

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.

Camels were used in this country to carry salt across the desert to Virginia City, Nevada mills in 1861. The owners of a salt deposit sent to Asia and purchased nine Bactrian camels, and used them for a year or two. Each animal carried about 500 pounds, or twice as much as a pack mule. They ate nearly every kind of desert vegetation. The effort, however, did not prove a success and the animals died or escaped.

Noah Raby, said to be the oldest man in America, died in a New Jersey poorhouse the other day. He was 132 years old, according to well authenticated records, and had been a subject of charity for the last thirty years. He boasted that he had been a smoker for more than 120 years, and had used liquor freely until he entered the poorhouse and was forced to give it up. It is sad that he had to quit the whiskey habit. No doubt he would have lived to a ripe old age had he been allowed to continue it.

The cyanide process is in use, doing splendid duty, in every mining country on the globe. Practically every large mining company in and about Deadwood, South Dakota, uses the process and at Cripple Creek many mines are using or contemplating using cyanide. Cyanide's greatest success is in the Rand, South Africa, where it has practically made the district. No less than sixty mines there are treating their ores with cyanide and with results that have converted once presumed worthless properties into big dividend payers. Here in eastern Oregon there are several cyanide plants that are giving satisfactory results, and others will be installed this year.

Those unacquainted with mining do not understand the situation and are unacquainted with conditions surrounding the mining industry. It is slow work sinking a shaft or driving a tunnel. But two or three men can work in a shaft or a tunnel at a time, says the Pacific Coast Miner, and but few feet of advance can be made in a day. If a mining company had a million in its treasury, no greater haste could be made, and it is only until a mine is opened by shafts, tunnels, crosscuts winzes and uprakers that an army of men can be employed; and, to work a large number of men successfully and profitably, the mine must first be equipped with the necessary machinery.

The New York Commercial cites the weakness of Japan's position in resisting Russian encroachment on Chinese territory, in that Japan is now in open alliance with the most unconscionable land grabbing power the world has ever known. In part the Commercial says:

"A point wherein Japan is exceed-

ingly lame in trying to defend her resistance to Russian encroachment in China is that at this moment she is in open alliance with a power, in comparison with whose exploits in the way of land-grabbing, those of Russia are as 'water unto wine.' There is not a quarter on the globe, China included, in which Great Britain has not seized territory to which she had not a morsel of moral or valid claim, and although it was barely yesterday that she appropriated the Transvaal by sheer force of arms, this ally of Japan has the effrontery now to set herself up as a defender of the 'integrity of China.'

"It is largely on account of Great Britain's notorious record as a land-grabber that there is a considerable undercurrent of popular sympathy in the United States with Russia in the present struggle in the Far East. Nations as well as individuals are 'known by the company they keep' and Japan can hardly be surprised if many people in this republic should doubt her good faith in the present juncture, when they see her in a hard-and-fast partnership with the greatest international highwayman and footpad of history. It is a trite saying that 'it takes a thief to catch a thief,' but no honest man deliberately joins hands with a notorious crook to accomplish his ends."

The secret of Japanese virility and progress doubtless lies in the fact that the Japs are a hybrid race. While they have a good per cent of Mongolian blood in them, this is by no means pure. In fact many incline to the belief that the predominating strain is Malay. A French scientific observer estimates that the race is made up of six-tenths Malay, three-tenths Mongol, and one-tenth mixed races. The emperor himself is said to closely resemble the Malay type.

It is generally conceded by students of anthropology that race hybridization tends to the development of more vigorous people, especially in cases where there is no radical distinctness in the amalgamating species. Japan is an instance, and mediaeval Venice might be similarly classed. Our own country is also a notable example. In opposition to this view it has been urged that mulattoes are of inferior vitality, inheriting the infirmities and vices of both parents; but this position is not supported by any very reliable proof. Darwin, in discussing the nature and value of specific characters as applied to the races of man in the evolution of distinct peoples, has dealt somewhat exhaustively with this phase of the subject. He concludes that both animal and vegetable hybrids, when produced from extremely distinct species, are liable to premature death; but on the other hand, when such is not the case, that is to say, when the species are not extremely different, the tendency is towards increased vitality and vigor. The Japs come under this category, and are a notable instance in support of the argument. On the contrary, the Chinese are perhaps the purest blood in the world, and their lack of the characteristics which are bringing the Japs to the front is too well known to deserve comment in this connection.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, is trying to work up a sentiment in favor of liberalizing the Raines law. He compares its non-enforcement to Maine liquor law and cites the fact that both are in the "hollow mockery" class. While the city of New York deserves a modifi-

cation of the Raines law, the people of the state at large are well satisfied with it and will not stand for any change. So in Maine the "re-submissionists" cut little figure politically. Even the rum sellers are in favor of the existing state of affairs, since it is more profitable to them to sell without license.

It were far better to exact less stringent laws and see that they are strictly enforced. An unenforced law works a vastly greater harm than no law at all. There is an undercurrent of lawlessness among the American people which finds encouragement in the laxity of exacting obedience to existing regulations. A prohibition law that prohibits would no doubt be a good thing, but one which even the liquor dealers themselves favor, is worse than none at all. The example of a broken law unpunished is vastly worse and more far-reaching in its effects toward encouraging lawlessness, than a provision of questionable liberality strictly enforced. The one invites infraction while the other compels obedience.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The following instruments were filed at the Baker county court house during the week ending March 8, 1904.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS

May 3, '02—M. Maley, to Jas. N. Holcomb, 5 acres in N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33 Tp. 9 R. 45 E.; \$400.

April 25, '02—O. R. & N. Co. to J. F. Goodman, lots 33 and 11 block 1, Huntington; \$50.

March 2—Samuel Southwick and wife to Geo. Stoddard, 160 acres in Secs. 11 and 12 Tp. 11 R. 38 E.; \$550.

Sept. 8, '99—Mary E. Estes and husband to John G. Harbin, lot 6 block 13, Leven's addition to Baker City; \$50.

Feb. 2—John S. Livingston, and wife to A. Hindman, S. W. 1-4 N. W. 1-4 Sec. 2 Tp. 11 R. 43 E, Ex. 4 acres; \$2,000.

Nov. 16—Jos. Palmer and wife to Wesley Frazy, 28 acres in N. 1-2 N. E. 1-4 Sec. 29 Tp. 9 R. 40 E.; \$150.

Dec. 23—Wesley Frazy to Effie Rocky, west 24 acres of last above; \$2,500.

Feb. 26—U. S. A. to H. B. Cranstoun, 120 acres in Secs. 23 and 26 Tp. 8 R. 42 E.

Feb. 29—J. M. Boyd et al, by sheriff, to O. T. Cornwell, 80x125 feet at west end of Valley Ave, Baker City; \$60.

March 2—L. L. Foster et al, to W. W. Looney 1-3 and to J. C. Miller, 2-3 50x48 feet on Spring Garden Avenue near City pumping station, Baker City; \$1,200.

Dec. 12—S. M. Haines to Otho O. Roberts, lot 12, block 7 Haines; \$30.

Jan. 14—Baker City R. E. and Home Co., to Ed Ashton, 100x50 feet in block 24 Atwood's add to Baker City; \$1,300.

May 3, '02—Martin Manley to Jos. N. Holcomb, 5 acres in N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3 T. 9 R. 45 E.; \$4,000.

March 7—S. O. Correll to L. J. Chute, 80 acres in Sec. 2 Tp. 9 R. 40 E.; \$2,400.

July 3, '02—U. S. A. to Alfred McChesney, 160 acres in Secs. 19 and 20 Tp. 7 R. 38 E.

March 7—A. McChesney and wife to Frank Pilling, same as last; \$100.

March 5—E. H. and N. C. Haskell to Louise Koester, lot 2 block 5 Fisher's addition to Baker City; \$6,000.

June 4—Eleanor Duffey and husband to E. L. Kirk, east half of lot 4

block 1, Duffey North addition to Richland; \$75.

Dec. 5.—E. P. and Chas. Castor to A. McChesney, lots 12, 13 and 14 block 1, Rock Creek; \$65.

MINING MATTERS.

DEEDS.

Feb. 29—T. F. Rea and Geo. W. Rea to A. K. Spitzer, two-thirds interest in Teun, and Santiago No. 1 and 2 quartz claims; \$100.

March 1—George R. Durkee to M. N. Thompson and E. C. McDougall, Victor quartz claim; \$100.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT.

Mineral Application No. 287.

United States Land Office.

La Grande, Ore., March 3, 1904.

Notice is hereby given, that Francis S. Slater, of Canyon City, Grant county, Oregon, has made application for patent to what are known as the Hindman & Slater Placer Mining Claims, the same covering and being as follows, to-wit:—

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, & E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ & E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, Tp. 10, S. R. 36, E. W. M., according to the United States surveys, in Baker county, Oregon, and in no organized mining district. The said applicant applies for patent for the same as Placer Mining land under the laws of the United States, and under and by virtue of a location made by applicant, under the name of F. S. Slater, and E. Hindman of date April 22, 1898, and recorded May 3, 1898, in book E, page 431 Record of Placer Mining locations of Baker County, Oregon; Also a relocation by said parties of date October 9, 1901, and recorded October 10, 1901, in book G, Record of Placer Mining Locations of Baker County, Oregon, at page 164; Also a location by applicant of date June 17, 1895, and recorded July 3, 1895, in book E, page 355 Record of Placer Mining Locations of Baker County, Oregon; Also a location of date November 17, 1901, by J. D. Slater and recorded November 21, 1901, in book G, page 171 Record of Placer Mining Locations of Baker County, Oregon; Also a location dated July 8, 1902, by J. W. Selby and T. K. Gurnee, and recorded August 1, 1902, in book G, page 230, Record of Placer Mining Locations of Baker County, Oregon; Also a location dated July 8, 1902, made by J. L. Slater, Olive A. Slater, W. T. Slater, R. J. Slater, W. N. Proebstel, J. G. Young, Emory Proebstel and C. M. Hindman, of date July 8, 1902, and recorded August, 1902, in book G, page 230, Record of Placer Mining Locations of Baker County, Oregon, the applicant being now the owner and in possession of said claims by virtue of said location and the conveyance to him by the said locators and co-locators of all their interest therein. There are no adjoining claims. All persons having adverse claims thereto are required to present the same before this office within sixty days from the first publication of this notice, or they will be barred by the provisions of the statute.

E. W. DAVIS, Register.

FRANCIS S. SLATER,

Applicant.

First date of publication March 9, 1904.

Last date of publication May 11, 1904.