FORTY YEARS AND $40,000

That Could be Invoked upon News- That Couuld be Invoked Upon Newspaper Men For Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails.

Ardmoreite Special.

New York, April 1.—Fines of $10,000 each and forty years in prison at hard labor are the maximum penalties that can be invoked upon James Gordon Bennett, proprietor, and Manly M. Gilliam, advertising manager of the New York Herald, who pleaded guilty to eight indictments for circulating obscene matter through the mails and upon whom sentence will be pronounced tomorrow by Justice Hough of the United States circuit court. It is considered likely they will escape with heavy fines. The New York Herald Company, as a corporation, was also named as a defendant and will be fined.

The charges grew out of the publication in the Herald for many years of a "red light personal column." It was alleged to be the source of many evils and a crusade for its suppression was inaugurated by the Parkhurst society and many prominent members of the city, aided by the Hearst newspapers. Publication of the offensive personals was discontinued some time ago as a result of the public clamor. On March 5 William Rand, Jr., as counsel for the Herald corporation and the indicted individuals, pleaded guilty in the United States circuit court to eight charges of sending through the mails newspapers containing obscene and suggestive advertisements, in violation of section 3,893 of the revised statutes of the United States. At the request of Attorney Rand sentence was suspended until tomorrow, when the indicted individuals will appear before the court in person.

THE GREATEST MASTADON.

Teeth of Pre-Historic Monster Fonud Weigh 50 Pounds ach.

What is perhaps the largest mastodon ever uncovered completely in Alaska was unearthed during the past six months at Circle City by Max L. Lohbrunner.

The exact location of the mastadon is on Alice creek, a tributary of Mineral creek, which flows into Woodchoper creek. To judge of the other dimensions of the huge monster it must be only said that one tusk of the mammoth which is still intact is more than nine feet eight inches long and has a circumference of eighteen inches. The jaws of the animal still have teeth, four in number. Each of these teeth, which have been taken out and replaced, weigh fifty pounds apiece. The other parts of the animal are in a poor state of preservation compared with the tusk. Although the bones have not all been collected, they weigh in the neighborhod of about 1,000 pounds.

Lohbrunner, who got the bones, dug them out at a depth of eight feet below the surface of the ground. It took a great amount of care and pains on his part to see to it that the bones were not burned to charcoal while he was excavating and thawing the ground.

Lohbrunner has moved part of the animal into storage at Circle City and will hold it there till springtime, when it will be moved to Seattle, where it will be put together and eventually find its way into the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, if the Smithsonian institution does not get it before that time.

"Alice creek, where I found this mastodon," said Lohbruner, "is one of the most wonderful on earth, from the standpoint of research. It seems to be the boneyard that a whole lot of pre historic animals made in order to die, or to be killed. We have found on the creek the skeletons of mastodons, musk ox, caribou, bear and other animals. If this creek ever goes into a hydraulic mining propositition, the world will be astonished with the many finds of bones of animals in prehistoric times."Vancouver Province.

Never judge a man by his books. Many a man looks as if he had just been caught in the act of stealing.

IF SUNDAY WAS DAY OF REST.

Inconvenience It Would Cause if Everyone Ceased to Work.

It is estimated that in this city are 15,000 men who work each Sunday. If these should decide to obey the scriptural injunction: "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy" it would result in great inconvenience to the remainder of the population.

If everyone ceased to work upon Sunday there would be no Divine worship in the churches in the winter, there would be no fires in the church furnaces.

The greater part of the congregations could not assemble anyway, because the street cars would not be running.

There would be no amusement parks open and no way to get to them. The theaters would be resting. The city would be at the mercy of fires and the criminal classes because the policemen and firemen would all be having their day "off."

There would be no newspapers and no distribution or collection of mail. There would be no trains to bring it in or take it out, anyway. Hundreds of men work every Sunday in the postoffice department.

At night it would be necessary to resort to tallow candles or kerosene lamps because there would be no gas or electricity. It takes men to provide these conveniences. And those householders who use gas for heating purposes would be forced to go to bed and cover up to keep warm.

Where would be the great mass of people without homes of their own, get their meals on Sunday? The cooks, waiters and boarding house workers would be observing the Sabbath. And how about the housewife who is depended upon to prepare the best meal of the week for Sunday? There would be no warm Sunday dinners in the homes, and in the hotels guests would have to go to the kitchens and eat cold luncheons prepared and left for them the day before.

A strict observance of the Sabbath would mean that physicians could not wait upon the sick and that druggists could not fill prescriptions or sell medicines.—Kansas City Star.

Cotton Lodged at Boston.

Boston, Mass., March 31.—Many hundred tons of "lost" cotton are lying on the Boston wharves with all marks destroyed and all means of tracing its owners. Instances are cited where cotton has been lodged here for a year and a half and where it has taken six months on its way here from the South.

Many an author burns the midnight oil in a fruitless attempt to enlighten the world.

Horses Killed by Lightning.

Lawton, Ok., March 30.—Five of the government horses were killed at Fort Sill last evening by lightning, which struck the stable.

The Daily Ardmoreite, 50c a month.

HYPNOTISM A SUCCESS.

This Art is Tried Successfully on Girls of Ungovernable Temper Who Are Inmates of the New Jersey State Home.

New York, March 31.—Hypnotism tested last summer on two ungovernable inmates of the New Jersey State Home for girls, in Trenton, proved so successful as a corrective and improving influence that six girls were submitted to similar treatment yesterday by Doctor John D. Quackenbos, in his office, No. 331 West Twenteighth street. Immediate improvement was shown by the girls, who had been selected from the 300 in the reformatory because they were the most ungovernable there.

That these unfortunate young women were able to experience the hypnotic treatment, which is established as a curative in the great French women's reformatory at La Salt Petriere, was due to the charitable impulses of a woman friend of Doctor Quackenbos.

"The two girls I treated were the first to be subjected to hypnotism as a curative in the Trenton institution," Doctor Quackenbos said today. "One was subject to such fits of temper that it was dangerous to be near her during an outbreak. She would smash anything near and attack anyone in sight.

"The keepers can continue the treatment and I have tried to induce them to do so. When the girls are asleep the keepers could sit by their beds, hold their hands and impress the right ideas upon these sleeping girls' minds.

"When I had the six girls here yesterday I established a real sympathy with each of them while she was in the hypnotic state. I learned what wrong ideas were in possession of her and sought to banish them and substitute some worty ideas. For instance, I interested one girl in the idea of directing to piano music, in which she is skillful, the energies she has been wasting in violent temper. Another I induced to center her interest in the violin, which she plays well."

SAVES LIFE OF HIS WIFE.

Transfusion of Blood May Cause Recovery of Woman.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.—For the second time in the history of surgery in America transfusion of blood was resorted to today to save the life of a patient. Mrs. Anderson was dying from anemia in the Polyclinic Hospital. The doctors decided upon a bold stroke to save her life, and the husband of the dying woman cheerfully permitted two quarts of his blood to be pumped into his wife's veins. The woman was brought back to consciousness and now has more than a fighting chance for complete recovery.

Anderson himself, though weakened by the loss of blood and the ordeal of the operation, soon rallied and bids fair to be himsel fagain in a few days.

It's much easier to break into some affairs than it is to back out again.

THE SUGAR PLUM.

It Is the Most Ancient Candy, Antedating the Christian Era.

The most ancient kind of candy is the sugar plum. It was the invention of Julius Dragatus, a noted Roman baker and confectioner, who belonged to the family of Fabius. According to the New York Herald, it was in 177 B. C. that he made the great discovery which for twenty centuries has done so much damage to teeth.

These bonbons, called dragati, after their inventor (dragees in French), remained the exclusive privilege of the family of Fabius. But at the birth or marriage of one of that family a great distribution of dragati took place as a sign of rejoicing. The custom is still observed by many of the nobility of Europe.

The pastille is of far later origin, having been invented and introduced into France by an Italian confectioner, the Florentine, John Pastilla, a protege of the Medicis. When Maria de' Medici married Henry IV. of France, Pastilla accompanied his sovereign to the French court, where his bonbons had a tremendous vogue. Everybody wanted the Florentine's pastilles, which were excellent. He made them with all kinds of flavors—chocolate, coffee, rose, violet, mint, wine, strawberry, raspberry, vanilla, heliotrope and carnation.

Burned almonds are purely of French origin, owing their inception to the gluttony of a certain French merchant. One day Marshal Duplessis-Pralin, an old gourmet, sent for Lassagne, who had already invented many a toothsome dainty, to concoct a new bonbon for him. Lassagne searched, reflected, combined, until finally he conceived a delicious bonbon, which he baptized gloriously with the name of his master, Pralino, the French for burned almonds.

THE ROMAN ANGARIA.

Ancient Postal System That Came Down From the Persians.

The carefully organized postal system of today is of course more complete than the angaria of the ancient Romans, yet their mail traveled with considerable speed.

The system of angari, or couriers on horseback, was borrowed from the Persians, who, according to Zenophon, had established it under Cyrus the Elder. The Roman adaptation of it was the best system of transmitting letters among the ancient states.

All along the great Roman roads houses were erected at a distance of five or six miles from each other. At each of these stations forty horses were constantly kept, and by the help of relays it was easy to travel a hundred miles in a day.

These services were intended for the state only, it being imperative to secure the rapid interchange of official communications. In the time of Julius Caesar the system was so well organized that of two letters the great soldier wrote from Britain to Cicero at Rome the one reached its destination in twenty-six and the other in twenty-eight days.

Private citizens had to trust to the services of slaves, and it is not until the end of the third century that we hear of the establishment of a postal system for private persons by the Emperor Diocletian, but how long this system remained history does not say.

The supply of horses and their maintenance were compulsory, and only the emperor could grant exemption from either. The word angaria therefore came to mean compulsory service in dispatching the royal mail.—Scrap Book.

Every hatchet-faced gossip is in her glory when it comes to wielding a hammer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Governor:
LEE CRUCE

For U. S. Senate:
HENRY M. FURMAN
M. L. TURNER
S. M. RUTHERFORD, Muskogee.
ROY V. HOFFMAN, Chandler, Okla.
ROBT. L. OWEN of Muskogee.

For Attorney General:
S. P. FREELING of Shawnee.

For Congress:
F. W. SKILLERN
C. D. CARTER

For Representative:
DR. J. F. YOUNG
J. F. McCANTS

For Railroad Commissioner:
J. J. McALESTER of McAlester.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State:
E. D. CAMERON of Sulphur.

Superintendent Public Instruction:
S. M. BARRETT of Lawton.

For Circuit Judge:
EUGENE E. WHITE

For District Judge:
STILWELL H. RUSSELL.
A. EDDLEMAN.
J. C. THOMPSON

For County Judge:
I. R. MASON.
ARTHUR WALCOTT
A. K. SWAN

For County Attorney:
R. F. TURNER
JIM MATHERS

Registrar of Deeds:
S. S. TOLSON
J. D. PAYNE
GEORGE N. McKNIGHT
J. M. POLLARD
GROVE E. CHASE

For County Surveyor:
J. W. HAM.

For Sheriff, Carter County:
W. E. McLAMORE
J. HOLMES AKERS.
JOE McKEE.
T. J. POLLOCK
IRB H. FOOSHEE
IRA ARNOLD.
Of Lone Grove.

For Sheriff of Love County:
W. P. THOMPSON

For County Commissioner:
ALLEN W. SPEAKE.
H. S. SUGGS of Berwyn.

For District Clerk:
W. F. WARREN

For County Clerk:
J. E. CARTER
JOHN R. WHAYNE
W. B. FRAME.
J. A. McCULLOUGH

For County Treasurer:
D. M. RUMPH

For County Superintendent of Public Schools:
PROF. W. H. CLIFTON, of Berwyn.

CITY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Mayor:
R. W. DICK

For Mayor (Independent)
MIKE GORMAN

For Police Judge:
JOHN L. GALT

For City Tax Assessor:
JNO. W. CAUDLE

For Chief of Police:
BUCK GARRETT

For City Attorney:
CASWELL BENNETT

For City Treasurer:
JOE F. PATE

For Treasurer
C. L. ANDERSON

For Alderman First Ward:
T. K. KEARNEY

For Alderman Second Ward:
ERRETT DUNLAP

For Alderman Third Ward.
GEORGE DASHNER

For Alderman Fourth Ward:
ARTHUR CARPENTER
CHAN. J. McCOY (Independent)

For Constable, Ardmore Precinct:
W. E. LANDRUM

Oklahoma State Convention.

Oklahoma City, Ok., March 30.—It was decided at a meeting of the Democratic state central committee here to hold the state convention in Oklahoma City June 7. The nominations made at the primaries will then be declared, a declaration of the Democratic principles formulated and a platform adopted.

It sometimes happens that a wise man has occasion to marvel at his ignorance.