

The Sumpter Miner

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF SUMPTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

J. W. CONNELLA

T. G. GWYNNE, EDITOR

Entered at the postoffice in Sumpter, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.



Eastern publications, now that the affairs of the rotten Shipbuilding trust have been exploded, are all telling what a wicked scheme it was to rob the public. They do not, however, yet acknowledge that all trusts are constructed, more or less, on the same plan. Everybody's Magazine has found this humorous phase of the gigantic fraud:

"One merry little incident of the game was the appearance of young 'dummy directors,' lent by a New Jersey corporation which makes a specialty of them. One of these handy men testified that he had voted to increase the capital stock from \$3,000 to \$45,000,000, and for the issuance of \$26,000,000 of securities. For his share in these creative mysteries of 'high finance,' he got \$20. He did not know where important constituent companies of the 'combine' are. In fact, he knew very little about the business. Why should he? All he had to do was to obey orders. The price of industrial stocks shows how much confidence the public puts in the trust-makers. The 'great financier' and the humble 'bunco-steerer,' are brothers under their 'skins.'"

For a dozen years Morgan worked intelligently for an isthmian canal. It requires time, as well as brains and industry, to accomplish results in a gigantic enterprise such as this, especially when such powerful political influences as transcontinental railroads are working in opposition. Finally, however, the war with Spain emphasized the necessity of this waterway, and the urgency of the public demand was so strong that the railroads' representatives in congress were forced to ring off on their public opposition. They merely changed their tactics.

Every commission, every engineering expert that ever examined the two routes, one across Panama, the other Nicaragua, favored the latter and for this reason Senator Morgan championed it. The railroad representatives suddenly became great friends of the canal project, but violent partisans of the Panama route. Through some secret influence, which has never yet been explained, they induced the army engineers who had investigated the subject, on instructions from congress, to reverse their recommendations in favor of the Nicaragua route, within thirty days after it was filed. With this as a basis, the fight against the canal, under the guise of favoring the Panama, was carried into congress, which resulted in the passage of the notorious Spooner bill. The purpose of all this was transparent; it was an effort to kill the enterprise through the medium of discord.

The Panama canal proposition has been a scandal, a steal, a disgrace from its first inception, is such today and so will remain for all time. The

details are familiar to the readers of the press. No one believes that those who pretend to favor it are honest, or else hope to get some of the corruption fund; which, Henry Watterson says, goes into the millions.

And because Senator Morgan has been consistent, honest and is still persistent in his advocacy of the Nicaraguan route, opposes the great Panama fraud, he has been deposed as chairman of this senate committee and is the object of ridicule by those papers that are owned by the powerful thieves and their characterless echoes all over the country.

SMELTER CHARGES-1870

Five Times as Much as They Are Today—Nothing Less Than \$50 Ore Could Then Be Treated.

The following announcements taken from old numbers of the Georgetown Courier and the Colorado Miner, (the latter now defunct) give some idea of the cost of treating the ores of that district. The matter was compiled by J. S. Randall, the owner of the Georgetown Courier, and reads as follows:

On July 21, 1870, the German Reduction works of Georgetown made the following announcement:

"Until further notice ores will be reduced at the German Reduction works as follows:

"Surface ores assaying up to \$150, \$35 a ton. Ore containing but little galena and zinc blend, assaying up to \$150, \$45 per ton. For every \$50 assay value above \$150, or fraction thereof, in addition, \$2.50 per ton.

"Collom & Co., at the Swansea Reduction works (Empire station), advertised for silver ores, delivered at their works, in quantities of ten tons and upwards, at the following rates:

"Ores assaying eighty per cent lead, reduced for \$25 per ton; seventy per cent, \$30; sixty per cent, \$35; fifty per cent, \$40; forty per cent \$45; thirty per cent, \$50; twenty per cent \$60; ten per cent, \$70; five per cent, \$80. They guarantee in return or paid for ninety per cent of the lead, depending upon the amount of zinc blend and other deleterious substances in the ores.

"The Baker Silver Mining company, whose works were in operation at Bakerville, (Graymount), paid for ores delivered at their works at the following rates: For average quality ore, assaying fifty ounces of silver to the ton, \$20 in currency per ton, and \$1 in addition to the \$20 for every ounce above fifty."

"Critic," in the Mining Investor, of Colorado Springs, adds:

From the above figures it can be readily seen that nothing short of \$50 smelting ore could have been made to pay. How rapidly things have progressed and improved is shown by the fact that today a fair sized body of ore which will average only \$10 per ton, can be made to yield a nice profit, that is a profit over and above all expenses and sufficient for dividend fund. Smelting rates today, including transportation from mine to the smelter, run, according to the class and quality of the ore, from a trifling amount up to about \$10 per ton, with an average of possibly \$7 per ton. It will be seen, therefore, that the average cost of

smelting and treatment charges is today anywhere from one-fifth to one-tenth of the rate thirty years ago, while to the smelters and the transporters of the ore there is still as much profit in the undertaking as ever.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE BUSINESS CONDITION

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, a few weeks ago, speaking of the conditions of business, declared that the psychological factor is the most difficult to deal with. He was speaking of the tendency of people, as a whole, to be either too hopeful or the reverse—all at once blue. Notwithstanding our large crops are now being marketed at good prices; notwithstanding the farmers of the country were never so free from mortgages; notwithstanding the wage workers of the country never had so much money in the savings banks; notwithstanding current purchase power was never larger; notwithstanding the enormously large balance of trade now in our favor and the present movement of seven or eight millions of gold to this country—despite all, the pessimists seem yet to have the call. In 1893, when everybody was blue, there was a currency crisis.

Now there is no such crisis. There was tariff agitation ending after material depression. Now free raw material doesn't aigdate; for nobody expects any reconstruction of the tariff except by the friends of protection.

This year's cotton crop will probably sell for \$600,000,000 of European wealth. In one day last week \$70,000,000 worth of cotton was sold in the American markets to export to Europe. In 1893 our crops were were small and we were losing gold to London.

The difficulty which has developed started with the over doing of the promoting traffic and the unloading of enormous portions of stocks on a too credulous public. Next labor and capital quarreled. The cotton corner also tended to accumulate further disturbance, but now that the cotton corner is a thing of the past and the promoters have altogether gone out of the business or are being punished, it would seem that the pessimist should be retired.

We do not want such crass credulity as we had in 1901-2, but the pendulum now ought to swing further from the left to right. The change is overdue. But we yet seem to be up against psychological division, when psychology, according to the economic facts, is due to multiply.

The reaction, however, cannot last. Feeling is already due to be in more cheerful harmony with fact. The country today is far stronger commercially and financially than it was when the promoters' spree was on.—Boston Journal.

E. SANDERSON SMITH GOES TO CALIFORNIA

E. Sanderson Smith left this afternoon for southern California. His health has been poor for some months past and his physician advised him not to remain here during the winter. Mr. Smith has extensive interests in eastern Oregon, which he has left in charge of Attorney Chance.

While in California he will take advantage of the opportunity to carry out the long cherished wish to pro-

spect a section of the desert that no prospectors have yet worked in, owing to the entire absence of water. He will make arrangements to have it hauled to him in large iron tanks.

Mr. Smith passed through that country twenty years ago and detected many favorable indications of mineral. No man who has ever operated in eastern Oregon is more skilled than he in reading the story of the rocks—in coaxing from them the secrets which they reveal only to the elect.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The following instruments were filed at the Baker county court house during the week ending Dec. 2, 1903.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS.

Nov. 11—Jed Sharpe and wife to A. H. Chipman, small tract in N. W. 1-4 N. E. 1-4 Sec. 32 T. 9 R. 37 E. just north of E. Stoddard land; \$400.

Dec. 22, '02—S. M. Haines to Mrs. S. J. Collins, lots 5 and 6, B. 4, Haines; \$55.

Nov. 25—Jno. Schmitz et al to H. D. Mikesell, lots 4 and 5, B. 12, Lack adn; \$150.

Nov. 28—Ira B. Sturges and wife to J. F. James, lots 11 and 12 B. 10, Stewart's 2nd adn to Baker City; \$50.

Nov. 4—J. N. Carroll to Henry Hewitt, Jr., 160 acres in Sec 32 Tp. 10 R. 39 E; \$700.

Nov. 13—A. J. Ballingall et al to Seth Hart, east 10 acres S. W. 1-4 S. E. 1-4 Sec. 10 Tp. 7 R. 38 E; \$1.

Nov 27—E. F. Yeager to W. J. Hughes, lot 2 and south half of lot 33 B. 18, Mix adn, B'y City; \$250.

March 28—E. J. Smith and husband to Mitchell Smith, lot 11 B. B, Fisher's adn to Baker City; \$1.

Jan. 31—J. H. Hutchinson and wife to W. R. Hutchinson, 200 acres and 1-2 interest in 1240 acres on North Powder river, Baker county, Oregon; \$1

Jan. 31—W. R. Hutchinson and wife to J. H. Hutchinson, 240 acres and 1-2 interest in 1,200 acres on and near North Powder river, Baker county, Oregon; \$1

Nov. 4—A. A. Denny estate and heirs to Cora B. Reed, lot 2, B. 7 B & McComas adn; \$125.

Oct 26—W. H. Mead and wife to Hewitt Land Co, 160 acres Sec. 18 T. 10 R. 36; \$750.

Nov. 14—M. J. Tabor heirs to Minnie McEwen, W. 45 feet lot 3, B. 1, Sumpter; \$500.

Nov. 28—Jno. Schmitz et al to Emma E. Stack, lot 7, B. 1, Lack adn; \$125.

Nov. 30—Emma E. Srack and husband to W. Fernald, lots 6 and 7 B. 1, Lack adn; \$200.

MINING MATTERS.

DEEDS.

Oct. 22—B. E. Jacobs et al to Merchants G. M. & Dev. Co., Mabel quartz claim; \$1

Nov. 11—J. S. Bowlby to H. G. Pearson, Claudia quartz claim; \$1.

Nov. 14—F. M. Martin and wife to K. J. Martin 140 acres of placer in Sec. 36 Tp. 6 R. 43 E. and Sec. 6 Tp. 7 R. 44 E; \$250.

Nov 28—A. A. Hibbs, by coroner to H. K. Brown, McKinley and 6 other mining claims; \$5,553.

Confectionery.

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