

section can make good money from ten acres of land. The whole concern is run as a stock company, and to lease ten acres one must buy a certain amount of stock in the company. The business of the colony will be to grow fruit and berries principally. I quote from the description of Prof. Conable the home located upon this property:

"The homestead is a giant in stature, built in style of most Southern homes prior to the war. The house is a two-story frame structure, containing ten rooms, each one of which is eighteen feet

square, with ten-foot ceilings. There are halls nine feet wide running through the house each direction. As the house sits upon a slight rise in a beautiful valley, there is no time, even in the hottest part of the season, when there is not a cooling breeze. Trees from fifty to seventy feet high are found in the yard. There are several commodious buildings in connection with this home."

A great many persons are joining the colony, and the 8000 acres will undoubtedly soon be well occupied by these thrifty people.

OVER THE LINE OF THE ARKANSAS VALLEY AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

In building its lines here and there across the Southwest the Frisco System always chooses territory that is a trade-bringer. It opens new fields to the farmers and offers new opportunities for town-builders. Commercialism is always considered and in this the Frisco System has been more than successful. The line of the Arkansas Valley & Western, a branch of the Frisco System, that is being built from Red Fork to Avard, Oklahoma, thence to Denver, Colo., is through a fertile section of Oklahoma. The district is not only fertile, but it is thickly settled, penetrating an old community and many towns of vast commercial importance. In Indian Territory the road goes through the Creek nation, thence into Payne County, Oklahoma, thence through Noble, Garfield and into Woods County to Avard, the present terminus. Some of the good towns along the line are Enid, Pawnee, Perry and Carmen. Towns that are building en route are Carrier, Goltra, Helena and several others. Mr. T. S. Chambers, townsite agent for the road, is building these towns.

From Red Fork to Avard is a distance of two hundred miles. About seventy miles of track have been laid, the road now

reaching from Red Fork to Perry. As soon as the track is laid to Enid, which will be in September, it is expected that the construction company will turn that portion over to the Frisco System management and trains will commence running. The grade has been made all the way to Avard and the track is being laid at a rapid rate. The construction is being superintended from Enid.

The Arkansas Valley & Western crosses the Santa Fe at Perry and Pawnee, the Rock Island and Frisco at Enid, the Denver & Gulf at Fairmount, and the Orient and the Choctaw & Northern at Carmen. The road, leaving the Creek nation, crosses the Cimmarron river and follows the divide between the Salt Fork and the Cimmarron through the central portion of Oklahoma.

The soil is a black sandy loam and productive of cotton, wheat, corn and other cereals of the Southwest. Alfalfa is grown to an enormous extent along this line, which on that account has been dubbed the "Alfalfa Route," and is so known among Oklahomans. It is a rich acquisition to the Frisco System and offers to immigrants and those coming into the Territory a ripe field of business endeavor.

SOME BIG TREES IN NORTH ARKANSAS.

Fabulous wealth lies in the big trees of the north Arkansas forest. Some of the big trees of that section are worth hundreds of dollars. What would you think of taking up a piece of Government land, paying only \$14.00 for the filing fee, and upon this land finding several trees that would run 1,000 feet each? In addition to the big trees the whole area is covered with timber suitable for making railroad ties. In fact by dint of labor this land that may be obtained practically free, can be made to pay several hundred dollars per acre from the timber resources, and in addition after the land has been cleared of the forest it is worth from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Patents for these wild lands are being much sought after.

I was talking with Mr. William Johnson of Springfield, Mo., a few weeks ago about North Arkansas timber. He is an enthusiast upon that subject. Mr. Johnson has a number of timber cruisers—men who hunt out the richest timber land—in his employ and he is well posted upon the natural wealth of the timber. He talks with interest upon north Arkansas timber and tells some wonderful stories of the rich opportunity for the homeseeker and the investor.

"The hardwoods are especially fine," said Mr. Johnson. "There are many thousands of acres from which can be cut from 2,000 to 4,000 feet of quartered oak, to say nothing of the lower grades of oak, other hardwoods and timber for ties. This white oak timber will average from 500 to 1,000 feet per tree. The best oak, however, will average 4,000 feet per acre, and where there are several large trees it runs the cut up to ten to fifteen thousand feet per acre.

"While investigating this timber I found numerous trees from five to six feet in diameter, and many even larger. The hickory is also very fine and of excellent growth, averaging eighteen to thirty-six inches in diameter. There is also a large quantity of black locust, which is valuable

for posts. The linn timber is also very fine, averaging sixteen to thirty-six inches in diameter and upward. Linn trees are usually a thrifty growth and the quality of the timber is good. These trees grow quite tall before branching, thus making a long bodied tree. The demand for linn timber is on the increase, as it is largely used in the manufacture of vehicles and for other purposes.

"There is not a better grade of ash to be found than grows in North Arkansas. Most of the ash trees are of medium size. The best grade of red or pencil cedar abounds along the streams. Walnut and cherry are unsurpassed in size. One firm has shipped out more than 1,500,000 feet of walnut bought and shipped by other companies. A leading sewing machine company, which uses nine million feet of walnut every year, is getting a good portion of their supply this year from North Arkansas. And yet there is no danger of taking it all away for many years to come. I measured two walnut trees which scaled 15,000 feet and at the present prices these two trees alone would net on the market \$1,875."

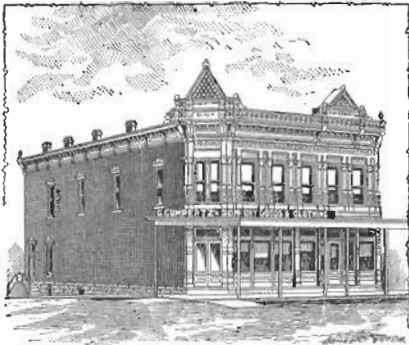
Mr. Johnson's statements are not in the least overdrawn, for he has made a careful study of this timber district for conservative investors and he is qualified to speak with authority. There are many other men living in Springfield, Harrison, Eureka and along the Frisco System, who corroborate the assertions made above.

Some of this land upon which these trees are found is government land and may be settled upon free, while most of it belongs to private parties who are selling it out at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. The railroads are fast penetrating this section and lumber mills are found everywhere. Thousands of timber cutters are found in this region now, but there are still millions of acres of available timber land that can be had at very cheap prices.

MARSHFIELD.

A thriving Missouri town of today that has bravely risen from the demolition of a cyclone and is fast making itself a mart for a vast industrial field.

More than twenty-three years have passed since Marshfield, the county seat of Webster county, was swept away by a terrible cyclone in which eighty-five lives were lost and every house in the town was razed to the ground. Only the lots were left and upon these since then a new town



Business House, Marshfield.

has been built. There is nothing wonderful in re-building a town in twenty-three years, lots of them in Oklahoma rise to such standing in a week. But imagine a plucky sort of people it must have required to come back and toss the bones of their dead out of the way to lay the foundation for a new home.

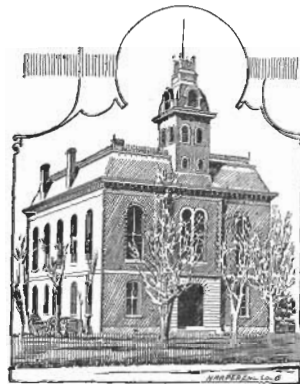
Marshfield, on the day of the terrific cyclone, had 900 inhabitants; it has the same number today. Eight hundred of these passed through the storm and when you see a man minus a leg or arm it is not always due to his brave war record, but the fact that the wind pounced upon him with sudden fury on the terrible afternoon of April 18, 1880.

The town is out of debt and so is the county, the people have plenty of good roads, a fine court house, public schools at every cross road, land sells as low as \$7 an acre and as high as \$100. Marshfield and the Webster county are in the big red apple belt of the Ozark region and there are any number of fine orchards around Marshfield.

Land suitable for orchards can be

bought as low as \$5 an acre, while \$5 will pay for the clearing, five dollars for the stock and planting and in seven years or less you have a full bearing orchard bringing you in \$100 to \$300 per acre per season. The failure of fruit is unknown in Webster county. The apples are shipped to St. Louis and are said to be of the finest flavor of any fruit that reaches that market. Apple growing has not reached the popularity that it will in the next few years when northern farmers who are settling in there have commenced to harvest their fruit. The wheat fields of Webster county are increasing in acreage since the northern and eastern farmer has commenced to invade the domain of the cave dwellers, and mills and elevators are going up all along the Frisco line in this and other counties along the Uplift. In harvesting season thousands of bushels of wheat are hauled in and dumped into the elevators.

The town is on a boom and is offering inducements to eastern and northern people to settle there. The town would afford a mill and elevator, a canning factory,



Court House, Marshfield.

and a drying and evaporating plant. The goat industry could be followed with great profit in Webster, mainly for the clearing of the underbrush and raising the price of land, if for no other reason.

Devil's Den, twelve miles south of the

town, is one of the many unique formations of the earth in Webster county that has made it a center of geological research in years past. This den is located in a piece of ragged, flinty land, skirted by a strip of timber. The crater is 150 feet in diameter, and no bottom has ever been found. It is about fifty feet to water and from this underground lake often comes pieces of cedar timber, which has

given rise to the belief that this is the outcropping of an underground river that flows through the entire Ozark range. The water is very cold and never changes in winter or summer. These unique caverns are found all through the mountains but Devil's Den is one of the strangest and attracts many visitors throughout the summer.

AT THE GATES.

MERIBAH PHILBRICK-REED.

There came to the gates that are high
and wide

A man and a woman fair to see;
"Living and lost, or doomed and dead,"
(These were the words the woman said),
"Whither thou goest I follow thee."
And the man, as he bent to her lips' cool
wine:
"We who are joined by the right divine,
Joined in heaven or hell shall be."

But he who guarded the portals wide
Laughed—for he knew that the man had
lied.

Hand in hand to the threshold red,
Craven and culprit fair to see;
But one drew back. "For my soul's sake,"
(These were the words he faltering
spake),
"Enter first, as thou lovest me."
She raised the latch, and her lips were
aflame;
"Mine the scorching and mine the
shame;
Sweet is the cup which I drain for
thee."

The gates swung out with a mighty moan
As the woman, smiling, passed through—
alone. —Smart Set.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY GIRL.

BY MISS ORA V. EDDLEMAN,
Editor Twin Territories, Indian Magazine.

That the Indian Territory girl has been misrepresented and misunderstood is a fact well known to those acquainted with conditions in Indian Territory. Why it

should she not become all that is expected of an intelligent American girl?

It is true that deplorable conditions exist among the numerous tribes of Indians



Miss Leota Crabtree (Creek).

has been so is not so difficult to answer as why it should continue so. People naturally do not expect the daughter of the aborigines to have developed into the intelligent young lady she is—yet, why

in the Western states; it is true that the women of these tribes are often ungainly in appearance, are dirty as to "housekeeping," and are prone to disdain progressive ideas, clinging to the customs of their