

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XV.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, OCTOBER 9, 1897.

NO. 48.

A Chinese Klondike.

The present rush to the Klondike gold fields revives interest in the "digging" in the Sheluga valley, whose reputed wealth caused many adventurers to plunge into the little known regions of Manchuria. A German Russian paper, the Tageblatt, Riga, relates how these gold fields were discovered, and why the world suddenly failed to hear any more about them. The Russian government, we are told, did not like the establishment of a "republic" which attracted Russian diggers. We take the following from our contemporary's account.

"In 1883 a Russian prospector discovered gold in the Sheluga valley, in Northern Manchuria. He told an engineer named Lebedkin of his discovery, and the latter started with a party of workmen to exploit the rich mines. He was, however, an intemperate man, and died of alcoholism. The men, left to themselves, began to work the mines on their own account. The news of the wealth of Sheluga soon was told in the countries watered by the Amur and in Transbaikalia, and thousands of men started for the new El Dorado. Among them were adventurers from all parts of the world, Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen—altogether some 12,000 men gathered there in 1895, among them about 500 Chinese. Drunkenness, immorality, robbery and murder reigned supreme. At last the diggers got tired of anarchy and elected an energetic, honest, but very strict man as their head, forming a little republic for the purpose. The gold-bearing country was divided into five districts; for each the newly elected dictator appointed a chief. His laws were extremely draconic. Theft was punished by 500 blows with a cat-o'-nine-tails studded with nails, hence the culprit always died under the lash. Men caught importing lewd women received 400 blows with a cane. Two hundred blows were administered for disturbing the camp at night and 100 blows for drunkenness.

"Thirty men were hanged at the dictator's orders on the first day of his term, and for two weeks the cat-o'-nine-tails never rested. After that the camp was as orderly as a Sunday school picnic. All those who felt that a community where order is maintained did not suit them left for pastures new, and there was every hope that the little republic would prosper. But the Russian government did not like it. The Russian workmen ran away from the government mines, and the government did not receive its usual amount of precious metals. Russia, therefore, induced the Chinese government to break up the republic, which had been established without the knowledge and consent of the mandarins. A force of 2000 horsemen and 1000 infantry, with two guns, was sent to Sheluga valley. The diggers would not leave, a battle took place and the adventurers were killed almost to a man. Only 27 escaped. Five hundred Chinese were left to garrison the

place, and the Sheluga gold is now dug only by the almond-eyed subjects of the 'Son of Heaven.'—Literary Digest.

Rush to Copper River.

A Seattle, Washington dispatch of recent date says: The steamer Walcott, formerly in the revenue cutter service, arrived in this port this evening bringing news of copper discoveries on Prince William Sound and the rush to Copper River. The discoveries in the Klondike have put a damper on prospecting in the Cooks Inlet country, but George R. Beade, operating on Six Mile Creek, reports that his company has struck placer mines which yield 100¢ profit a month to each man.

Dr. H. B. Allen, surgeon of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, which owns the Walcott, states that the rush to the Yukon next year will be by the way of Valdes Inlet, Prince William Sound, as the country, after the first stages are passed, is level and allows people to strike the Yukon not far below Dawson. In regard to a railroad to the interior of Alaska Dr. Allen says:

"If a railroad is feasible from any point in Alaska to the Yukon it is by the Valdes route from Prince William Sound." The doctor refused to make any statement as to his belief whether the Oudabys and other capitalists are thinking seriously of building the railroad from Valdes.

It is certain however, that no survey has been made. When asked if it would be any easy matter to run a railroad around the base of the dead glacier, between Valdes and level country, he replied that he did not feel like being quoted on the subject.

The Walcott left Prince William Sound September 15 in charge of Captain J. Humphrey, superintendent of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company's canneries. She had no passengers except Louis L. Williams, United States Marshal of Alaska, who has been on Prince William Sound investigating the copper discoveries. The Walcott stopped two days at Hunters Bay, where the company has canneries, and then came along south, stopping in Sitka and Juneau.

At Juneau Hans Bent of the Seattle land office was taken aboard. After a pleasant voyage the Walcott reached Seattle this evening at 6 o'clock and tied at the Ocean dock. The salmon season being closed the Walcott will proceed to San Francisco in a couple of days.

Prince William Sound is practically in the form of a square of Copper River entering at the northeast corner. The Valdes Inlet is near the northwestern corner leading to a route running in a northeasterly direction, striking the Copper River about 100 miles north of its mouth, thereby avoiding the rapids, canyons and glaciers that have prevented the successful passage up the river. From Valdes the passage is over a dead glacier which is readily traversed most of the year.

Dr. Allen says that if a railroad is

feasible from any point in Alaska to the Yukon, it is by the Valdes route from Prince William Sound. On September 11, the mail steamer Dora landed at Orca a party of fifteen prospectors from San Diego, Cal., and vicinity. The party was headed by ex Sheriff O'Neil of San Luis Obispo county. They had twenty tons of provisions, and expect to spend two years investigating the Copper River. They were determined to attempt the ascent of Copper River from its mouth despite the advice of men cognizant of the difficulties, and expected to build boats.

How they were going to build boats when there was not a stick of timber within ten miles of the place where they desired to be landed is a question hard to solve. Captain Humphrey realized the plight they would be in and when he saw that they could not be restrained from their plan gave them an old seine boat that will hold the entire party. They were advised to winter at Fidalgo and then pass over the glacier to the Copper River above the rapids and the canyon.

John R. Toole and John Gilley have been on Prince William Sound in the interest of the millionaire mine operator, Marcus Daly. They came down on the City of Topeka. They have nothing to say about the result of their investigation. There is, however, considerable stir over the copper discoveries made by M. O. Gladhough at Tetetink and Latouche Island, Prince William Sound. Gladhough located his claim in July. One assay showed 8 26¢ gold to the ton, 96 cents silver and 28 70¢ copper.

The greatest financial genius of the Rothschild family, though there have been many of great talent, was Nathan Mayer, of the second generation, who established the house of N. M. Rothschild & Co., in 1798, in London. He flew to the stars and groveled in the mud for money. He welcomed all transactions, big or little, wherewith to turn the banker's penny. He was the most daring speculator of his time on the Stock Exchange, and the most successful. He had carrier pigeons and fast-sailing boats to bring him the earliest news from the war centers of Europe, and so help him to manipulate stocks. He followed Wellington's army to Waterloo in person, and had relays of the swiftest horses, and a fast yacht lying in the harbor at Ostend. So he arrived at the London Stock Exchange, after the battle, 12 hours ahead of any public announcement of the victory, and made 5,000,000£ by one of the most tremendous series of speculations in history. In 1810, when the Duke of Wellington, then commanding in Spain, drew on the English Government for 3,000,000£, and the English Treasury was short, Nathan bought the drafts at a big discount and at once sent the money. The stories about this remarkable man are almost endless, and show how strangely he was alike equal to the most tremendous schemes and the pettiest tricks of avarice.—Exchange.

Easily Prevented.

Very few people are wholly at ease during a violent thunderstorm. Lightning generally strikes somewhere, and no one feels absolutely safe from it. There is a simple way of insuring one's self against danger, however. If you put on a pair of rubbers when the lightning begins to flash and the thunder to roar, and stand on the floor so that you touch nothing else, you will be as safe as if you were sealed in a glass cage. Rubber is a non-conductor of electricity; and if the lightning has to go through a piece of rubber to get at you it will leave you alone and take something else. In other words, when you have on a pair of rubbers and are not in contact with anything, you are perfectly insulated. This is not a theory merely. It is a fact proved by innumerable experiences. A pair of rubbers has saved many a life in a thunderstorm. But they must be sound and whole. Do not don an old pair with a crack in the toe, because electricity will get out of a very small hole when it is cornered, and a pair of defective rubbers will do you no good.

The Miner's Life.

The following extract from an article published in the Grass Valley papers, certainly contains as much truth to the square inch as anything else that ever was written: The miner's life is not one of purely fascination. He has his dark hours, his lonely cell beneath the earth, pounding without melody or song on a cold steel drill, living in the atmosphere of powder, no hot meal for his lunch and a tallow candle to sway his eyes and deaden his senses of taste and smell. Out of his hard earnings he pays house rent, he buys clothing and shoes for his wife and children. His monthly earnings pass into your dry goods store; they support the meat market and the haberdasher. In fact his money goes into every avenue of commerce; even the farmer finds a better field for his produce and fruit in a mining community than anywhere else.

Last month a man in the east swallowed a piece of tobacco which he was chewing. There is nothing very strange about that; but the man soon went stone blind. His physicians attribute it entirely to that piece of swallowed tobacco. This case is authentic.—Bugler.

Where it is Coldest.

There is yet no positive record of the lowest range of the thermometer in the Upper Yukon region, but it is safe to assert, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that this range extends yearly to the 50 or 60 degree line, with a not improbable occasional descent to a somewhat lower. This would be approximately low level temperature of the true Arctic regions, and is by no means the lowest that has yet been recorded. Thus, Kane, in his Arctic service, has been 75 degrees, and the officers of the British polar expedition in 1876 recorded an almost equivalent temperature of 72 degrees. On the other hand, the lowest registry of Peary's thermometer was only 53 degrees. Compared with regions lying further south, the winter climate of the Klondike does not differ in severity very materially from that of many parts of the more thickly inhabited portions of British America, as Manitoba or Alberta, or even from Dakota or northern and central Minnesota, where almost annually the mercury freezes in its tube.

G. O. Pearce, representing the Rio Colorado Gold Extraction Co., with a paid up capital of 1,000,000\$, is in Yuma making arrangements to erect a five-stamp mill on twelve mining claims in the Chocolate mountains about eighty miles up the Colorado river. The mill will be shipped up the river on the steamer Mohave as soon as it returns from the sulphur mines in Lower California, and used developing the claims on which the Colorado company holds a bond from Taylor D. McLeod and others of this city. Mr. Pearce, who is an expert on mines has made a thorough examination of the property and is very enthusiastic in the belief that they have one of the greatest gold producers in the country. If the development of the mines meet with the expectations of Mr. Pearce the mill will be at once increased to 100 stamps.—Sentinel.

The Calumet-Heck mines are credited with dividends paid of over 50,000,000\$. The celebrated Comstock paid 77,608,800\$, but aside from this no other company in the United States has reached the fifty million mark. The largest dividend payers in the United States besides these are the Ontario, 13,445,000\$, and Granite Mountain, 12,120,000\$. No others have reached over 10,000,000\$ in America. Even the Australian and South African mines have not paid as large dividends as either of the two first named properties.

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O. F. KUENCER, DEPUTY U. S. SURVEY-
or 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.

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We have for sale at this office MINING DEEDS MINING LOCATIONS MINING LEASES MINING BONDS

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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.—tf.

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