

The Sumpter Miner

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF SUMPTER

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The easiest thing in this world to do is to tear down, destroy, knock. To build up, create, boost successfully requires brains and work.

Dowie is having calamity handed out to him in chunks. Now that his carriage has been seized for debt, it must be a consolation for him to know that he has a fiery chariot to fall back upon.

After the postoffice department is cleared of its boodlers and they are landed in the pen, Attorney General Knox should organize a board of mental experts, including at least one newspaper man, and rid the department of its irredeemable idiots, by sentencing them to the bug house.

A chink by the name of Ah Lee raked in \$6,700 the other night from the wheel in a Southern California mining camp, without a change of expression. Mr. Lee evidently has his system well perfected. May be he got a tip from A. Sin who did Bill Nye and Bret Harte in that memorable game of euchre.

In the current number of McClure's magazine is an article on Labor Organizations as the Trusts' New Tool; in which it is clearly shown that the blackmailing labor bosses in New York, two or three of whom have been convicted and are serving terms in Sing Sing, were working in the interest of the big building trust, and on its pay roll. This trust has had no labor troubles to contend with, while its competitors have been annoyed and black-mailed for eight months past. The directors of the trust are among the most prominent capitalists in the world. And such is the commercial morality of the financial barons.

In view of certain experiments with radium at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, it would seem within the bounds of reasonable speculation that this new metal may in time supply the virtues of a somewhat fanciful and long sought elixir of life. Radical radium treatment appears to have a decidedly fatal effect upon smaller animals, while an attenuated treatment instead of bringing about fatal results, seems not only to induce a healthful condition but to prolong life. For instance rats and mice subjected to the radical treatment in a few days lost their hair, later went blind and finally died, while under the attenuated treatment, which is to say exposed to radium for a shorter time or radium of a lower intensity, appeared to thrive and wax fat. A notable instance in point, at the Pasteur Institute con-

sisted in exposing the larvae of little worms that live in flour to the influence of radium, as related by Cleveland Moffett in the November number of McClure's, in which instance it had the effect of arresting organic development and extending the life of the larvae as such, long after their fellows of contemporaneous birth had passed away as aged moths. Of the several larvae on which the experiment was tried, one lived without change of form for a period of four months, a span of life three times the length of that accorded his fellows. It is very much the same, it is cited, as if a young man of twenty-one should keep the appearance of this age for two hundred and fifty years. If the effect of this metal upon lower organic forms under certain conditions is to prolong life does it not seem possible that it might be applied to higher forms with the same effect?

Again, in view of the remarkable modification of species produced by radium in the biological laboratories at Sorbonne, does it not appear probable that traces of this wonderful metal held in solution by prehistoric ocean slimes, wrought very marked changes in the lower forms of organic life, producing deviations from the original type, or may be fecundating the dead and inert protoplasm, and accounting of organic life itself? The recent experiments show that tadpoles at the period of transition, in the presence of radium are changed into abnormal deviations from the original type, or into "monsters" as they have been termed. Similar results have been obtained from experiments with the eggs of toads and sea urchins, and even the growth of unfecundated eggs of the sea urchin, which Professor Loeb produced with saline solutions, has been accomplished with radium. If Darwin were on earth, this would afford him a profitable field for investigation concerning the origin of species, and even the origin of life itself.

What Sixty-Cent Silver Means.

If silver quotations remain at 60 1/2 cents, it will mean an increase of nearly \$100,000 per month to the mine owners of the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho over prices received last year. Last year the Coeur d'Alenes produced 5,527,132 ounces of silver. Silver during 1902 was quoted as low as 47 3/4 cents, which was in December, while the highest average monthly quotation was in February, fifty-five cents. During 1902 the average price received by the mine owners from the smelters was about fifty cents. The total amount realized, therefore, on the gross output at fifty cents was \$2,763,566, or \$230,000 per month. With silver at 60 1/2 cents an ounce, if the quotation remains constant, it can be easily seen what a financial harvest the mine owners of the district will reap each month.—Mining World.

Fortune Company to Order Machinery

Dr. R. N. Jackson, of Spokane, president of the Fortune Mining and Smelting company, Dr. S. H. Murphy, of Rochester, New York, Dr. H. W. Park, of Minneapolis and F. Backemeyer, of Elmwood, Nebraska, stockholders in the company, passed through the city this afternoon en route to Denver, to order machinery for a mill to be placed on the Red Lion at once. The company also contemplates placing a mill on the Humboldt in the near future.

BUILD THAT ROAD AND START THE WORK NOW

A mistaken impression prevails hereabouts regarding the status of the Sumpter-Bourne right of way. It has been rumored around that the Killen, Warner, Stewart company had forfeited its bond on the half interest held by the late Thomas McEwen, because of failure to pay certain moneys when due.

Such are not the facts. Questioned regarding the matter this forenoon by a Miner representative, D. L. Killen said: "When you asked me regarding this report a week ago, I told you that all the money had been paid. Here are the proofs of my assertion."

Then Mr. Killen produced the original option, signed October 23, 1902, calling for the payment of \$1500 within fifteen days, in addition to the \$500 then in escrow, which this contract released, the check in payment for which was dated September 13. This check the Miner was shown; another for \$1150, dated November 6, one day before the payment was due, and another for \$600, dated November 8, one day after the full payment was due. Mr. Killen stated in explanation that \$250 of the last named check went to B. L. McLain for an option on his quarter interest in the franchise, which he also secured through Mr. McEwen, as Mr. McLain's attorney in fact. He also has this power of attorney. The remaining amount due Mr. McLain was never paid, and the bond expired in July of this year. The other \$350 of the \$600 check completed the payment of the \$1500 due Tom McEwen.

Unfortunately, there has been some bitterness engendered regarding this matter, owing to unfounded street rumors and the ill-advised publication in the Morning Reporter of articles attacking Bela Kadish directly and D. L. Killen indirectly, intimating that he had never paid Tom McEwen what he owed him. Whether or not these articles were inspired; whether or not that inspiration was drawn from the money that that paper boasted it knew was not counterfeit, it would be profitless to discuss. One thing is certain, some damage has in this way been done. The Miner hopes that it is not irreparable.

The situation is like this. Bela Kadish controls a half interest in the right of way. Anthony Mohr and his associates control the other half, having tied up the quarter each of Messrs. Philbrick and McLain. It would seem to be good business sense for these two contending interests to meet amicably and endeavor to settle their differences, unite on the enterprise and build the road without farther sparring for points. A scrap at this time will defeat the enterprise, and the road is what this town wants, presumably also, the people who are promoting it.

Since writing the above, Seymour H. Bell has shown in the office of The Miner a bill of sale from B. L. McLain to the Sumpter Lumber company for his quarter interest in the right of way; consideration, \$1,000. This puts the proposition in a still different shape.

Build that road and start the work now.

That Sumpter-Bourne railroad enterprise is rapidly degenerating

into farce, a game of childish horse play. The latest development, about noon today, was the alleged transfer of the Philbrick quarter interest in the right of way to Al Geiser. The purpose of this move is obvious and comment is unnecessary.

Two years ago Seymour Bell started in to promote this road, and with the aid of the county commissioners demonstrated that this right of way, over which all the present contest is being waged, was not absolutely necessary, that it is not the indispensable key to the situation.

At that time the money could not be raised. Now three different syndicates claim to have funds available for the purpose and, from the best information the Miner can obtain, none of them are dealing out hot air. The one that starts work first will win popular approval, which is a desirable asset as things stand now; for valuable franchises are yet to be granted by the City of Sumpter.

If Henry Hewitt takes a notion to build that road, he will do it and ignore a dozen opposition rights of way, fight the thing out in the courts after he has his road in operation. That is his way of doing business. The only sensible course for the opposing factions to pursue is to get together, treat each other right and build the road jointly, harmoniously.

There is no disposition on the part of Messrs. Killen, Bell or Mohr to hold anybody up. They are all acting in good faith and there ought not to be any insurmountable difficulties in the way of these three representatives of several interests an agreement.

GOLD SAVING PROCESS.

ARABIAN KNIGHT'S TALE.

General J. L. Weaver has returned from New York, where he went some weeks ago with 510 ounces of amalgam secured from his new gold machine started on the Snake river, near Grandview. The general submits results of the analysis of the amalgam, which show startling figures. The figures below indicate the following saving per yard of gravel put through the machine: Gold, \$83.5; silver, \$13.0; platinum and palladium \$14.93. Total per yard, \$24.58. In addition the machine saves black sand concentrating 100 to one. This black sand assayed \$454.75 in gold and \$210 platinum.

General Weaver announces that he has organized a large company to manufacture machines and to work gravel. It takes over 20,000 acres of ground in this state, on which he secured an option. He says five machines are to be put upon the market at Snake river. The machine works on the principle of forcing sand against amalgam plates, the gold having a hundred opportunities to come in contact with the quick-silver.—Press Dispatch from Boise.

PARTY OF NEBRASKANS HERE.

Hon. C. J. Warner, of Lincoln, Nebraska, arrived in the city this morning with a party of Nebraskans who are here to look over the situation with a view to investment. Mr. Warner spent some time here during the summer months, and appears well pleased with the general outlook of the district.

Confectionery.

Fresh Candies and Fruit, Choice Line of Cigars and Tobaccos, at
STURGILK'S.