

THE DAILY ARDMOREITE

SIDNEY SUGGS, Proprietor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Ardmore as Second-class Mail Matter November 2, 1893.

Published Every Afternoon (except Saturday), and Sunday Morning. Office of Publication: North Washington Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One week 15
One month 50
One year \$5.00

The OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER of the United States Court for the Southern District Indian Territory; also for the Chickasaw Stock Association of the Indian Territory, and the official organ of the city.

TIME TABLE.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.
(Southbound)
Galveston & Chicago Exp. 3:40 a.m.
Cleburne & K. C. Exp. 4:25 p.m.
(Northbound)
Galveston & Chicago Exp. 12:35 a.m.
Cleburne & K. C. Exp. 11:20 a.m.

Ghettaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway.
Arrive at Ardmore 1:45 p. m.
Leave Ardmore 2:35 p. m.
Local freight carrying passengers also. No trains on Sundays.

All United States mails close 30 minutes prior to train time.
DAVID REDFIELD, P. M.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character or reputation of any person which may be printed in the Ardmoreite, or any article based on reports that are false will be gladly corrected if brought to the attention of the publisher.

If you turn in a fire alarm by telephone, don't call for the fire department, but tell "Central" where the fire is. L. C. SLAUGHTER, Chief.

Use the Long-Distance Telephone and call up
PHONE NO. 5.
If you want the Ardmoreite.

Ardmore, Tuesday, February 24.

Ardmoreite's Traveling Agents.

The following are the traveling representatives of the Daily and Weekly Ardmoreite, who are authorized to solicit and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for either publication. J. W. Smith, Willie Kennedy, K. C. Tucker, J. G. Spreckelmeyer and J. F. Easley.

SIDNEY SUGGS, Pub.

Scarlet fever is reported raging at Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Ponca City is the only democratic town in Kay county, Oklahoma.

From every direction comes the report of losses among cattle during last week's storm.

The schedule and appraisal of town lots at Vinlia has been approved by the interior department.

Hanna's pension slave bill has caused the postoffice department to watch out for the sharpers it is expected to breed.

Taken as a whole the municipal campaign in Ardmore gives promise of being more lively than any of its predecessors. The best men will win, as they always do.

March 1 is the date set for the uprising in the Balkan states. It is feared that the Turkish troops may make a general slaughter in Macedonia, once they get started.

There is much under-current talk among our citizens regarding certain actions of the city council. The Ardmoreite claims a conservative distinction, one that we should not take for granted on every thing we hear abroad, but rather that due and diligent inquiry should be made. It is possible that mistakes have been made by some members of Ardmore's city council. We do not say all, for there are some by absence exempt. We would advise, however, that the people wait, that they have patience, until the report of the financial condition of the city is given to the public. Such a statement has been asked for by the city council, and such a statement has been promised by Mayor Dick, who proposes to put an expert to work on the books. After this is made public the people should know exactly how they stand. There are no doubt many things transpiring in the big deals now being pushed by the city that some of her people would like to know, but may not. And that "not" is where all the discontent has arisen. The people claim and should know where their money has been spent and what it has been spent for. Enough talk has been made to stir up hard feelings, but the Ardmoreite wants to see this sentiment withheld, awaiting the report of the mayor and his expert accountant when we feel assured that everything will be made plain and satisfactory to the most inconsistent. If the report does not prove satisfactory, then the sooner a remedy is applied the better it will be for the city and everybody concerned.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Madden Wednesday afternoon.

THE CHICKASAWS.

The Chickasaw Indians, especially those who have been identified with the government of the Indians in the last few years, are very much in favor of abolishing the government of the tribe, as it is at present constituted.

They argue, and with good reason, that there is nothing to the present form of government, that is of any value to the Chickasaw people as a whole. As a matter of fact the acts of the Chickasaw legislature are mere child's play and amount to nothing, and so far the Chickasaw officers being able to do anything in the way of enforcing laws, keeping the peace, or anything that in any way helps the condition of the Chickasaw people, that is all stuff. The laws amount to nothing, and the office-holders perform purely perfunctory and needless duties.

It has been suggested by some that if the tribal government of the nation be now dissolved, that here will be no means of carrying on schools. It is suggested by those who favor a change of Chickasaw affairs and abolishment of all form of tribal government that the contracts now standing for schools for the nation be provided for. The interest on the trust funds of the nation now amounts to something like \$66,000 annually, and the royalties from the coal and asphalt mines amount to about \$34,000. There are only about 750 Chickasaw school children to be educated, and there is a fund available for their education, amounting to \$100,000 per annum. It is entirely sufficient not only to educate these 750 children but would clothe them as well, and provide medical attention for them. There would be no trouble about educating the children. There would be more money for educational purposes, in fact, than there is under the present order of things, when so much money is taken out of the school fund to keep up a form of government that is not needed and cannot be of any further use to the people.

A movement is on foot among the Chickasaws to end the government by the tribe with the end of the Moseley administration. It would have two more years of legal life, if the Indians want to continue it, but they figure that considerable money may be saved by stopping it before the time is out, and that the children who need education may receive better education by the abolishment of the tribal government.

The Chickasaws who have studied the well-being of the people of the Nation are in favor of doing everything possible that will have a tendency to protect and save the money of the people and to educate the children of the Chickasaw people looking to the time when they shall need such education to cope with the white people with whom they will have to compete on equal terms.

It looks like the time is now ripe for the removal of all the old tribal forms and offices and that truly it would mean a great saving to the people of the nation to have the government ended before the time for it allotted to run, by the Atoka agreement.—Denison Herald.

THE TRIBAL TAX.

The Indian agent has been giving considerable publicity to a threat that if the tribal tax on merchants is not paid he will close the stores through the Indian Territory. Without entering into a discussion of this tax, a tax which pays for no protection, a tax which is pure tribute for the right to live and do business, a tax in addition to taxes for schools and police protection, a gift to support a joke government whose chief function is to give a few men jobs, we desire to call our readers' attention to a decision handed down by the court of appeals for the Indian Territory at the October term, 1902. This decision says that stores cannot be closed for failure to pay tax and that men in possession of town lots in regularly platted townships cannot be ejected as intruders. The only means left for the collection of this debt is the ordinary channel of the courts.

With due deference to the opinion of the secretary of the interior this is now the law. The regular judiciary has so decided. The threat of the Indian agent is consequently empty. The wide publicity given it is merely a bluff, to intimidate the timid.

If the tax could be collected, in addition to the Federal tax and the city tax, the chief wholesale men of the Indian Territory would have to move out. The tax is levied on all goods introduced. This during the year is often four or five times the value of the stock. The tax would be a burden which the Territory wholesale business men could not stand.

One of the leading wholesale men in the city said today: "We would have to move to Fort Smith if forced to pay this tax in addition to the city tax. We could ship goods in here from Fort Smith lots cheaper than to pay the tax on every shipment of

goods we have brought here. We will resist the payment and if forced to pay it by the last court, we will simply leave to move."

It is a serious matter. It is to be hoped that the merchants and wholesale men will stand together in resisting this imposition.—The Evening News.

NEWS OVER PHONE.

Springer.

Considerable loss among stock is reported here now. A number of cattle on the ranches of Elph James and Robert Cobb have died during the last spell of bad weather.

John Patton went to Ardmore today.

Glenn.

Owing to the bad weather some stock are dying. Alva Ross has lost a number of head in the last week or two.

Woodford.

L. J. Akers went to Ardmore today.

Fox.

Albert Pierce and wife were visitors in our city last week.

Miss Bettie Carter returned to her home in Caddo yesterday after several days' visit here.

Caddo creek is overflowed and a good many fences gone.

The people are preparing to plant gardens.

J. C. Pruitt brought a load of merchandise from Ardmore yesterday.

Graham.

Several of our people went to Ardmore today.

Thackerville.

Deputy Bigyard arrested Gus Tabler yesterday.

W. A. Howard, who has been very sick, is reported better today.

School resumed work this morning.

Pauls Valley.

A man by the name of Lee Rollins accidentally shot his wife here last night.

Berwyn.

W. F. Richardson, who lives northwest of town, came in yesterday and shaved and disappeared and has not been heard of since.

Marlow.

The horse-stealing committee of this section did a piece of business in regular order last night. The officers think they have them located in the Wood reservation west of the city.

Comanche.

Our streets are being worked today—a thing much needed after the weather of the past week or so.

Charles Pearson has returned from Ryan where he has been repairing the telephone line.

J. Will Smith, traveling representative of the Ardmoreite, is here and is transacting a great deal of business for the greatest paper of the five civilized tribes.

J. F. Copeland of the Comanche News is in Washington lobbying for the establishment of a Federal court here. Comanche is more centrally located than Ryan, has a greater population and believes itself more entitled to Federal patronage than the latter place.

Waurika.

The work on the new railroad is to be pushed now. A large commissary outfit is already established and the work mules are being driven through from Ninneka and Chickasha. The grading tools will be shipped by rail at once.

The plows and scrapers to be used in grading the new line of road from here to Ardmore have arrived and work is expected to begin by next Monday.

Ryan.

Judge Dennee is holding commissioner's court now.

Armet Maines, Mr. Wood and J. A. Rogers returned yesterday evening from Minco, where they went to attend the funeral of a Mr. Jones who was a prominent Odd Fellow.

Durwood.

Wiley Shockley has bought a new residence here and is moving to it today.

Tom Little is in town today preparing to move some houses to New Durwood.

Burneyville.

A series of meetings are being held here and great interest is being manifested. Already a dozen or more have embraced the Christian religion. The services are being conducted by Rev. G. W. Pierce of St. Jo. Texas, and Rev. Morris of Burleson.

Our literary school opens Monday morning with a good attendance. Mrs. D. A. Stout is the teacher.

Stock are in bad condition here and many of the local stockmen are losing heavily.

Out sowing is now being pushed by the farmers.

A prayer meeting has been organized and will meet at the church every Wednesday night.

Lone Grove.

J. S. Colston and Miss Sallie Putnam of Reck, while returning home from Ardmore, were married here yesterday by Rev. Clay.

Lone Grove has a good school of sixty pupils under the management of Rev. and Mrs. Clay.

Ad Comanche.

Walters, Oklahoma.

Pressed brick are arriving from Oklahoma City and a half block of brick buildings is now under construction. The building is being done by the First National bank, which will occupy the corner building.

Walters is a fast growing town of almost 1,000 people.

Loco.

J. H. Moore, T. J. Clark and Dr. Clark and Thagard are attending court at Chickasha this week.

Holder.

L. O. Smith is transacting business today at McMillan.

Today's Washington dispatches say that Senator Culberson reported from the senate judiciary committee today the Stephens bill establishing a Federal court at Duncan and Marietta. The bill, as it passed the house, provides for courts at Duncan, Marietta and Comanche, but it was amended in the senate judiciary committee by eliminating Comanche. The bill as reported is in the shape as originally introduced by Representative Stephens.

The Bank of Commerce.

There has been much talk on our streets about another bank about to be established here, that the Ardmoreite feels it its duty to say a few words.

In the first place, that there will be another bank started there seems to be no doubt. From those with whom we talked this morning it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the bank will be called the Bank of Commerce, and the same will be capitalized at about \$50,000 or \$60,000.

But just who will be the officers of the bank is not yet determined, for the stock has not all been taken, no election has been held to elect an officer.

We learned, however, that H. B. Coyev of Ardmore is a prime mover in it; that his father and most all his people are bankers back in Tennessee, and that while Mr. Coyev was now the general agent of the Druggists' Fire Insurance company, of South McAlester, he would probably make good presidential time.

The above is just about the status of the Bank of Commerce at present.

WEAK IN THE ALPHABET.

Some Letters That Men Can Never Learn to Make.

"Why is it that with some men some letters of the alphabet are harder to make than others and, in fact, that there are some letters that some men never learned how to make?" asked a young man who takes considerable interest in the matter of handwriting in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "It is a rather singular fact that nearly every man outside of the experts is weak on one or more of the letters in the English alphabet. Sometimes the letter involved is a capital letter; sometimes it is of the smaller kind; sometimes it is one letter and sometimes another. In any event, you will find few men who are exempt from the failing referred to.

"I know of one man who in spite of the fact that he does a great deal of writing has never learned how to make a capital P. He simply makes a stagger at it, and, as a rule, the result of his efforts will look more like a small p than like the capital P. I know another man who can't make a small f to save his life. He can never get the lower part of the letter below the line. He makes it look like a clubfooted f instead of an f. There are others who, when they try to make the small b, give it the long shank, and it looks more like the letter t. It is rather singular that these traits should hang on to a man's writing for a lifetime, but they do it just the same, and if you make a few inquiries among your friends and acquaintances you will find that but few of them are exempt from this fault.

"It is very much like the habit of spelling certain words incorrectly. Many men who are rated as first class spellers pass through life without ever in a single instance spelling certain words correctly. It is due to habit largely. If you should ask them how to spell the word, they would tell you, but when they go to write it, that is quite different, and they will get it wrong every time. So they know, too, how certain letters should be made, but they simply can't put them down on paper. It is a curious but common fault."

Related Kindness.

Mr. Smith (in street car)—Madam, take my seat.

Mrs. Jones (who has been standing fifteen minutes)—No, thanks. I got off at the next corner.

Mr. Smith—That's all right. So do I.—Chicago Journal.

No Use at All.

He (who has offended her)—Won't you look up at me?

She—If I did, you'd kiss me again.

He—No; honest, I won't.

She—Then what's the use?—Life.

A Reminder.

Dearborn—What have you got that string tied over your finger for?

Wabash—Oh, I've been getting married, and my wife doesn't want me to forget it.—Boston Herald.

Hypocrisy becomes a necessity for those who live scandalously.—DePinod.

OUR WALL STREET LETTER.

By W. G. Nicholas.

Special to the Ardmoreite.

New York, Feb. 21.—The trust magnates are seeking information about George B. Cortelyou, who has been selected by Secretary of commerce as their "agent" of commerce. Their interest in Mr. Cortelyou grows out of the fact that in him is invested the authority to dig into the private affairs of the trust corporations, whose secrets have heretofore been inviolate. The power lodged in Mr. Cortelyou is to a degree discretionary, it is for him to say whether or not investigation shall be made and how deep the inquiry may go; also how much of the information obtained may be properly given to the public. The essence of the reports in Mr. Cortelyou is that he is a man of excellent judgment and very ripe experience in public affairs and not given to spectacular gambles. Consequently while not feeling anything like a sense of ownership of Mr. Cortelyou, they do not fear that he will annoy them necessarily or adopt demagogical measures against them. Most of Mr. Cortelyou's life has been spent in New York city and his knowledge of large affairs is more or less intimate, although when he lived here he was comparatively unknown as a personality.

The objections to the publicity provision of the new Federal laws are confined to a comparatively few men, conspicuous among whom are John D. Rockefeller and H. O. Havemeyer. These two individuals dominate two of the most successful industries in the world—Standard Oil and American Sugar Refineries (sugar trust). It has been their policy from the first to withhold everything but the barest skeleton statements of the net results of business done. They are autocratic in their specialties and insist that neither the public nor the stockholders have any right to inquire as to the details or general policy and they have consistently lived up to their ideal in this respect. Every minor stockholder in these concerns is absolutely in the dark as to what his investment represents. All he knows is that at certain intervals and at the pleasure of the dominating management, dividends are distributed and market quotations for the stock are based almost entirely thereon. Consequently Mr. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Havemeyer took fright at the suggestion that they might have to take the public into their confidence; hence their earnest objections to having "publicity" written into the law.

Early in March the Standard oil stock holders are to receive \$20,000,000 in dividends. This makes \$328,000,000 paid by the Standard oil to its stockholders within a period of twelve years. Enormous additional profits have been paid insiders in the way of dividends on the stock of the companies which are the outgrowth of the oil business. The Standard oil building, an immense structure on Lower Broadway, is filled with these minor companies. It is designated in the "street" as "26 Broadway," a name that embraces not a multitude of sins exactly, but a multitude of Standard oil projects.

Big money is still needed by the big people in the carrying out of their plans and extension of railroads and industrial development. The stock market therefore waits until the edge of the appetite of the giants is turned. The time is considered opportune by the masters of the situation for making provision for contemplated betterments and extension of railroads, and for the conduct of larger financial deals in connection with the steel trust and other pretentious industrials. These needs are in rapid process of being supplied, and the public is receiving pointed hints that it will not be long before an invitation will be extended to take part in another bull movement. Meantime the conditions are improving in every way. Railway earnings are up to the fullest expectations, both gross and net. The vast sums which have been invested in putting transportation properties in improved revenue bearing position are yielding fruit. There is still urgent necessity for further investments and great sums are being expended now in bringing the properties to the point of the greatest possible efficiency. The big expense necessary hereafter will be in the way of enlarged terminals. Equipment and tonnage have been increased 50 per cent within the last five or six years, while the trackage and warehouse conveniences at points of collection and distribution are about where they were before the increase took place. It is for this reason that numerous blockades occur, and it is for relief in that direction that railroad companies are now bending their energies. Congestion cuts down revenue and is therefore to be avoided. The president of one of the leading railroads spoke the exact truth when he said the other day that the railroads of the country would be better off if they did not have so much busi-

ness. They have more tonnage today than they can handle to the best advantage.

"We have been on the edge of gold exports for the last two weeks, but it has not been the desire of the "kings of the street" that the yellow metal should go out at this time. Actual negotiations were undertaken several times by a leading international banking house, which has no especial affiliations with the speculative interests. Each time, however, it was made an object for the house to abandon its purpose and no gold has yet been shipped. Wall street gives gold exports exaggerated importance and for speculative effect it has not been considered advisable to reduce the hoards of gold in the United States, although the total is now the largest in history. There is no more reason why the United States should not export gold than any other product. The production of this country approximates \$5,600,000 a year at the present time and most of it is kept at home going to increase circulation. We might just as well ship gold as wheat, cotton, corn or provisions, but it seems to be against the policy of the kings of finance to allow it to be done. Hence when there is imminent danger of shipments the leading banking houses erect barriers to check the outgo. This is usually done by selling bills which is one form of borrowing money abroad to meet such obligations as might be maturing and which would naturally call for exports of gold. It is not impossible, however, that the coming week may witness moderate exports of the yellow metal.

Wall street will be heartily glad when congress adjourns. If it passes the Aldrich financial bill, danger of a repetition of last fall's stringency will be averted. The banking combination is working hard to forward that particular piece of legislation and has assurance that the measure will become a law. Congress is forgiven already for its anti-trust enactments and there is a prevailing spirit of thankfulness that nothing worse was done. The verdict is that congress on the whole has not done so bad.

The market leaders and investors generally, however, will not feel quite safe, until the statesmen finally vacate Washington and return to their respective bailiwicks. Until there is an actual adjournment there is always danger of a dead-lock which would necessitate a special session. That would be regarded almost as a calamity and would not fail to unsettle values. Almost two weeks must elapse before the end of the current session, but that is not a long wait as time is measured in Wall street. Meantime many of the large operators are availing themselves of the normally quiescent condition of things to devote a little time to recreation at the numerous winter resorts. They will begin to return by the 10th of March and a majority of them will be on deck again by the 15th.

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Nearly Forfeits His Life.

A runaway almost ending fatally started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Buckien's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for burns, bruises, skin eruptions and piles. 25c at W. B. Frame's.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.