

MOUTHS ARE FILLED

SOME WITH PIE, SOME WITH PROPANITY, DOUBTLESS.

LAND OFFICE PLACES

PICKED OUT FOR SEYMOUR PRICE AND OTHER LUCKY ONES.

INCLUDING COUSIN M'KINLEY

BRYAN WILL NOT SPEAK AT THE GUTHRIE STATE FAIR.

But John J. and Jerry Will-The Speed Program-The Dudley Murder-Strip Day Celebrated.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The following special was received by the State Capital from its Washington correspondent:

Washington, Sept. 16.—Seymour S. Priest's commission as regent of the land office at Oklahoma City has been made out. He will be appointed today.

John E. McKinley, nephew of the president, from New Mexico, has been determined upon for the Guthrie reevehip.

The Kingsfisher land office places are also agreed upon. J. D. Admire is to be receiver, while Emory D. Brownlee of Enid is to be register.

Admire was endorsed by Barnes, Brownlee is endorsed by Flynn and by Senators Thurston, Foraker, Mason, Fairbanks and Culom.

BRYAN SENDS REGRETS.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Frank Greer and Horace Hagan returned last night from Kansas City after an unsuccessful effort to secure "Boy Orator" Bryan as a stellar attraction for the Guthrie fair.

The Oklahoma visitors met him at early breakfast at the hotel and made their proposition while discussing porters, steaks and corn cake.

Mr. Bryan admitted that he was speaking at fairs for the money there was in it, pleading in excuse that he was obliged to meet his expenses in some way.

For thirty-eight days he had been making speeches for which he received pay, but the next sixty days would be freely given in behalf of the people.

While the trio were still in conversation a Nebraska friend of Bryan's came up and slapped him familiarly on the back with the salutation:

"Hello, Billy!"

"Hello, Tom!" was the cheery reply.

"It beats me—I don't fit Billy," continued the Nebraska, addressing the apostle, "how Providence and McKinley work together, and the devil of it is that in the sections where we have the most friends—Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—the crops are unequalled."

JOHN J. AND JERRY.

Meessrs. Greer and Hagan had better success in engaging John J. Ingalls and Jerry Simpson to speak during the fair.

Ingalls will speak on Wednesday and Simpson will speak on the morning of the day following.

At night he will deliver his lecture on "American Progress," in a tent which will be erected on the fair grounds.

An effort is being made to secure either ex-Governor Stone of Minnesota or Congressman J. P. Dooliver of Iowa, as an attraction for the closing day of the fair.

THE SPEED PROGRAM.

The speed program is an attractive one and closely follows the one arranged for the Wichita fair.

PIHST DAY, OCT. 12, 1897.

Race No. 1—2-25 class, trotting, purse \$200.

Race No. 2—2-29 class, pacing, purse \$200.

Race No. 3—Half mile dash, running, purse \$50.

Race No. 4—3-30 class, trotting or pacing, Oklahoma class without records, three-year-olds and under, best two in three, mile heats; purse \$100.

TO MEND FINANCES

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION'S COMMISSION COMPLETED.

Eleven Distinguished Gentlemen Chosen to Represent All Sections of the Country, Especially the East, and Are Taken as Representative of the Successful in Business—Ex-Senator Edmunds Will Probably Be President of the Commission—Specialists in Finance and Political Economy on the List.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 16.—Hugh Hanna, chairman of the monetary executive committee, today announced the completion of the commission, acceptances having been received from Louis A. Garrett of San Francisco, and Professor J. L. Laughlin of Chicago.

Professor Laughlin is one of the best known political economists of the country, and during the past few years his writings upon financial questions have attracted world-wide attention.

"FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY"

Cheerokee Strip Was a Wilderness, and Now Just Look at It.

Perry, O. T., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Today 125,000 people of the Cherokee Strip are celebrating the fourth anniversary of its opening, which occurred on the 16th of September, 1893.

Four years ago yesterday there were not one hundred inhabitants on the long strip of land known as the Cherokee Strip, or Cherokee Outlet, and today there are over 125,000 prosperous people occupying the same territory.

Four years ago this morning there were but four houses in all this vast country. Today there are from thirty to fifty prosperous towns and cities and nearly every quarter section of the 8,000,000 acres has a neat cottage home, and a prosperous and happy family living thereon.

All this has been accomplished in the short period of four years. No wonder the 125,000 denizens of this newly opened El Dorado are happy and have all come together today to celebrate their country's fourth birthday, for they have done much more than other generations before them in this short space of time.

The Cherokee strip was originally merely an outlet, almost worthless but for its passage way for the Cherokee Indians, who were unmolested towards the west in quest of game, consisting mostly of buffalo and deer, which formerly roamed over these treeless plains in vast herds.

Today the territory lying along the southern side of the western portion of Kansas, it is about sixty miles wide and approximately three hundred miles long and contains something over 8,000,000 acres of land, a goodly portion of which is just as fertile and productive as any portion of southern Kansas, or the lowlands of Egypt.

This land was purchased by the government of the United States by proclamation of the president was opened to settlement in September, 1893. On that memorable day not less than 200,000 people lined up from Arkansas City, Kan., on the east, to Liberal, Kan., on the west, on the northern boundary of the territory; and from the Pan Handle of Texas east to the mouth of the Cimarron river, on the south side, really to make the race to the promised land.

These people were desperately in earnest and were seeking homes, and over 100,000 secured home and are now celebrating that glorious event.

The Cherokee strip is divided up into seven large counties, namely: Noble, Pawnee, Kay, Grant, Garfield, Woods and Adair.

Today the assessed value of the total wealth of Oklahoma territory is in these seven counties, and also one-third of the population, of the 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year raised in Oklahoma the Cherokee strip may well be credited with one-half of that amount, as the great wheat belt lies along the southern boundary of Kansas.

The tax assessed on the assessed value of the property in these seven counties composing the strip, will nearly reach \$25,000,000. This only includes personal property in the towns and country, and real estate in the towns and cities, as the many fine farms of the Cherokee strip are not included in this assessment.

From the fact that the government patents to these farms have not been as yet issued to the settlers and claimants, and will not be until the expiration of five years from the date of settlement, hence they are not taxable.

This year the strip is indeed a land flowing with milk and honey. Farmers have their wheat granaries well filled and money in their pockets, for beyond question three years was before a country of only three years of age the most productive of wheat, corn and other crops and has such a splendid market therefor.

In many instances farm residences that cost from two to four thousand dollars are seen, and besides this every farmer has good outbuildings and his farm well stocked with good horses, cows, hogs, poultry and other things kept about a prosperous farmer's home, and now with their electric crop they can improve much more.

There are now from twenty to thirty good towns and cities in the Cherokee strip. The largest of these cities is Perry, which has from three to four thousand inhabitants, and over one hundred successful business establishments.

The annual business of the city goes up into the millions and is increasing daily. It has not yet been four years since the prairie dogs and coyotes were killed off of this town site. This city by virtue of her location must of necessity be a good city. Her trade extends twenty miles west and fully seventy-five miles east, even to the mouth of the Cimarron river.

Every day in the year from one to twelve car loads of boxes are sent in Perry. Besides this, there is wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, fruits, vegetables and melons in vast quantities, excelled nowhere on earth, even the Georgia melon not excepted. Cotton and every other product of this favored latitude grows in the greatest profusion so that this locality is not limited to the products of either the north or the south.

Besides Perry, there is Enid, the county seat of Garfield county, forty miles west; Ponca City, thirty miles northwest; here in Kay county, with a splendid trade with the Osage Indian country; Newark, the county seat of Kay county; the banner wheat county of the territory; Alva, the county seat of Woods county; Woodward, the county seat of Wood-

WOLCOTT EXPRESSES HOPE

Notwithstanding the Efforts to Belittle the Bimetallic Cause.

Washington, Sept. 16.—First Assistant Postmaster General Hunt has received a letter from Senator Wolcott in which the senator, who is at the head of the international monetary commission, speaks very encouragingly of the outlook for securing an international understanding in behalf of silver.

He refers to the decline in silver, which he says, is being used everywhere in opposition to the efforts of the commission, but expresses the opinion that notwithstanding this adverse influence an international agreement will be secured.

Senator Wolcott states that he will be in London by the first of October, and

WITH HEMP IN HAND

FARMERS IN JOHNSON COUNTY, MO., READY FOR A LYONING.

If the Charges of Andrew Sillis, a Young Farmer of Warsaw, Mo., Are True, Three Young Men, Named Hull, McKeeben and Jackson, Are Fit Subjects—Young Woman Torn From Her Husband by Kowid and, It is Believed, Outraged and Murdered—Sillis' Story at First Deemed Incredible.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Warrensburg, Mo., says:

News of what appears to be one of the most dastardly outrages ever committed in the state of Missouri has just reached this city. James Hill and J. N. McKeeben, three young men of Jefferson township, are under arrest, charged with abduction, criminal assault and robbery.

Wesley Jackson of Henry county is wanted for complicity in the crime, and the country is being scoured in search for him.

Andrew Sillis, a young farmer aged 20 years, and his girl wife, aged 16 years, left Warsaw, Monday, where their home had been to drive over to Knobnoster, where his wife's sister resides. On the way the horse died and Sillis was at a loss to proceed, until the three young men, Hull, McKeeben and Jackson, offered to permit Sillis to hitch his cart behind their buggy and drive the couple to their destination for \$1. The transaction was made and after getting out into the country, Sillis claims that the trio seized his wife and drove away with her, after robbing him of what money he had, a little over \$5.

The whole country around here is aroused and searching for the lost wife, who is thought to have been outraged and murdered. The three young men were said to have been under the influence of liquor. Sillis searched for his wife until exhausted but could find no trace of her. Farmers who could find no reward for their support of the McKinley tariff policy and to keep the silverites in good humor.

The letter excited surprisingly little comment in the city and did not affect silver stocks. Great satisfaction, however, is expressed at the headquarters of the bimetallic league.

The secretary of the Bank of England, Mr. George F. Glennie, when asked if the action of the Bank of England depended upon the reopening of the India mints, replied:

"That is a political question and does not concern us."

The bankers of the city are surprised and displeased.

Manager Rose of Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., ardent supporters of the Gold Standard Defense Association, voiced the opinion of the bankers. He said:

"The letter, with such qualifications, does not pledge the bank to anything, and its only effect will be to encourage the bimetallic agitation. If the play was carried out it might raise the price of silver temporarily, which would be followed by a reopening of the American mines, over-production and another fall in the price of silver."

The officials of the foreign office declined to comment on the letter, but a high official of the treasury department is quoted in an interview as deprecating the work of the United States monetary commission.

London, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail, in its financial article this morning, says:

"As it is obvious that the French will never agree to open the mints, it is a pity the question is being flung with instead of making an unequivocal declaration. We do not like to be ungenerous; but there is a widespread opinion in the city that nobody connected with the bank has really attached any importance to the American commission or the official suggestions that they should be seriously treated."

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the letter read yesterday by the governor of the Bank of England at the semi-annual meeting of the bank, says:

"As the same influences have been at work in France as here in relation to the currency reserve, the re-opening of the French mints is perhaps within the limits of possibilities, though we doubt whether the action of the Bank of England can be in any case a determining factor."

"The second condition which the bank imposes, the condition with reference to the price of silver, is obviously more important. An immense responsibility would rest upon the bank's officials, who must exert the right to decide what should be regarded as a satisfactory price of silver."

The editorial protests strongly against the policy of the bank in having consented to commit itself, though even thus limited and safeguarded.

Repeating arguments used in former articles, the Times says:

"We cannot assume that the admission of a silver reserve would not detract from their bank's prestige abroad. It would be a very objectionable course and not at all justified by the negotiations of the ministry with the American commissioners and French government."

Taking credit for having practically killed the plan, the editorial concludes with the warning that the campaign will be continued.

"The leading French statesmen are not wholly disinclined to re-open the mints; while a vigorous attempt is being made to induce India to adopt the same course. This should not be done without serious consideration. In any case, free coinage by France, India and the United States would not justify the Bank of England in regarding silver as good as gold for reserve. Therefore, the bank's offer can only encourage illiberal hopes; and the sooner it is all over, to lapse into oblivion, the better for all concerned."

Lord Farrer writes to the Times this morning in part as follows:

"I learn from the best accessible information that a proposal has been made to re-open Indian mints to offer on the understanding that the United States and France do the same, at a ratio of 15 to 1. The consideration offered is that it will insure India a permanent and steady exchange."

Of course, that ratio this proposal appears to be in the highest degree

ENGLAND'S SILVER RESERVE

Under a Proviso Which Leaves No Reserve Worth Mentioning.

London, Sept. 16.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England today, the governor, Hugh J. Smith, said:

"You are probably aware of the proposals laid before the government in the summer by the United States and France, whereby this country might increase its use of silver as a contribution to an international agreement which, while not affecting our gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume free coinage. Among the proposals was one asking the bank to hold the amount of silver permissible under the act of 1844 as against its notes."

The governor then read a letter dated July 23, addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It was as follows:

"Referring to our conversation, we beg to say that the bank is prepared to carry out what is laid down as permissible in the bank charter, viz: to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue, in silver, provided always that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver and that the price at which silver is procurable and salable are satisfactory."

Replying to the questions, the governor said the bank had no negotiations with the United States monetary commissioners, adding:

"We have bought no silver. All we have done is to agree under certain circumstances to carry out what is permissible under the act of 1844."

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The National Zeitung, referring to the intimation in the Times of September 11 that the Bank of England was prepared to hold in silver one-fifth of the bullion not issue, says:

"The unfavorable reception the announcement has met with from the organs of the British trade leaves no room for doubt as to the opinion of the British commercial bodies, and as to the ultimate fate of the latest American attempt to secure for the silver mine owners, with the aid of Europe, a rise in silver as a reward for their support of the McKinley tariff policy and to keep the silverites in good humor."

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16. During the night the British troops were attacked by the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire for six hours.

17. Tompkins and Bailey were killed. Lieutenant Harrington was dangerously wounded; two privates were killed, five privates were wounded and twenty-five horses and mules were killed.

18. London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of the Times at Simla says:

"The enemy who attacked the force of General Jefferys at the foot of Rawat Pass Tuesday night were not the Mohmands but the Mohmands and the Sairat-tribesmen, who are holding the southern part of Bajaur. They did not attempt to rush the position, being content to fire at some distance from the shelter of the rocks, the bright moonlight enabling them to take a pretty good aim."

19. "General Jefferys is renewing his steps to punish these tribesmen; but the incident will not interfere with the plan of operations against the Mohmands."

20. The garrison of Fort Gulistan made a most gallant defense. The enemy appeared before the place at noon Sunday last and by 1 o'clock the water tanks were filled and other preparations made to resist a siege. The garrison was composed of 160 Sikhs, commanded by Major Doo Voox and Lieutenant Pratt. Surgeon Pratt, Mrs. De Voox, her four children and two nurses were also in the fort. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy closed around the place to within ten yards of the walls, and at times rushed right up to them. The garrison repeatedly repulsed the tribesmen at the point of the bayonet and there were some remarkable exhibitions of bravery. A native sergeant, with sixteen Sikhs, charged into the midst of 500 tribesmen and captured three standards. Another, with ten men, rushed out to help the first party when the latter were hard pressed by the enemy and before returning captured three more standards.

21. The native captain, with two Sikhs, dashed to the rescue of a wounded comrade, cut their way through the enemy and brought him safely into the fort.

22. There was similar hard fighting throughout Monday last, and until the artillery of General Yeatman-Burges finally scattered the Afridis. When this was done the garrison of Fort Gulistan had been at their posts for thirty consecutive hours. The casualties of the British force were two men killed and thirty-eight wounded. The women of the garrison attended the wounded under an unceasing heavy fire.

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TO ASSASSINATE DIAZ

ATTEMPT MADE BY ONE IGNAOIO AMULFO.

IN A CROWDED STREET

PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IS ATTACKED.

WOULD BE ASSASSINATED

FIRST BLOW SHORT, AND NO CHANCE FOR A SECOND

Crowd Denounces the Assailant and Cheers the President—Festivities Not Interrupted—Diaz Takes Matters Coolly.

City of Mexico, Sept. 16.—Ignacio Amulfo, a violent character, assaulted President Diaz today during the military procession usual on Independence Day. The man was felled with a cane by a companion of the president, and was immediately taken into custody by the authorities.

The central thoroughfare of this city extending from the great plaza to the Alameda, or public park, and known by various names, was thronged by thousands of people, assembled to see the military procession usual on Independence Day.

Generals Amos on each side of the street kept the crowd from pressing the marchers on the way to take part in the public exercises at the Alameda, after which the military parade was to march through the same street on its way to the national palace to be reviewed by President Diaz.

The scene was immensely picturesque, he historic avenue, called by George Augustus Sala one of the famous streets of the world, being all the while with color and the Spanish-fashions balconies filled with ladies in brilliant toilets.

After a short wait the murmur ran through the crowd that the president was coming, and on foot, dressed in the uniform of a