

The Sumpter Miner

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF SUMPTER

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ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

A San Francisco money lender bearing the good old Hebrew name of Cohn, bit at the ancient and reliable gold brick swindle to the tune of about \$17,000. This is believed to be the only case on record where a Jew has been the victim of this time honored fraud. A Sheeny buying a gold brick is indeed an anomalous proceeding.

In the United Kingdom the person owning the surface is entitled to all minerals beneath, excepting in the instance of gold and silver, which belong to the Crown. The Crown, however, does not claim gold and silver extracted from the ores of the baser metals. The ownership of the minerals can be and often is, severed from that of the surface, the latter being sold while the mineral rights are reserved by the original owner. Minerals lying under the surface between high and low water mark are claimed by the lord of the manor, while everything under the sea and beyond low-water mark is the property of the Crown.

Charles Sweeney, president of the Federal Mining company, says the Idaho Statesman, is drawing a salary of \$18,000 a year and gets a large share of the dividends. His case furnishes a remarkable illustration of what changes may be made in a man's fortunes in a short time. Ten years ago Mr. Sweeney was poor and made his living by serving as a deputy United States marshal. When a certain building burned he remarked it was the last bit of property he had in the world upon which he could have realized. Now he has a fortune running into the millions and draws an annual salary that would have looked like a fortune to him a decade ago.

A communication to the New York Commercial from a prominent business man of Columbus, Mississippi, seeks to correct a somewhat prevalent impression in other sections of the country that the present industrial and commercial activity in the South and the unusual measure of prosperity there are due directly to the high prices at which the last cotton crop was sold. He points out that intensive farming and the widespread and rapid development of industrial enterprises in that section had already established the sure foundations of a stable prosperity long before cotton took its sudden turn upward and "piled a hundred million dollars more into the lap of the South."

The completion of plans for denying the use of the mails to all newspapers and magazines carrying objectionable advertisements is announced from Washington. All classes of suggestive literature, get-rich-quick schemes and questionable patent compounds are under the ban, and postmasters throughout the country will be notified to forward periodicals giving space to such advertisements to the department. Judge R. Good-

win, attorney general for the post-office department, is to be the censor, and objectionable matter will be sent to the Association of American Publishers, which will notify the newspapers that after a given date the advertisement can not appear.

The mints of the United States turned out \$26,177,600 in gold during the month of April, as against \$1,291,000 of silver, says the Seattle Times. Thus it has been demonstrated even while Secretary Shaw holds the same office that it was necessary to coin great quantities of gold, in order to keep the machine going. Indeed, the total amount of gold coined during the first four months of the present year has slightly exceeded \$128,000,000—as against less than \$14,000,000 for the entire twelve months of last year—and \$47,000,000 for the entire year of 1902. At this rate Secretary Shaw will have coined \$400,000,000 in gold during the present calendar year.

After an interval of rest, again comes from Portland a great volume of "news paper talk" about some one building a smelter there, one for treating tin ores this time; also an asbestos refinery and all kinds of similar institutions. Not satisfied with its customs hay press, creamery and fair, that town, in its unrestrained ambition, is reaching out for every thing in sight and hearing distance. It is strange that some of its imaginatively enterprising citizens don't organize a company to construct and operate a moss mill, to weave into gauzy, fleecy, transparent stuffs its most prolific product, its most abundant raw material. Now, there is an industry that all of its honored pioneers would feel a personal interest in. They could trade their own accumulated crops for stock in the company, rendering a moss purchasing fund unnecessary.

James J. Hill, who appeared as a witness the other day before the merchant marine commission in New York, which is investigating the decline of American shipping, with a view to suggesting remedial legislation, said among other things that it is necessary to create a desire among the people to own their ships, yet Mr. Hill said he had had experience in building two freighters—the largest in the world—and he doesn't want any more. He went on to say that what we need most is a market abroad, that outside of our agricultural products, there are few things we can export with profit, because the cost of production is so high. Here Mr. Hill willfully misstated the facts. The American manufacturer will certainly not enter a foreign market and dispose of his products at a dead loss, and yet the evidence is that he, after paying the cost of transportation, sells to the foreigner at figures anywhere from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than he does to the home consumer. The cost of production, it would seem, does not prevent him from entering a foreign market, because his presence is ample evidence that he is making money. And yet the present tariff rates enable this same manufacturer to make equitable prices to the foreigner and rob the home consumer.

Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, And thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon.—Joshua.

These words uttered by Joshua treated as an astronomical observation may, in the opinion of E. W. Maun-

der, be interpreted as follows: Joshua was standing at Gibeon itself, the time of day was noon or very nearly so, and the sun within fifteen degrees of the zenith; the date was about July 22 of our present calendar (the date of the Hebrew invasion of Palestine is not known with sufficient certainty to fix the year); the sun's declination was about twenty-one degrees north, and the sun rose almost exactly at 5 a. m. and set almost exactly at 7 p. m.; the moon was about her third quarter, her latitude being about fifty north, and her altitude under seven degrees. She had risen about eleven o'clock the previous night, and was within about half an hour of setting. All of this information, which is fairly accurate, was obtained from the above two lines, by a careful study of the topography of the country about upper Beth-horon, where Joshua is supposed to have stood, and calculations of the positions of the heavenly bodies at times, which would bring about these conditions.

It was with a great deal of joy the community learned the other day, that the affairs of the Oregon Smelting and Refining company has taken such shape as to insure the early operation of the plant. While no definite statements have been made as to the time of starting, the fact that the new manager, Mr. Fuller, and his superintendent, Mr. Kirchen, are here, and the further fact that it is well known an ample ore purchasing fund has been raised are enough to convince the public that the smelter will be running at no distant day. The enterprise has been carried beyond the stage of organization and promotion, and it has been successfully demonstrated that the company has a plant thoroughly adapted to the reduction of ores which eastern Oregon produces. The test run made last winter proved the plant to be complete and modern in every respect. In his visit later Mr. Fuller, who is a practical and competent smelter man, pronounced the institution one of the best of its kind in the country. A great deal of credit is due the Killen, Warner, Stewart company and Professor Eberman as organizers and promoters, and Dr. Mueller, as the manager, to the present stage, when he deemed it advisable to resign in favor of more practical men.

The importance of the institution to the mineral industry of eastern Oregon, especially to the mines of the immediate vicinity, and to the business interests of Sumpter, is scarcely to be estimated. The starting of the plant will produce an awakening along all lines, and its continuous operation will do more toward the development of the district's mines than almost any other one thing.

That Iron Dyke Case.

Mr. L. Rosetzweig, the well known attorney, C. M. Contad, F. r. Curze, and Chas. M. Reed, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Major S. Farrow of New York, arrived in the city Sunday and yesterday to attend the trial today of the foreclosure case against the Iron Dyke mine. Mrs. Shatto, an intervening claimant, is also in the city and it is understood that Major Farrow is a witness in the interests of the intervening claimants. The trial of this case is of more than ordinary interest, as upon its decision turns the question of the building of one and possibly two railroads, the starting up of this big mine and its operation again, and the

operation of the Ladd Smelter at Homestead. Every business in the county hopes for a speedy adjustment of this litigation.—Democrat.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The following instruments were filed at the Baker county court house during the week ending May 31, 1904.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS.

April 6—H. and Jas. Wicks and wife to Jas. W. Phillips, et al, N. W. ¼ Sec. 32 T. 8 R. 39 E.; \$6,400.

March 20—Lewis E. Reames and wife to Annie E. Knapp, 80 acres in Secs. 15 and 22 T. 8 R. 46 E.; \$2,500.

May 18—W. D. Robinson and wife to Thos. W. Day, N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 5 T. 8 R. 46 E.; \$700.

May 23—Geo. U. Knapp, and wife to L. B. Estes, S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 15 T. 8 R. 46 E.; \$2,500.

July 9, '03—L. W. Waugh to C. D. Hurd, ½ interest lot 15 block 3; lots 1, 2, 6, 12, and 16 block 4 and lots 1 and 18 block 5 St. Louis addition to Sumpter; \$1.

April 25—Jno. McNerney to Davis Wilcox, lots 9 and 10 block E Haines; \$500.

May 19—C. D. Hurd, to Henry Anderson, lots 2, 12 and 16 block 4 St. Louis addition to Sumpter; \$1.

May 19—C. D. Hurd to Martin Anderson, lots 6 block 4, lot 1 block 5, St. Louis addition to Sumpter; \$1.

May 19—C. D. Hurd to C. C. Higgins, lot 18 block 5, St. Louis addition to Sumpter; \$1.

March 22—Claude Officer and wife to Rose S. Bisher, 1 ¼ acres in S. E. ¼ Sec. 8 T. 8 R. 46 E.; \$1.

April 4—Rose B. Bisher and husband to Pine Valley Creamery company, same as last; \$1,800.

April 25—N. E. Imhaus to C. O. Fleener, et al, 2-3 interest in Snavelly and Imhaus ditch of Powder river; \$1.

June 16—M. W. Sullivan and wife to Minnie Kelly, log dwelling and lot in Greenhorn; \$350.

Dec. 12—Wm. A. Sanders to Minnie Kelly, lot 2 block 2 Greenhorn; \$100.

May 24—Lewis E. Elliott to Caleb Butts, 160 acres in Secs. 6 and 7 T. 13 R. 38 E.; \$2,000.

MINING MATTERS.

DEEDS.

May 27—F. W. Morse et al to Golden Eagle M. Co., 1-3 interest in Golden Eagle and 3 other quartz claims; \$10,000.

May 5—Lewis Blumauer and wife to W. R. Abercrombie, 1-5 interest in Red Cross and 14 other quartz claims; \$1.

May 26—L. P. Ostlund to Citizens' Con. G. M. and M. Co., Rockland Boy quartz claim; \$800.

May 26—Jno. McLennan and wife to Hugh Blakeney, ½ interstate Royal quartz claim; \$1.

May 24—Isaac King to F. M. Saxton, Independence and 7 other quartz claims; \$1,000.

May 25—L. C. and Carrie Sturgill to C. P. Loomis, 1-3 interest in Oxide No. 1 and No. 2 quartz claims; \$1.

Aug. 1, '03—Mose Fuchs to W. M. Griffin, ½ interest in Ophir quartz claim; \$1.

Dec. 1, 1900—Hugh Curran and Sherman West to Andrew O. Tool, Irish Kid and Highland Boy quartz claims; \$250.