

# Mohave County Miner.

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## A Lost Mine Found.

The story of the discovery of an old forgotten mine in an unfrequented locality in the foothills of the Pinal mountains, embellished with romantic details such as usually accompany legends of lost mines, created a lively interest about the public resorts in Globe the past week. L. S. Goble, one of the discoverers of the mine, who was in town on Tuesday, very kindly gave us the true story of the find, which corroborates the account in circulation and furnishes besides other interesting details.

L. S. Goble, R. Quarrels, and H. S. McClelland, on August 17, while prospecting in the foothills eight or nine miles south of Globe and three and a half miles to the left of the toll road, discovered an old shaft, and nearby on the hill above the ruins of breastworks which had evidently been erected for defense against Indians. The evidences of great age observable in the decayed shaft, almost filled with debris, and the crumbling breastworks excited the party's curiosity, and they stopped to investigate. The old shaft was found to have been sunk on a well defined ledge, from which they took promising specimens of ore which tested well in copper and gold. Owing to the unsafe condition of the old shaft, after having removed two or three feet of the debris, they abandoned it, and having made their locations, they started a new incline shaft below the old works. From the surface down they had a twelve to fourteen-inch streak of sulphuret ore running from 15 to 56 per cent in copper, and well in gold, one assay giving 42¢ per ton. The incline is now down fifteen feet, and the ore has widened to three feet.

A well preserved skeleton with a bullet hole through the skull, or bearing other damnable evidences of foul play, is a desirable, if not essential, exhibit of every such discovery, and as this was lacking, Mr. Goble industriously set about to supply the deficiency, although in justice to our informant, he says it was in the hope of uncovering treasure more than to make so gruesome a find, which prompted him to explore a mound of stones lodged in a crevice in the rocks near the breastworks. After removing about three feet of rocks and leaves Goble struck his pick into what proved to be the eye-socket of a human skull, which caused him to momentarily shrink with horror, but summoning up courage he proceeded with the work and soon uncovered a complete skeleton of a man. Near the right hand lay a dagger eaten with rust, a large chunk of quartz seamed with coarse gold, and a handsome specimen of onyx. What was the fate of the human being whose bones had been thus rudely disturbed? Had he been murdered by the implacable foe of the white man, the blood-thirsty Apache, or had he peacefully laid down life's burdens and been tenderly committed to the grave by friendly hands? There is none to answer and the mystery must remain unsolved.—Globe Silver Belt.

## "Not All Gold That Glitters."

Several enthusiastic California prospectors who started for Klondike have returned with much less money and much more experience than they had when they started. A Mr. Ayer who has just come back from the Chilkoot Pass, tells his story of the experiences of himself and companion to the Tulare Register, from which we quote as follows:

Their trip from Tulare to Dyea was a pleasant one, but from there on it was a painful and laborious pilgrimage. Three-quarters of a mile advance with their provisions was considered a good day's travel. It rained every day and the trail was muddy, slippery and steep. Over this trail and back and forth through the cold rain they tramped and re-tramped, each man carrying 100 pounds at a load, until at the end of a long day the supply of about 1700 pounds had been moved less than a mile. Food became valuable after a few days of that work. Many strong men gave out and Mr. Ayer says it is pitiful to see the sufferers from rheumatism and sore feet strung along the route trying to recuperate, some yet undaunted and with the determination to go forward, while others pray only for strength to hobble back to Dyea and to get forever away from the accursed country. The gold fever, in most instances, rapidly cools on that weary climb.

There are now about 8,000 persons at Skagway and Dyea, these towns being only five miles apart, waiting for spring, while there are campers all the way from there to the summit. The White-pass route has been abandoned and those at Skagway will go over the Chilkoot pass. Not only is White's pass beset with the same toils and dangers as the Chilkoot, but it leads through quagmires where horses sink and must be shot to end their sufferings.

The provisions are simply corded up all along the trail and about March the movement up the mountain will begin. The penalty for stealing " grub" is death. If the thief is not apprehended in time to shoot him in the act he is cheerfully hung when caught later. There is plenty of lumber this side of the summit and the campers will be comparatively comfortable, but on the other side there is not a sliver of wood until lakes are reached.

Indians may be employed to do the packing if one has money enough to pay them and they must be followed closely to prevent them running away with everything. The price for transporting supplies fifteen miles is from forty to fifty cents per pound. One gentleman returning from Dawson City told Mr. Ayer that he paid for packing his things in and when he and his companion got to Lake Linderman with 2000 pounds and had their boat paid for they were short just 2100¢.

It is the universal experience, says the Baltimore American, that, while the merchants and jobbers are selling more

goods than they ever did, they are obliged to increase their sales in order to maintain the average of profits. It is the era of small profits, and the secret of success is in selling enough to bring up the total to the satisfactory point. The necessity of this is all the more apparent when it is remembered that the expenses do not decrease. A merchant whom we know very well tells us that he is making no more on sales aggregating 400,000\$ this year than he did on sales of less than 200,000\$ six years ago. This, we take it, is the general experience of all large enterprises, firms and institutions. The profits that come to railroads are the small fractions of profits on the ton, and thus it goes through all the operations of trade, commerce and transportation in these end-of-the-century days.

## Ten Dollars a Week for Eight.

In the October Ladies Home Journal, M. S. T. Rorer tells how a family of eight persons can be fed—and well fed—at the aggregate cost of ten dollars a week. She presents a bill-of-fare for each meal, with suggestions for changing and varying them, and details how to prepare the main dishes that enter into her economical plan of supplying the family table. "To carry out the scheme," she says, "articles must be purchased economically, and no waste permitted. A table which is supplied for a family of eight for ten dollars a week must, of necessity, be plain, but it may, at the same time, not lack for variety, or wholesomeness. Sweetmeats and rich desserts must be counted only as occasional luxuries, and 'company' dishes must be admitted altogether. Meat, the most expensive food item, may be purchased in a much larger quantity than is needed for a single meal, and utilized French fashion. The poor and middle classes of this country must learn more about the food value of the legumens, more about the proper preparation of food, and last, but not least, more about the proper combinations of food. Avoid the buying of steaks, roasts and chops each week. It is an expensive household indeed which has no repertoire of cheaper dishes. A beef's heart or a braised calf's liver makes an excellent and economical change. Broiled sheep's kidneys, with a little bacon, give a good breakfast at a cost of ten cents. Smothered beef, which may be made from the tough end of the rump steak, is appetizing, and only costs half the price of an equal food value of tenderloin steak.

"The housekeeper should go to market early and buy only the best materials. They keep longer and go farther than the inferior ones. Perishable food should be bought in small quantities two or three times a week. Groceries enough to last a month should be laid in. Canned goods and preserved sweets should be bought sparingly. Meat is always a most expensive article, and not a particle of it should be allowed to go to waste."

The women of Hazelton, Pa., turned out in a body of two hundred, and it is

aid made more trouble than all of the 10,000 miners who have been on the strike. They used their kitchen weapons, the rolling pin, the poker and broom sticks. Now this demonstration was courageous and somewhat manish, as the elite would say, yet if these same women were offered the most powerful weapon imaginable to enforce the rights of their husbands, the ballot—they would refuse it in all probability, because they would think it was no womanly to vote. Let these women keep out of the riot business, but demand the ballot, and march to the polls in a body, and there with the sovereign ballot rectify the wrongs inflicted upon them. The ballot is the weapon of the working man and the working woman. Stand for and secure that, and the rest will follow, as certain as the day the night.—Star.

## A North Carolina Woman with Strange, Mysterious Powers.

The Laurinburg, North Carolina, Index, in a recent issue contained the following article about Belle Oxandine, a relative of George Oxandine, of this city, says the Albuquerque Citizen:

About three miles from Pembroke, in Robeson county, lives Belle Oxandine with her husband, Wiley. Until recently Belle had been in no wise noted except for a deeply pious and religious nature. Since Sunday night, the 15th inst., through her deeds, her sayings and the mysterious power with which she seems to be invested, she has created the wildest kind of excitement among the Christian natives of the community in which she lives. Great crowds of people are flocking to see her from every direction, and for miles around the inhabitants are filled with wonder. She told her husband and family that she had just visited both hell and heaven, in spirit, and that God had bidden her do some strange things to prove the truth of what she said. To show her power, she clinched her fists and the strongest men were unable to open them, nor could they bend her arms. After this she became unusually quiet until Wednesday evening when she told her husband that God had commanded her to prove that fire could not burn her. Building a wood fire, she stood over it with both bare feet in the blaze, the flames going all over and around her, without even scorching her clothing or doing her the least harm. Then she pulled a stick of

burning wood from the fire and lay down, placing her head in the flames and, greatly to the amazement of all around, her hair was not even singed. Afterward, she sat on the fire with the same remarkable result.

## Gold is Not Perishable.

Prehistoric France and Italy had gold ornaments. The treasure of Praeneste, dating from the rude beginning of legendary history, is one of the most beautiful known. It was taken from a tomb near Rome, and is on exhibition in that city. It includes not only an ornament with moulded figures of animals in pure gold, but bowls and vases of silver with gold relief, showing a high degree of skill in making, as well as indicating how plentiful gold was in those days.

Similar rich finds have been made in Greece by the explorers of tombs, dating back to a time before the dawn of history. Schliemann, in digging at Mycenae, found plates and bands of gold, and golden ornaments and vessels. The faces of some of the bodies disinterred were covered with rude golden masks. It seems to have been the custom in those days to bury rich treasures with great warriors, as a token of respect of the living. It was a custom which accounts in part for the disappearance of so much of the ancient gold. Another curious ancient Greek practice was that of making statues of gold and ivory combined. Phidias used nearly 1,000,000\$ worth of gold in his great statue of Athena in the Parthenon.

Egypt, in the rude earlier days before the climate had destroyed the energies of the people, made great use of gold from South Africa. The jewels of Queen Aahhotep, made nearly 3,500 years ago, are still as beautiful as ever, for moth and rust do not corrupt the yellow metal, and in those cavernous great tombs raised to the Nile's mighty dead, thieves did not often break through and steal. These jewels are as fine as modern art can make. They include bracelets, enamel of gold and blue, a necklace whose links are fashioned like coils of rope, and connect the golden images of lions, jackals, vultures and the holy uraeus-serpents worshipped in that day. There are necklaces, armlets and anklets, golden breastplates adorned with mosaics, a gold mounted fan and other things.—Western Mining World.

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### Surveying.

O. F. KUENGER, DEPUTY U. S. SURVEYOR  
of and County Surveyor, Mines examined  
and reported on, Kingman, Arizona.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Ora Plata or Mariposa mines, nor the owner thereof, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the lessees thereon in working said mines.  
J. W. GERRITT.  
Kingman, March 3, 1897.

### For Information

Concerning mines or mining in Mohave county, call on or address  
O. D. M. GADDIS,  
Mining Broker,  
Kingman, Arizona.

### MINING MEN

We have for sale at this office  
MINING DEEDS  
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And blanks of every description.  
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### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Nighthawk mine, nor the owners thereof, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the lessees thereon.

JAMES T. LANGFORD,  
Superintendent.  
Kingman, Arizona, Nov. 23d. 1895.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Lookout mine nor the owner thereof, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the lessees of said mine.

J. S. WITHERS.  
Kingman, March 4, 1897.—U.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

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