

The Sumpter Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
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ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The following editorial from the Daily Mining Record is so thoroughly impregnated with common sense and, being in a measure applicable to conditions hereabouts, more or less, that The Miner reproduces it in full:

"We hear much about the effect of improved metallurgical achievements upon the mineral production of the west and the advantages to be derived from the growing transportation facilities in the mining sections, but the direct bearing of population itself upon these matters is not so frequently analyzed. The discovery of gold in California and the mining industry generally is rightly credited with the almost miraculous advances which western civilization has made the last half century, but mining has helped civilization no more than civilization has in turn helped mining. The migration of gold hunters has been followed by the ranchman, the cow boy and the artisan, and thousands of civilized communities now dominate the regions which once frowned silently and mysteriously upon the faint trail of the frontiersman. Mining, having created these busy surroundings, looks upon them and finds that they are good, or they are necessary to its further advancement.

"Population brings with it culture, capital and the division of labor. It makes railroads and machinery houses possible. It furnishes the miner with a working base and makes it easier for him to live. Therefore, let us give to the mountain town the place it deserves in the unfolding of events among the mines.

"To one whose thoughts are spent upon the development of the mineral resources to the west, there must come a sense of broad sympathy for every public movement that has for its end the up building of western civilization, whether it be irrigation, forestry, manufacture, sive hoc genus omne. The American Mining Congress possesses a certain bond of interest with the Irrigation Congress and the National Live Stock Association. It sometimes happens, it is true, that interest of one industry seem to be opposed to those of another, but the common interest is never to be forgotten; and if it is, it is to the injury of all. In effect there is little difference between such opposition and that arising between individual mining men themselves, or between mine operators and labor. Such antagonism is always wasteful.

"Mining men owe it to themselves to support local institutions, for the reasons already set forth. There is no mine that is not tributary to some town or city, without which it could not be nearly so productive. It is impossible for any operator to be independent of that mutuality which unites a district or a whole region strong in the eyes of the world."

An evidence of the wide-spread prosperity—still more widely heralded—which has engulfed this country during recent years was adduced in New York recently at the trial of two

manufacturers for a violation of the state law regulating child labor. It was then and there proven that these two men have girls under thirteen years of age working sixty-eight hours every six days, over eleven hours a day, for three dollars a week; the munificent sum of four cents an hour—less deductions secured through an elaborate system of fines.

Gold coins were first introduced in England by Henry III. in 1257. They were of pure gold, without a particle of alloy. In 1345 an alloy was first used and a standard of 994.8 was made. In 1544 the standard of all gold coins was reduced to 916.6 and again in 1546 to 833.4. This later figure is the lowest standard of gold coinage value ever known in England. It was soon restored, coins of both 916.6 and 994.8 standards were issued and the latter was employed at intervals to 1640. Since then the lower standard, 916.6 has been solely used in England.

Private advices from the east are unanimous in the statement that investments in mining, both properties and stocks, was never more active. All reports are to the effect that every branch of business is reviving. The eastern Oregon gold fields should feel the beneficial effects of this state of affairs before a great while. Those who stand by this country during the present unmistakable dull season will reap the reward for their nerve and patience, just as sure as the sun rises and sets.

The Assouan dam on the Nile is a most imposing structure. Built of granite, it is about a mile and a quarter long, is 126 feet high at its deepest point and holds up 100,000 tons of water, turning the river back upon itself for a distance of 140 miles. Some idea of the great work done by the British government in Egypt may be obtained when it is stated that, in the 20 years ending in 1902, the sum of \$45,000,000 was expended in irrigation and drainage, but the resulting benefits have already justified the cost.—Maxwell's Talisman.

George's Weekly, published at Denver, keeps close cases on the smelter trust and seems to make a business of informing the public of its acts and intentions. In a recent issue it says: "The smelter trust is trying to 'butt in' on the Pacific coast, but they have found the Selby smelting people control about as much capital as the smelter trust can scare up, and the ore producers of the Sierras are being posted as to the methods of the smelter trust, and the ore producers are beginning to realize that the offers of reduced treatment charges and the establishment of a new smelter on the coast is nothing but a scheme on the part of the trust to clean up the Selby people and the other smelters on the Pacific coast and get them out of the way; and, after they are not of the way, the smelter trust will do by the ore producers of the Pacific coast what they do today by the ore producers of Colorado—rob them to a finish."

In writing of the continued rush to Alaska, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat delivers itself of some interesting philosophical observations. It says: There is something in the American character, something instinctive and fundamental, that impels migrating of this kind. It is

not due in any degree to greed for the lands and property of the inhabitants of other countries. That passion does not exist in the United States. Destiny and duty extend the boundaries of this nation from time to time, and always on equitable principles. Apart from any appetite for acquisition of foreign territory, a steady wave of Americans has pressed to the west, the northward, the southward and this tide will continue to run. Danger and hardship do not retard it. In fact, difficulties only increase the weight of the movement. Those who are familiar with frontier life seldom settle down in the more populous centers. They crave the wider horizon and primitive surroundings, enjoy roughing it and meet obstacles and privations with a hearty acceptance of what they impose. It may be taken for granted that when ever periods of business depressions come, there will be a fresh drift in some chosen direction, according to the circumstances of the period. The march to the Klondike was a typical expression of Americanism.

Poor ventilation along crosscut tunnels is sometimes due to the too rapid rise of the floor of the tunnel, says Mining Reporter. Contractors, as a rule, have to be watched very carefully to see that they keep the floor of the tunnel down. The tendency is to make the grade too steep. A grade of from one-half per cent to one per cent will allow the tunnel to go a long way without interfering too much with ventilation. The ventilation depends also on the ground driven through. We know of a cross-cut tunnel nearly 1,000 feet long, and in which there is considerable stopping, where ventilation is remarkably good. In other cases we have known cross-cuts to be stopped by cause of bad air when they have been driven only 200 feet.

The New York Commercial roasts Thomas Lawson daily, in the style of a country weekly exchanging compliments with its esteemed contemporary. Here is a sample from its editorial columns. Speaking of the Boston butter-in, it says: "It would be inconceivable that such a character could be born into the world and be developed as he has been—an almost unthinkable mixture of vanity, distorted imagination, mendacity, credulity, impudence and arrogant audacity."

Colonel Green, of Arizona, who was fleeced by Thomas Lawson on Wall Street last week, and filled columns in the New York newspapers about the transaction, stating that he would hold him "personally" responsible, called on the frenzied financier in his Boston office Friday. The two adjourned to a hotel, spent seven hours closeted together, and the only message the outside world has received from that secret interview was an order for an elaborate lunch, which did not include "pistols and coffee for two."

Why Geiser Dind't Walk.

Al Geiser was traveling on the stage from Condon to John Day one day last summer, and was kicking to the driver on the slowness of progress. "Why in hades don't you get out and walk then?" growled the driver. "I would," responded the bonanza miner, "only my friends don't expect me until the stage arrives."

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

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

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

DEEDS.

Jennie E. Smith and husband, to L. A. Ross, small tract in S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, S. 20 T. 9 R. 40; \$300.

Sheriff to Frank W. Thompson, 40 acres in W. ½, S. W. ¼, S. 12 T. 9 R. 30; \$1945.

Robert Walbrunn administrator estate of I. E. Straub, to Pearl Straub, lots 17, 18, 19, 20, block 19, Pacific addition to Baker City; \$650.

A. H. Brown and wife and Jno. Pefenberger to John Walker, S. 20 feet lot lot 3, block 2, original Baker City; \$1.

John S. Willmot to Andrew M. Mann, S. 20 feet lots 3 and 8, block 2, original Baker City; \$11,000.

N. C. Haskell et al to Della Herr, lots 4 and 5, block 17, Haskell's addition to Baker City; \$300.

Patterson & Eppinger to Mrs. Edward Saulley, N. ½, lot 45 blk A, Cleaver Cemetery; \$25.

J. S. Chadd and wife to Ella and Minnie Woodworth, quit claim, E. three-fifths of W. ½ N. E. ¼ S. 9 T. 9 R. 39 and water rights; \$1.

Eugene Bartholf and wife to T. D. Hume, lot 19, block 29, Syndicate first addition to Sumpter; \$75.

Chas. D. McCurry and wife to O. Jacobson, 30-foot right of way over S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 2 T. 7 R. 39; \$1.

Receiver to Henry T. Ferguson, N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 28 T. 9 R. 39; \$100.

Albert V. Ferguson to Meda Ferguson, wife, lot 7 and N. 7 feet of lot 8, block, "B" Place's addition to Baker City; \$1.

Oregon Lumber Company to Oregon Smelting & Refining Company, 20.6 acres in Sec. 20 T. 10 R. 37; \$1.

MINING MATTER.

DEEDS.

Sheriff to Della M. Hudson "Lost Horse" and "Lost Horse No. 2" quartz mining claim; \$526.

F. T. Glisan and wife to W. M. Rumery, "Arizona" quartz mining claim; \$1.

T. M. Rumery to E. H. Bartholf, "Arizona" quartz mining claim; \$1.

Sheriff to Little Cracker Gold Mining company, certificate of redemption, "Chance" and "Zenith" quartz mining claim, from sale to H. B. Wisdom; \$629.

Interior is Prosperous.

L. Hirschland, the Baker City wholesale liquor salesman, passed through Sumpter today, en route from Canyon City and Granite to Hourne. He says the John Day country is prosperous. Stockmen have not yet been compelled to commence winter feeding. Very little snow has fallen. Sleighs are used from Tipton to Flynn's station, but south of that point wheels are still in vogue. Granite is enjoying somewhat of a boom, says Mr. Hirschland, owing to a reopening of the Red Boy.

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Sumpter, Oregon, held at the bank on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year.

GUY L. LINDSAY, Cashier
Sumpter, Oregon, Dec. 10, 1904.