

THE CHIEFTAIN

For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that we can do.

Published Every Friday by the INDIAN CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO.

ROBERT L. OWEN, Editor, Wm. Hollingsworth.

VINITA, I. T., MARCH 9, 1883.

AN ACT

Introducing and Empowering the Delegation to Washington, D. C., appointed under the act approved Dec. 15th, 1882.

(Continued from last week.)

Be it further enacted: That the said delegation are further instructed to assist all persons in North Carolina of Cherokee blood, to secure their portion of removal and subsistence money appropriated and set apart for them under the act of Congress of July, 1848, and to aid and assist all of said persons who shall claim and file their prayer and petition to be represented by the delegation or authorities of the Cherokee Nation rather than any other attorneys and to defend for all who file their written request with the proper department of the government of the United States all their rights under treaties or law, and to maintain their just interests.

They are further instructed, to aid and assist the "Old Settler Cherokees" in the prosecution of their claims for what may be due them under treaty stipulations. Also they shall render all assistance in their power to citizens of the Nation in any just claim they may have against the government, so as not to neglect or jeopardize their other duties.

Be it further enacted: That the said delegation are hereby instructed and empowered to take all necessary steps to represent the interest of the Cherokee Nation before the commission in Washington appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under a provision of a section of the Sundry civil appropriation bill, approved August 7th, 1882, by which the Secretary is to investigate and report what would be an equitable settlement of all matters growing out of treaty stipulations, between the different interests recognized as former treaties, and all claims of either of the Cherokee Nation against the United States. They shall resist all infractions of the rights and powers of the Cherokee Nation as guaranteed to her by treaty. They shall maintain the property and rights placed under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation for her people. They shall maintain the integrity of the common property of the Nation and resist all attempts by whomsoever made to scatter and divide such common property and destroy the Cherokee Institutions and Nation under whose disposition it has been placed by solemn treaty obligations. They shall maintain the disposition of funds made by treaty, and that no fund be involved or disposed of in any measure save as treaty directs and protect against the rights of any officer of the U. S. government to dispose of any of the funds, or common property of the Cherokee Nation, for any person or persons whatever or whatsoever in violation of her treaties.

They are further instructed and empowered to present all the legitimate claims of the Cherokee Nation against the United States for all unsettled accounts and for any balance that may be due on the correction of any improper charges. They shall ask of the Secretary a continuance of time to hear such individual or National claims against the U. S., which they may be unable to present this winter. They shall file and defend all claims forwarded to them and certified by the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation whether for amounts properly due under former treaties, per capita, removal and subsistence. Reservations spoliated, damages done for want of protection pledged by treaties, army supplies, arrearage due soldiers who served the government of the U. S., in the Indian regiments or for horses, arrears or equipments or other property, required taken, used, furnished, to the government of the U. S., and unpaid for and all other lawful claims. They are further instructed to see that when payments shall be made, that steps should be taken to have them paid to the proper parties. They should object to an assumption of the numbers of any parties, save as fixed by treaty. They shall resist the claim of any individual right, which can be established by the law.

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certain tribes of Indians, to-wit: The Pawnee, Nez Perce, Ponca, Otoe, Missouri, and an Indian School on the best and most valuable portions of our lands west of 96, and as such locations are considered unfair by us, this said delegation are hereby instructed and empowered to agree to and receive for said lands upon whole friendly Indians have already been located which will be a fair and equitable price for such lands, and not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Be it further enacted: That on the payment of such sum as agreed upon by the said delegation and the United States to the Treasury of the Cherokee Nation as other monies are paid. The said delegation shall, in the name of the Cherokee Nation execute a deed of conveyance or relinquishment of such tracts to the United States in trust for the benefit of the Indians occupying and located upon said lands.

Be it further enacted: That the said delegation are further instructed and empowered to meet and in the interest of the Cherokee Nation to defend all cases that may arise against her. They shall solemnly defend and guard all her rights under law and treaty and in all matters pending or that may arise, represent and defend her.

Be it further enacted: That the following sums are hereby appropriated on account of said delegation. 1st. The sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the per diem allowance and necessary expenses of said delegation while necessarily absent on their duties. 2d. The sum of five hundred dollars for printing, advertising and contingent expenses incurred. And they shall make a report of all their proceedings to the regular session of the National Council of the Cherokee Nation in 1883. Approved December 15th, 1882. A current copy.

JOHN L. ADAIR, Asst. Secretary, Cherokee Nation.

Memories of Home.

For the INDIAN CHIEFTAIN. Inscribed on every heart-history in letters of golden fire, is that sweet name Home! It is the one brilliant star, shining o'er the murky sky of the wandering refugees whose barges are drifting wildly on the tempest-tost sea of human career.

Memories of home! Are they not magical words? Just mark that poor soul, swayed between good and bad influences, and then permit his memory to drift back to Home and all the balmy connections which recall the rosy days of spotless childhood when he lifted his first prayer in gentle love to a fond mother's knee, then "temptations lose their power," and he is an innocent child again, his breast heaves not with unsatisfied passion, he has passed to that happy sphere beyond defilement, so long as home memories enchain his enraptured dream of the sunny ego. He can not sully the pure, sweet "memories of home" by allying himself with vices that rob him of his manhood's honor, and mock the pleasant reminiscences of his boyhood's halcyon days.

When we have drifted down the world's turbid stream, how pleasant to take a glance down the wide vista of vanished joys connected with happy home influences and experiences. Though the scenes at home are varied as the leaves of autumn, yet to all they speak the same deep language of love,—to all they tell a tale rich with memories and joy.

In the procession of years, the poetry of life gradually fades to a dream, so sad, so still, that it glitters through the paintings of our lives like the memory of our early youth, calling in the night, the love of familiar faces, and fanning into blaze the dying embers of the shadowy past—in this dream—this memory of home.

But, go where we will, that memory still follows, and its voice is not hushed in the roar of the ocean of years, and as we rapidly float on memory's tide, we catch glimpses of the old life. How vivid are its lights and shades, together with the passionate joys and inconsolable griefs that mark connection with the past.

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Cherokee faction had all been devoted loyalists. The facts are not so. They are not divided on this line. Some of the insurgents were rebel soldiers, more of them were federal soldiers, but when Mr. Sleeping Rabbit, the great medicine man from Greenleaf Hollow was captured, the Checotah party was represented by old federal soldiers alone.

Spicheechee has now only about 60 men all told. Does that represent the loyal element of the Creeks? Where are the balance of ten thousand loyal people? Are they all gone but Spicheechee's little sixty? This is very absurd. The loyal men with Spicheechee is insignificant when compared with the number of loyal people standing by Checotah and constitutional government. Mr. Childers brought in his petition and behaved so odd—wearing such an unusual big feather and above all other eccentricities—claiming that he had authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to circulate his incendiary petition. When he got this far he was arrested by the Creek authorities and on account of lunacy turned over to his kin for safe keeping. He escaped however and with two companions passed by the Sac and Fox Agency from which point he wrote a letter to Inspector Pollock and to Agent Tufts, stating that he was not insane but proving his unsoundness of mind in writing to them at all. When arrested and disarmed at Muscogee he placed himself on horse-back at the head of the column and with the manner of Napoleon Bonaparte, issued them commands. At the Sac and Fox Agency he met some of Spicheechee's men coming in to surrender but he turned them back.

There are those who seriously believe Childers did receive encouragement from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs but such an indiscretion on the part of the Commissioner should not be believed without proof.

Wants to Lease.

The following special to the K. C. Journal, from Washington, under date of February 24th, may mean something and it may not. It looks, however, as though Mr. Barbecue Campbell had not entirely given up his hope of securing a range in the B. I. T.:

"Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, a prominent cattleman in the Indian Territory, has been here for several days trying to lease a tract of thirty miles square in the Cherokee Nation. He offers \$50,000 annually for fifteen years. The Secretary of the Interior refuses to grant the lease. Mr. Campbell is in receipt of a letter which says that a Western Congressman and a number of friends are trying to lease the same tract and additional land, offering a greater rental. Unless the Secretary changes his opinion the lease will not be granted. The Cherokees are anxious to have the land leased. The question has been raised whether or not the Indians have the right to let their lands to white men, and it is said a decision will be made in the interior department which will prevent them. New leases are made and approved by the Secretary, if he feels so disposed."

Oklahoma Notes.

About all interest in Oklahoma news has faded away in this section, and, in fact, this has been the weakest "boom" Payne has gotten up. The colonies reached the forbidden land during the extremely severe cold weather, and the country must indeed have looked desolate and dreary to the half-frozen adventurers. They curse Payne freely, and some of the detachments going out expressed a purpose of making short work of that swindler should he fall into their hands. In fact, everything that has been said here has been to raise a boy right.

Each and every director of the Vinita Post Association are earnestly requested to be present at Vinita on the 15th of March.

A. P. GOODYKOWITZ, Secty. R. W. LINDSEY, Pres.

Attention. Parties wishing to go into the business of Art-holes, can be supplied with seed, at \$1.00 per bush, applying to

THOS. HOWIE.

Notice. There will be a called meeting of the Cherokee National Stockmen's Association held at Vinita, March 15th, 1883. There will also be a call meeting of the Agriculture Fair Association, held at Vinita, March 16th, 1883. All members are respectfully requested to be in attendance.

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Mr. Robinson Gives Advice.

Advice is one of the few things that everybody takes delight in distributing with lavish hand. No matter how mean or stingy a man may be, he is always ready to give advice. He may look at a dime until it is as big as a cart-wheel, but a whole wash tub full of advice isn't a small thing, and he will dish it out like a bonanza, scattering his gold dollars. Mr. Robinson is one of the men who likes to give advice; neither is he at all stingy in other matters; he is only one of the many millions of good worthy men, who think one thing and say another, and say a great many things and never do any of them. In his counting room the other day, amidst the rush and interruptions of business hours, he began to talk to a customer ratherly way, insisting on his path of rectitude and virtue.

"My son," he said, "there is anything in life that a young man should do, it is to be honest."

"Mr. Robinson," said a clerk, coming in, "what shall I do with that damaged sugar?"

"Well let me see; I guess you might as well shut it out and put it in the barrels with the good. Don't put in enough to give the scheme away though."

"Yes, my son, as I was saying, a man should be honest first of all. It is a dangerous thing for a man to tamper with his innate perceptions of right and wrong—to hunt for defenses for any departure from the strictest line of rectitude. They may—"

"Mr. Robinson, interrupted the book-keeper, "here is a bill for \$150, which the party wants paid at once."

"All right; just tell him to call around next week, as we are pushed a little and haven't the money."

"As I was going on to say," my boy, he may for a time find profit in the primrose path of dalliance with honesty, but in the end this sin will find him out and—"

"Mr. Robinson," interrupted another clerk, "what shall I sell this piece of last year's dress goods at? It cost ten cents a yard."

"Well, look your customer over, and if you can do it, put it down below cost, say 16 1/2 cents a yard."

"And my son, he will be the loser in the end. I have found that strict adherence to truth is worth more to a man than thousands of dollars of capital, and you should never confuse your ideas of what is due to the highest probity, by arguing—"

Harper, Country or Wide Awake.

The news boys handle such literature only because it sells better. I have been much struck with the appearance of faces I meet in the streets. There are more faces which are characteristic, more faces—which seem to mean something than I ever saw anywhere else. I suppose it is largely the result of centuries of culture and education. I see few sensuous faces but multitudes which seem to advertise a mind within, witty, critical or wise. Dr. Holmes has a typical New England face.

Boston is the Mecca of bookish folk. Bookstores are as common as saloons in a Western city, (and saloons are scarce as bookstores with us). I saw to-day thousands of good books offered at one-third price. Many for less than that. Current numbers of Harper's and Century for 25 and 28 cents. Daily papers sell at two cents. Everybody is a "Literary Editor" here. I saw a negro boy or youth yesterday reading the Atlantic Monthly, and he seemed well posted in the literature of the day.

There is a disposition to make everything aesthetic and classical. I passed an ammunition store to-day where in the show window was the complete armor of a knight of the 15th century, helmet, vizor and all just as it is in the pictures. There are obstructions on the sidewalks where houses are building which look like octagonal pyramids and neatly papered with the latest theatrical sensation, look almost as ornamented as we make houses. There are houses frescoed inside and out. Advertisements which are really artistic, but time fails for further examples.

Boston is wonderfully compact. It is an easy task to walk clear through the business part of it. I see many names on the signs which are familiar. And the names of many of the streets are familiar. The first music books in this country were published in Boston and many of the old tunes are named after the streets. As I passed through Brattle street to-day I couldn't keep from humming,

"Whist! I seek protecting power." And when I got to Arlington st. it was,

"Must I be carried to the skies On flowery beds of ease? And Boylston St. set free? I love thy Kingdom Lord." But I must close. New England has its faults but I could give a good deal if we had all its virtues.

J. W. ROGERS.

To owners of Town Lots in Vinita, Chouteau, Rossville, Fort Gibson and Tahlequah. The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Principal Chief, under authority of the act of the National Council, approved December 5th, 1882, and entitled an act in relation to towns on the line of railroads passing through the Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah and Fort Gibson included, hereby notify all persons, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, holding certificates of purchase, in whole or in part, or completed titles to lots in any one or all of the towns above named, to-wit: Vinita or Downingville, Chouteau, Rossville or Prairie City, Tahlequah and Fort Gibson, to make showing of the same and final and complete payment on all unpaid dues. On or before the 5th day of June, 1883, to the undersigned, Commissioners for all lots in Fort Gibson. At Tahlequah for all lots in Tahlequah, at Vinita for all lots in Vinita, Rossville and Chouteau, at the expiration of which time all lots in said towns to which proof of title and complete payments are not made, will be sold, as provided by law.

July 15th, 1883. L. B. BELL, J. M. KEYS, E. B. SANDERS.

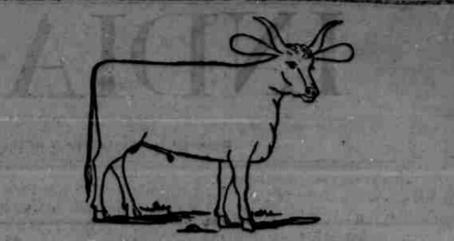
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TO STOCKMEN OF THE B. I. T.

The CHIEFTAIN has a THROUGH CIRCULATION throughout the Cherokee Nation and runs, through the B. I. T. and adjacent towns. After March 9th we will advertise Brands and we respectfully solicit the patronage of those interested in stock. Assuring them we will do all in our power to place the paper where it will be of service to them. Liable as stock is to stray or to be stolen, the importance of advertising the brands and marks need not be dwelt on.

Very Sincerely and Respectfully, INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.



CENTRAL HOUSE!

Arkansas. Siloam Springs, Arkansas. This House is the Largest and best House in the City, and the only brick. It is located within a stone's throw of the Celebrated St. Louis Hotel. The Central House is the best Transient House in the City. Everything new, neat and comfortable. Respectfully solicited.

John Bullette, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a well assorted store. I sell low as the lowest for cash. Call and see me and price my goods.

CLAREMORE, I. T. w. T. Beatty & Co. Proprietor of the Cherokee Meat Market!

YENITA, I. T. NICE CHOICE MEATS Always on hand at Lowest Prices!

Lindsey & McCracken, CHOUTEAU, I. T. Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Wagons and Farm Implements.

BUY AND SELL HORSE, CATTLE, PONES, FURS, HIDES and FEATHERS. As a Specialty.

Boots, Shoes and Clothing. ABOVE COMPETITION in QUALITY.

JOHN W. STA. LER & SON, Tahlequah, C. N.

General Merchandise! They have a full stock of dry goods of all kinds, boots, shoes, hats, caps, quercuware, hardware, groceries, wagons, &c. If you want fair square dealing and the full worth of your money in quality as well as quantity of goods go to the old, reliable firm of John W. Sta. LER & SON.

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM. FINEST MACHINE WORK. PAPER WAREHOUSE. 207 N. Third St., ST. LOUIS. Not Drugging Build is a Warning Sign.

ATTENTION One and All. I have for Sale Grandest Invention of the Nineteenth Century. Sloan's Celebrated Six Wheel Sewing Machine. A thing that should be in every home in the United States and Territories. They are handsome, neat and durable, and one as will last a life time. A sh. do. move the machine from one part of the house to the other with ease. They are a Grand accomplishment to any Sewing Machine.

I want salesmen in every town and locality in the west. I will pay a good salary, or commission. No capital required to try the business. For further information, address JOHN H. BECK, Vinita, I. T. or Chouteau, Kansas.

JOHN & GEORGE BULLETTE, Dealers in General Merchandise. Full New Stock just bought in Saint Louis at lowest wholesale prices and now for sale at Bed-rock Prices. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, BRIDLES, Etc. Cash paid for furs, Hides, etc. Cash or goods in exchange for cattle. Trade solicited. 24-25

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY. Direct Route East! Via St. Louis. 2 TRAINS DAILY! Pullman Palace Hotel Cars through to St. Louis, via Sedalia, daily. Direct Route West and Southwest Via KANSAS CITY. At Kansas City, Union Depot for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and California, connect with Express Trains of all lines. At Atchison, Connection is made with Express Trains for all points in Kansas and Nebraska. At Omaha, Connection is made with all lines leading to the North and West. Superior Accommodations! SUPER FAST TIME! F. CHADLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. C. B. KIRBY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agt. W. H. FLETCHER, Agent at Vinita.

ST. LOUIS UNION STOCK YARDS. The Only Wholesale Yards in St. Louis. Accessible by Rail and Water! 1. Every railroad entering St. Louis is directly tributary to these yards. 2. Texas shippers are informed that connection with these yards from the Iron Mountain & Southern railroad can be made without cost and with much less shrinkage than to any other. 3. These yards have the peculiar advantage of being located on the St. Louis side of the river, from which five hundred thousand people draw their provisions supply. 4. Every packing house in St. Louis has a regular buyer stationed here. Buyers of cattle, hogs and sheep, both for the home market, and eastern shipment, are at all times represented. 5. For comfort and convenience these yards have no superior in the country. Two lines of street cars approach here. Hotel, telegraph office and other conveniences for stockmen on the premises. ESTILL McHENRY, President. W. A. RAMBAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Perryman Bros., Dealers in General Merchandise. TULSA, I. T. DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK and cattle. We buy and sell on cash. Call and see my goods and price them. 1-3 Daily Stage Line FROM Muskogee, I. T., to Ft. Smith Ark. NIGHT-FOUR WHEELS IN FOURTEEN HOURS! New coaches and good stock. Distances, eighty miles, scheduled times, twenty-four hours. Makes close connection at Muskogee with trains of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and at Fort Smith with the Little Rock and Fort Smith and the Frisco lines. M. F. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS! Located at East St. Louis, Ill. Directly opposite the city of St. Louis. Offers for all description of live stock always in attendance, and within the grounds of the stock yards are a head-raining company, with a capacity for slaughtering 1,000 head of cattle daily, and pork packing establishments with a capacity for slaughtering 12,000 hogs daily. ISAAC H. KNOX, President. OMAHA B. PERRYMAN, Superintendent. 1-3

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