

OKLAHOMA: THE FORTY-SIXTH STATE

OKLAHOMA, "the Land of Now," embracing Oklahoma and Indian Territories, entered the union as a state on November 15 with a population of about 1,500,000. The government census (four districts missing) shows a population of 1,408,000. In addition to the persons residing in the four missing districts, a number of Indians not reached by the census takers are believed to have been omitted from the government census total.

The Indian is passing out of the life of Oklahoma into its history. But he is still as much in evidence in Oklahoma as the negro is in a number of northern states. Records believed to be ultra-conservative show that the new state of Oklahoma contains 72,000 Indians. Only about 10,000 of these, however, are more than three-quarter blood. The wild Indians of Oklahoma exist only in history. The redman of the present is adjusting himself to the white man's civilization.

"Oklahoma" is a Comanche Indian word, signifying the "Land of the Fair God." Surely the fair god could not select a more comfortable place for a home. For instance, everything good to eat which that distinguished personage might desire is obtainable from Oklahoma soil. Upon a single Oklahoma farm can be seen growing simultaneously the products that grow in all the states from Maine to California. Corn and cotton thrive side by side.

Amazing Natural Resources.

Within its borders Oklahoma is known to have vast stretches of coal lands; natural gas, also, is abundant, while the state's resources in salt, asphalt, oil, granite and marble, building stone, zinc, lead, copper, gold and timber, place it among the most desirable sections of the country for investors. Eighteen years ago this great new state was a cattle range and Indian hunting ground.

The first rush into Oklahoma was on Monday, April 22, 1889. On the morning of that day Oklahoma City, the present metropolis of the state, then known as Oklahoma Station, consisted of half a dozen small buildings, the Santa Fe station, section

PROMINENT MEN OF NEW STATE.



W. H. MURRAY,
President of Constitutional Convention.



C. H. HASTREL,
Governor.

house, United States quartermaster's house, stage office, and a small building used as a hotel. Between noon and sunset of that day Oklahoma Station became a town of 5,000 people. Within a month 1,169 buildings, many of them ugly, temporary affairs, were erected.

And so Oklahoma City has continued to grow until it now claims a population of 45,000, modern schools educating 9,844 children this year, as against 7,375 last year; buildings (including ten-story skyscrapers) aggregating in value \$15,000,000; banks having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$1,060,834, and deposits aggregating \$6,549,900; post office receipts in 1906 aggregating \$11,509,287; freight tonnage into and out of Oklahoma City in 1906, 1,228,246,902 tons. Factories are springing up. Oklahoma City this year has 2,347 factory employees, a gain of 531 over last year; and 1,176 jobbing house employees, a gain of 230 for the year.

ABOUT THE REAL ARAB HORSE.

He is Virtually a Pony, But a Remarkably Sturdy One.

The Arab horse is virtually a pony, standing 14.2 hands, often under than over. He is not fast, even at the gallop; indeed, he is slow. He is a very poor trotter, both as regards speed and action, a bad hack, and cannot walk without continually striking his toes in the ground. He is totally unfitted for harness and is uncomfortable to ride except at the gallop; this is his natural gait, and in his movement is free, smooth, and delightful and easy. As regards his general make-up and formation, he is perfect and his constitutional and physical soundness is wonderful. He has great bone substance, vigor, resolution, strength, staying powers, courage, boldness, resource, legs and feet, and extraordinary lung power, which is due to the atmospheric conditions and free life to which he has been used from time immemorial; extraordinary eyesight, good temper, mild manners, tractabil-

ity, instinct and sagacity, and for his size is a wonderful weight carrier. It is this extraordinary constitution and anatomical perfection and this magnificent courage, nerve and mettle of the Arab steed which have made the thoroughbred of to-day what he is, and not his speed, which has only existed in songs.

The Arab attaches far greater importance to bottom and sobriety than he does to what might be called "aesthetic beauty." Of such a horse he will say: "Let us not be in a hurry. Let us see him work. He might be only a cow with a lion's hide on his back." When you consider what their idea of bottom is, it may be sufficient to know that it means a horse should be able to travel with a man on his back, a change of clothing, food for rider and horse, his gun, bag, etc., from 60 to 90 miles a day for four or five days in succession, and after a couple of days rest be able to repeat the task, and this under a sweltering sun. Further, it is not uncommon for pure Arab horses to cover from 125 to 150 miles in the 24 hours, and this without food or water until the journey is finished.

of the United States so far as its population is concerned any more than it is as far as its agricultural products are concerned. Northerners, southerners, easterners and westerners mingle harmoniously there, all growing prosperous together. Every state in the union is represented by at least 500 natives.

A substantial evidence of the intellectual worth of Oklahomans generally is the number of modern daily newspapers which they support. Furthermore, they have good schools, libraries and churches.

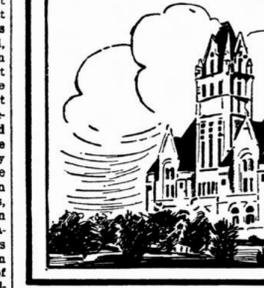
Oklahoma has a modern public school system supported by the income from a \$25,000,000 public school fund and local taxation. The \$25,000,000 fund consists of 3,100,875 acres of land, valued at \$30,000,000, the income from the rental of which amounts to about \$600,000 per year; and \$5,000,000 paid into the school fund by Indian Territory in lieu of land, all of the 3,100,875 acres being in the former Oklahoma territory.

The original act opening Oklahoma territory to settlement reserved in all that section of the territory then thrown open sections 16 and 36 in every township for the benefit of the public schools of the future state. Each successive act provided for similar reservations and the statehood enabling act made additional grants to the higher educational institutions, resulting in the big total above named.

The state will decide whether the school lands shall be sold. All proceeds from sale of the school lands must be turned into the school fund and forever remain intact.

Fine State University.

The head of the public school system of Oklahoma is the state university, located at Norman, open to female as well as male students, and comprising a college of arts and sciences, a school of medicine, a school of applied science, a school of pharmacy, a school of mines, a school of fine arts, and a preparatory school. The campus, consisting of 60 acres, lies at a slight elevation, overlooking the South Canadian river. University hall was built five years ago at a cost of \$70,000. Science hall is a new building, 63 by 125 feet, of gray pressed brick. The university is also provided with a library building given by Andrew Carnegie, and a gymnasium, 55 by 100 feet. There are four other buildings, two of wood, devoted to engineering work, and two devoted to the anatomical laboratory.



THE COURT HOUSE, OKLAHOMA CITY.

Other advanced public educational institutions of Oklahoma are an agricultural and mechanical college, three state normal schools, a university preparatory school, a colored agricultural and normal university, and a school at Chillicoce, on a reservation containing 8,900 acres of agricultural land, for the education of Indian boys and girls in the higher branches of learning.

Color Line Drawn.

The supervision of instruction is vested in a board of education, of which the state superintendent of public instruction is president and the governor, secretary of state and attorney general are members ex-officio. A color line is drawn on negroes in Oklahoma, separate schools being provided for negro children, but with the same accommodations as the schools for white children. Education is compulsory. The Chillicoce Indian school is one

of the most interesting educational institutions in Oklahoma. About 3,000 of its 8,960 acres are in cultivation, the rest being in meadow or pasture land. This school has 700 to 800 students, 70 instructors, more than 40 buildings, and is known as the best institution in the Indian service for imparting practical agricultural knowledge to Indians. In addition to agriculture, stock raising, dairying, etc., all other lines of industry are taught at Chillicoce.

Oklahoma has more than 1,200 manufacturing plants, representing investments aggregating \$25,000,000, and giving employment to 10,000 wage earners. These plants include flour mills, oil mills, cotton gins, broom factories, brick and tile works, salt works, cement factories, woodenware and carriage works.

Oil Fields Are Rich.

Some of the richest oil fields in America are in Oklahoma. The Glenn Pool oil district, south of Tulsa, between Red Fork and Mounds, has between 450 and 500 producing oil wells, with a total capacity of 100,000 barrels a day. The first of these wells was sunk in December, 1905. Pipe lines have been constructed for the transportation of this oil to the Texas seaboard and to the refineries at Whiting, Ind. More than \$10,000,000 has been invested in tanks, pumping stations, and pipe lines in Tulsa county.

Eastern Oklahoma, which is not so uniformly even as the western portion of the state, produces more than 3,000,000 tons of coal a year, for which its mines receive about \$5,000,000. The coal field extends from the vicinity of Tulsa on the north to the Texas line on the south, and is more than 100 miles broad. The state con-

FAMOUS NEW ENGLAND TREES.

Have Wrought by Recent Storms Among Cherished Antiquities.

None of our antiquities are more cherished by healthy natures than our ancient and historic trees, says the Boston Transcript.

When the old elm on the common blew down, about 30 years ago, there was a genuine grief among the older residents and there was a general scramble for souvenirs of this patriarch of our oldest park, even down to the smallest twig.

The charter oak at Hartford has given its name to numerous institutions, and its remains have been scattered in various forms, artistic or otherwise, through the homes of Connecticut and even other states.

The old elm in Cambridge, under which Washington received his commission from the continental congress, but now fast tottering to its fall, has been the shrine of hundreds of thousands of patriotic pilgrims. The severe storm recently was almost as fatal to two more remarkable sentinels of as

many towns. The revolutionary tree at Arlington was two-thirds destroyed, and probably the remainder has sustained more injury.

But Lancaster mourns an even greater loss. Her chief native distinction is practically destroyed. Her queen elm, which has been declared the largest in Massachusetts, is a wreck. For years it has been braced with rods and bound with iron bands, but the force of the incident tornado was too strong even for these. The diameter of its spread was 35 feet and the ground circumference of its trunk nearly 37. To these two towns the storm brought general bereavement.

"Two Story" Bed Appears.

Among the new inventions for flats, where room is at a premium, are the two and three-story beds or cots of the name from the fact that they are made from the advantage of being room savers, whatever their defects from the standpoint of beauty may be. In width they are about the size of ordinary single beds. Each is furnished with a woven wire spring, mattress and pillow.

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Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

CAPITAL IS WAKING UP FOR THE WINTER SEASON

WASHINGTON.—The tide of trunks is still coming in and the city is waking up in consequence. The influx of residents has brought a show of white curtains in the windows that is most encouraging. A week ago even the houses that were occupied presented a disheveled appearance, with withered flower boxes, curtainless windows and only clean shades to protect the privacy of home. Now lace, muslin and ribbons predominate and indicate that many have returned.

Many streets are gay with carriages, although there is little done in a social way. The dropping in at five o'clock, with gossip over the tea table, has already begun and every day brings an addition to the circle of those who have come to stay, for, unlike New York and Boston, there are no nearby suburbs to Washington, so that visits on Sunday to the country are almost unknown.

Sunday amusements are almost entirely confined to the country clubs, which are always gay at luncheon time, and the house of Mrs. John R. McLean, who continues her midday meal for 50 or thereabouts, and is only happy when she has large numbers to enjoy her waffles and hot sausages. Then the races in the autumn bring

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ONCE A BELLE; NOW A HERMIT

MRS. MARIE A. RIEDESELLE DWELLS ALL ALONE IN BIG SANTA ANITA CANYON.

SUBSISTS ON FRUIT ALONE

Books and Piano Are Her Only Companions—Dresses in Simple Garb and Declares Hers Ideal Existence.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Tucked away in a sequestered nook of the Big Santa Anita canyon, where she is living the life of a hermit, is Mrs. Marie A. Riedeselle, who at one time was considered one of the most beautiful of New York's long line of handsome women.

The once famous beauty now sleeps on a bed of pine needles, which she religiously gathers fresh every day. Her food is fruit and berries that she gathers from trees and bushes around her hermitage.

When seen by a reporter recently, the hermit was at first reticent, but finally was induced to talk about her existence in her lonely canyon. She would not relate the circumstances which led to her going into seclusion and firmly refused to talk about her husband.

"I spent seven years in Alaska," she told the reporter, "and those seven years were the most miserable of my life. I endured hardship after hardship, and the only friends I could claim for my own were the dogs. When I left Alaska I could not bear to leave them. I could not ship them out of the country, so I had them killed and skinned."

She showed a number of Eskimo dogskins, which carpeted the floor of her cabin, as proof.

"But, then, you want to know how I came to be an inhabitant of this lonely canyon. Well, I just came here, that was all. I live on fruits and berries—nothing that is cooked—and sometimes I go for days with nothing more than an orange to sustain me."

"Then, too," she explained, "I am a great believer in fasting. I went 23 days in June without more than a drink of water at a time, and last winter I fasted for 30 days. Of course I lost much flesh, but still I

The salary-increase law enacted last winter raised the compensation of the speaker to \$12,000 a year. Since the adjournment of congress Mr. Cannon has been receiving the salary paid every other member of the house—\$625 a month. The difference between this and \$1,000 a month—the speaker's stipend—has gone into an account which is placed to the credit of the speaker-to-be.

When congress meets there will be approximately \$3,000 in this fund. For the month of December Mr. Cannon's compensation will be \$1,000, so that, in round figures, with the \$3,000 added, he will receive \$4,000 as salary at a season when most men's expenditures exceed their incomes.

It comes about in this way: For several months it has not been entirely accurate to refer to Mr. Cannon as "speaker" of the house of representatives. As a matter of cold statute law he has been plain Representative Cannon of the Eighteenth Illinois district since March 4, and the house has been without a speaker since that date. Alexander McDowell Penn-

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WILD WOMAN IS SEEN IN CANADIAN FOREST

LIVES IN HUT WITH A NUMBER OF DOGS AS HER ONLY COMPANIONS.

Ottawa, Ont.—A report of a woman roaming wild in the forests about Blue Sea lake, not far from this city, has been brought here by Prof. Macaulay, of Harvard university, who has been spending some time in that section of the country.

He states that while hunting one day in the woods near the Gatineau river a scurrying in the underbrush roused him to quickly turn his rifle in the direction of the sound. To his surprise the wild face of a human being, tanned to a dark brown by exposure to sun and air, framed by masses of dark, coarse hair, and unmistakably the face of a woman.

The once famous beauty now sleeps on a bed of pine needles, which she religiously gathers fresh every day. Her food is fruit and berries that she gathers from trees and bushes around her hermitage.

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