

THEIR NOBLE ACT

Oklahoma Women Successful in a Great Charity.

LITTLE GIRL IS HOME

From St. Louis With Her Deformity Gone Forever.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The most remarkable instance of actual charity in an Oklahoma community is, as has been stated before, the work of the good women of Chandler in behalf of a little girl with deformed feet.

These women gave entertainments to get funds to send this little girl to a city to have the deformity corrected. It will delight every good-hearted man and woman in Oklahoma to learn that the good work has been crowned with success and that the little girl, Bessie, has returned to Chandler, well.

The Chandler Telegram says: "She returns with straight feet and can walk, but will have to wear braces some months yet. The little thing is delighted. The first thing she said to Mrs. Ferguson upon her return was, 'I'm going to school next fall.' She had readily consented to have her feet operated on because she so wanted to attend school and could not on account of her crippled condition.

The ladies having the matter in charge are especially grateful to the Masonic State Baptist Sanctuary and Drs. Stead and Wilks, the first of which charged nothing for care and board of Bessie, and the latter nothing for performing the operation. They also feel greatly indebted to Hon. C. G. Jones and the Frisco railroad company for courtesies extended in the way of transportation to and from St. Louis for the mother child and accompanying physician.

A statement of moneys received and expended is furnished as follows: RECEIPTS. Total amount raised, \$107.10. EXPENSES. Clothing for Bessie, \$5.30. Day and night nurse, \$9.00. Surgical dressings, \$3.50. Board and room for mother, \$7.75. Laundry, \$4.70. Telegraphing and phone, \$2.55. Street car fare, \$1.00. Dr. McElinn's expenses, \$14.00. Expenses of mother and Bessie on return trip, \$1.30.

Total paid out, \$111.15. Balance on hand, \$25.65. Of course there will still be some outlay for enlarging shoes and braces before the child is entirely well, but after paying this there will still be some little sum left which the ladies will devote to some other worthy charity."

SCHOOL CHILDREN TOOK A HAND

Paraded Up and Down in an Oklahoma City to Gain the Point.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The smallpox history of any Oklahoma town or city, or any western city, for that matter, is never written. The greatest suppressive influence ever known, in this connection, is the "interest of the city." It shuts every mouth, closes every newspaper column and if it were not for the traveling man, a town with the smallpox would be as isolated as a village in interior China. That is as far as information to the outside world is concerned, and even sometimes the traveling man's mouth is closed. For instance, last December Oklahoma City had a number of big territorial conventions. After the conventions were over some little time the local papers announced early and coolly that the city had had fourteen cases of smallpox and all happily recovered. The announcement astonished the newspaper men of the territory and others. How Oklahoma City ever suppressed this fact has never been known.

There is a good reason for the suppression of this sort of sensational news. It is best illustrated by a proverb which runs this way: "I had cholera, have killed one man." "And I," said Fear, "have killed twenty-nine."

The sensational advertisement of the presence of smallpox in a city stagnates business in the first place. The more isolated a town the greater the smallpox on that farm. A man living three miles from everybody will shiver more over the dread of infection from his next neighbor down with the disease than a man in the city will with the disease next door to him. When a local newspaper makes a fair and true announcement of the presence of smallpox the people who are afraid of the disease, the newspaper is not telling half, and the newspaper regrets that it said anything at all. Publication also acts a community in a panic and really renders it completely unhappy.

So communities have learned for the good of all concerned not to give news of the epidemic. The smallpox epidemic in Oklahoma is practically over. And now that it is, many curious little incidents hitherto unmentioned are coming out. They can no longer do harm and are amusing. The best one reaching here is how the school children of one Oklahoma place took a hand in municipal affairs.

The story is very interesting and comes to hand in a private letter. "This town, like all other towns, has had a smallpox case. A case appeared about three months of a side from town. Steps were taken to quarantine the town from this case and the people who were with the case.

Cow-lymph was ordered by the local drug store and vaccination became the order of the day among a fair proportion of the inhabitants. The other portion, or anti-vaccinationists, refused to be vaccinated or permit their children to be operated upon, claiming that there is no danger in vaccination than in smallpox. Several weeks ago, shortly after the appearance of the first case of the disease, a case was being tried in the local land office and a negro witness was found to be infected with the disease. The result was continuance of the case for several weeks due largely to the fear of contagion entertained by some of the parties to the action. The adherents and opponents of vaccination works up and discussed the matter earnestly and exhaustively (that is most of them) until they exhausted their knowledge of the subject in a few weeks.

TO TRY NEW PLAN

Populists of Woods Co. Want New System of Primaries.

IS LIKE THE REFERENDUM

People Suggest Names, Committee Picks Five, Elect One

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—By far the most important political action in Oklahoma is that soon to be taken in Woods county by the Populists. This will be the attempt to adopt a new primary system, which in a way applies the principles of initiative and referendum to partisan nominations. On March 21 the Populists of Woods county will hold primaries to elect delegates to the county convention at Guthrie, April 4, which will in turn elect delegates to the Populist territorial convention at Enid. But the important work of the August convention will be to vote on two new primary plans proposed—to accept one or the other or reject both.

Woods county has been a Populist stronghold. For the most part the Populists have been against the idea of fusion. Two years ago the Democrats and Republicans fused against the Populists.

The Populists if they adopt the Benson plan will shut out of their primaries all those Democrats who do not believe in the principles of initiative and referendum.

The Benson plan is as follows: First—That the name of any person or persons whom the people of their township desire to bring before the people as candidates for any office, shall be given to the committee of their respective townships, and said committee shall report all names so given to them to a meeting of the county central committee.

Second—When more than five names are presented for any one office to said county central committee, the members thereof shall ballot by the preferential ballot plan, first, second and third choice, and the names of the five persons receiving the highest number of votes so cast shall be published at least thirty days before the people meet in their primaries to vote for candidates.

Third—That when not more than five names are presented to the committee no vote need be taken, and the five names presented shall be published as above provided.

Fourth—That the people shall meet in their respective townships at such time as the county central committee may designate, and cast their votes by the preferential ballot plan, first, second and third choice, for the names published as above provided, and the person receiving the highest number of votes cast for each office of the respective offices shall be declared the candidate.

Fifth—That the primaries shall be conducted on the Australian plan, and the returns made to a canvassing committee hereinafter provided for, the same as in general elections.

Sixth—That the members of the central committee at their meeting provided for in section 1, shall elect by their majority who they desire to canvass the returns when made to them and declare the results thereof.

Seventh—Qualifications of voters—Any voter may challenge any person offering to vote, on his qualifications. But if the person challenged shall take the following oath he shall be allowed to vote: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the principles of the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate, so help you God."

This plan is the idea of Mr. Benson of that county. Mr. A. McArthur has put forth an opposition plan known as the "initiative plan," which is as follows: Each voting precinct of each county shall have one and but one precinct officer or organization, with a chairman, secretary or clerk, treasurer and two judges of election, who shall constitute the precinct committee or canvassing board.

The chairman of the respective precinct committees within the county shall constitute the county committee or canvassing board for the county, who shall choose among themselves a chairman, secretary, clerk and three judges of election.

The referendum ballots shall give names, addresses and position of candidates, as proposed by their respective clubs, and have blank spaces for voter opposite each name.

These ballots shall be prepared under direction of the state central committee and distributed at least thirty days previous to the primary election.

The primaries shall declare by ballot their choice of nominees to be voted for at the next general election, and elect committees for the county, who shall choose among themselves a chairman, secretary, clerk and three judges of election.

INTEREST IN YOUR PAPER

DISCUSSING THE QUESTIONS OF FUSION AND THE PROSPECTS OF APPLYING THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM PRINCIPLES TO THE NOMINATION OF OUR CANDIDATES.

LAST OF AN EPOCH

Echo of Early Oklahoma Days in Court at Guthrie.

ACCUSED OF "HARBORING"

And the Way Some Oklahoma People Corrected Them.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—It is only through the appearance of a case in the grip of the law's delay that Oklahoma realizes how far she has removed from the epoch of outlawry which followed the opening of the original Oklahoma. In those days people were frequently arrested for "harboring" outlaws, a word now more at all in Oklahoma papers.

The last case in which it appears has been disposed of. This was in Judge Burford's decision Friday morning in the indictment brought here from Kingfisher county. The case was disposed of upon a purely legal proposition. But aside from the decision the case is interesting in that it shows that the existence of outlaws in Oklahoma increased the inhabitants of the territory to a point that they were ready to take the correction in their own hands. The facts in the case disposed of this week are about as follows:

During the halcyon days of Zip Wyatt, Bill Doonan, Hal Ralder and like gangs of outlaws in Oklahoma the citizens in the western part of Kingfisher county came to believe on what they thought was good evidence that two families of Brown and Haines were harboring these gangs, and on the night of the 3rd of August, 1888, about thirty-five persons went to the homes of these people, and after ordering them to get up and leave their houses, they set fire to the houses and they were burned to the ground. Since that time the grand juries have returned five or six different indictments against thirty persons living in that vicinity. The United States was represented by United States Attorney Brooks and Tom McMeachon, when the indictments were found, and followed up by their successors, Overstreet, Northorn, and finally Horace Speed. The charge in the indictments were based upon section 508 of the United States statutes, which provides that "if two or more persons conspire together to prevent any citizen of the United States from exercising any right guaranteed to him under the constitution or laws of the United States, they shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of ten years."

The indictment charged that Haines and Brown had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and had taken homesteads, and that these defendants had conspired together to prevent them exercising the right to complete their title, and that they were thereby prevented from exercising a right guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the United States.

All the indictments except one were disposed of in Kingfisher county district court. The last one was brought to this county on change of venue upon the application of the government. Judge Burford held that a change of venue could be taken by the territory or government under the organic act and laws of Oklahoma.

Roberts and Nofsinger raised the question that the law was for the protection of citizens only and was not applicable to aliens or persons who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. The argument by counsel for the judge adjourned court from noon until the next morning to consider the point raised by the attorneys for the defendants. After considering the matter Burford held with the defendants and decided that section 508 of the United States statutes was only for the protection of citizens and dismissed the case. This was one of the largest and most important cases ever before the courts of Oklahoma, and Messrs Roberts and Nofsinger were warmly complimented for the great fight they made and the victory they won.

NEWS OF OKLAHOMA BOYS

One is Killed in the Philippines and Another Wounded.

Kingfisher, O. T., March 17.—S. R. Smith of this city has received from his brother, Lawrence C. Smith, of the Thirty-third United States volunteer infantry, company F, now at Vigan, Philippine Islands, a letter dated February 1, which tells of the death of William Brandon, who came from a farm near Perry, and the wounding of Charles Grey of Kingfisher, in the ankle. The rest of the Oklahoma contingent in the regiment he reports well.

One of Mr. Smith's experiences was with Filipino cannibals. He writes: "We have fought the Filipinos nearly all the way from San Fabian. At San Fabian Charley Grey of Kingfisher, was wounded. The Filipinos left their trenches at San Fabian and went to San Jacinto, seven miles distant. That was where the hardest fight took place. My company alone took the town of M. Matigapan and had but one man wounded. It was one of the most brilliant feats of the campaign. Less than one hundred men marched into the town where seven hundred insurgents were located with twenty pieces of artillery, five of which were of the latest model, two Nordenfleds, two Maxim rapid-fire guns and one breech-loading Hotchkiss. About forty insurgents were killed by our men. They were looking for another regiment was one reason the enemy gave it up so easy. Eleven American and eighty Spanish prisoners were liberated from their prison and were turned loose to their great joy."

Mr. Smith says the friars encourage the war. Of the natives he writes: "The women here are not so dressy as the American women, and also as their attire consists of ornamentation of string shells and beads, but up here among the mountains among the Igorotes Indians they go entirely nude except a little girdle string they wear around their bodies. They wear long hair like our American Indians. You remember the pictures we have seen in our school geography of people who had nothing else on the way of apparel except a big lei and the girdle string—well, that is just exactly how they look here. This is a quite friendly tribe. There are a great many different tribes here. Some are a kind of a cannibal tribe. They eat a man by the name of Backy. About eleven Filipinos were seen, and killed eleven Filipinos and but their heads and hands off and took them into the mountains and ate them. We tracked them until we found some of them in their little towns of bamboo shacks, which we burned. We have collected a lot of their bows and arrows."

WHAT THE COUNTIES HAVE

In Delegates to the Territorial Democratic Convention.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The representation of each county to the Territorial Democratic convention June 4 is as follows: Beaver, 2; Lincoln, 12; Blaine, 2; Logan, 12; Canadian, 13; Noble, 12; Custer, 10; Oklahoma, 14; Dewey, 4; Payne, 12; Pottawatomie, 12; Grant, 10; Roger Mills, 2; Grant, 10; Washita, 5; Greer, 4; Woods, 12; Kay, 12; Woodward, 4; Kingfisher, 4.

Stillwater Bonds Were Successful

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The waterworks bonds at Stillwater carried with 23 votes for the bonds and 26 against. The bonds are to be issued in the amount of \$2,000. The vote was light, over a hundred of those who had registered not voting.

George Fairbriek Is Cleared.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—George Fairbriek, who has been under arrest charged with rifling a mail sack at Tonkawa had his preliminary hearing at Perry this week and there being no evidence against him was discharged.

Chandler Postoffice Robbed

Guthrie, March 17.—Last Saturday night burglars entered the postoffice at Chandler but secured nothing of great value. They also robbed the jewelry store of J. B. Kent of goods worth about \$100.

Will Probably Sentence Anderson.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—Next Thursday at Chandler Judge Burford will hear the application of John Anderson for a new trial, and if it is denied will probably sentence upon him.

IS HE THEIR MOSES?

E. E. Brown, Formerly of Kansas, Now of Oklahoma

FOR YOUNG DEMOCRACY

Outlines an Anti-Fusion Policy He Thinks Will Win.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—E. E. Brown, the Kansas politician, who for a time threatened to dethrone Dave Overmire, Mack Love and the rest of the machine crowd that is running the so-called Democratic party in Kansas, has taken up his residence in Oklahoma, both in a business and political sense. It may eventually prove that Mr. Brown is the Moses to whom coming the Democrats of the territory—especially the younger element—have been looking forward to. The young Democrats have never had anything to say in the councils of the party. The Democrats have ever been in control and as a consequence there is only left a rank-and-file consisting of office-seekers who are willing to barter away every principle for the sake of office. Regarding the situation in Oklahoma politics, Mr. Brown delivered himself in the following forcible language to the Eagle correspondent:

"It would be presumptuous on my part to assume to take any part in the politics of Oklahoma at the present time. I have just become a resident of the territory and have no personal knowledge of the political situation. But taking the experience of the Democracy of Kansas as a guide, it seems to me that a certain element of the Democracy of Oklahoma are following in the footsteps of the Kansas Democrats in regard to fusion. This element, we find, is usually composed of what are known as 'trimmers' or, in other words, political cowards, because it is a well known fact that the man who is seeking an office or some favor at the hands of the administration that he hopes to install in power, is afraid to express an original idea or even stand by the principles of his party until word is passed down the line by the 'machine,' and then like a poll-parrot, he chatters as the bosses have dictated. That element you will always find on the side of fusion. Especially is it so at the present time, when the acknowledged leader of the national party is a fusionist instead of a Democrat.

KIOWA AND COMMANCHE SURE

Settler Convicted That the Reservation Will Be Open Soon.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The people near the borders of the Kiowa and Comanche country believe that the day of waiting is passing rapidly and that the country will be thrown open without further delay. The editor of the Duncan Banner says he has from the Kiowa and Comanche Indians at Washington wired the Indian agent at Anadarko a few days ago that there was but little doubt but that the present congress would ratify the treaty and declare the country open for settlement at an early date.

The editor quoted above believes that the opening of the reservation to white settlement will take place during the next eighteen months beyond all question. He prints a letter from Congressman Stephens of Texas to Dr. J. E. Robertson of Kansas, in which Stephens says: "Your letter to me, dated Feb. 1, has been forwarded to the proper authorities. I have through the house to open the Comanche and Kiowa reservation for settlement at present the chance for this bill passing the senate is very flattering, indeed. In fact I know of no one to fight it unless it is Mr. Platt, but from what I can hear a great many Republicans favor the bill."

TALE OF A FATAL CORN-CRIB

And How a Man Was Betrayed by His Sweetheart.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The romance connected with the capture of Moses Miller, a noted outlaw, who is being tried at Wagoner, is cropping out and as might have been expected, one of his alleged accomplices put him in custody of Uncle Sam. The story told by the Wagoner Starline is to the effect that the damsel concerned attended a dance in the vicinity of Greenleaf mountain, on the Arkansas river, below Fort Gibson, at which dance Moses Miller and his latest flame were present. Miller was invited to the dance by the damsel. Miller to heighten the pleasure of the evening, paid frequent visits to agateous sized bottle in a side room. The slightest one drugged the contents of the bottle and later, when Moses had been carried to a corral by more peaceful slumber, revealed the outlaw's hiding place to the United States officers.

EYE STILL ON KIOWA

Choctaw Has Not Given Up the Extension From Geary.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—The Oklahoma City Herald-Journal says, President Francis I. Gowen has written Choctaw to arrive in a few days on a tour of inspection of the line of the Choctaw. The party are gathering information regarding the building of the new line that they contemplate and they will decide on the extensions to be made this year at the close of the trip. A prominent citizen of the city is confident that they will soon commence the building of the proposed line from Geary to Kiowa, Kansas.

PROMISE A PASSENGER TRAIN

Main Fe It Is Said Will Put One on Route Between Tulsa and Broken Arrow.

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—A traveling representative of the Santa Fe has visited the cities along the Hutchinson and Southern branch this week, assuring the people that a passenger train will soon be put on that branch. The Hutchinson Journal is informed that on April 1 a passenger train will be put on between Hutchinson and Blackwell.

Grant County Junior Republicans

Medford, O. T., March 17.—The Grant county Junior Republican club organized here this evening. The organization consists of members of the club who were more before the county convention next.

Governor Ready After Big Pasture

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—It is reported that Governor Ross of Kingfisher is preparing to leave 2,000 acres of Indian land in State county for pasture for cattle.

REPUBLICANS OF OKLAHOMA CITY

Nominate Men for the School Board and Council

First Ward—A. L. Walsh

Second Ward—W. M. Jones

Third Ward—W. M. Jones

Fourth Ward—John Hemperly

Fifth Ward—W. M. Jones

School Board

First Ward—Mortimer Douglas

Second Ward—E. J. Streeter

Third Ward—C. C. Stewart

Fourth Ward—Ray W. Dawson

Fifth Ward—C. A. Richardson

Mr. Streeter Made President

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—Mr. Conrad Streeter has bought the shares in the Bank of Ponca City owned by Jerome Berryman, and has been elected president by the directors. The capital stock has been increased to \$100,000.

Had Outrived All Relations

Guthrie, O. T., March 17.—John Cannon, a very odd man who had lived near Billings, died this week. It is thought that he was 75 years old. He had survived his family and had no near relatives.