

The Sumpter Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
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ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Ellis H. Roberts, director of the mint, addressed the American Bankers association in session in New York last week, when he said:

"The stronghold of our financial system is its actual gold. The world has about \$5,500,000,000 of this metal, of which the United States has in its stock \$1,342,422,740. In the last reported year the world produced less than \$300,000,000, of which our mines gave \$80,000,000. Our treasury holds \$700,000,000 in gross, and our banks, national and other, have \$300,000,000, approximately. So over one-fifth of the world's gold is in the United States, and the bulk of it in the banks and the treasury."

Here is an interesting statement of the difference between a dyke and a ledge, from an authoritative source: A dike in geology is a wall of trap or other igneous rock that traverses other rocks and appears to have been produced by the flowing of melted matter into a deep rent or fissure. Dikes are distinguished from veins by the greater uniformity of their contents, by the parallelism of their sides, by their not ramifying into smaller veins and by their usually greater dimensions. They took their name from their frequently projecting above the surface like a wall, owing to the degradation of the softer rock around them. Dikes run from a few inches to more than a mile in thickness. In volcanic eruptions they have been observed in process of formation as the rents open and lava streams in. In the English coal mines trap dikes are met with in underground operations. They form a wall across the line of the coal beds, cutting them off and causing the veins at times to be thrown out of place. They also occur in North Carolina gold mines and elsewhere in metal and coal mining districts of this country. A dike differs from a vein in that the vein has been slowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to those known as metamorphic, while dikes in most cases have been rapidly filled and contain the same material through from one side to the other and at all depths. A mineral lode or vein may differ greatly in its contents in various parts, in width as well as in depth.

Oregon King Shut Down.

It is reported here that the Oregon King mine at Ashwood is being closed down, and that within a week the machinery will have been taken from the mine and work of every description stopped there. This action on the part of the management is doubtless the result of the pending litigation, the mine having been harassed by troublesome lawsuits almost ever since the time it was acquired by its present owners. The present Oregon King Mining company has spent thousands of dollars developing this property, and many thousands more in defending it against a former suit, and by the people who have known the King

mine since its discovery it has always been looked upon as purely the product of the thrift and the enterprise of these owners. That they can continually be disturbed in the enjoyment of this magnificent property is one of the evils of our present mining laws, and it is incomprehensible to people who take into consideration the justice as well as the law. It is to be hoped that the litigation may soon be disposed of, and work be resumed on this property.—Antelope Herald.

COL. TOPPING AND THOSE OLD B. C. DAYS

McLeod, the champion rock driller, knew Colonel E. S. Topping in Trail, B. C., in 1894, when the gallant colonel was one of the most popular bonifaces in the dominion.

"Colonel Topping also ran a ferry at Trail," said McLeod to a gathering of thirty men in Hauser's New Olympia saloon this morning. "I have frequently seen him swim the Kootenai river with a couple of men on his back.

"When the flood came in '94 it swept the colonel's hotel out into the stream. Topping swam after it, towed it ashore about a mile down stream, hitched it up hard and fast to a tree and rang the bell for supper.

"You can't keep a good man down," commented McLeod.

"Say, but those were good old times," said Colonel Topping. "I had four bartenders and cleaned up \$175 per day, not counting what the barkeepers knocked down. One day I was short handed and put 'Big John' Whats his name, who was flat broke, to work behind the bar. He worked a full week and didn't draw a cent of salary. When the end of the week came around he tanked up a bit and broke into a blooded poker game, losing about \$500. Where did he get the money? He was flat broke when he went to work and didn't draw a cent. Oh, I tell you that bar was a gold mine."

Vinson Back from the Diggings.

W. L. Vinson, of Baker City, owner of the Thornburg placer diggings near Granite, passed through Sumpter today, headed home after a trip to the property. The sawmill machinery, now at the depot, awaiting transportation to the diggings, will be hauled out in a few days, he says. The delay is caused by the fact that the new road from Granite to the mines is not yet in condition for heavy traffic.

Alpine Mill Completed.

Dick Addoms, superintendent and general manager of the Alpine mine, in Cable Cove, came down from the hills yesterday. He says the new twenty-stamp mill for the Alpine is practically completed. The finishing touches in the way of line shafting and belting are now being given. A date for the beginning of milling operations has not yet been set. It is the aim of the management to have a sufficient ore reserve on hand to insure a continuous run.

Don't Go to St. Louis

"Till you call at or write to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rail road, Office 134 Third Street, Portland, Oregon. Low rates to all points East, in connection with all transcontinentals.

W. S. ROWE, General Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

NEVADA'S RICHNESS

Ex-Judge John L. Evans, who left Sumpter a couple of weeks ago for Tonopah, has written from that place to Bob Bennington, saying that the camp is the greatest on earth. Evans is not ordinarily given to enthusiasm about mines, but he certainly strikes a fast quit in the use of elaborate descriptive adjectives when discussing the merits of the Nevada bonanza land.

"Not exaggerating, there is more mineral piled on the dump at the Mizpah mine than I ever saw before," he writes. "The Mizpah is down 1,200 feet, and is just as good at that level as up above.

"This is the only country on earth where the newspapers tell the truth. This is because they cannot exaggerate, for the wildest imaginings today are eclipsed by the truth to-morrow."

Notwithstanding all of which, gambling at Tonopah is light, according to Judge Evans' letter. There are four dance halls in the town, costing \$3,500 a year in fines for each of them, with an indefinite term in the state pen as the other side of the proposition.

Evans enjoyed a merry trip into the camp. He laid three days at Reno, three more at Sodaville, rode out forty miles by rail and walked the remaining thirty miles to Tonopah.

Because there was nothing there in his line he went on to Goldfield, from which point he wrote to Andy Stinson.

"This beats even Tonopah," writes Evans of Goldfield in his letter to Stinson. "Lessee on the Jumbo are hoisting about \$12,000 worth of ore a day. I am dealing faro bank at \$7.50 per shift. This is a hard world."

Evans says that the Tonopah-Goldfield wagon road runs across a lead near the latter place. The rut has worn deep into the ore. Men are now sacking the dust and dirt on the surface, because it assays \$200 per ton.

After reading which the conclusion is warranted that either Judge Evans has developed into a monumental dabbler with the eternal verities, or else Tonopah and Goldfield are a few.

DEVELOPING JOHN DAY COAL FIELDS

The development of the John Day coal-fields, near Mount Vernon, is disclosing a large deposit of anthracite coal. A United States analysis states that it has no equal except in the Pennsylvania hard coal.

The work done so far has been made under the management of Robert Hines, of Canyon City, and consists of three incline shafts of a depth of 74, 62 and 55 feet, of which all struck the coal beds, and with it a large flow of water, which stopped the work thereon for lack of pumps. A sixty-six foot crosscut tunnel has been run, where they also had to stop work on account of water, when they encountered the coal deposit.

One tunnel, crosscutting the coal

beds to ascertain the width of the coal deposit, is in sixty-four feet, and has five veins of coal with a sixteen-inch solid sand stone wall between each vein, and there may be many more of such veins. This tunnel is only sixteen feet below the surface.

James Small has drifted 144 feet down on the coal deposit, the capacity of the machine—all in coal. It is now the purpose of the coal prospectors to get a drilling outfit of a 1000-foot capacity to prove the depth of the coal deposit.—Crook County Journal.

M. H. Knapp, owner of the Highland mine, came up from his Baker City home today.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Burns, Oregon, September 17, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that William Chamberlain, of Unity, Oregon, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 204, for the sec. 24, n. 2, se. 4, sw. 4, sec. 18, tp. 13 n., r. 37 e., W. M., before A. B. Coombs, Jr., County Clerk, at Baker City, Oregon, Tuesday, the 25th day of October, 1904.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Sam Gavin, Camillus P. Lawrence, Fulton Fleetwood, Riley Harjman, all of Unity, Oregon.
WM. FARRE, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
La Grande, Oregon, September 17, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892,

DAVID J. BUCKNER, of Sumpter, County of Baker, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1205, for the purchase of the E. 1/2 SW. 1/4, and N. 1/2 SE. 1/4, Section No. 8 in Township No. 11 South Range No. 37 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Chas. H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Sumpter, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 6th day of December, 1904.

He names as witnesses: William A. Green, Harley G. Wood, Charles J. Moore and William Kitchen, all of Sumpter, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of December, 1904.
E. W. DAVIS Register.

Pitfalls of Mining Finance

This is the only comprehensive work ever undertaken for the guidance and protection of the great army of mining stock buyers. It is elaborate, thorough and simply overflowing with interesting detail. It is written by ONE WHO KNOWS—Harry J. Newton, formerly managing editor of the Denver Mining Record, who is regarded as an authority on the subject of mining investments. Having no mining promotions nor stock-selling schemes of his own, he at once gains the confidence of his readers. He treats his subject absolutely from an unbiased and independent standpoint. The book is meeting with a great sale and is strongly endorsed by investors and by the press in general. It makes friends wherever it goes.

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