

The Sumpter Miner

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ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

A press report states that gold has been discovered in the Highlands of Scotland, but it is not known whether or not the mines can be worked profitably on account of the heavy government tax. It is thought if operations can be inaugurated it will prevent the depopulation of the glens and villages of the north, now a serious problem.

Great Britain is doing magnificent work in Egypt in the construction of irrigation reservoirs, says an exchange. The scale upon which these are constructed is more tremendous than anything ever before known, especially within historic times, and probably exceeds even the great works of antiquity in this direction. The immense dam at Assouan and barrage at Assout cost over \$12,000,000, but this seems to be only a beginning, as the new irrigation works are in the estimates for \$1,050,000,000, and are designed to completely utilize both the Blue Nile and the White Nile, and to make the immense Soudan a garden of fertility. The most ancient is again become young and immensely productive.

The forthcoming report of Commissioner-General Sargent of the Immigration Bureau, in which it is stated he will show the startling number of foreign-born persons who have become public charges in this country as inmates of penal and charitable institutions, will be awaited with deep interest, says the New York Commercial.

It is highly significant that such a large proportion of our foreign-born population finds its way into prisons and almshouses as it does. According to the federal census of 1890—the latest statistics on this subject at hand—the total number of inmates of prisons on the United States at that date was 82,300, nearly 16,000 of whom were of foreign birth, while the total number of inmates of poorhouses was 73,000, nearly 28,000 of whom were of foreign nativity. In the case of prisoners the proportion of foreign-born to native-born persons was about one to four and in the case of paupers the proportion was about one to two.

This is out of all proportion of the foreign-born population to the total population of this country in 1890. The entire population of the United States in 1890 was substantially 63,000,000, whereas the foreign-born population was only a trifle over 9,000,000. That means that the foreign-born population, compared with the native born population, stood relatively one to five—and this, too, includes foreigners from Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia and other lands, who, as a rule, are thrifty, self-supporting and law-abiding. Omitting this class of immigrants from calculation, it will be seen that the number of foreign-born criminals and paupers in this country was amazingly and portentously large in 1890.

It is pretty evident that the time is close at hand when the sifting process with regard to immigrants will have to be conducted more carefully than is now the case. It is all well enough for this country to stand as a "refuge for the oppressed," but the matter is entirely different if it has got to support a great army of foreign-born beggars and criminals.

Mr. Vagouny, an assistant chemist in the University of California, claims to have discovered a new process for treating refractory gold and silver ores, which will be the means of saving millions. It is wet like cyaniding and the stock solution is made up as follows:

"Some two-thirds per cent ferric chloride of commerce, about twenty per cent of common salt and one-half per cent hydrochloric acid. Second, the solution is made to pass through electrolytic cells with carbon electrodes, where it is charged with chlorine under the influence of the current. Third, the solution is continuously led over into ore vats containing crushed ore, and there it is given a chance to act upon the sulphureted silver and gold, dissolving the latter and thus remove the valuables from the mass of ore by simple leaching or filtration. Fourth, this rich solution is now made to flow through a electrolytic vats again, where not only are the silver and gold readily obtained in the metallic condition on the cathodes, but the solution itself is made to become richer with simultaneous regeneration of the ferric chloride. Fifth, this solution, now being ready to do more dissolving, it is again led into the ore vat, leached, electrolyzed and re-vent over into the ore vats, and so on cycle after cycle."

RAIL ROAD GRADE OF HIGH GRADE GOLD ORE

A press dispatch from Cripple Creek dated a few days since, says:

Writers, from the Apostle John down to the enterprising news gatherers of Cripple Creek, have described "streets of gold," but the latest, told of by Bull Hill lessees, concerns a railroad that is graded with yellow metal.

Discovery of the condition belongs to William Franks, lessee of the Unexpect, and to a party of lessees on the Katie Hollis claim of the Kitty Gold Mining company. Because the railroad company is primarily responsible for the revelation, the lessees feel somewhat indebted, although the use of mineral for ballast will deprive them somewhat of prospective gains, unless a plan is provided for the gold's removal.

When the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Railway company laid its rails into Windy Point, which is at the junction of Bull and Raven hills, it was necessary to break a lot of ground nearby to make grade of the proper height. In doing this the men of pick and spade unwittingly broke into a large body of ore that traverses the Katie Hollis, and possibly other claims of the locality, at surface. Several hundred tons of it was transferred to the road bed and for a number of years has securely held the sills and drills in place.

Hundreds of miners, engineers and others wise in mineral values have tramped across the grade for half a decade without noting anything unusual in the supporting embankment. But the glinting gold,

caught one day under the rays of the sun, found instant recognition in the eyes of Franks and his friends. Rock from the grade was subjected to the assayer's test. It showed a metallic content that ranged from \$10 to \$38 to the ton. The source was sought and readily discovered. Mineral of the same quality and characteristics stood forth in a body of liberal width.

Removal of the ballast or of the mineral in the body adjacent being difficult, the next course, that of extraction at depth, was adopted. Through a shaft on the Katie Hollis the lessees attained a depth of fifty feet, from which point a drift will be directly beneath the track, where it is expected the shoot will be found. At this writing values show improvement.

While the prospect of profit through underground operations is good, the novelty of taking it directly from the grade is proving an allurement which the lessees find difficult in shaking. They estimate that there is enough ore in the ballast to gain a mill certificate for several thousand dollars, and they are laying awake nights to devise means for its economical removal.

WORK ON ONE CLAIM HOLDS THE ENTIRE GROUP

An important case has been decided by Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan, involving lode mining claims in the Waterville, Washington, land district. The acting secretary reversed the decision of the land office made some time ago, holding for cancellation the entry of Ralph Baggaley, of Butte, Montana, for fifty-seven out of a total of eighty-four lode mining claims, survey 562, in that district. The ground of the land office decision was that labor and improvements on the claim had not been sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the statute.

Secretary Hitchcock recently detailed a special agent of the interior department to make a thorough examination of the "Puritan group." The report, as rendered by this agent, was that "the expenditures upon the group had been made in furtherance of a definite system contemplating the working of the whole group and various shafts, crosscuts, and so forth, tend to the development of yet unpatented claims of the group, while mining machinery is in place and milling machinery on the ground."

Basing his conclusions largely on this report of the special agent, Acting Secretary Ray held all the Baggaley claims to be valid. He ruled in effect that, although the expenditures, as shown, may not have tended to the development of certain of the individual claims, they were acceptable as a substantial compliance with the statute as far as the group was concerned.

Blue Bird Mill.

W. H. Potter, of Baker City, the millwright, who has charge of the construction of the Blue Bird mill, came up today and will go out to the property tomorrow. The work of completing the plant is to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Cut Stringer.

Charles Warren, of the Valley Queen, came in yesterday and returned this morning. On the main crosscut, he says, a stringer was cut a few days ago, which although small, carries good values.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The following instruments were filed at the court house in Baker City for record yesterday:

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. DEEDS.

June 26, '80—U. S. A. to E. B. White, 160 acres in Sec. 31 T. 9 R. 46 E.

March 10, '91—U. S. A. to Wm. Whitaker, 160 acres in Secs. 30 and 31 T. 9 R. 46 E.

July 2—Josephine Ison, et al, to O. P. Ison, 80 acres in Sec. 7 T. 8 R. 40 E.; \$2,150.

August 12—V. A. Usher and husband to Isabella Aitken, lot 6 Usher's west addition to Richland; \$100.

July 18—F. W. Burford, to Jno. Sohler, and W. G. Mantz, 160 acres in Sec. 23 T. 7 R. 41. E.; \$1.

Aug. 12—Jas. Wheelock to Roy E. Bradford, Bill of Sale to 2 horses and harness; \$85.

Aug. 9—Jas. N. Holcomb, to Sam Gover, 320 acres in Secs. 13 and 14 T. 8 R. 44 E.; \$1,000.

Aug. 15—Millie Fry to H. T. Parke, block 60 in Levens addition to Baker City; \$1500.

Aug. 13—V. A. Usher and husband to A. N. Ingle, lots 4 and 5, Usher's west addition to Richland; \$150.

Aug. 17—Geo. H. Wear and wife to Carl Roe, 50x100 feet in block 26 Atwood's addition second to Baker City; \$1,800

August 17—A. J. Smith to S. A. Heilner, 2,200 sheep; \$2,500.

August 17—Carl Roe and wife to Geo. H. Wear, 50x100 feet in block 26 Atwood's second addition to Baker City and household goods; \$600.

Feb. 4, '02—Henry Bamberger et al, to J. H. Parker, 240 acres in Secs. 9 and 10 T. 8 R. 40 E.; \$2,400.

Jan. 30—J. H. Parker and wife to A. Wessler, 100 acres in Secs. 9 and 10 T. 8 R. 40 E.; \$2,000.

July 26—Wm. A. Owen and wife to Wm. H. Eisele, lot 14 block 12 Sturges & Crowell's addition to Baker City; \$600

August 17—Louis Hartley and wife to Joseph Hartley; 11 acres in Sec. 30 T. 9 R. 46 E.; \$100.

August 18.—Clay Mills and wife to W. G. Rexroth, 8 acres in N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 6 T. 8. R. 46 E.; \$100.

August 20—Julia S. Anman and husband to A. C. Moore, 240 acres in Secs. 23, 24 and 25 T. 11 R. 42 E.; \$800.

MINING MATTER. DEEDS.

August 11—C. M. Johnson to J. B. Sipe, et al, Wild Horse claim quartz; \$50.

August 15—L. Sommer et al to A. Kolb, trustee, Mammoth and three quartz claims; \$35,000.

May 16—A. H. Carlrud to H. F. Muzzy, 1-3 interest in Copper Giant quartz claim; \$250

SINKING AT THE GOLDEN CHARIOT

L. V. Swiggett, manager of the Golden Chariot, states today that the new shaft is down fifty-five feet, with but little trouble from water.

Three eight hour shifts are being worked, and no time is being lost in pushing operations. When the 100 is reached a crosscut will be started for the vein. Mr. Swiggett has great faith in the property and will develop it as rapidly as possible.