

Mohave County Miner.

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The Shipper's Point of View.

The shipper who seeks no special rate or rebate for his own particular benefit is in favor of the passage of the bill now before both houses of Congress, which if passed will allow freedom of contract between railroads. The passage of this bill will stop discrimination and enable railroads to secure the regular schedule rates. There is no desire to increase rates, the object being to stop railway rate wars, and thereby put our railroads on a solvent basis. Realizing this, the National Board of Trade, representing the shippers of the country, issued an important report at their recent meeting (January 1897) in Washington. Among other things, this report says:

"The great majority of railroad managers and of shippers on railroads are sincerely desirous of remedying these unjust discriminations, there can be no doubt; and, with the co-operation of this majority, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, it would seem that they might be gradually eliminated, but, as a condition necessary thereto, railroads must be given the power to enforce their agreements upon each other, which they are not prohibited from doing by the prohibition of pooling in the Interstate Commerce law. This law should be so amended that pooling under the authority and supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be allowed."

On the general question of the future welfare of the country the report says:

"Railroad transportation touches the commerce of the country at innumerable points. Uniform, stable, and fair rates for the carriage of freight and passengers are necessary alike to the prosperity of shippers and carriers. Their interests are so intertwined that one can hardly be prosperous when the other is depressed. The competition of our water ways, supplemented by that of our numerous railroad lines, has given the United States much lower rates for transportation than any other country. While formerly there was danger that the public might be charged too high rates for transportation, that danger no longer exists. There is more danger that capital invested in transportation facilities will not receive its adequate reward. This is illustrated by the numerous bankruptcies of important systems of roads during the last few years, with enormous accompanying losses to investors, but, with the establishment of the finances of the country upon a stable basis, and the revival of trade, which will surely result, the prospects are good for brighter times, both for carriers and shippers. Each should co-operate, for the common good, to eliminate unjust discrimination and establish the commerce of the country upon a just and stable basis. The commerce of the country can afford to pay a rate for transportation which will yield a fair return on capital invested in transportation facilities, but it cannot stand unjust discrimination which build up a few and keep the many from rising."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has accomplished a good work, and it would seem to be wise to continue in the same direction. The idea is emphasized, by reason of the fact that the railways, the representatives of the shippers, the officials of States having charge of railway matters, and the Commission itself are substantially in accord on this point. There may be differences of detail, but the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law now before Congress meets with the approval of nearly all conflicting interests.

Fortune in a Grubstake.

A writer in a California paper speaking of "grub stakes," has this to say about Dick Gird and the Tombstone mines: "Probably the largest fortune that ever came from a very small grub stake was that at the Tombstone mines, when Richard Gird got some 2,000,000 from a grub stake of a few hundred dollars and some scientific work. In 1878 Gird, who had been vainly seeking riches in mines for a dozen years in South America and all over the Pacific coast, went down to southwest Arizona. The Apaches were raiding and murdering at that time and the territory was

deserted by white settlers. Gird was told that he would get a tombstone rather than a fortune there. Hence the name Tombstone for the mines.

He found no trace of a mine where he expected it, and was about to return to Southern California. One evening he fell in with some prospectors, the Schifflin brothers. They said they believed they had found rich ore, but they wanted to have it assayed before they would risk their lives in that Apache country digging for something that would not pay them. Gird was an assayer. He agreed to do the assaying at Tucson for the brothers free and to give several hundred dollars worth of food and clothing for a third interest in the mine, provided the assay proved what he believed it would be.

"That was in May, 1879. Mr. Gird sold his third interest in the Tombstone mines in the following October after the memorable stampede there of 100,000 miners from all parts of the Union, for 1,140,000. This is why Richard Gird has been grub staking deserving prospectors ever since."—Silver Belt.

The Itch to be Seen.

It is a strange fancy which seizes some people whose highest delight seems to be reached when they can live their lives in full sight of the world. In whatever they do they are literally possessed with the itch to be seen; to be conspicuous. If they travel, it must be in the most evident manner. If they go to the country, only the most crowded places will answer. If they go to the theatre, the very acme of their happiness is attained when they can sit in a box. If they drive, it is invariably in the showiest turn-out. If they affect the bicycle, either in their dress or in the ornamentation of their machine they must be unlike other people. If they promenade, it must be along the most prominent thoroughfare. When they affect dress, it is invariably to overdress. They must have the most conspicuous table in a hotel dining room; the best things on the bill of fare are never good enough; they must always have extras. They must do something that they may be singled out from other people. They must be in evidence or they are not happy. And, oddly enough, too, the people of these proclivities are ever the ones who try to impress other people with the idea that they belong to an exalted station in life whereas their very actions never fail to place them where they really do belong. Their exact measure is easily taken. It is hard for such people to accept the fact that the quietest conduct is ever associated with true worth or genuine gentility. It is only the vulgar class which flaunts itself in the face of the public. A quiet dress, a retiring manner, a withholding of opinion; these are the true marks of the well-bred woman. But quietness does not suit the woman who wishes to make herself conspicuous. The woman who places herself in evidence does not realize that she is being looked at askance as well, and by the very people whose goodly opinion she courts. Well-bred women are like the daintiest flowers; they grow in the shadiest places. The violet never obtrudes. The lily of the valley seeks the shadiest nook. And who will say that these are not among the sweetest of flowers? Nature is a wonderful teacher when we study her aright. She has lessons for us all. The trouble is we do not heed them. If we did we would be wiser. We would quickly learn that the showiest flowers are not always the most fragrant. Nature's most delicate lace work she reserves for the woods; not for the showy garden of the millionaire. Her most beautiful effects of shade and color she works out in the deepest forests. Nature has not the itch to be seen. And it would be well if some of our women were more like her. If they were they would themselves be very much happier—and so would a great many other people.—Ladies' Home Journal

Relic Hunters.

The party of relic hunters consisting of Prof. W. K. Morehead, Dr. Wallace,

John Ehrion, Paul L. K. Over Jackson, Polk Vaughn and Mr. Noble, returned from the Chispa ruins yesterday. None of them appear to have had a peculiar sickness while absent, presumably from breathing the fine and evidently poisonous dust which fills the air of the apartments in the ruins. There were some narrow escapes from rattlesnake bites, but fortunately there was no call to draw on the jag of infallible antidote which was taken along.

A valuable collection consisting of two wagon loads of pottery, skeletons, turquoise and shell beads, etc., was secured, and Prof. Morehead feels well repaid for the labor and expense of the trip. Among the most prized finds were a leather mat in excellent state of preservation which enveloped a skeleton, and a very finely woven blanket, but a piece of which would bear handling found around the neck of another skeleton. On this blanket painted in bright red was a picture of the sun, showing that the prehistoric inhabitants were probably sun worshipers.—Prospector

Colonizing the Unemployed.

The project of the Salvation Army for colonizing the unemployed is one which may with great propriety receive the support of the community. It is one of the sad facts of civilization that there are annually a large number of people born who are unable to take care of themselves. Unfortunately, many of the men who are thus afflicted marry and get families before they discover that they ought not to assume the duties of fatherhood. That this class is increasing with the increase of wealth and comfort and the invention of labor-saving machinery is also a fact that need scarcely be noted. Strictly speaking, it may not be the duty of the prosperous classes to care for those who are improvident or incompetent, but the dictates of humanity and a proper regard for preserving the public peace require those who concern themselves with the amelioration of the misfortunes of their fellow men to devote more or less attention to the conditions to which reference has been made.

The project of the Salvation Army as outlined at the meeting of the committee which considered the subject on Tuesday includes not only providing unemployed men having families with work, but contemplates also putting them in a position where in a few years they may acquire a home. It is proposed, with the aid of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, to situate a number of these families upon the sugar beet lands of Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. Mr. Spreckels says he will provide each family with sufficient land, tools and buildings to enable its members to engage in raising sugar beets. This done, he will contract to take the product for ten years at 4¢ per ton.

At this latter figure it is estimated that an able-bodied man may earn a home in five or six years, besides in the meantime feeding and maintaining his family in comparative comfort. It seems that little or no money is necessary to carry out this scheme. Mr. Spreckels, according to the reporter of a morning contemporary who has interviewed him, agrees to furnish the land necessary to start the enterprise. He does this in order to get his lands into sugar beets and avoid the responsibility and care of farming them himself.

The plan suggested by Mr. Spreckels is in vogue in the Sandwich Islands, where much of the sugar cane is raised by private individuals and sold to the factories. The advantages of such a system are palpable. The individual with his own land farms to greater advantage and with more economy than can be done by a corporation. As Mr. Spreckels says he has several hundred thousand acres in this state adapted to sugar beet growing, the vista that here opens before the unemployed is a very alluring one. It is to be hoped that the plan will be successfully carried out.—San Francisco Post.

Gold Fields of Ecuador.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch to the

Globe Democrat says: Ois S. Gage, a former resident of Washington, but who some years ago went to the gold fields of Ecuador, has returned to the city on a visit. In an interview he said:

"To the province of E-meraldas, in the northern part of Ecuador are gold fields surpassing in richness and extent the famous mines of South Africa. When I first went into that region, six years ago, it was almost a terra incognita, but the report of engineers and mining experts were so encouraging that capitalists in Great Britain, Canada and United States became interested, and it was without much difficulty that funds were raised to develop the enterprise. Now there are six chartered companies, owning an area of sixty square miles, and the Equadoran Government has, with the utmost liberality, given them twenty-five years' exemption from taxation and the right to import mining machinery duty free. It is all placer mining, and the dirt is the richest in yellow metal that I ever heard of, running as high as 100\$ a cubic yard, while the conditions for extracting the ore are perfect.

"It is a wonderful country, and to a stranger the sights are so marvelous and different from all that he has ever known that a journey through it keeps him in a perpetual state of astonishment. While the foliage and vegetation is dense and luxuriant, it is not hard to clear the land, for the roots of the trees are all above ground. In going up one of the rivers the Indian boatmen who pole you along in canoes have to part the long streaming rope-like parasites that depend from the trees along the banks.

"It is hard work making your way from the seaboard into the mining region, and the best the traveler can do is a mile an hour in the canoes, which are handled with a degree of skill that no white man could hope to attain. The current is not only very swift but there are numerous rapids, and here it is that the boatman's cleverness is manifest. The country abounds in pests, such as the centipede and tarantula, but the people escape them by building their houses on piles and use ladders for ingress to their domiciles. Though it rains every day the climate is healthful, and the temperature at the foothills of the Andes is delightful.

25 Crousers.

A syndicate of western editors offered a 1,000\$ prize for the best appeal poem to newspaper subscribers to pay up. Christopher McShees, editor of the Rocky Mountain, won with the following: "Lives of poor men oft remind us, honest toil don't stand a chance; the more we work there grow behind us bigger patches on our pants—on our pants once new and glossy, are many stripes of different hue, all because subscribers linger, and don't pay us what is due. Let us all be up and doing, send your money, however small, or when the snows of winter strikes us, we shall have no pants at all."

The W. H. Taggart Mercantile Company have received a new lot of the finest

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Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Hibernia mine, or the owners thereof, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the parties having a lease thereon. W. H. ROGERS. Kingman, Nov. 18th, 1896. 6mo.

Professionals.
E. M. SANFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
GEORGE WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, KINGMAN, ARIZONA. Will practice in all the courts.
Surveying.
O. F. KUENCER, DEPUTY U. S. SURVEYOR and County Surveyor, Mines examined and reported on, Kingman, Arizona.

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