

Forty-Three Millions

Is to be Oklahoma's Assessed Valuation for 1899.

Far Above Last Year's

Even With Tax Rate Added—Comparative Table.

Guthrie, O. T., June 24.—Although all the returns are not yet received at the auditor's office, it is apparent that the assessed valuation of the territory will run considerably over that of last year, when there was such a united protest over the average 25 per cent raise by the territorial board of equalization, which brought the total assessed valuation up to \$40,000,000. It was generally conceded that this figure represented hardly one-third of the actual valuation, but the people objected to what they termed the arbitrary action of the board, and so general and so vigorous was the protest that the fifth legislature passed a law limiting the power of the board of equalization. It should also be noted that this is the first assessment under the county assessor system, which was provided by the legislature of 1897, and abolishing the township system of assessments. So far all but four of the counties have made their returns to the auditor, and more than half of them show a substantial increase over last year, even with the territorial raise added. The county showing the heaviest increase is Canadian, with the Indian reservation added, showing a gain of \$75,000. Next comes Logan, with a gain of \$67,700, and Woodward, with \$52,400. But it remains for Carter county to show the largest per cent of gain, increasing its valuation from \$99,889 to \$196,526. Greer county, the oil rich, shows a gain of \$121,761, and Pottawatomie and Roger Mills \$104,000 each. In the list of counties showing a decreased valuation Pawnee heads the list, with a reduction of more than \$2,000,000, as it appears in the submitted table. But this showing is evidently a mistake and does not include the Osage Indian reservation, which will probably show an assessment of two and a half millions. Kingfisher county shows a reduction of \$31,233. Woods county a reduction of \$22,075, Washita \$18,700, Beaver \$16,140 and Noble \$2,754. It should be borne in mind, though, that these comparisons are made with the valuation of last year with the territorial raise added. With four counties yet to hear from—Dewey, Grant, Lincoln and Kay—the assessed valuation of the territory is \$35,522,234. Adding the estimated assessment of the Osage reservation, \$2,500,000, and of the four counties before mentioned, estimated at \$5,000,000, it gives a grand total in round figures of about \$43,000,000. This is a gain of \$3,000,000 over the returns made by the various counties in 1898 and the assessed valuation of 1898, including the raise by the territorial board of equalization:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Valuation. Rows include Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Dewey, Garfield, Grant, Greer, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Oklahoma, Pawnee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Washita, Woods, Woodward, and Total.

Both Are World-Beaters

Southern Kansas and Oklahoma strictly in the granary business. Kingfisher, O. T., June 24.—To the Editor of the Eagle—Having been a resident of Kansas and Oklahoma Territory for the last twenty-six years, and been engaged in farming during that time, I can truly say that I never saw such a bountiful harvest in any country as our people have here at this date. The rainfall has been abundantly sufficient to mature the crops of all kinds. Our harvest is more than half done now and the threshers will commence in a few days. Many farmers claim from 25 to 40 bushels of No. 2 wheat per acre. Corn, a larger acreage than ever before, is now tasseling and silking. The last government report places Oklahoma as above the average production for a term of ten years, on June 1, Oregon stands first and Oklahoma second in wheat. In an editorial in the Eagle a few days ago you say: "Probably next to Kansas and Ohio, she (Oklahoma) will lead this year." The government report of agriculture reports Ohio, 73; Kansas, 65; Oregon, 57; and Oklahoma, 45. We claim the banner territory for state for crops of all kinds for 1898. This year is not an exception, for we have raised three No. 1 crops in succession. As the result of the Transmississippi convention recently held in your city, Oklahoma expects to reap many blessings. Give us statehood, deep water at Houston, and the Nicaragua canal, and we in the west will control the markets of the world. No wonder Boston is opposed to expansion. She is jealous of our prosperity in the west. (Signed) H. C. ST. CLAIR.

New Wheat in Perry Market

W. L. Taylor brings in the first of the 1899 crop. Perry, O. T., June 24.—(Special)—The rat load of new wheat for this season was brought in yesterday by W. J. Taylor, who has a farm on Black Bear, four miles north of the city. It was fine soft wheat, tested 62 pounds, and his crop was bought by Donahue Bros. for 37 cents per bushel, being better than the best of the wheat of twenty years ago. The first field was finished this morning and weighed out by Donahue Bros. scales 60 bushels, the same being 34 1/2 bushels per acre. Much of the wheat of course, in this vicinity is not as good as this, but some of it is, and there are thousands of acres now being cut that will make from 25 to 35 bushels per acre.

Cotton Mill Company

Has Been Organized to Operate at Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City, O. T., June 24.—Yesterday evening a cotton mill company was organized at the City club rooms for the purpose of locating a cotton mill

Boom in Copper

Arizona Has Gone Wild On Mining and Prospecting.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 24.—Boston and New England capital has never been so much in evidence in mining operations in Arizona territory as it is this year. Congressman Wilson of Prescott writes that the banks of Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson, Globe, Flagstaff and Bisbee are holding New England cash and commercial paper to the amount of almost \$2,000,000, sent out here for investment in copper-producing properties, and every week fresh capital from New England is seeking investment in copper mines and smelters throughout the territory. Eleven copper companies, having headquarters in Boston, Springfield, Hartford and Providence were incorporated during April for developing ledges of copper in Arizona. Since last October twenty-three copper companies of Boston people have been incorporated in Arizona. All the way from the Grand Canon copper fields, in northern Arizona, southward to Bisbee, close on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, 90 per cent of all the copper properties are owned and operated by New York and New England people. The largest capitalized copper company that has been incorporated in Arizona in several years is composed of Boston, New Haven and Hartford shareholders, and last week it began work on a \$1,000,000 copper plant owned by a New London (Conn.) company, at newly found mines in Mojave county, north of Kingman. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company, which operates in the heart of the richest copper regions in Arizona, has never before handled anything like its present tonnage of copper ore to the smelters, and it is building two branch roads that will reach into new copper fields.

Hot After Horsethieves

Officers of Noble County Make Them Leave Their Horses. Perry, O. T., June 24.—(Special)—T. N. Beitman, living northwest five miles, had three splendid horses and a buggy stolen from his farm on Sunday night last. So close were the thieves pressed by Deputy Sheriff Stanley that the horses and buggy were found about thirty miles southwest of here, and Stanley is now pressing the thieves themselves westward toward Hennessey with a good chance of capturing them. Sheriff Foster's deputies are rustlers. While the sheriff was absent in the state of Kansas, taking Dunn Rice to Lansing, one of his deputies, Smith, sent to Kingfisher and brought back Tilden Dorell, who is charged with stealing a horse from Mr. Kinney, living near Perry, the animal being taken from the hitch rack on the square on Monday night last.

Forty-Foot Steamboat

Cleveland Parties Expect to Make River Traffic Pay. Guthrie, O. T., June 24.—Messrs. Orner and Soderstrom of Cleveland, in the Triangle country of eastern Oklahoma, have completed a steamboat forty feet long and sixteen feet wide. The initial trip will be taken down the river to Tulsa, in the Creek country, next week. The boat will hold a cargo of logs, and the builders expect to build up a river traffic.

Exchange of Courtesies

Medford and Pond Creek Will Celebrate, Turn About. Guthrie, O. T., June 24.—Friendly lines are forming again in Grant county, where the controversial contest recently was so bitter. Medford has decided not to celebrate the Fourth, but to attend the entertainment at Pond Creek. In return, Pond Creek will attend a harvest jubilee which Medford is planning to pull off.

Race into Blackwell

By the Frisco, to Get in Ahead of the Santa Fe. Blackwell, O. T., June 24.—Yesterday the Frisco road began grading from this city to connect with the grade approaching Blackwell. The haste is due to the Frisco's desire to enter the city before the Santa Fe extension. The Frisco expects to be running trains into this city before August, at the latest.

Colored Laborers in Norman

Gang of Santa Fe Graders Allowed to Camp Unmolested. Oklahoma City, O. T., June 24.—At Norman this week a gang of thirty-two colored men were working on the grade of the Santa Fe near Norman. At night they camped in Norman, where colored men are not allowed. They were not molested.

Seay Against Blad

Oklahoma Ex-Governor Used to Interact 'Silver Diek.' Guthrie, O. T., June 24.—The death of Dick Blad has recalled the fact that Governor Seay of Kingfisher was twice a candidate against the late Mr. Blad and gave him a hard race in an overwhelming close district.

Center of the Wheat Belt

Warkentin at Newton Figures on Mill-Building at Blackwell. Blackwell, O. T., June 24.—Mr. Warkentin, a capitalist of Newton, Kan., is here organizing a syndicate to build a large flouring mill here in the center of the wheat belt. A 20-barrel flouring mill is contemplated.

Pollock's Plan for Paying Indians

Ponca City, O. T., June 24.—This last week Agent Pollock, of the Osage reservation, has inaugurated the plan of paying the Osage Indians off in groups in order to expedite the payment. The plan proved a success. The half-breeds were paid off the first of the week, the full-bloods the latter part of the week.

Kingfisher Mill Changes Hands

Kingfisher, O. T., June 24.—Mr. E. J. Murphy of Astoria, Ill., has purchased the Kingfisher mill and elevator, the price being \$2,000. The capacity of the mill, which has been managed by C. R. Malissa in the past, is fifty barrels a day.

De-Rogued by His Own Harvester

Pond Creek, O. T., June 24.—Carl Randall, representative of the McCormick Harvester company, while explaining the workings of a machine to Joseph Marriot, a farmer, had his hand caught in the gears. They were amputated.

Oklahoma's Deserted Village

Pond Creek, June 24.—The once thriving village of Roudia, in Grant county, this week ceased to exist, the last citizen of the place, Mr. Fritz Ritter, moving away the last of the week. He was one of the first settlers.

New Census of Blackwell

Blackwell, O. T., June 24.—The city council has employed a man to take a new census of the city. It is thought that Blackwell will show a larger per cent of increase than any other city in the territory.

Jack Owens Lonesome Finger

Blackwell, O. T., June 24.—Jack Owens, a drayman, while unloading beer kegs, had his forefinger smashed so badly that it had to be amputated.

Berlin, June 24.—The North German Gazette announces that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, minister of Luxemburg, has been appointed to replace Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador to the United States, during the latter's two months' absence from Washington.

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All Arizona has well nigh gone mad over copper mining and prospecting. One cannot go anywhere in the territory this season without hearing of copper and seeing copper specimens. It is almost a certainty that every knot of men seen in the streets of the Arizona towns, in public places, in saloons, and at railroad stations, is discussing the latest news from the copper mines or is scrutinizing a bit of copper ore. On the cars the brakeman talks about copper between stations. The hotel porter who takes your satchel asks, "What's the latest copper strike?" The waitress at the hotel while she fills your glass and arranges your napkin asks your opinion of the maintenance of the present copper prices another year. The hostler boy says he longs to get out and prospect for a copper mine, and you see chunks of copper ore in every hotel office in every saloon throughout the territory.

Every town in Arizona has its story of how Mike So-and-so or Jim Whiskers-name had lived in poverty for years, and had a copper claim he could not give away, and how recently he has added to some Easterner for \$10,000, \$15,000, or even \$30,000. Not a prospector who is able to endure the fatigue and privations of mountain prospecting remains idly in town. A small army of prospectors are searching for and night for copper deposits. A dozen men who had developed copper mines worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 two years ago have sold out during the last two months for \$15,000 and \$20,000. The Roslyn copper mine in Yuma county was offered for sale at \$15,000 for several years. It was bought by the Yankee Copper company of Boston last February for \$15,000.

The boom in copper has caused unusual changes in every copper camp in Arizona. Several camps that barely existed when copper was low in price and a few camps that have doubled and tripled in population since the metal rose to 15 and 19 cents a pound. Jerome has grown from 80 to over 400 people in one year, and Kingman from 700 population last November to 2,000 to day, while Arizona City has grown from 500 population last summer to nearly 1,500, and will no doubt have more than 2,500 by Christmas. The demand for machinery used in copper mining, and particularly for apparatus for copper smelting, has never been so large on the Pacific coast. Five copper smelters are in process of erection in different parts of Arizona, and a few more are to have a construction finished that three of the plants are worked upon by day and night shifts of workmen.

The production of copper in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1898, was 251,570,000 pounds. Of this quantity, Arizona produced 120,753,000 pounds. Conservative estimates put the quantity of copper obtained from the mines of the territory during 1899 at "90,000,000 pounds. In 1902 Arizona's total output of copper was \$1,200,000,000 and in 1903 it was \$1,400,000,000. The total value of the Arizona copper production was but \$2,452,500. If the present demand for copper continues throughout 1899, the total copper production in the territory this year will be at least \$2,000,000. Governor Murphy estimates that the value of all the engines, the machinery, the smelting apparatus, and all appliances used in developing copper ledges, which have been brought into the territory for use at the mines during the last year, is upwards of \$2,000,000. One mine alone at Jerome has been equipped recently with machinery worth \$500,000.

The copper resources of Arizona have been partly developed, and the prediction of Mayor J. W. Powell of the United States geological survey, ten years ago, that some day the territory would supply half the copper produced in the United States bids fair to be realized. The chief centers of the production in the territory now are Bisbee in Cochise county, close to the boundary between Arizona and Mexico; Jerome, in Yavapai county, and near Prescott; Morenci and Clifton, in Graham county; and Globe, in Pinal county. The earliest copper mines in Arizona were the Langfellow and the Aja Mountain, along the east bank of the Colorado river. In those days the rich red oxide ore was shipped down the Colorado river to the Gulf of California, where it was carried up the coast to smelters in San Francisco.

The most remarkable copper deposit found in America, since the famous Calumet and Hecla mine in Michigan began to be developed, is at Jerome in Yavapai county, Arizona. Copper experts say that in purity and easy melting it has no equal, and the quantity of copper ore is enormous. No one knows how far the deposits extend. United States Senator William Clark of Montana owns all the discovered copper ledges in and about Jerome for twenty miles, and it is an undoubted fact in Arizona that he in 1887 devised an offer of \$50,000,000 by a French syndicate for this great property. Over 1,000 men are employed in the mines at Jerome, and another army works in day and night shifts at the latter. It is believed that Senator Clark owns enough copper

Liquid Hydrogen

One of the Most Astonishing Of Recent Scientific Wonders.

London, June 24.—The Times this describes liquid hydrogen, now first tabulated outside the laboratory. The second lecture in connection with the celebration of the Royal Institution's centenary was given last night at Albemarle street by Professor Dewar, and the occasion will be remembered by all who were present as the first at which liquid hydrogen—at once the lightest and the coolest liquid ever known to exist—was seen outside the laboratory, and in such substantial quantities the vessels full of it were handed round for inspection. The Duke of Northumberland presided, and the numerous audience included most of the new honorary members, together with Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Sir George Stokes, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir Edward Frankland, Sir William Crookes, Sir J. W. Bragg, James Crichton-Browne, Sir W. H. Perce, Sir W. Roberts-Austen, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Andrew Noble, Sir Alexander C. McKee, Sir Henry Mance, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, Mr. A. Siemens, Dr. Johnstone Stoney, and Dr. Ludwig Mond. Professor Dewar said he did not intend to take any long flight into the great work of the Royal Institution in the past, since that had already been done by his colleagues. His object was rather to introduce his audience to a new instrument of research—that was to say, to liquid hydrogen. This he exhibited boiling gently in a vacuum tube immersed in liquid air, the access of heat being to the vacuum greatly impeded. They would notice it was a transparent liquid, in which there appeared a whitish deposit. This consisted of solid air, and it was impossible to avoid its presence, because immediately the vessel would plug was removed from the vessel of liquid hydrogen the air of the atmosphere came under the influence of a cold as a temperature as to be at once frozen solid.

To prove that the liquid he was manipulating with such freedom was really liquid hydrogen, Professor Dewar put a light to a small quantity, a brilliant burst of flame being the prompt result. Of its exceedingly small density he gave an idea by showing that a light material like cork would not float on its surface, but sank to the bottom as if it were lead. The lowness of its temperature he illustrated by a number of experiments. Thus, a solid body immersed in it for a short time was shown to become so cold that the air round it was liquefied, and ran off in drops, while, when a tube containing liquid air was plunged into it, quickly became solid, and when lifted out it could be seen, as heat was absorbed, to assume first the liquid and then the gaseous form. A sponge of porous material, soaked in liquid hydrogen, and brought in contact with a magnetic field, apparently behaved as if it were magnetic. That, however, was due to the condensation of the oxygen of the air, which of course was magnetic, and though an observer might in this way be easily deceived into thinking hydrogen magnetic, Professor Dewar said he was satisfied that it was really neutral or diamagnetic.

Speaking of the real temperature of this liquid, he said it was 21 degrees on the absolute scale. It had taken him nearly a year to come to a definite conclusion on that point because he could not get any two thermometers to agree. Pure platinum resistance thermometers gave 25 degrees absolute or 23 degrees below zero Centigrade, one set of platinum-platinum alloy 27 degrees, while hydrogen itself in a gas thermometer gave 21 degrees, a reading nearly identical with one obtained with a German silver electrical thermometer. The last part of the lecture was devoted to the extraordinary low vacua obtainable by the use of liquid hydrogen. Thus by immersing one end of a closed tube in it for a short time and then sealing it off in the middle, a vacuum was formed in the upper part which was substantially perfect, as was shown by the fact that the electrical charge could not be made to pass. In conclusion, Professor Dewar, after exhibiting several other beautiful experiments, including one to illustrate the rapidity with which gases were discharged in a vacuum, claimed that the liquefaction of hydrogen was a triumph for theory not less than for practice.

Lord Kelvin, in moving a vote of thanks to Professor Dewar for his brilliant, beautiful and splendidly interesting lecture, said that if those present wished to measure the importance of the occasion, let them think what Count Rumford, or Lavoisier and Laplace, or even the thought could not have been present. They could not have hoped for their scientific dreams and prophecies to be so splendidly verified within the century. The end of experiment in research at low temperatures had by no means been reached, and perhaps in a few years substance yet unknown and more refractory than hydrogen could have been found which would bring the experimenter to within five degrees of the absolute zero.

Homeopaths' Last Day

Most Important Resolution is on Army Medical Reform. Atlantic City, N. J., June 24.—The fifty-fifth annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which has been in session since Tuesday, came to a close today. The convention has been the most successful ever held by the institute. The attendance was unusually large and the sectional meetings of the various branches of medicine held in connection with the convention shared in the general success and were highly profitable. The board of censors today reported favorably the names of eighteen applicants for membership and they were elected. There was considerable discussion over the name of the association and it was finally decided that it should be "Smith's Similibus Curantur."

Texas Panhandle in Fine Shape

Mobeetie, Texas, June 24.—(Special)—The rain throughout this section of the country has been abundant. More rain has fallen in this section of the country than in any other part of Texas. Cattle and all kinds of crops are up, and cattle are almost ready for the market. Everything is in the finest condition possible. The outlook for the farmer and stockman is certainly fine. Movers are passing through this place every day, going to and coming from the Oklahoma Territory and New Mexico. This country is now almost completely settled, hardly a section of school land can be found, and people are coming every day looking for homes. Quite a number of herds of cattle have been passing through this place for pastures to the north. News was brought to this place today that Captain Arrington of Hemphill county had sold his entire ranch place for \$15,000 to parties in Fort Worth.

Officers of the National U. C. T.

Columbus, O., June 24.—The supreme council United Commercial Travelers of America concluded their annual session here today and after the officers for the coming year adjourned. The officers were: Charles W. Rice, St. Paul, past supreme counselor; W. L. Day, Concordia, Kan., supreme counselor; Clinton E. Noble, Everett, Mass., supreme junior counselor; Charles B. Flagg, Columbus, supreme secretary; re-elected, J. C. Fenimore, Columbus, supreme treasurer; re-elected, H. E. Zarnham, Fort Worth, Tex., supreme conductor; Ed F. Mallory, Chicago, supreme pastor; W. J. Matthews, Detroit, supreme sentinel; Dr. C. M. Taylor, Columbus, supreme surgeon. All constitutional amendments proposed were voted down. The state of the order and the finances were reported as being good. The council will meet in Columbus in June, 1900.

Russian Work at Port Arthur

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The minister of the Interior, Vice Admiral Lyudskanov, has been named as responsible for the designing and construction of two moles at Port Arthur. The Russian work at Port Arthur is progressing rapidly. The moles are to be built of concrete and will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. They will be built on the eastern side of the harbor, and will be connected by a causeway. The work is being done by the Russian engineers and laborers. The moles will be finished in a few months, and will greatly improve the harbor. The Russian government is very anxious to improve the harbor, and is spending a large sum of money on the work. The moles will be a great help to the Russian fleet, and will also be a great help to the Russian commerce. The work is being done very rapidly, and it is expected that the moles will be finished in a few months.

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Crawford Grand

E. L. Martling, Manager. One Solid Week, Commencing

Monday, June 26th

With Matinee Saturday. Playing Return Engagement—Unprecedented Success.

The Spooner Dramatic Co.

Opening Monday Night in the Beautiful Play, the

"Pearl of Savoy"

A play of intense human interest, beautifully staged and elegantly costumed.

SEE A Dramatic Gem! A Company of Actors! Magnificent Scenery! New Moving Pictures!

HEAR The New Songs—Something Good! A Wonderful Play and Excellent Music!

MISS ALLIE SPOONER In her beautiful, bewildering and bewitching castanet dance.

THE COMPANY: F. B. Spooner, E. L. Martling, Geo. D. Baker, Marsailles Spooner, MISS ALLIE SPOONER, Anne Harrison, Nannie Spence, W. R. Todd, Delia May Wilson, Joseph Remington, Geo. Botsford.

Popular Prices, 10, 20 and 30c.

Ladies Free Monday night if accompanied by a person holding a paid 30c ticket, if reserved before 6 p. m. Reserved seats on sale at Howe's jewelry store.

Talk of the Town

Items Gathered in Walks and Talks.

COULD HE MILK?

One of the up to date and metropolitan bar tenders in the city tells us on himself that in an early day during the dry season and speak easy system of the prohibitory regime he struck the town, broke. He worked in the Palmer House and various summer resort palaces of refreshment and was looking for something fine. One morning he saw an "ad" for a bar tender and the place was up near the packing houses. He borrowed a nickel of a stranger and rode there and hunted up the proprietor, who he turned out ran a grocery store and had the usual three up in the market. The expert in mixed fancy drinks looked ruefully at the situation, but asked for the job, as it was a grand hog case. The first thing the proprietor demanded to know, and the interrogation nearly knocked the man down, was "Can you milk?" Just what this had to do with serving out business he could not quite understand. It then turned out that his varied duties would be to get up early and milk several cows, drive the delivery wagon, tend bar, which was a plain cross two beer kegs, and in his spare time rock the baby and spend potter down in a dark cellar. The job-holder seemed his lonely way back to the city and did not expect the job.

KNOWLEDGE OF ANIMALS.

There are men at the Union Rock Yard who will not admit that any one knows more about stock or are more thoroughly experienced in all kinds of meat animals. And this is true. And yet the uncertainties of the real world are such as sometimes to take the inflation out of one's self-esteem. One morning in the driveway a wee little kid was found along, leaning the night before. It looked like its mother had deserted it, and all hands turned out to round up the Nannie goat who was negligent of her duty. It was hoped to pick her over by the showing of milk organs, and so every goat of that sex was captured and a physical examination made, but none gave any sign of maternity. Finally an old farmer from somewhere who was looking on, laughed, and after the wrath of the baffled stockmen subsided, he asked them how in thunder they expected a goat to give birth to a lamb. One by one they fled away each by himself, and the lamb was taken out to the sheep pen where very easily its parent mother was found and her property turned over to her. Now it is safer to loan a locomotive, than a telephone girl or do most any other desperate thing than to even mention "goat" around the Exchange building.

WROTE A SONNET.

Among the papers of Miss Savoy was a beautiful sonnet, which she had in some time written and laid away. It was of a sorrowful turn, but in words perfect, and built up of fourteen lines, with the rhymes occurring as demanded in sonnets.

Snow Above Us