

## The Sumpter Miner

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"People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones" is an old and true aphorism. "Beware of Knocking, if the other fellow has a heavier hammer and is skilled in its use," is equally as wise an injunction, a kindred idea modernized—which will profit some people hereabouts, if they will adopt and abide by rigidly.

The Mining World makes editorial mention of the cobalt vein found and now being worked in the Quartzburg district, though it does not name the Standard mine, owned by the Killen, Warner, Stewart company, where that rare ore is found. This is the only deposit of commercially valuable cobalt yet discovered in America, and is exciting wide attention.

Suits involving \$221,164 have been filed in the district court at Cripple Creek by the offices of the Western Federation of Miners. Nearly all of the prominent mine owners are named as defendants. The complaints in each charge the defendants with inciting riots last June, and ask for \$5,000 for loss of business, \$50,000 for exemplary damages, and various sums are given as actual damages. Now there is a "kettle of fish" for you! Of course, the miners will have quite a difficult job establishing the allegation that the operators incited the riots. Also, of course, the operators will come back with some sort of a cross complaint, preferring the same charge against the miners.

The following advertisement appeared in several Chicago newspapers, one day last week:

"Personal—A very liberal reward will be paid for reliable information as to the present whereabouts of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. president of the Standard Oil company. Call or address L. Gourdain, 1319 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill."

Gourdain is under indictment by the federal grand jury on the charge of advertising a lottery through express companies. He desires to subpoena Mr. Rockefeller to testify regarding the legality of his business. He gave the United States marshal \$200 to defray Mr. Rockefeller's expenses to Chicago, but that official reported that that man could not be found. Gourdain maintains that he is simply dealing in options in oil lands in Louisiana. The government has subpoenaed 75 witnesses from Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco.

It is announced that a gigantic telephone consolidation has been effected, with a capitalization of a quarter of a billion dollars, and which will so arrange connections that conversations can be carried on directly between Canada and Texas, Maine and California. Of this deal a Pittsburg paper says: "The stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, of New York, will be notified in a month hence at the annual meeting to be held at

Boston, of a deal by the directors of the corporation, through which the concern has secured an 'interest' in forty-three telephone companies in the United States, from New England to the Pacific coast, and from the Gulf of Mexico to far into the territory of Canada. They will also be asked to authorize the executive committee to sanction the building of long distance trunk lines to complete a trans-continental system, which will enable the subscribers of the various companies interested to talk from Maine to San Francisco and from Texas to Canada. The phrase 'interest' will be used in connection with this announcement, because of various arrangements made by the directors of the corporation, which now welds together capital aggregating \$250,000,000, for the perfection of the ideal of uninterrupted telephone service, covering the United States and the greater part of Canada, under one general head."

Kansas is considering the proposition of investing \$200,000 of state money in an oil refinery, to be operated by convict labor. Now, there is a game that will give John D. a run for his money. Kansas ought also to be able to make the railroads be good, so far as freight rates and rebates are concerned. If the enterprise is launched, this three cornered fight between Standard oil, railroad companies and Kansas will be worth watching.

Curie sums up the gold mines of the world by saying: "Mount Morgan (Australia) is the greatest; the Treadwell is the lowest grade and cheapest worked; the Golden Horse shoe (Westralia) the is highest grade, and the tromestak is the biggest." To this the Mining Reporter adds that the Stimmer and Jack (South Africa) had, until recently, and may still have, the greatest yearly output of gold of any mine in the world. All these mines are great and famous, according to the view point; but which is actually the greatest of them all is a very controversial matter.

There is reported to be a deficit of \$28,596,307 in the United States treasury. The receipts and expenditures for the seven months of the fiscal year ended February 1 show total receipts of \$324,060,138, and expenditures of \$349,656,445. In the corresponding months of the last fiscal year the total receipts were \$319,425,843, and the expenditures \$317,851,8869, a surplus of \$1,574,234. For the month closed January 31 the total receipts were \$43,410,285, and the expenditures \$49,627,000, making a deficit for the month of \$6,216,714. For the same month for the last fiscal year the total receipts were \$41,588,379, and the expenditures, \$48,440,000, a deficit of \$6,851,629.

According to wired advices from New York, a flood of money from the banks of interior cities has swept down on the great financial institutions of Wall street. How to count the currency and where to store it are said to have become serious problems. The money began to go that way three weeks ago, as is usual at this season and, for a time, was taken care of in the regular way; but during the last week, the receipts have exceeded all records, and some banks were forced to take outside vault room, while others are being rapidly filled to the doors. The

ability of the clerks to count the bills, which come in packages of \$250,000 to \$100,000, has been tested to the utmost. Some banks adopt the scheme of sending the bundles at once to the subtreasury, where there are many experts, who do nothing but count money from morning until night. Some of these experts also have been loaned to a few of the largest institutions.

Postmaster General Wynne has removed three letter carriers in the Toledo, Ohio, postoffice, ordered a fourth man to show cause why he should not be removed, and suspended thirty other carriers, all of the Toledo office, for thirty days, on the charge of selling mining stock and of collecting assessments thereon. It is charged that the men sold the mining stock while on duty as carriers, as well as when off duty, and frequently while in uniform, "to the scandal of the public service." It is also alleged that in some of the cases the men made false statements under oath in denying the charges.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROCK AND ORE DEFINED

Technical men in the Lake Superior region call the product of their mines "copper rock," and demur to the use of the term "ore"; indeed, this view is taken by a few well informed gentlemen in New York, who quote as authoritative the definition that says, "ore is a mineral which is a chemical compound of a useful metal with some other element of acid." According to this view, since the copper in the Michigan lode exists in a metallic condition, the native mineral or its enclosing rock means simply "rock"; if the copper were present as a sulphide it would be "ore." So does a professional tradition persist.

The significance of the words is determined by usage. The hard exterior of the earth is "rock"; it is differentiated by seams or lodes or veins from which man extracts the mineral substances which he needs for art and industry. The valuable portions constitute "ore." In case of gold, we have to deal usually with a metal in its native state, for gold is not known to exist as a compound, save in tellurides. Is a rock containing a telluride an "ore" and does it not become "rock" when oxidation has set free the precious metal? We hold that "ore" is mineral or rock, whether element or compound, from which the metal can be profitably extracted; if it is so poor or so refractory that it cannot be profitably beneficiated, it is called "waste."

A lode traverses "rock"; it is itself built of differentiated rock; that part of which is commercially valuable is "ore," the remainder is "waste." By cheaper mining or better metallurgical treatment, "waste" may become "ore"; by extravagant management or lowering of metal prices, "ore" may have to be transferred to the category of "waste." "Copper rock" is an awkward provincialism; so also is the term "stone," used in Australia. — Engineering and Mining Journal.

### Noted Mining Engineer Dead.

P. M. Howard, of Sumpter, last night received notification of the death of his eldest brother, William J. Howard, aged 42 years, at Denver, Colorado, on December 31. The deceased was a mining engineer of international renown. For a num-

ber of years he had been employed by an English investment syndicate, and his duties took him to the four corners of the earth—to the South African Rand, where he was located for a term of years at Johannesburg; to the west coast of Africa, in which equatorial region he remained until last September; to Australia, Mexico, the Rocky mountain mining regions, and to California. It was while on the west coast of Africa that he contracted a case of malaria fever, to find relief from which he went to Colorado. His death occurred on December 31, but by a misunderstanding his brother Peter, in Sumpter, did not receive the sad news until last night. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. The remains were interred in Denver.

### NOTES OF THE MINES.

Native copper has been struck on the Crackerjack mine in the Heath district, Idaho.

A break-down in the W. E. King quartz mill in Mormon Basin has forced a suspension.

Telephone wires were strung during the week, connecting the Standard mine at Quartzburg, with the Prairie City line.

Rich free gold ore has been opened in the Ophir mine, on Bull Run, near Prairie City, by George Riley and Jeff Forester.

C. J. Aitkin, manager of the Connor Creek placer mines, has returned from Salt Lake, where he perfected arrangements for working three giants in the spring.

Prairie City is desirous of emulating the example of Sumpter and installing a permanent mineral exhibit there. The Prairie City council will be asked for an appropriation.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of a stamp mill on the Summit group, in Mormon Basin, owned by Oregon City men. It is estimated that 200,000 tons of free milling gold ore awaits treatment.

Lumber is being sawed at the Powell mill for a 20-stamp mill to be built early in the spring on the Uncle Sam mine in Mormon Basin, owned by a Michigan company, which recently added to its holdings by purchasing 200 acres of placer ground, adjoining the Uncle Sam, for \$30,000.

Carl Jones, who has just resigned as mechanic engineer for the Landore smelter, says the plant is running steadily, treating 60 tons of ore per day and turning out five tons of copper matte. Ore on hand assures operations for six weeks longer. Teams will probably begin hauling a new supply before the reserve is exhausted.

### Dr. Brock Established in Reno.

Dr. L. T. Brock, a physician of Sumpter, Oregon, who comes to Reno highly recommended, has opened commodious and well arranged offices in rooms 1 and 8 of the Journal block. Dr. Brock has what are undoubtedly the best arranged offices in Nevada. There is nothing in connection with the medical and surgical line that he does not carry. His offices are fitted in a most modern manner, and from the way in which he has started there is not the least doubt but he will meet with success. — Nevada State Journal.

Fine printing—The Miner.