

COVERS
THOROUGHLY
THE
GOLD FIELDS
of the
INLAND EMPIRE



EASTERN
INVESTORS
IN
OREGON MINES
Pay for
AND READ IT

ROAD TO CABLE COVE ONLY A RIDGE OF ICE

**M. E. Bain Made The Trip Today Afoot
And Says it is Like Walking a
Greased Rope.**

General Manager M. E. Bain, of the Overland, returned this noon from that property, where he has been for several days past. He says there is practically no road at all from Cable Cove five or six miles this way, and the indications are that several weeks must elapse before supplies can be transported in. He thinks, however, that within a week or ten days overland navigation will be opened to the wood camp, from which point broad human shoulders must be used to pack in provisions.

Mr. Bain came down afoot. For a distance of five miles where the road ought to be is a ridge of ice in the center, on either side of which is

slush two feet deep. To travel one must take the ice route, which is like walking a tight rope, greased. He says:

"I am now working all the men in the Overland that can be employed to advantage. Say, that California mountain is nothing but a network of highly mineralized ledges. A day or two since we were clearing a place at the mouth of the tunnel on which to set an avril block, and in so doing uncovered still another vein. It is literally a grass root proposition, about three feet wide and looks like pretty good stuff. I haven't had any of it assayed yet, so can't say how much value it carries."

HEARST PANIC IS EPIDEMIC.

**Conservatives Who Have
Opposed Every Move
And Foiled The
Victims.**

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the strong republican papers of the middle west, a few days since published a leading editorial on "the Hearst panic", that is worth reading. It says:

That wing of the National democracy which is called conservative, in order that it may be distinguished from the other wing, which is called unterrified, is panic-stricken over the expansion of the Hon. William R. Hearst's presidential boom.

This is the wing which between 1860 and 1865 would "let the erring sisters go" in the interest of peace; which believed the war for the Union to be a failure, but did not insist too strongly on that point; which was opposed to reconstruction, but accepted its results; which believed that Tilden was elected, but preferred that the matter be settled amicably; which dreaded the re-

publican resumption of specie payments, but at the last moment concealed its apprehension.

This is also the wing of the democratic party which adored Winfield Scott Hancock, but could not be brought to trust him; which urged Grover Cleveland to give the country free trade, and afterwards denounced him; which abhorred the high protective doctrine of William McKimley, but preferred him to Bryan—which has been wavering between devotion to principle and regard for its own material interests for the last forty years, and which invariably winds up its indecision by clinging fast to that which seems to be the main chance.

This is by no means an insignificant wing of the national democracy. It wields a tremendous influence, and it usually has been able to control the national conventions. It failed in 1896, however, and again in 1900, and it is filled with great fear now lest it shall fail, and more disastrously than ever, in 1904.

When the Hon. William R. Hearst began to address himself in all the colors of the rainbow to the unterrified wing of the party, the conservative wing regarded the matter in the light of a good joke. He was simply appealing to the thoughtless!

The intelligent democrats would not be carried away by pink and purple headlines, funny pictures and poems of passion! When the proper time should arrive, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hill, Mr. Olney, Judge Parker, or some other leader of the conservative element would speak the word, the intelligent democrats would tear

themselves from the war extra and the seven o'clock sporting edition, and align themselves once more with their traditional leaders, principles, and issues.

But when the word was spoken the intelligent democratic masses refused to make the sacrifice expected of them. They had become infatuated with their new idol. They stuck to their choice for the presidency.

The Hearst boom was not a serious matter a few months ago. Now it is so serious that democratic leaders of the old line who can ill afford it are losing hair from anxiety lest it may result—regardless of the final contest at the polls—in relegating them to the rear for the next twenty years.

IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

**United States Leads The
World And Also in The
Amount Refined.**

In F. H. Oliphant's report on the production of petroleum in 1902, published by the United States Geological Survey as an extract from its annual volume of Mineral Resources, a comprehensive account is given of the progress made in 1902 in all the oil fields of the United States and also of the year's development in all the other known fields of the world. This means a statement of the discoveries of oil and prospects for its development in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad, the West Indies, the Central American States, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, New South Wales, New Zealand, Algeria, Persia, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippine Islands, Japan, India, China, Hawaii, and Korea.

The world's production of petroleum in 1902 amounted to 185,151,089 barrels. Of this the United States and Russia produced 91.44 per cent. For years Russia has led in point of production, but an increase of 19,377,722 barrels in the production of the United States in 1902 and a decrease amounting to 4,628,515 barrels in the production of Russia caused these two countries to change places, and put the United States at the head of the list. Our country has, however, a still more important advantage over its foremost petroleum rival. More than double the quantity of the higher grades of refined products is obtained from the average crude petroleum produced in the United States than is obtained from Russian oil. The United States produced nearly 2.6 barrels of refined products in 1902 for every barrel produced by the rest of the world.

The purest and most valuable grades of crude petroleum in the world are from the Appalachian and

Lima-Indiana fields in the United States. A very fair grade of oil is also produced in a comparatively small way in Sumatra, Java, Galicia, Roumania, and India.

Within recent years crude petroleum of inferior quality has been largely consumed as fuel oil. In Russia petroleum has been distilled only sufficiently to meet the government requirements as to the flash test, and the remainder is marketed as fuel petroleum, under the head of residuum. This is also true, to a certain extent, in our newly developed fields in Texas, Louisiana, and California. Cheap transportation by pipe lines and tank ships has made this variety of fuel marketable in distant quarters of the globe that are destitute of coal.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Sumpter, Ore., April 23, 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 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 on or before the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., May 3rd, 1904.

Forms for bids may be obtained by applying to the City Recorder.

E. A. CASE,
D. P. BRALEY,
FRED FONTAINE,
Committee on Fire, Light and Water.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Sumpter, Ore., April 20, 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 Water for the City of Sumpter for the year ending May 3rd, 1904. Bids must be addressed to the Committee on Fire, Light, and Water, and be in the hands of the Recorder on or before the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., May 3rd, 1904.

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