OKLAHOMA SENATORS FIGHT THE JURISDICTIONAL BILL

Washington, March 21.—Special.—Strong influence is being brought to bear on Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas to withdraw his support from the jurisdictional bill. Curtis continues to urge the passage of the jurisdictional bill at this session of congress.

Like Banquo's ghost, the jurisdictional bill continues to live and will not down. Senator Curtis of course is responsible. The junior senator from Kansas never misses an opportunity to impress upon his colleagues in congress the necessity for this particular piece of legislation. The Oklahoma congressional delegation in an effort to preserve the prerogative of its own state courts, is opposing the measure tooth and nail and although the battle is still waging fiercely the chances for the defeat of the Garfield measure are good. Senator Owen who is leading the fight against the bill in the senate has passed word down the line that the Oklahoma congressional delegation will, by no means stand for the passage of that measure. His stand against the jurisdictional bill is so pronounced that it would not be surprising if he would talk the bill to death should an effort be made to pass the measure through the senate.

It would not be the first time that a bill had been talked to death in the senate. The rules governing that body are more favorable to a procedure of that kind than in the house where the speaker rules with an iron hand and decides the fate of every bill introduced in congress. Senator Gorman of Maryland in that manner defeated the Force bill many years ago. Senator Carter of Montana defeated a rivers and harbors appropriation bill many years ago when that bill carried millions of dollars in appropriations. Indeed it is no uncommon thing to talk a bill to death at the close of a session.

Now if it comes to pass that the jurisdictional bill can be put off until the last days of this session of congress it will be a comparatively easy thing for the senior senator from Oklahoma to defeat the bill by delivering a speech or two on that notorious measure. The fight now of course is to keep the restriction bill and the jurisdictional bills apart. Secretary Garfield well knew that there was no hope of the passage of the bill unless linked with the restriction bill. He consequently called to his office oneday Senators Clapp, Curtis and Representative Sherman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs to discuss the matter. The first question put to his callers was, "Can the jurisdictional bill become a law before the passage of the removal of restriction bill." When informed that the Oklahoma delegation was determined to defeat any such measure and that the bill could not possibly get through the senate with Senators Gore and Owen opposing it. He inquired if the bill could be passed after the removal of restrictions bill had been disposed of. This proposition met with the same answer and as a result it was proposed to have Senator Clapp reintroduce the removal of restrictions bill with the jurisdictional bill as a part of that measure. The plan was to force both down the throats of the Oklahoma congressional delegation in the shape of one bill. It was figured that the delegation was sufficiently interested in the removal of restrictions to take the jurisdictional bill as a condition of its enactment into law. Senator Clapp quietly introduced the bill and for the time being it seemed as though the Oklahoma congressional delegation was face to face with a pretty tough proposition. They felt as though they had been given the double cross by the interior department.

The fact that the jurisdictional bill was never discussed by the members of the delegation with the secretary and that nothing was ever said at the department of combining the two bills is considered a little strange in the race of subsequent events. But Secretary Garfield's plans have not met the success anticipated for them. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who is also a member of the senate committee on Indian affairs, insisted on being appointed chairman of the sub-committee having in charge the bill in question and although Senators Curtis and McCumber were selected as his colleagues on that committee, they have not been able to force the jurisdictional feature on the Oklahoma senator so far. As a matter of fact that portion of the bill is conspicuously absent from the sub-committee print of the bill as agreed to by the various members of the sub-committee. The bill as agreed to perhaps does not go as far as the Garfield restriction bill but that can be explained because of the attitude of Senators Curtis and McCumber whose removal of restrictions record has never excited favorable comment for them. It was because of them that the feature keeping the restrictions on the lands of the freedmen was inserted in the sub-committee bill after Secretary Garfield had agreed with the Oklahoma congressional delegation that the restriction ought to be removed from this class of citizens. The concensus of opinion among the Oklahoma delegation is that the removal of restrictions would be the best thing for the negroes. Because it would have a tendency to throw them on their own resources and make them work, a condition of affairs that does not exist in Eastern Oklahoma among these people at present. Their farms as a general rule are the poorest to be found in that part of the state, and in a deplorable state of cultivation. Yet congress refuses to see the wisdom to make these very lands pay a just proportion of taxes in support of the government.

Senator Curtis has many friends in southern Kansas and in Oklahoma. As a matter of fact most of his strength politically speaking may be found in Topeka and southern Kansas. All of these people are vitally interested in the prosperity of their sister state and with which there exists important business relations. The question that presents itself is what will the people of southern Kansas have to say about Senator Curtis' attitude in the premises. A good many will no doubt resent the part he is playing in Oklahoma affairs.

That part of the removal of restrictions bill which deals with the leasing of oil and mineral lands seems to fill a long needed want in East Oklahoma, where conditions have been made almost intolerable by the secretary, by his numerous and "crazy quilt" regulations which permit him to revoke a lease without notice and fix the royalty at any time he sees fit. The fact that there has been nothing stable about the department's attitude in this respect has caused much complaint and it is said has caused the bottom to fall out of the oil industry in Oklahoma. This amendment was inserted by Senator Owen and will enable lessees whose restrictions have been removed and lessors to enter into contracts at will and terminate contracts whenever there is a mutual agreement of that kind in writing. It also provides that the secretary of interior shall continue to approve leases made prior to the removal of restrictions.

DR. J. M. GROSS

Will lecture at Carter Avenue M. E. church Wednesday night, March 25. His subject will be personal reminiscences of his travels through Europe. Benefit Home Mission Society. Admission, children, 10c; adults, 15c.

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NEWS VIEWS AND GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK CITY

New York, Mar. 21.—Special.—Some years ago there was in New York an accentric and highly original reporter named Muldoon. A dreamer by nature, he found the tasks of a new gatherer too strenuous for his taste. Aided by liberal potations of the "spirit" he searched his cranial appendage for a scheme that would yield a livelihood without severe mental or physical application. The result was the "Church of the Silent Desire,' with Muldoon as big priest and idle women as his devotees.

Muldoon's creed was simplicity itself. It was merely an exaggeration of the orthodox doctrine of prayer, mixed with Christian Science and mental healing, and sugar coated with Buddhism and other "Asiatic mildew." But it caught on immensely. Muldoon promulgated the pleasing doctrine that if you yearned for a thing hard enough you would get it, and hundreds of otherwise sane people used to come around to Muldoon's temple of esoteric tommyrot and pay him real money for the privilege of yearning.

But the queerest thing about the whole affair, to my mind, was the fact that Muldoon actually cured scores of people of divers ailments ranging from toothache to chronic tuberculosis, by his yearn treatment. At least they declared they were cured, and that should be sufficient. Curing the drink habit was Muldoon's specialty, although he was quite unable to cure himself.

Since Muldoon's time the mental healing cult has spread all over the country. Christian science has become a creed of respectable proportions, and its doctrines are now being adopted by more orthodox denominations. Under the name of "Chhristian psychology, mental healing will be given a test in New York next week at Christ Episcopal church. Two Boston clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Elwood Spencer and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macomb, will conduct the demonstrations, but will deal principally with patients afflicted with functional nervous disorders. Hundreds of cures are already claimed for the new psychological methods, which have also been successfully tried by Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago.

The Christian psychologists, unlike the Christian Scientists, do not deny the existence of disease nor the efficacy of medicine. Yet the acceptance of mental methods in the treatment of disease is, to a certain extent, a justification of Muldoon and his yearnful creed. Which only goes to prove that the fakir of one generation is very often the prophet of the next.

Another Society Wedding.

New York's best society" will have an opportunity to witness another wedding next Monday, when Miss Julia Keen Fish, second daughter of Hamilton Fish, will become the bride of William Lawrence Breese of London. The ceremony will be performed in St. James' church and the audience will be a super-fashionable one. The young couple will live in England. Unlike the usual international wedding, there is neither title nor interchange of cash involved.

A Sacrifice to Faith.

One of the bravest men in all New York is Chin Wing, a 22 year old Chinaman. He is of the stuff that the old Christian martyrs were made of. Becoming a Christian convert, he publicly denied the faith of his fathers and defied the hatchet men of Chinatown by having his honorable queue cropped close from his pate. The ceremony was performed in Beacon Light tabernacle, while the missionaries applauded and the unregenerate celestials in the audience turned away in horror from the dread spectacle. Such a public desecration was a huge sensation along Mott and Pell streets, and the heroic Chin is being closely guarded by his Christian friends, lest the wrath of his yellow brethren should lead to his mysterious disappearance.

Hammerstein's Beneficence.

Although the subscription season of the Manhattan opera house closes this evening, that temple of music will not be dark for another week to come. Out of the fulness of his heart and his plethoric purse, Herr Oscar Hammerstein has provided for another week of grand opera, which will be dispensed free of charge to regular subscribers. Herr directors are in the habit of accepting benefits for themselves, but seldom do they give "benefit" performances for their patrons. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hammerstein's plan will be deservedly popular.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the District Court of Carter County, State of Oklahoma.

W. H. Bleakmore, plaintiff, vs. W A. Dashiell and J. R. Hutchins, Defendants.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 6th day of April, 1908, a the court house door in the town of Ardmore, expose to sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described property, situated in the town of Ardmore, Carter county, Oklahoma, being Lot Three in Block Two Hundred and Thirty-two, as shown by the plat made out by the Townsite Appraisers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Said sale having been ordered by the District Court of Carter County to satisfy debt of $975.00 with ten per cent (10 per cent) interest thereon from June 5th, 1905, until paid in favor of W. H. Bleakmore and against the defendants herein, and the cost of said suit.

And I have been directed by said order to make said sale; I have also been directed by said order to collect the money for the purchase price thereof and make to the purchaser a deed.

This the 3rd day of March, 1908.

J. H. AKERS,
4-11-18-25 Sheriff of Carter County

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Preddy a boy. Mother and son are doing well.