

The Sumpter Miner

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF SUMPTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
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T. G. GOWYNE, EDITOR

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Dr. W. A. Hendryx, after testing his cyanide process at the Mountain Lion mill in the Republic district, wired Spokane friends that his system has proved a complete success.

The Miner has never received more enquiries about mining properties from prospective buyers of stock in eastern Oregon for the same length of time, than during the past month.

If there is in reality a well balanced compensation in nature, to this section is due an early spring this year. We have been denied our usual midwinter thaw and have had more snow than for many years. Even the old timer admits as much.

The first order for the new Louisiana Purchase exposition stamps calls for the printing of 90,000,000 one-cent stamps, bearing the portrait of Robert R. Livingston, and 225,000,000 two-cent stamps, bearing Thomas Jefferson's portrait. The stamps will be placed on sale at every United States postoffice on May 1.

The Long Creek Light editor is accused of introducing a distinct innovation in journalism, by blowing up his esteemed contemporary with dynamite instead of with his trusty lead pencil, which custom sanctions. If guilty, which The Miner hopes is not the case, of course it was a depraved act. But even that is not so cowardly, so despicable as to continually "knock" and lie about a rival behind his back, not having the nerve to publish what he alleges with his mouth.

The present year will doubtless witness all records broken in point of production of gold, says Mining World. The mines of South Africa are slowly, but surely, increasing their production, and the labor conditions prevailing in the United States and Australia bespeak a year of surpassing output. With Cripple Creek, Colorado, in full activity throughout the year, no disturbance preventing, our gold production will exceed several million dollars that of 1903, but without Cripple Creek's assistance we cannot hope for any record year.

The cyanide process was first introduced in South Africa, being there applied to tailings, but its practicability in application to ores was first demonstrated in this country. This process can be used with profit in all low grade ores where there is no copper present. There is even a large profit in ores containing only \$2 of gold to the ton. The Pacific Coast Miner says that this fact is working a great change in gold mining. It is, for one thing, putting the business on the basis of a manufacturing industry. It is, moreover, making many abandoned mines

profitable and is, of course, in that way, increasing the output of the yellow metal. For this reason it seems probable that gold mining will be more prominent than ever and investments in mining more common.

The prospector, the newspaper and the promoter are the leading factors in the upbuilding of a mining district, says an exchange. The prospector makes the discovery, the newspaper advertises his find to the world, and the promoter interests capital to develop the property. They are all essential in their various spheres, and without them the country would remain unproductive. Of the three the promoter comes in for the most abuse, and as a general thing it is undeserved. The promoter, like the prospector, is an enthusiast, and it is well that he is, for no man can talk up an enterprise in which he lacks faith. The mining sections of the west owe much to the promoter. If a property turns out well he makes but little out of it. If it is a failure he is held responsible for it. His life is full of cares and he is often more deserving of sympathy than censure.

And now the stock exchanges are sharing with cut-rate brokers the adverse comment of influential mining papers. The criticism is that they are used by officers and directors to dispose of their own worthless stocks. Men in charge of mining companies say, further, that when they have complied with the rules of these exchanges and had their stock listed, the members of exchanges have systematically begun to hammer such stocks, for the purpose of forcing the company to constantly produce money to keep the quotations up to the advertised selling price of treasury stock. In other words, they are brace games, and when an outsider goes against one of them, he gets the worst of it. The exchange at Los Angeles is named as a conspicuous example of this character. Had not the Portland concern been a failure from the start, it would have been another.

Alfred Henry Lewis is the most accomplished, delightful manipulator of the English language that writes for the American press today. His prose is more than poetry; it is music to the ear and generally convincing to the mind. His character sketches of prominent men in public life are classics, wonderfully accurate pen portraits. He should, however, confine himself to the work in which he excels, above all others. In the Saturday Evening Post of this week, writing of Bryan as the Iago of democracy, he rambles off, entirely out of his way, into national finance. His treatment of the subject is the merest driveling idiocy, a display of ignorance that is humiliating to his admirers. He himself acknowledges, in the story, that the comparison of Bryan to Iago is a "vile, clumsy figure." And it is; in fact, the whole article can with fidelity be so characterized. To the reader the impression is conveyed that the writer is engaged in a distasteful task from necessity and, try as he will, cannot do himself justice, can only turn out a bungling job.

It all depends on whose ox is gored. There is nothing more universally true. The statement was given striking proof a few days ago at a meeting of newspaper publishers in New York. The paper trust has been putting the screws to these publishers

in the price of white paper. The names of those who united in a memorial to congress asking that this trust, "this organization for the restriction of trade," be investigated, are prominent in the list of advocates of a high protective tariff and apologists for the trusts. They go so far as to ask that the tariff be removed from wood pulp, a large per cent of which comes from Canada, and have raised a fund of \$50,000 to be used in fighting the paper trust in a political way, in securing desired legislation.

In this connection, following close on the heels of this action by newspaper publishers, press dispatches report that there is a great scarcity of white paper in the market; that the indications are that soon the great dailies will not be able to secure a sufficient supply at any price. The trust has evidently decided to make a fight and is endeavoring to get in the first solar plexus blow.

What has the war in the Orient to do with the mining industry in America? There are no guns powerful enough to carry as far as the underground workings of a western mine, and the gold in the ground will be worth just as much, no matter which side wins. Listed mining stocks have declined in sympathy with the decline on the industrial exchanges. Some prospective investors in unlisted securities are displaying a little attack of cold feet. Any tightening of money on the score of the war can only be but a temporary development. When the investing and speculating public fully realizes the fact that if this country is affected by the war it must be beneficially, the bulls will quickly get on top again by the big demand for securities of all kinds, and especially good mining securities. There is a silver lining to every cloud and the unanimous opinion is that the war cloud in the Orient has a lining for us over which we should be hopeful rather than pessimistic.—Daily Mining Record.

Equity Will Strike Back.

The temporary injunction recently issued by Circuit Judge Clifford at Canyon City against the Equity Mining company, restraining it from extracting ore from disputed territory, was dissolved yesterday by Judge Clifford and the Equity company is again busy taking out ore, according to long distance telephone advices to the Herald from Canyon City. The Equity mill will start up at once. President J. W. Hughes, of the Equity company, is authority for the statement that suit for heavy damages against the Keystone company and the Geiser-Hendryx investment company, the plaintiffs in the injunction proceedings, will be instituted by the Equity. He maintains that there were no grounds whatever for the suit which temporarily shut down the Equity mine.—Herald.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Baker, administrator of the estate of Samuel I Jones, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, properly verified, as by law required, at the office of Chas. H. Chance, attorney-at-law, First National bank building, Sumpter, Baker

County, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1904. ALVIN P. JONES, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel I. Jones, deceased.

WILLIAM WELLS ELMER

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER

Office Hotel Sumpter, SUMPTER, OREGON

BEDFORD McNEILL'S CODE

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, February 26, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

HENRY A. CARRIS of Canyon City, County of Grant State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2028, for the purchase of the S W 1/4 S E 1/4 section No. 6; NE 1/4 NW 1/4 and N 1/2 N E 1/4 of section No. 7 T. 12 S. R. 12 W. N. 35 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Chas. H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner at his office at Sumpter, Oregon, on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1904. He names as witnesses: Van Rensselaer Mead, Ralph M. A. I., of Sumpter, Oregon; Lemuel King, Lemuel Barnett of Audrey, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of May, 1904. E. W. DAVIS, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, February 15th, 1904. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

ARCHIBALD T. VEDDER, of Sumpter, county of Baker, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2005, for the purchase of the S 1/2 S W 1/4, N 1/2 S W 1/4 and S E 1/4 N W 1/4 of section No. 25 in township No. 11 south, range No. 37 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Chas. H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner, at Sumpter, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April 1904. He names as witnesses: Peter J. Soards, William Keely, Robert Patterson, Robert W. Riley, all of Sumpter, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of April, 1904. E. W. DAVIS, Register.

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