

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 \$9.00
Six Months 5.00
ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Lewis and Clarke appropriation bill passed the house Friday, carrying a straight appropriation of \$475,000. It also authorizes the coinage of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars, which the exposition will be allowed to sell at a premium of \$1. When the bill gets to the senate an attempt will be made to increase the appropriation.

The geological survey, says a Washington report, will soon issue its report on mineral resources for 1902, showing that in that year, for the third time, the total value of the commercial mineral products of the United States exceeded \$1,000,000,000. The exact figures for 1902 were \$1,260,639,415, which, compared with \$1,086,594,851 in 1901, shows a gain of 14.2 per cent. The fuels increased \$26,667,743, or 6 per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except in anthracite coal, which showed a decrease in quantity of 23,310,830 long tons and in value of \$36,330,334. The metallic products increased \$123,992,325 and the non-metallic products \$50,072,089.

According to the New York World, Major John F. Lacey, representative from Iowa and author of the law protecting songbirds, has a cure for pneumonia which he is willing all the world should know. "Take six drops of anafetida, mix with whisky or milk, and drink before going to bed, and you will be cured. To be sure, you may smell a bit, but what is that compared with pneumonia? Whiskey is better than milk, for the milk may curdle. You know what the effect on mosquitos is in the house if you start a fire and get the room full of smoke. In the same way the powerful fumes of the anafetida drive out the germs of grip or pneumonia. They vacate the lungs in short order, and I may say, in all candor, I admire their judgment. I've successfully prescribed it for a number of members of congress this winter."

Brooks Adams, of presidential lineage, being a great grandson of John Adams, a grandson of John Q. Adams, and a son of Charles Francis Adams, and a noted authority on railway economics, made a speech the other day in Spokane, in which he favored a railway commission and thinks such a tribunal is needed for public protection against the greed of corporations. He said that railroad companies are out for all they can get, and there should be some restraint put upon them. Speaking of the success of the Massachusetts commission, he said: "I cannot imagine how any community can get along without a tribunal between them and the railroads, to redress their grievances against corporations with such great powers. A commission has been working in Massachusetts for many years and has given good satis-

faction. The tax commission works well, so that the state collects taxes on the franchises. The valuation is arrived at on the basis of the value of the stock. I think no one in that state wants to disturb the system."

The attorney general of Idaho has handed down an opinion in which he holds that no religious exercise of any kind can be permitted in the schools of the state, and that teachers will not be allowed under the law to read the Bible, offer sectarian prayers, or even sing denominational hymns. The opinion was due to a charge that in certain communities Mormon religious exercises were being held in public schools. There is little new in this opinion, nor is it a departure from the precedent set by a number of state supreme courts, involving the same principle. The conflict and strife often due to teaching religion in schools, where all denominations attend, is the operation of the same old feeling of animosity which Mark Twain observed in the Holy Land, where in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, separate apartments had to be provided for the different orders and sects. If they ever got together there was a scrap on. So in schools, it is better to eliminate every phase of technical religion entirely. The vast scope of education has a general moral and religious influence, but the home is the place to inculcate denominational tenets, or any instruction having a bearing in this direction.

The latest Swedish invention that is being discussed is a portable telephone. The specimens that have been sent abroad have elicited unstinted praise from Austrian, Russian, Greek, and Turkish experts, who have tested them and, while large demands and inquiries for the new 'phone have come from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the United States, those from Great Britain have been even more noticeable. Within the cylinder of the telephone is a small, dry coil, the whole apparatus (including both receiver and mouth-piece) being small enough to go in the pocket. With each instrument is a coil of thin copper wire, and it is reckoned that a soldier could easily carry 13,000 feet of this wire with him. The uses suggested for the portable telephone are innumerable, military considerations being kept specially to the front. Outposts, it is declared, could by its aid keep in constant communication with the main force, and it is pointed out that it would furnish a valuable means of keeping in touch with headquarters for police and fire brigades. For use between railway coaches on a moving train, for engineers at work underground or on great public works, for steamers, for cyclists and in many other fields it would be most desirable.

GRAVEL TWENTY-FIVE

CENTS TO THE PAN

Jack Hazlewood will leave tomorrow for the Brown Bear placers on East Eagle, to be gone perhaps a month. He had word the other day from Tom Brown, who is interested with him, that the rim of the channel had been cut through and that the gravel prospected twenty-five cents to the pan.

The company is getting in shape for a big season's wash.

GOLD AND RADIUM A DRUG

ON THE MARKET, MAY BE

"Why did you go in search of radium? Wouldn't a good gold mine suit you?" piped Colonel Joe Farren yesterday as he slipped a little loose change into the wrinkled hand of an old-timer who had approached him. "Well I," stammered the ward, "radium, they say, is worth \$1,000,000 an ounce and is more profitable. A big rich gold mine is a good thing to have; its product finds a market anywhere, but gold may be demonezitized. Rich gold mines are now being found almost everywhere, and generally are in groups; new discoveries are being made, each richer than the other. The conclusions are that a great belt of solid gold may be discovered. Such conditions would have their disadvantages; it might render gold too dirt cheap; it may become too common a metal.

"It looks now as if radium was going to be a drug on the market the same as gold. They tell me there is a mountain of it down in the Buckskin range. If so, I am seriously thinking if it is not more profitable to go in search of a good, clean brass mine."

"What do you know of brass mining?"

"Not any more than I do of radium."

"Have you ever heard of any one who ever discovered a brass mine?"

"Yes; old man Butts owned 160 acres near the sink of the Carson in Churchill county, Nevada."

"What did he do with it?"

"He made money raising candlesticks."

"There is no demand for brass candlesticks now."

"I can raise brass cannons and find a market in Japan or Russia; there will always be more or less use for brass. Barometers use quite considerable in their business now."—Salt Lake Tribune.

Mining Now And Twenty Years Ago.

Some may say mining is too uncertain, but here let me say that mining of today is not what it was twenty years ago even. Labor is cheaper, explosives are not only cheaper, but more effective; mechanical devices have been perfected, and are cheaper; and with all these, electricity is distributing a cheap power, whereas in the past steam was expensive. Though all of these have tended to advance the profits, yet they are only a part of the great benefit that time and science have done for mining. Twenty years ago the average yield of ore value of all the milling in California was not to exceed one-half. Today the per cent obtainable for at least one-third less expense is from 85 to 95, and this is more easily secured than was 50 per cent twenty years ago. Thus it is reasonable to say that 40 per cent more value is obtainable today at 33 per cent less cost than was the yield and cost of mining twenty years ago; and it is reasonable to consider that mining is one of the legitimate and profitable industries of this coast. I can assert that no business can be conducted with more certainty, provided un questionable experience is at the helm. Mining cannot be conducted safely by men uneducated in the business, and this inexperience is what was at the bottom of so many failures in the past.—A. B. Paul, M. E.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The following instruments were filed at the Baker county court house during the week ending April 12, 1904.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS

April 6—Jas. Palmer and wife to W.D. Watt, lot 25 block 7, Wilovale; \$50.

April 2—Isaac Block to E. P. McDaniel, north 30 feet lots 3 and 8 block 2 Baker City; \$1.

April 6—F. S. Lack et al to W. J. Patterson, 160 acres in Secs. 10 and 11 T. 9 S. R. 40 E.; \$1.

March 12—A. J. Toney and wife to Geo. Hutton, lots 1 and 2 block 20, Levens and; \$100.

Oct. 18—Geo. and Margaret Hutton to Mary Hutton, same as last above; \$600.

Sept. 15, '02—S. S. Pindell et al to Mary L. Carnahan, lots 5 and 6, Carson; \$26.

March 22—C. E. Nepple et al to Baker City, 80x80 feet on Madison street, between 4th and 5th streets, Baker City; \$1.

March 24—Ira Hatfield and wife to S. H. Bell, 160 acres in Secs. 17 and 18 T. 11 R. 39 E.; \$700.

March 26—S. H. Bell and wife to Hewitt Land Co., same as last; \$800.

March 22—Nina Bell and husband to Hewitt Land Co., N. W. ¼ Sec. 10 T. 10 R. 38 E.; \$900.

MINING MATTERS.

DEEDS.

Nov. 13—K. J. Martin et al to Hillsboro G. M. Co., Eagle Junction placer claim; \$16,000.

June 1—J. H. Eaton to P. G. Wells, interest in Pacific Group Mines; \$1.

April 7—C. C. Robinson to Wm. S. White, "Black Bear" and "Buckeye" quartz claims; \$1.

March 12—Samuel Clough, Jr., to C. W. Sanderson, ½ interest in Green Bay quartz claim; \$1.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Sumpter, Ore., April 13, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the Recorder of the City of Sumpter for the furnishing of light and water for the city of Sumpter for the year ending May 3rd, 1905. Bids must be addressed to the committee on Fire, Light and Water and be in the hands of the Recorder of the City of Sumpter by 8 o'clock p. m. May 3rd. Forms for bids may be obtained by applying to the City Recorder.

E. A. CASE,

D. P. BRADLEY,

FRED FONTAINE,

Committee on Fire, Light and Water.

Bank
of
Sumpter

Transacts
General
Banking
Business.

Interest Paid on Time
Deposits
Safety Deposit Vaults