

The Sumpter Miner

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ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Pacific Miner, in booming the New York Mining Stock exchange, says that Wheeler & Company are among the supporters of that institution, which statement is an error. The North American Miner, published by Wheeler & Company, roasts that aggregation of thimble-riggers to the queen's taste, as it should be every day in the year.

The county democratic committee should endeavor to have the post office department issue a fraud order against A. P. Smith, republican candidate for the legislature, on the ground that the illustrated prospectus which he has issued relative to himself is a plain case of attempting to secure votes under false pretenses. That man knows too much and is going to accomplish too much for any one individual—he ought to have himself incorporated.

Among the curios of the Alaskan exhibit at St. Louis are said to be three petrified mastodon teeth, in which can be seen, imbedded in the solid quartz, crystals of gold. It is easy to see how the original substance composing the teeth could have been carried away and replaced by silica, but how did the gold get there? It seems altogether probable that this mastodon of prehistoric ages consulted a dentist and had its defective teeth filled with gold.

An Ohio man, had the location of a buried treasure revealed to him the other day in a dream. He went to the place indicated in the dream and dug up a quantity of old coin of a couple of centuries back, amounting all told to \$1,500 in gold, but worth several times this sum on account of the premiums offered for such pieces. This man would have a hot graft, if he were to locate in a gold camp. He would put the divining rod folk out of business in short order.

Reports from Seward, Alaska, are not encouraging. A recent letter from there states that there are over 500 idle men in the camp willing and anxious to work. The Alaska Central Railroad company, it is said has placed orders with employment agents in Sound cities to send all the men possible. The company agrees to pay from \$2.25 to \$4.50 a day. This, however, is claimed to be a ruse to flood the country with working men in order to get the work done cheaper.

A month or six weeks ago, Sumpter Valley officials announced positively that it would extend its line to the John Day valley. Yesterday President Eccles stated to a Miner representative that he was undecided what to do. It is very evident that the former declaration was intended as a bluff at Major Bonta. If let alone, the Sumpter Valley will reach the John Day in the course of a dozen years. In the meantime, it

will slowly build to timber, as the sawmill in Baker City needs the logs, and never turn a hand to give Sumpter a lift.

A press dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says that one of the largest deals that has ever been consummated in Mexico was the taking over of the Velordena mining and smelting company's property by the Guggenheim mining and smelting company. The deal was closed on a valuation basis of \$10,000,000 gold, the Guggenheim exploration company acquires a 60 per cent interest in all the company's holdings, paying \$5,000,000 in cash and guaranteeing to expend one million more in improvements and developments. The mining claims comprise about 6,000 acres.

A recent report from Alaska states that Superintendent McDonald, of the Treadwell mine at Juneau, has the pyramid representing each year's production of gold at the Treadwell about completed. It is composed of twenty-one bricks, the first year's production, (about \$2,000) being the small brick on top. Each brick toward the base is larger than that above to the last, which is almost twelve feet in length. The value represented by this pyramid is \$22,000,000, or more than three times the purchase price of the territory of Alaska. The pyramid is to be exhibited at the St. Louis exposition.

There are very different kinds of successes. There is the success that brings with it the seared soul—the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of success—the success which comes as the reward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unflinching rectitude of behavior, public and private. The first kind of success may, in a sense—and a poor sense at that—benefit the individual, but it is always and necessarily a curse to the community; whereas, the man who wins the second kind, as an incident of its winning, becomes a beneficiary to the whole commonwealth. — National Banker.

Press dispatches announce that Dr. C. H. Carson, of Kansas City, has effected a wonderful cure of appendicitis, without using the knife. The report says:

"Dr. Carson is a close student of science and for the past twenty-five years has delved into the great forces of nature to which the twentieth century is just beginning to awaken. He says that this force is neither Christian Science nor magnetism, but a power that may be expected to revolutionize the world of medicine and surgery. To carry out his ideas regarding these forces, the doctor, who is a man of wealth, has established the Carson College of Psychic-Sarcology."

This reminds one of the vague, uncertain, mysterious paragraphs which we read a dozen or so years ago about the Keely motor, and naturally suggests a fake proposition.

If Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston banker, broker, speculator, promoter, yacht owner and horseman, keeps his word, the public may be given some interesting information concerning the operations of the Standard Oil people in Amalgamated Copper stock.

Lawson resigned from the Boston stock exchange some time ago, after a serious quarrel with H. H. Rogers, one of the most prominent of the Standard Oil magnates, and he openly declared that he did so in order that he might be free to expose some of the "doings" in Amalgamated, without violating any of the rules of the exchange. Lawson says he will try to induce the Standard Oil men to return millions of dollars that rightfully belong to the stockholders of the Amalgamated company. He declares that if the stockholders, its true owners, could ever get hold of their property, they could pay themselves a cash dividend of \$50 a share from the surplus profits concealed in its treasury, and it is intimated that the company has dealt in its own stock, thus making millions for its treasury independent of any mining operations.

Here is one of several theories, condensed by an exchange: The process by which nature forms the accumulations of gold and silver is very interesting. It must be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which percolates everywhere through the rocks, making solutions of elements obtained from them. These chemical solutions take up small particles of the precious metal which they find scattered here and there. Sometimes the solutions in question are hot, the water having got so far down as to be set boiling by the internal heat of the globe. Then they rush upward, picking up the bits of metal as they go. Naturally, heat assists the performance of this operation. Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thither below ground, pass through the cracks or cavities in the rocks where they deposit their loads of metal. This is kept up for a great length of time, perhaps thousands of years, until the fissures of the pocket are filled up. Crannies permeating the stony mass in every direction may become filled with the metal, or occasionally a chamber may be stored full of it, as if myriad hands were fetching the treasure from all sides and hiding away a future bonanza for some lucky prospector to discover.

During the past two weeks a half dozen or more crooked promoters have been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, the complaints having been sworn to by their victims. In several instances the postal authorities are prosecuting these thieves, for using the mails to defraud. The noticeable feature in all of these cases is the large amount of stock which the scamps have been able to dispose of; far more than most legitimate enterprises can sell.

One smooth rascal, so the press report says, went so far as to dispose of more stock than his company was authorized to issue; rather than take the trouble to organize another fake. Of course, this makes no difference to the suckers who bought the stock, but it would probably prove a technical point to his own advantage at the trial.

The lesson to be drawn from these facts is that the more extravagant the promises; the gaudier the bait, as it were, the more fish one can catch. And the corollary to this is that the public, the average men and women, the common people, so to speak, ninety-nine out of a hundred of them need guardians, or in other words, are not capable of self protection. Or, if you prefer, a sucker is born every minute, and apparently, judging by their numbers and the

obituary columns of the press, one never dies.

But in all of this nothing can be found that tends to refute the grand old theory that "honesty is the best policy;" for dishonesty gets what is coming to it, sooner or later, gets it good and hard, as sure as fate.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Baker County.

Jodie Wallick, plaintiff vs. Henry C. Wallick, Defendant.

To Henry C. Wallick, the above named Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear in answer to the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the 29th day of June, 1904, which is the last day of the publication of the summons as prescribed by the order duly made and filed by the Hon. W. W. Travillion, county judge of Baker County, Oregon, on the 16th day of May, 1904, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint filed herein. And you are further notified by said order so made and filed on the 16th day of May, 1904, ordered that service of summons in this suit be made upon you by publication thereof in the Sumpter Miner, a weekly newspaper of Sumpter, Baker County, Oregon, and that the date of first publication thereof is May the 18th, 1904, and the date of the last publication thereof June the 29th, 1904.

C. H. McCOLLOCH,
Attorney for plaintiff.

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