

Don't Read This,

BECAUSE IT MIGHT BE OF GREAT BENEFIT TO YOU IN BUYING FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I am now selling Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises, Cheaper than ever before sold in Vinita or in any of the bordering towns.

CLOTHING.

Table listing clothing items and prices: Suits for gents from \$4.00 to \$20.00, Suits for youths from 4.00 to 12.00, Suits for boys from 2.00 to 5.00, Overcoats for gents from 2.50 to 16.00, Overcoats for youths from 2.50 to 5.00, Gents pants from 2.25 to 7.00.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Table listing boots and shoes: Mens' heavy kip boots from \$1.50 to \$3.50, Mens' heavy calf boots from 2.50 to 3.50, Mens' cow boy boots from 3.50 to 5.00, Boys' kip boots from 1.25 to 2.25, Gents' calf shoes in button, lace or bal. from 2.00 to 5.00, Ladies' calf shoes in button or lace from 1.50 to 2.00, Ladies' Dongola kid shoes, button, from 1.50 to 2.50, Ladies' best American kid shoes from 2.50 to 8.50, Misses' kid or goat button shoes from 1.25 to 2.00, Child's kid or goat button shoes from 75 to 1.25.

You will find my prices on staple dry goods, dress goods, cloaks, jackets, trunks, valises and notions, in comparison to the above named lines. Call in and examine my stock of goods. I feel sure you will find everything complete, with prices to suit you. Come in whether you want to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Your Old Friend, G. W. GREEN, Maker and Leader of Low Prices.

A Grand Offer.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

For the last three years we have every Fall and Winter Season brought our names more prominently before the citizens of the Cherokee Nation by advertising in their local papers. These efforts have been beneficial to us as well as to a good number of your citizens. We have gained customers and those who ever bought of us once have invariably returned the following season, fully satisfied that they could save money by trading with us. This season we expect to see every one of our former patrons here and a good many new ones. Our Stock of

Is larger than we have ever had before and we guarantee our prices from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than those of other houses for the same quality of goods. Read the following

PRICE LIST:

Table listing prices for various goods: Yard wide heavy unbleached muslin, 5c per yard; Heavy cotton shirting, 5c; Unbleached cotton flannel, 12c; All wool red flannel, 10c; All wool twilled flannel, 12c; Heavy jeans, 12c; Best quality apron gingham, 7c; All wool ladies' cloth, 32 inches wide, 65c; All wool Henrietta cloth, black or colored, 50c; All wool red blankets, \$3.00 a pair; Fine white blankets, 1.00.

CLOAKS,

In all sizes from 4 years to the largest, in about 100 different styles, from \$1.25 upwards.

Boots and Shoes.

Table listing boots and shoes: Boys' boots, sizes 10 to 13, \$1.00 a pair; Mens' boots, sizes 1 to 5, 1.25; Mens' oiled warranted, 1.50; Ladies' oil grain button shoes, 2.50; Ladies' fine kid button shoes, 1.25; Children's shoes from 50c upwards.

Clothing for Men and Boys.

Table listing clothing for men and boys: Mens' suits from \$2.50 upwards; Boys' suits from 1.50; Boys' overcoats from 1.50; Mens' overcoats from 2.50.

As a Special Inducement we make the following offer: Any party buying \$25.00 worth of goods from us will pay the railroad fare from Vinita to Cherokee. Any party buying \$50.00 worth of goods from us will pay the railroad fare from Vinita to Cherokee and return.

All of our goods are marked in plain figures and you cannot be overcharged. STAR STORE, CHEROKEE, KANSAS.

Fish & Heck Co. (INCORPORATED)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. BUSINESS LOCALS.

Skins on Fire. Acute, itching, burning, and bleeding. Eczema in its worst stages. A raw sore from head to foot. Itchy nose. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for \$5.

Cured by Cuticura. I am cured of a bad skin disease, eczema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and went through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair and some of my clothing were all matted together. After trying everything a friend of mine sent me a box of Cuticura and after using three bottles of Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Ointment, I am cured. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies in my house. I feel them useful in every case, and I advise them to all who are afflicted with skin diseases.

Most Intense Itching. I have used the CUTICURA Remedies extensively for my itching, which was attended with eczema, and had much trouble in getting relief. I would not be without the CUTICURA Remedies in my house. I feel them useful in every case, and I advise them to all who are afflicted with skin diseases.

Cuticura Resolvent. This new blood purifier and resolvent is the great skin cure. It cures eczema, the great skin disease, and cures all skin diseases, and permanently restores the skin to its normal condition. It is a powerful purifier and resolvent, and cures all skin diseases, and permanently restores the skin to its normal condition.

MUSCULAR STRAINS. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters will bear me out. It is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidney, will remove Rheumatism, Bile, Salt Rheum and other ailments caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at W. C. Patton & Co. druggists.

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Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! Butler Bros., at Chouteau, have a complete assortment of coal and wood, cooking and heating stoves. Call upon them and examine.

Flour, meal, bacon, lard, lumber, lime, cement, doors, sash, paints, oils, all cheap at Butler Bros., Chouteau.

Mrs. Cummins, at Mrs. Case's, has secured the assistance of an experienced city dressmaker. Ladies, take notice.

Butler Bros., Chouteau, keep the best line of staple and fancy groceries to be found in any store in the country. Call on them and examine their goods and prices.

Our aim is to carry the finest as well as the best class of goods, and to sell them at the lowest possible figures, and in order to convince you of this fact, we invite all to call and examine for themselves. Butler Bros., Chouteau, I. T.

Farm For Sale. Situated in Delaware district twelve miles east of Vinita, three miles south of Afton; good houses, barns, spring, well, timber, prairie, orchard and vineyard. One hundred acres or more in cultivation. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply to W. I. Terry, Vinita, Ind. For



SKINNER, BATELLE & CO., Agents.

Indian Chieftain.

\$1.50 Per Year in Advance. Published Thursday by THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, N. E. MILFORD, Manager.

VINITA, IND. TER., Oct. 24, 1889.

Will some mathematical expert, who is gifted with the necessary quantity of foresight, please tell us how many acres of land and how much money per capita there will be for Cherokees ten years hence? It might also be interesting to know how the figures stood ten years ago as compared with the present time.

Before the government settles up the strip and all other outlying provinces with white people, had it not best satisfy itself that the Cherokees are given that to which they are entitled—7,000,000 acres for a home. Our pound of flesh we must have and there are good reasons for believing the country east of the Arkansas does not contain it. Is not this question worthy of consideration by the coming session of council?

The Delawares are said to be more nearly united in opinion and a desire to act in harmony, than before in a long time. It is believed an arrangement will be effected for the purpose of securing all their invested funds and all claims, for moneys and lands. A large majority of the tribe are fully as capable of handling their money judiciously as a like number of people anywhere, and those who are not will never advance much farther under the present annuity system. To withhold their money from those who are able to take care of it is certainly an injustice and should it be concluded that some are unable, a court could be empowered to determine the capability of each member of the tribe.

SEEKING A DIVISION.

A movement is on foot and being conducted solely by Cherokees, looking to an allotment of such a proportion of the common funds and lands as their number bears to the whole population of the nation. Some time before the end of the month it is the intention to hold a convention in Delaware district, probably in the vicinity of Afton, at which time plans will be formulated and arrangements made for a systematic extension of the movement to all districts in the nation. The purpose is to petition congress to make the desired division and receive the allottees into the United States as citizens. Petitions are to be sent to every postoffice and settlement in the nation for the signatures of all citizens, male and female, over eighteen years of age, praying congress to act in the premises. Should there be objection to a survey of the entire nation, it is suggested that the four mile strip along the Kansas border, already laid off, might be settled first.

Another means for bringing about the same result is being considered—that of bringing a suit in partition. It is reported that a prominent law firm has agreed to bring a suit of this character in behalf of ten persons, for a per cent of the property secured—a contingent fee.

The causes bringing about so radical a step are as numerous as the parties concerned. Probably the increasing population and consequent decrease in the value of each person's share, is the prime factor. It is further pointed out that the Delawares, freedmen and southern Cherokees are, by treaty stipulation, guaranteed 100 acres each, without regard to what remains for the Cherokees proper. How much strength will be developed by the movement is of course a question, but it is claimed that in Delaware district there is to-day a majority in favor of division. Whatever be the result, certain it is that this endeavor has originated from the proper source, i. e., the people.

COUNCIL SUGGESTIONS.

AS ALL MEN ARE FALLIBLE, How would it do wherein both branches of the national council pass, amend or repeal a law, and the chief sees cause to veto the act, for both branches of the national council to have the right to present to the chief their reasons in writing, for passing, amending or repealing such law; also extend the same privilege to the minority?

DICK NEAL.

PRISON REFORM SUGGESTED.

REVISIONS CHARGE, Oct. 27, 1889.

According to the suggestion in last week's CHIEFTAIN I will offer you in regard to the improvement of our prison discipline. I got my idea from observation during the time I was repairing the national jail. When I first went to work there the warden and others told me that I would have to be careful in leaving my tools and things lying around, for the prisoners would do me all the injury they could. So I thought I would try

WHITE CITIZENS HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS.

So States Col. Boudinot—Mr. Bushyhead Quoted.

EDITOR CHIEFTAIN:—I am in receipt of a letter from a gentleman, whose opinions I highly respect, saying he regrets that I have addressed to the Cherokee freedmen the following circular letter:

TO THE CHEROKEE FREEDMEN. VINITA, I. T., Sept. 19, 1889.

The petitions, memorials and arguments which have obtained for you the act of congress recognizing your right to a participation in money of the Cherokees were drawn and made by me. Many of you no doubt remember the speech I made at the Vinita fair grounds, in which I served notice on the Cherokee authorities that if they did not do you justice I would appeal in your behalf to congress, and never rest until justice was done you. I have fulfilled this declaration. Mr. Turner, Art Williams and George Vann, of your own race, who have acted under my instructions and under the authority of your thanks and consideration. The Cherokee government and Judge Parker have held that those of your class who failed to return to the Cherokee nation within six months after the treaty of July 19, 1886, were barred from any participation in the rights of Cherokee citizens; the instructions of the department to Commissioner Wallace, as first drawn, also made this discrimination. I succeeded in convincing the department in July last that this was an error, as Commissioner Wallace who was present when I presented the matter will testify. I took the ground that the six months clause referred only to those colored people who were free when the war began, and that there was no limit for the return of those who were slaves at the commencement of the war. All you have to do to get on the roll, now being made by Commissioner Wallace, is to prove by one or more witnesses that you were a slave of some Cherokee citizen when the war began and that you were made free after that. Should anything happen to prevent you from getting on the roll it will not forever bar you, as you have been told; those who tell you this only do so to tighten you in giving them money. It will be well for some of you to consult an attorney as to the best manner of presenting your evidence to the commissioner; and in this connection I commend you to Mr. Jesse Elliott, who is fully capable of directing you.

I notice in THE CHIEFTAIN a communication from one Tom Brook, in which he made a frantic appeal to you for money. This man has done no service to you and deserves no pay. You have a freeman's right to throw away your money if you wish, and to pay the man Tom Brook or Turner any money, whatever, will simply be throwing it away.

E. C. BOUDINOT.

It has not been my fortune for the last twenty-five years to be in accord with the views of the majority of my people. That long ago I advised an allotment of our lands in severalty, and was denounced as a traitor for so doing; to-day we see a senator-elect from the second large district of the nation, who in letters and speeches advocated the very same thing.

In 1853, the Cherokee council voted to divide, per capita, \$300,000, appropriated by congress to the Cherokee nation among Cherokees by blood only, thus excluding from all participation in such common fund, adopted whites, Delawares, Shawnees, and colored citizens. I considered this as a violation of our treaty stipulations, and of our constitution, and in speeches and published letters so denounced it. I advised the Cherokee council to reconsider this act of injustice to our adopted citizens, and declared if it did not do so I would appeal in behalf of these adopted citizens to congress, and endeavor to have their rights enforced. This I succeeded in doing, with the exception of the adopted whites, who did not encourage me in my efforts and who were consequently left out in the late appropriation of \$75,000, for the benefit of the Cherokee freedmen, Delawares and Shawnees.

In this connection I will say that all white citizens of the Cherokee nation by marriage, are just as much entitled to their pro rata share of the \$300,000 appropriated by congress on March 3, 1853, and in all other moneys of the Cherokees, as the Cherokee freedmen, Shawnees and Delawares, and if they don't get their share, it is their own fault.

Heretofore it has been my bad fortune to stand almost alone in my views as to Indian matters, but on this particular question of which my friend complains, I am strongly reinforced as will be seen from the following extracts from records of the Cherokee nation:

The Cherokee council, at its special session in May, 1853, passed the act to distribute the \$300,000 per capita among "Cherokees by blood only." Mr. Bushyhead was then chief and he vetoed the bill on the 18th of May, 1853, giving as his reasons, among others, the following:

I now refer you to that part of the constitution which makes acknowledged treaties, the supreme law, and authorizes the national council solely to construe treaty stipulations. On page 33 compiled laws, you find the names of the

president of the then national committee—the speaker of council and principal chief signed to the construction of the treaty of 1860 by the national council, and the construction of the several parts of said treaty was formerly ratified by a convention of the people as permanent amendments to our constitution. Of these amendments, article 5th, page 31, compiled laws, adds to "native born Cherokees," who had alone composed the nation before that time, three other classes of persons, making them all citizens of the nation alike-colored, liberated persons of specified classes, whites by adoption, and Indians by adoption. Of these the colored class and Indians settled east of 96 degrees have all the rights of native Cherokees by operation of the nation's treaty. Other Indians by adoption and whites legally adopted are joined with the others named and made citizens by the constitution. ***** If the lands of the nation were and are the common property of citizens, then no citizen can be deprived of his or her right, and interest in the property without doing an injustice and without a violation of the constitution which we are all equally bound to observe and defend. While the land remains common property all citizens have an equal right to the use of it. When any of the land is sold under provisions of treaty all citizens have an equal right to the proceeds of their joint property whether divided per capita or invested.

Senators, such is the treaty, and such is the constitution. I have referred you to them, and stated their evident meaning in the premises "to the best of my ability" as is my duty. To the classes of citizens this bill would exclude attach "all the rights and privileges of citizenship according to the constitution." To three of these classes attach also the rights of "native Cherokees" according to treaty.

It may be said by some that the act of congress, making the appropriation, authorizes you to direct the expenditures of the money as the council shall see proper. But the council will certainly not see proper to give to one citizen anything that belongs to another contrary to the constitution and the obligations of the council not to pass any such law. I refer to Sec. 14, page 15th, compiled laws of the Cherokee nation consistent with your treaty obligations to observe, maintain and defend the constitution, you are authorized to direct how this money shall be expended—not otherwise. It would be but mockery, if not worse, for any one to contend that congress would, or could, absolve the officers of this government from their duties and their trust. Such a principle would be fatal to our government if once adopted in practice.

For the above reasons, I respectfully return the bill in question for your reconsideration.

Very respectfully, D. W. BUSHYHEAD, Principal Chief.

This message of Mr. Bushyhead was endorsed by a committee of the Cherokee senate, Hon. John Schrimsher and C. V. Rogers, I think, among others being members of such committee.

So, Mr. Editor, it will be seen that for once, I have the support of distinguished and leading citizens of the Cherokee nation, in one position at least, that I have taken respecting Cherokee politics. In my opinion, all adopted citizens of the Cherokee nation have the same rights and interests in the lands and moneys of the Cherokee nation as Cherokees by blood; and the sooner the Cherokee council recognizes this fact the better for all. E. C. BOUDINOT.

TO THE NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES.

CHEROKEE, C. N. J. T., Oct. 19, 1889.

In regard to your removal and subsistence money, due you from the United States, I think it necessary for us to meet again at Tahlequah on the 8th of November, to take further steps in the matter.

The last congress, a bill was recommended to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for that purpose, but for some cause it failed to be passed. Also if any "old settler" Cherokees wish any further information on "old settler" matters, I expect to be at Tahlequah from the 4th of November, up to the 15th, and will be glad to meet any who wish to see me on "old settler" business.

Respectfully, J. M. BRYAN, Notary Public, Cherokee commissioner and treasurer.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, S. S. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Elevator.—The reception accorded the visiting congressmen at Muskogee and other points in the territory shows that sentiment in favor of throwing out the "Cherokee wall" is fast spreading among our Indian neighbors. We make the prediction that in less than five years what is now called the Indian Territory will be a state.

For the best and nearest call boot in the territory, call on Butler Bros., Chouteau.