics are wanting to show exactly to what extent securities enter into our international traffic, but at times large amounts are transferred.

But the material point in the argument is the fact that the \$847,663,184 of commodities which went abroad in 1893, necessarily went at very low prices; enough lower than in other countries to induce people to buy here rather than anywhere else. And not only were the prices of the products exported down to the level of international prices, but the products exported constituted only the surplus not consumed at home, and consequently the whole of anything of which but a part was exported must have been as low as the part exported.

If we include then, as we must, in the schedule of low-priced products, the entire products of the industries of which some part was exported, we shall find

that they constitute a very large percentage of the entire productions of the country. It is quite apparent, then, that in order to pay interest on the debts we owe abroad and pay for what we import, a large part of all the productions of the United States must be kept as low as anywhere else, or gold must go to pay what we lack in paying with commodities, and when gold goes, credit breaks and prices tumble, with all the disastrous consequences that follow every such breakdown.

## Invisible Serpents.

Otto Smidt has just returned from Death Valley and relates a hair-raising story of his experience in this weird land. He states that on March 23d he was on the border of the famous Death Valley, and thinking that he saw evidences of water on a hillside some two miles away, he started on a tour of investigation.

He had almost reached the point of interest when suddenly he heard all about him most beautiful music. Otto is a lover of music, and he stood spell-bound while he listened to soft and melodious strains, which, he declares, rivaled the sweetest of symphonies. And yet the source of the music could not be discerned. He listened attentively. He studied the objects about him most carefully. And yet there was naught to reveal his charmer. Mystified, puzzled, overawed, he took a few steps ahead.

Something struck him on the leg. He glanced down, but saw nothing. He put down his hand and grasped hold of a snake an inch in diameter. Yet he could not see it. He knew he had hold of a serpent, because it was cold and clammy, and it writhed and twisted and wound itself about his arm. Now that he had hold of it he looked more intently than before, and as he looked more carefully, he could just detect the faint outline of the serpent, which seemed made of glass, and at the tail, instead of having rattles, it had a cup-shaped device, also transparent, which revolved when the snake was alarmed and produced that soft sound we sometimes make by rubbing our thumbs on the edge of tumbler.

As Otto held the serpent in his hand, it kept up the constant flow of music and all about him a hundred other serpents took up the refrain, and the bleak and desolate mountains echoed to strains as soft and melodious as ever came from zephyrs tarry with the strings of an aeolian harp.

But however sweet might be the music, Otto was aware that the serpent's fangs might contain deadly poison. As he was grasping the snake near the head it could not harm him, unless it had already done so when it first struck him. But his desire for knowledge of Death Valley was satisfied. Turning upon his heel, he fled, bringing his captured serpent with him, and he now has it on exhibition in his room in this city, where any who desire can see it.—Citrograph.

## They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch Street, Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is \$1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really "Gems of Art."

A lady at Tooleys La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by H. H. WATKINS, Druggist.

## What Gold or Silver Monometallism Does.

The wide spread strikes and convulsions now besetting the people of the United States in the direct result of placing the whole world upon the single gold basis.

As the Empire of Finance and Trade has often pointed out it brings us into competition with all other nations. For instance, India, China and the East have for ages been financing on a silver monometallic basis. The silver monometallic has had the effect upon these millions of Asiatics to force down, through the general scarcity of silver and hence of money, the prices of all commodities and correspondingly the rate of wages, until the laborer has been compelled to accept the lowest possible wages and live upon the cheapest possible foods. This same problem now confronts the people of the United States, by virtue of this golden gridle bringing all nations to the same level of exchangeable value and redeeming basis.

No rise in value of commodities can take place until an equilibrium has been established. Either Asiatic prices and wages must still decline to a level with them before the great depression can stop. The Asiatic prices and labor cannot rise is shown by the small volume of gold extant and obtainable in comparison with the thousand millions of population that inhabit that portion of the globe and which must be given subsistence if life is to be at all preserved. That they have reached the point of mere subsistence is shown by the rate of wages generally earned in India and China and therefore they can go no lower. With us the reverse is or has been true. Here we have been able to get the highest prices and wages of the world, which like the dammed up water must fall to a common level with all others before all can rise together.

That the process of decline is only commenced may be inferred from a comparison of the two systems, thus: Wages in the United States for unskilled labor is \$1 per day, in India 5 cents per day; living in the United States per individual \$3 per week, in India 18 cents per week. Only two conditions can remedy this state of affairs, if we are to remain in this international circle, either to find and coin large quantities of gold or to use silver in order to help it out. As we cannot wait for other nations to adopt the latter—the only alternative for ourselves is to speedily adopt an American policy of finance and trade. When this is done all the world will come to us and the goal is won.

## A Lost Mine Probably Found.

A lost gold mine in the Catalinas has been searched for by Thomas Bullock and an Indian.

The mine is supposed to have been found. Years ago a soldier from Lowell located the property. Later he was discharged and staid at the mine, making his living all the time. The mine got the reputation of being a rich one. The soldier died. Previously to that he left some powder, fuse, etc., at Mr. Bullock's. Since then Bullock has been grub-steaking the Indian, and for a year from time to time the search has been prosecuted. Two weeks ago the Indian brought a crowbar down to the ranch, supposed to belong to the soldier. He had not found the mine, however, he said.

A day or two ago the Indian was in the city and started for the mountains with a burro outfit, reported to have been furnished by a prominent local mining man. It is supposed the Indian has found the mine, and is now being staked to work it.—Citizen.

## The Gold Mines of Georgia.

The appreciation of gold and the suddenly increased demand for it all over the world cannot fail to stimulate the gold mining industry everywhere.

Already there is a revival of interest in the mines of northeast Georgia, a section which, under the improved modern methods would yield gold far more abundantly than in former years, when it was regarded as one of the richest gold regions on the globe.

Before the California excitement thousands of miners from all parts of the country and Europe were at work around Dahlonega, and the government established a mint at that place for the coinage of gold. At that time small stamp mills and surface and alluvial mining produced over \$36,000,000 worth of gold in the course of a few years. It is the opinion of experts that the ores thrown aside under the old crude process will yield more than the ores that were used. There are four distinct gold belts in our state. The broadest and most important of these belts crosses the counties of Towns, Rabun, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Forsyth and Cherokee. In the old days it was easy to take a million dollars out of a small area in any of these counties, and with deep mining and the new process of separating gold from the ores these mines could be made the richest in the world.

Our capitalists and men of enterprise should lose no time in looking into this bonanza right at our doors. Atlanta is especially interested, as the development of these mines would make our city a leading gold market and would doubtless result in the establishment of a mint. The industry would draw thousands of settlers and attract outside capital. Fortunately the character of the Georgia gold belts is so well known that men of average prudence are in no danger of being misled. With deep mining and the new processes Georgia will loom up as the Golden State.—Atlanta Constitution.

One of the largest freighting outfits in the world is used in connection with the mill at the Mammoth property. The distance from the mine to the mill is three miles, all but half a mile down grade. Three teams move 145 tons of ore a day. Each team consists of twenty animals, and they draw four wagons. Three trips are made a day, usually without doubling, though sometimes one or two wagons are taken off at the uphill half a mile. The wagons are immense affairs, almost as big as box cars.

The tires are from four to five inches wide and from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half thick. Wm. Neal, a Colorado man, is proprietor and manager of the outfit. Mr. Neal is one of the best business men in southern Arizona.—Arizona Citizen.

At the Canoa canal fifteen men are now at work with corresponding teams and implements. The water is lower in the river than ever before, so that the development of water up into the underground flow can be done to good advantage. More water is being developed daily. The fall in the canal, owing to the general lowness of the river was considerable, but abundance is there for crops. The crops are thrifty and doing well.—Citizen.

So far as known only three of the Prescott Keeley graduates have returned to their cups. One or two of them have done so, however, with renewed vigor, being apparently anxious to make up for time lost in taking the Keeley cure and for the days of sobriety experienced immediately thereafter.—Journal-Miner.



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