

## The Sumpter Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
J. W. CONNELLA

Entered at the postoffice in Sumpter, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ..... \$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.25

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The agricultural department announces that by grafting the Japanese on the Florida orange, it has produced a plant that cannot be killed by frost. It is claimed that the tree will live in a temperature of six degrees below zero, and that it will bear fruit anywhere on this continent, as far north as 100 miles from the Florida line. A Texas syndicate will spend \$20,000 in an effort to grow orchards in that state.

An authority on the subject says: Wire ropes must not be coiled like hemp ropes; they must be rolled or unrolled like rolling a wheel on the ground. The miner takes a coil of wire rope, and after unwiring the end, starts and rolls the coil like a wheel along the ground, of course fastening the loose end first. This will prevent kinking. Old ropes should also be treated this way and preserved. They may come in very handy for guys or stays.

Evidently it is beginning to dawn on congress that the government's revenues are actually running behind and that they are likely to continue to run behind indefinitely. It is now announced that a strong effort will be made to prevent the passage of a river and harbor bill at this session. The success of such an effort would probably help stop the leak in the treasury to some extent; but suppose that the government's revenues should continue to take no turn for the better—then what? asks the New York Commercial. Why not face the question of tariff revision at once? Retrenchment is always in order, of course, but everybody understands that the present cry of greater economy in federal appropriations is simply an attempt to dodge the subject of tariff revision.

The Mining World thinks that the "practical" mining man who is exclusively practical, and who refuses to learn of the "book" miners, is hurting himself. This is often shown in the obstinate refusals of some of these "practical" men to accept the common scientific terms for rocks and ores just because they first learned to call them some other and wrong name. The local names and terms in mining are now being made obsolete by the interchange of ideas through the mining journals and books, and many local names have to give way to new terms usually accepted by scientists and mining men generally, and used in all districts. This new order of things has come to stay and increase, and the man who has not had the advantage of a technical education is wrong to refuse to learn from those who have had this advantage.

Rogers and other Standard Oil magnates have decided and publicly announced that they will not prosecute Tom Lawson, or attempt to interfere with the circulation of his Frenzied Finance story. In the

last installment of that serial, Lawson said they would never dare to bring the case into court. In discussing this subject editorially, the New York Times says:

"If the Times did believe Mr. Lawson's charges it would itself begin a rigorous investigation, and it would print the results, not in its advertising columns, but upon its news pages, as information which it would be a newspaper's duty to lay before its readers."

If the Times were a newspaper that wanted to get at the truth of the matter, its belief would cut no figure. It would investigate anyway and publish the results of that investigation. As a matter of fact, if one's mind is biased by any strong conviction, he is disqualified for an impartial investigation.

Arrangements have been made by the Mexican government with Rothschilds, of Paris, for a loan of \$40,000,000, according to eastern papers. The Rothschilds have pooled their gold and silver mining interests in the republic. Leading financial men propose forming a \$100,000,000 combination which will control the entire gold and silver output of Mexico.

This statement is made by George Haardt, agent of Baron Francis de Leon, financial secretary and representative of the Rothschild house. The reported plans of the Rothschilds include the control of the world's silver output.

For years agents of the Rothschilds have been in Mexico looking after their mining interests, and of late they have secured options for sale or lease of all the important properties they could do business with. It is confidently asserted that at the present time the Rothschilds control enough silver and gold properties, so that if all such properties are pooled they will own a controlling interest.

### Sumpterites in Goldfield.

Dick Neill today received a copy of "The Goldfield News" from Charley Warren. The paper carries an ad. for Banner, Philbrick & Fenner, and gives an extended mention of the arrival of the Kitchen expedition. Col. Frank V. Drake, formerly of Portland, occupies a whole lot of space in an interview and the card of H. J. Jory, one-time of Sumpter, appears in the list of assayers. Jory is engineer for the Nevada Bullfrog Mines company, and found claims staked four deep, most of them being the rankest of wildcats. However, Warren says there is heaps of ore in the district, and it looks good to him. Goldfielders are compelled to pay top-notch prices for everything, including water to drink.

### Reserve Grazing Permits.

Forest Reserve Superintendent Terrill says that the dispatch from Washington published in these columns a few days since, relative to allowing flocks and herds to graze on the reserve, indicated a very much broader scope than the order which he has received on the subject warrants. The order mentioned in the dispatch may have been issued subsequent to the one received by him, which only authorizes him to issue permits to farmers living near the reserve to graze a few animals each on the reserve at specified places that he may designate.

Fine printing at the Miner office.

## MOUNTAIN OF PURE SULPHUR

The Woodmen of the World's masquerade dance at Ellis opera house last night was eminently successful in every respect. There was an unusually large and jolly crowd present, there being many maskers. The two first prizes, five dollars each, were awarded to Miss Jessie Cooke and Charles Tibbs. Both represented Sunflowers. The first prize for the best sustained characters were awarded to Miss Rummery, representing Pocahontas, and to Dr. Anderson, who represented a Dutchman, improving the original.

Even among Americans who do things on a big scale, it is not every day that a syndicate purchases an extinct volcano of the first rank. One of the biggest and most interesting transactions in real estate and mineral property which the modern world has known is the purchase by a party of New Yorkers of Mt. Popocatepetl, the most famous and lofty of Mexican mountains. This bit of property, for which its Mexican owners are paid the sum of \$300,000 in gold, is not bought for the sake of the view from its summit or with any idea of booming it as a summer resort, but rather because inside of it are vast deposits of sulphur, said to be the most extensive and purest on earth.

One of the prominent New Yorkers, who engineered the scheme to acquire this property, and who will be active in its management, is James A. Roberts, a native of Waterboro, Me., who graduated from Bowdoin in 1870, and who was comptroller of the state of New York a few years ago. The new owners plan to expend considerable more money upon the mountain within the next few months than was used in its purchase and has already booked a \$20,000,000 order from a New York firm, 200,000 tons of sulphur per annum for the next five years. About 10,000,000 tons of sulphur are already blocked out and ready for shipment as soon as the aerial railway is ready to hustle down the 17,000 feet of mountain side and start them for Vera Cruz and a market. Sulphur has been taken from Popocatepetl ever since the time of Hernandez Cortez, but not the pure crater sulphur; this is the first appearance of modern science and capital on the scene. The Mexican Herald remarks:

"The government report, which has never been disputed, shows that there are about 148,000,000 tons of sulphur in the great crater at a depth of 200 meters, and that, according to the best calculations, that is increasing annually at the rate of 1 per cent, or each year there is made in the volcano from deposits more than 1,480,000 additional tons. In addition to the mining operations proper, which are to be carried on by the company, arrangements have been made to take over 2500 acres of park land, at the base of the mountain, and a woodland of 40,000 acres, which contain a supply of water sufficient to furnish any amount of horse power required by the company for any purpose.

From the woodland, the company expects to secure the timbers necessary to build the wooden towers, from which the steel cables of the aerial tramway are to be suspended.

A cog railway up to the summit of the mountain is also projected, and a local sanitarium for consumptives may also be established after the enterprise has obtained a firm foothold. From the ice found on the mountain, which is of the purest quality and perfectly blue, it is expected that a large business can be started, in cutting it to supply the residents of the valley, especially the City of Mexico, with ice at a cheaper rate than they can get it from the ice factories of the capital."—Exchange.

## DIXIE MEADOWS WILL SINK ON THE LEDGE

A number of Dixie Meadows mining men have been in town this week and from them it was learned that operations at that famous mine are meeting with excellent results. The mill is now at work running through ore from the new strike. This is a body of fine sulphide ore, seven feet wide and very uniform in value. The Huntington is not crowded, thus running the mill something under capacity but getting good returns.

At the present time, while the streams are low, the water supply at the mine is not sufficient for running full power, and arrangements are under way to remedy this. The intention of the company is to sink a shaft on the ledge—a process that never fails in this country to get a big flow of water. In some of the mines of the district, boring is resorted to to get water enough to operate the mill. But sinking seems the better way, as not only will water be secured, but the mine will be explored and a working shaft obtained at the same time, and with but slightly increasing expenditure. It was not stated just when sinking will begin, but it is believed that work will be under way before the new year is a month old.

Among all the mines of the county none has brighter promise than the Dixie Meadows, and its success means the success of many other properties in the immediate district.—Grant County News.

### Cinnebar Mine Near Prineville.

C. A. Patterson, who is one of the principal owners of the quicksilver property near Prineville, of which considerable has been written lately, has reached Portland with a quantity of specimen rock taken from the latest work. Mr. Patterson will have quantitative and qualitative analysis made of the ore, which he says has a high average in mercury. At the time work was stopped for the winter the roof of the tunnel had the bright yellowish red peculiar to the sulphide of mercury. Nearly all of the ore removed in recent work is high grade, says Mr. Patterson, and the full width of the vein has not been proven, as the hanging wall of quartzite was the only one that had been reached by the crosscut.—Portland Journal.

### Mill for Queen of the West.

Bert Smith, superintendent of the Queen of the West mine, at Cornucopia, announces that next year this company will expend between \$50,000 and \$100,000 on the property in the way of extensive development and equipment. A milling plant for amalgamation and concentration has already been purchased for early spring delivery.