

OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY

Beautiful, milkwhite building stone sells at Granite for \$1 a load.

The capacity of the brick and tile plant at Tonkawa is 30,000 a day.

The people of Anadarko are bragging about having the finest of soft water.

The old soldiers of Anadarko call their post the William McKinley post.

A half section of Roger Mills county land has just been sold for \$2,500 to a citizen of Yukon.

Farmers from every direction who come into Chandler tell about parties of railroad surveyors.

The Grant county annual fair will be held at Pond Creek during the week following October 15.

The settlers in the new counties number among them a good proportion of newly married couples.

The reunion of the Spanish-American war veterans has been appointed to be held in Oklahoma City on October 28.

There is to be a monument erected on the grave of Standing Buffalo, the celebrated Ponca warrior and chief.

Among the lately established new banks are the Bank of Ingersoll and the Beaver county bank at Guyton.

Lone Wolf was one of the speakers who paid tribute to President McKinley at Hobart. His address was scholarly.

The Coming Events says that both the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific will have division stations at Enid.

Weatherford will commence with mandamus proceedings in its struggle against locating the normal school at Granite.

Leasing of school lands in the Wichita country will begin on October 3. Prospects are that the lands will be all taken this fall.

Judge A. Overstreet, of Norman, makes denial of the charge against him of making remarks derogatory to President McKinley.

Several hundred residences have been built in Ponca City during the past 15 months and yet there are families living in tents because they cannot get houses.

Spencer, on the North Canadian river, is awake to the value of the water power there. A dam put in there has power enough to run a cotton gin and the water comes over the dam in great volume and force.

A delegation of cattlemen from the two territories will attend the cattlemen's annual convention at Des Moines, Ia., in October. They will leave Oklahoma City by special train and will be accompanied by a brass band.

Fishing is now in order in Comanche county. Squirrels and game are abundant, but the excellent fishing in the lakes and creeks has so interested the sports that they have abandoned the shotgun and rifle for the rod and reel.

Contracts have been closed for four new steel bridges with steel piers, in Kay county; the total cost of which will be \$4,300. One of them is to be west of Ponca City, one west of Tonkawa, one west of Newdick and one in Vernon township.

The question is up in Oklahoma of bonding the territory to pay off its outstanding warrants which amount to something like \$400,000. The valuation of the property in the territory is \$60,464,496. There will have been paid on June 30, \$90,000 of warrants in the current fiscal year.

A meeting of the Anti-Saloon League is called to meet in Guthrie on October 2.

The Alva normal school has an enrollment of 380 and the city school's enrollment is 350.

O. C. French and W. J. French have advanced \$1,000 to meet the bills for making improvements at the Alva normal.

Geo. Bradshaw, the alleged anarchist carpenter of Oklahoma City, has dropped out of sight, leaving no address.

A running stream of oil is reported to exist one mile south of Jones, Okla. About 3,000 acres of land has been leased by a St. Louis company.

The Tonkawa Indians formerly lived in Texas and were cannibals. The other tribes nearly exterminated them in 1862, in several engagements near Fort Sill.

Mrs. W. H. Dimmick, of Jones, Okla., has received notice that she is one of the heirs of an immense estate in Australia. Her share is stated to be about one million dollars.

The Territorial Teachers' Association will meet in Guthrie on December 25-27.

During the funeral parade at Oklahoma City R. M. Bradshaw narrowly escaped lynching. He declared that he was an anarchist and would neither respect McKinley or the flag. He was dragged through the mud to the head of the procession and was forced to cheer for his country and to kiss the flag. A real estate man named Dorsey had to be locked up in jail to save him from violence. He had taken Bradshaw's part.

The erection of a \$14,000 court house for Dewey county has begun.

Collinsville will celebrate its second anniversary on October 17-19, with a grand program.

A St. Louis syndicate is said to be vying to open up the asphalt mines west of Ravia, I. T.

The quarter section of school land near Hobart will be leased to the Kiowa County Fair Association.

Robert Williams, the cattleman who is charged with killing Thos. Wolfe near Purcell, is in the Ardmore jail.

Judge McFader, of Ponca City, is to be made an agent to look after the timber interests of the entire territory.

It is predicted that in five years Indian Territory will produce more coal than any state west of the Missouri river.

Miss Daisy M. Harris, of Muskogee, has been appointed assistant teacher at the Western Shoshone Indian school, Nevada.

Bids for carrying the mails in the two territories will be opened at the department at Washington in December. They must be sent there.

Ex-Sheriff Gebke, of Lincoln county, reports the loss of several hundred head of his cattle which have died on his ranch in the Creek country.

It is reported at Chandler that the negro cotton growers will boycott the towns which persecute negroes by marketing their cotton elsewhere.

The school land board has assessed damages against school land lessees for timber cut and sold by them, and will cancel the leases of guilty parties.

Purcell, with the help of Lexington, over the river in Oklahoma, are after an east and west railroad. The two towns have been asked for a \$45,000 bonus.

The Chickasha ice plant is to be enlarged and have a new set of machinery to work independently of the old plant. This makes provision for a possible break down.

Thirteen members of the Kemp community, near Colbert, were convicted before Judge Hardy of cutting timber on government lands and were fined \$4.35 each. They all paid.

Amos Colbert, a recognized leader in the Chickasaw nation, died at his home near Lebanon. During the past fifteen years he has held many positions of trust with the Chickasaws.

The attorney general has rendered an opinion to the interior department sustaining the authority of the Cherokee Indian nation to levy a tax of 20 cents per ton on prairie hay shipped out of the nation.

Judge J. L. Brown has investigated the claim that the criminal code did not become law, lacking signatures, and he declares that the code is good law. Although it had been tampered with the features essential to its validity are all right.

Muskogee, by a vote of 763 to 6, decided upon issuing municipal bonds for waterworks and a sewer system; the waterworks to take \$150,000 and the sewer system \$25,000. As soon as approved by the secretary of the interior contracts will be immediately let for the work.

The Muskogee Times has information that the Dawes commission, which is in Mississippi enrolling the Choctaw Indians who are there, finds them, as compared with the Choctaws in Indian Territory, poor and shiftless. Their principal occupation is in making baskets and trinkets. The fullblood Choctaw in Indian Territory lives in princely style compared to his fullblood brother in Mississippi. There are 10,000 Choctaws in that state and nearly 2,000 heads of families have been enrolled.

Enid is now feeling sure of becoming headquarters for the Garber and Anadarko branches of the Rock Island. An abundant supply of water has been found, which was the turning point in the establishing of a division at Enid.

At the El Reno office, on September 14, seventy persons had failed to respond to their numbers and make filings upon claims. At Lawton on the same date there had been 232 who failed to take homesteads. These were mostly, it is quite probable, of those who were only after claim No. 1.

Ardmore has procured the issue of an injunction to prevent the Arkansas & Choctaw from using the right of way through the city as originally surveyed for the reason that it would destroy valuable residence property.

Miss Bertha Ryan, county superintendent of Noble county, is dead. She had been sick for two months with quick consumption. She caught cold at the opening of the teachers' normal at Perry in July. She was hurt in a runaway at El Dorado, Kas., last year and has never been entirely well since.

Sear Faced Jim, a desperado, was killed near South McAlester while avoiding arrest for horsestealing and other crimes.

A committee of Cherokee fullbloods have held a conference with the Dawes commission, with the desire to be fully informed and to understand the situation before they register foreenrollment.

The man who killed the young son of Dr. Beaublossom while riding with the Dr. and others in a wagon to Marlow at the opening, has been captured in the Chickasaw country.

CZOLGOSZ IS GUILTY.

Jury at Buffalo Convicts Him of Murder in First Degree.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the anarchist assassin of President McKinley, Tuesday was found guilty of murder in the first degree after one of the most rapid yet dignified trials in the history of jurisprudence. Despite the eminence of the prisoner's counsel it was apparent Tuesday when the alienists decided that Czolgosz was sane that no defense was possible, and consequently that any delay in the trial would be vain. In a period of eight hours and twenty-six minutes the assassin of President McKinley had been found guilty and Judge Truman C. White had announced that he would pass sentence on Thursday afternoon. Remarkable as the trial had been throughout for its dignity equally with its absence of delay, not the least engrossing feature of the day was the address to the jury made by Loren L. Lewis, counsel for the prisoner. The venerable jurist explained the necessity of a defense for the prisoner even though



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

his guilt could scarce be questioned, and made his address the occasion for a criticism of lynch law, which, in all probability, will go down in the annals of history as the most masterly vindication of the jury system and condemnation of mob violence ever uttered.

Prisoner Knows Chicago Anarchists. Superintendent of Police Bull was asked:

"Were you present at headquarters when the prisoner was brought there on the night of the murder?"

"Yes."

"Were any threats made against him?"

"No."

"Tell us what Czolgosz said."

"He said he knew President McKinley. He knew that he was shooting President McKinley when he fired. The reason he gave was that he believed that he was doing his duty. He said that on the day President McKinley spoke at the exposition grounds, the day previous to the assassination, he stood near the stand on the esplanade. No favorable opportunity presented itself.

"He followed the president to Niagara Falls and back to Buffalo again. He got in line while the reception was in progress, and when he reached the president fired the fatal shots. Czolgosz told me in detail the plans he alone had worked out so that there would be no slip in his arrangements. I asked him why he killed the president, and he replied that he did so because it was his duty."

"Did he say he was an anarchist?"

"Yes."

"Did he say any more on the subject?" asked the district attorney.

"Yes. He said that he had made a study of the beliefs of anarchists and he was a firm believer in their principles. The prisoner also stated that he had received much information on the subject in the city of Cleveland. He said that he knew a man in Chicago named Isaak. The Free Society was the name of the organ mentioned by the prisoner."

Said Buiers Should Die.

"Did he ever say anything about his motives in committing the murder?" asked the district attorney.

"Yes," was the reply. "He said that he went to the exposition grounds for the express purpose of murdering President McKinley. He knew he was aiming at President McKinley when the fatal shots were fired. Czolgosz said that all kings, emperors and presidents should die."

Superintendent Bull was cross-examined by Lawyer Titus and said the defendant had on his person some memoranda and \$1.51 in money. There was also a piece of paper, orange-colored, with an address upon it, a memorandum book and a letter of identification card from the Order of The Golden Eagle.

"Did you ask him if he was an anarchist?" Judge Titus asked.

"Yes."

"And he said he was?"

"Yes."

At the conclusion of Superintendent Bull's testimony, District Attorney Penny announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Lewis Gives Up Defense.

Then Mr. Lewis arose slowly and, addressing the court, said:

"We are embarrassed by the sudden closing of the case of the prosecution. We had not expected them to close so

abruptly. We have no witnesses to call for the defense, but I ask the court that my colleague and myself be allowed to address the jury."

Permission was granted by the court and Judge Titus began his address at 2:45.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he began, "a calamity has fallen upon this nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man it is not murder and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then, of course, be transferred to an asylum.

"Much discussion has occurred in our midst and has been called to my attention as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned with my associate to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You, gentlemen, know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came in to this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

"Gentlemen, when they become members of the legal profession become members of the court. They are compelled, if assigned, to defend a criminal, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court.

"There are in our country individuals, not I hope, in very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over the country, who think in a case like this or even in charges of much less degree that it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our state, as every intelligent man knows.

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this court equal to the belief, becoming so common, that men who are charged with crime shall not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, but that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of the law in our courts of justice. When that doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this

country, if it ever does, our institutions will be set aside and overthrown. Trial an Object Lesson.

"This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved President of this country in broad daylight, in the presence of thousands of spectators. If there was ever a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those who saw it, this was one, and yet, under the advice of the President, 'Let no man hurt him,' he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put upon trial here, and the case is soon to be submitted to you, as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the city of Buffalo.

"Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; he was a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great exposition. And he was shot down while holding a reception.

"His death has touched every heart in this community and in the whole world, and yet we sit here and quietly consider whether the man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called to decide."

Judge Lewis was crying when he finished and the eyes of many of those in the courtroom were filled with tears. Judge Titus then arose and said that Judge Lewis had so completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to reiterate it and he would therefore rest.

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District Attorney Sums Up.

At 3:10 District Attorney Penny began summing up. He spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice and every word could be heard in any part of the room.

He said in part:

"It is hardly possible for any man to stand up and talk about this case without the deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world. We have shown you how this defendant stood in the temple of music that afternoon and shot down our beloved President. We have shown you how he deliberated on and planned this awful crime. We have shown you how he attended anarchistic and socialist meetings, at which were sown in his heart the seeds of his terrible act.

"This is no time for oratorical display. Counsel for the prisoner and myself have endeavored to eliminate all sensationalism from this case. It is not my intention to indulge in extended remarks. You understand the responsibility resting upon you.

National Heart is Broken.

"It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low; that he was so great he could forgive his own assassin. He was the noblest man, I believe, that God ever created. A man

who stood near him in the temple of music said to me: 'I have traveled in all parts of the world and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but when I saw people stand in the railroad stations and along the country through which the funeral train passed that they might get a look at the casket of this great man, I was convinced as never before that there is such a thing as a national heart.'

"That national heart was broken and it will take God's way and time to heal it.

"It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increased numbers, and while harbored by our laws they are propagating their malicious views; a class of people that must be taught that we have no place for them on our shores, a class of people that must be taught that they can not take the life of anyone irrespective of consequences."

Judge White's Charge.

Justice White began his charge to the jury at 3:29 o'clock. He arose from his seat and stepped to the side of the bench nearest the jury box. He said:

"Gentlemen of the jury:—In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgment under such circumstances cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by twelve men, impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and giving it thorough consideration.

"If when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty you cannot find this man guilty. The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this defendant committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that there was design and premeditation, and, if in accordance with that premeditation and design these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree.

"You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of facts in this case."

When the trial was ended and the verdict rendered, Judge Titus, at the request of District Attorney Penny, admitted that the defense had no suggestion to make as to the time when the final judgment should be pronounced. Justice White then said that it was the custom to give the guilty murderer two days between the finding of the verdict and the sentence, he would adjourn court till 2 o'clock Thursday, when judgment will be pronounced.

The prisoner was then handcuffed to his guards and led back through the tunnel to jail.

Length of trial—Eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

Number of witnesses—For the prosecution, seventeen; for the defense, none.

Actual time of taking testimony—Four and one-quarter hours.

Time of the state in arguing for conviction—Fourteen minutes.

Time occupied by the jury in deliberation—Thirty-four minutes.

Time