THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION. "In Things Essential, Unity; In all Things, Charity."

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO. VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891. VOL. IX. NO. 43.

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Moline Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

AFTON, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Crumpton's Fate—A Warning to Young Men.

FORT SMITH, June 30.—Boudinot Crumpton, alias Bood Dorris, was hanged by the United States authorities in the jail yard here this morning. At an early hour the condemned man was shaved and then dressed in a new suit of clothes. Relatives called and bade him good-bye and at 10 o'clock the death warrant was read to the prisoner in his cell.

About 200 people witnessed the hanging. Crumpton made a statement on the gallows, saying that whisky had brought him to his present condition. He warned those present, when they took a glass of liquor, to look into it and they would see there the hangman's noose. He protested his innocence to the last, saying that his enemies had sworn his life away, and that the real murderer would some day be apprehended. His spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the M. E. church, read a few verses from the New Testament and offered a fervent prayer for the doomed man.

The black cap was adjusted and at 10:30 the trap was sprung. The victim's neck was broken, and in six minutes the attending physician pronounced life extinct. The body was taken down and placed in a cheap pine coffin. The relatives then took charge of the body and will inter it at Braggs, I. T., in the family burying ground.

The murder for which Bood Crumpton paid the penalty was committed November 3, 1889, near Muskogee, Creek nation. The evidence against him was all circumstantial but very strong. The prosecution established the fact that on Sunday Crumpton and Sam Morgan started on horseback to visit some young ladies, several miles away. Both were riding horses belonging to Morgan, who had a large crop in the neighborhood. Late in the evening Crumpton returned, leading the horse ridden away by Morgan, and also having in hossession the gun and overcoat of the deceased. He stated that he and Morgan had met a man in a buggy who had employed Morgan to go with him to Pawnee Agency to work, and that Morgan had instructed him to take charge of his horses and crops and other property and take care of it until his return.

Seven weeks later the dead body of Morgan was found some distance off the road traveled by the two men on the Sunday morning above mentioned, in a deep mudhole made by the uprooting of a large tree. He had been shot in the head, and from the position of the body and the range of the bullet, it was evident that he had been shot after he got into the hole. On this evidence the theory was advanced that Crumpton had induced his companion to go down into the hole by representing that there was some whisky concealed there, and then shot him.

As soon as the body of Morgan was discovered, the friends of the dead man caused the arrest of Crumpton, and he was lodged in jail here the latter part of December, 1889. At the trial the prosecution traced Crumpton and his victim all the way along the road to the killing, and from that point in a roundabout way back to the place of starting. The only defense brought out was the bare statement of the defendant, with no evidence in support of it. He was convicted on June 5, 1890, and sentenced to be hanged August 2 of the same year, but he took an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. After considerable delay the judgment was affirmed, the mandate being filed here April 16, 1891. He was resentenced April 23, and his attorneys then sought executive clemency, but failed to accomplish anything.

After this the young man began to make preparations for his doom and has conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the sympathy of all connected with the jail. He has at all times modestly asserted his innocence. He says he is the victim of a peculiar chain of circumstances which he had no means of overcoming. After receiving his last sentence he prepared a statement, which was published in the papers here, giving an account of himself during the entire day on which the murder was committed.

He was but 22 years of age and a splendid specimen of physical humanity.

Balmaceda's Butcheries.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A correspondent at Santiago, de Chili, writing May 30th, says: In Chili to-day scores of men were shot. In this city the shooting of the officers and sailors of the torpedo launch Guadlo was the special feature of the wholesale execution. The men were placed in one of the large rooms of the jail last night and those who desired to confess did so. At one side, on a table, was a silver crucifix between two candles. The heartbroken sobs of the prisoners intermingled with the low tones of the priest, who, on bended knees, exhorted the condemned men. Even the stern soldiers of Balmaceda who were on guard could not repress tears. All night the solemn ceremoney continued.

It was scarcely day break when the shrill notes of a bugle were heard. Soon six companies of infantry were on line in the prison yard. An officer quickly ascended the steps leading to the capilla, as the room is called, and handed the officer on guard a document. It was the sentence and order of execution, which was read, and then the funeral procession was formed. As the prisoners stepped out of the room each was put between two grim soldiers. When all had been thus placed the procession moved out of the prison and was met by two companies of mounted men, formed in two long lines, between which the men proceeded on foot to the place of execution. There was not a soul in the streets.

On arriving at the plaza the troops formed in a hollow square and a section of sharp shooters took positions opposite the condemned men. Not a muscle of their faces moved. They did not seem to realize that these men whom they were the next minute to send to their graves were their brethren. After the prisoners had kissed the crucifix their hands were tied behind them, and then the command, "Prepare, aim, fire!" rang out. A volley, little puffs of smoke and the execution was accomplished. About a dozen men had been sent into eternity because they espoused the cause of liberty as they understood it.

The list of Balmaceda's cruelties is terrible to contemplate. Men and women are butchered for daring to express an opinion, and there seems to be no limit to the brute's devilishness.

Exit Signal Service Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Acting Secretary Grant to-day signed an order discharging the 162 employes of the signal service now engaged in the weather bureau. The list is headed by Professor Abbe and ends with the first-class surgeant. Under the law the secretary of agriculture is bound to give preference to these men in making appointments of the force of the new bureau and, with the exception of a few men who are elected to remain in what will hereafter be the military branch of the signal service, all of the employes who are engaged in the weather bureau are likely to be reappointed.

Swept Into the Torrent.

ATCHISON, Ks., June 30.—The house of Pleasant Little, on Doniphan point, went into the river with its contents yesterday afternoon. The house was occupied by John McQueen and his family. Little boarding with them. They had vacated the house a few hours before it fell, taking refuge on the mainland. This morning the house was found lodged against one of the government dykes at East Atchison. Little escaped from the point with McQueen's family, but he has not been seen since, and it is feared that he returned to the house, and was lost with it.

The two other families living on the point, those of Mrs. M. J. Parker and Jacob Koch, also sought safety on the mainland yesterday. They left behind all their possessions, including about 100 head of stock, that will perish if the river carries away the point, as the current is too swift for them to swim ashore. The neck across which the water flows is about 150 yards wide, and the stream is about 100 yards wide. Around the island thus formed it is seven miles. The current across the neck is about four feet deep, pitching over a fall of six feet at the lower end, causing a roar that can be heard two miles away. The current has not yet cut through the "gumbo." As long as this tough crust stands the point is safe, but should the current cut through to the alluvial soil below, it would be only a matter of a few hours until the great volume of the river would be passing through a new channel.

Between Atchison and Rushville the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs tracks are covered with water in several places. The Hannibal track is not safe to use and the Kansas City will have to abandon theirs if the situation grows any worse. Between Rushville and the river, not less than twenty-five farm houses are surrounded by water, and farmers are out in boats trying to rescue shocks of wheat that are yet above water.

Robbed of His Roll.

LEAVENWORTH, June 30.—Three confidence men who swindled Farmer Stephen Trice of Lathrop, Mo., out of $3,500 Friday had been in Leavenworth for a week previously and Conductor Mensey of the Rock Island thinks he would know them if he should see them again. One of the men wore a heavy beard. While here they stopped at the Delmonico.

Farmer Trice had a piece of land worth $15 an acre. The confidence men represented themselves to be St. Louis capitalists and made him an offer of $50 an acre, paying him $1,000 down. Having closed their deal with Farmer Trice, they told him that they had some land near Lathrop that they would sell at a bargain. Trice knew the land was worth more than they offered to sell it for, and having disposed of his own farm at such a profitable figure, he drew $3,500 from the bank and started with the men to buy.

In a wood near Plattsburg the capitalists met some confederates, and all joined in a little game except Trice, who refused to play. "You will play," said one of the party. A sack was thrown over his head and he was then robbed of all his money. The capitalists drove him home, threatening him with death if he told anyone until twenty-four hours had passed. Farmer Trice kept still until Sunday, and then told the story.

The Waters Subsiding.

KANSAS CITY, June 30.—The flood in the Missouri river reached its highest stage at 4 o'clock. The water is now falling and all apprehension of further damage is set at rest. The river at 4 o'clock registered twenty-six feet and two inches above low water mark, having fallen one inch during the previous hour. The water is steadily falling at the rate of one inch per hour.

Harlem, the village across the river, which was flooded yesterday, is still under water, but no further damage has been done. Parts of Kansas City, Ks., are still submerged by the back waters of the Kaw, but only the homes of squatters on the low lands have been badly damaged. The various industries in the bottoms have been seriously inconvenienced. The Bangor Lumber company's yards are flooded. The water has invaded the hog yards of the Kingan Packing company and the Phoenix Packing house. Swift & Co.'s arctic room is flooded and some of their other departments are inundated. The water is now falling in the Kaw and Missouri rivers and no further damage is expected.

Iowa Republicans.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 30.—The republican state convention meets here to-morrow. Every indication points to the largest and most harmonious gathering of Iowa republicans held for years. It will be harmonious because most of the nominations are assured in advance, and because there is no division of sentiment on platform. For Governor, Hiram C. Wheeler, of Odebolo, Sac county, will be nominated.

At a meeting to-day of the state central committee and prominent party leaders, including Senator Allison and republican congressmen, the platform was discussed. Upon the prohibition question, the paramount issue in Iowa, the republicans will take no backward steps. The prohibition plank will be reaffirmed and a demand made for a more vigorous enforcement of that law.

On the financial question there will be a mere indorsement of the recent act of congress with the declaration that free coinage should be extended to the limit of the American output. Harrison's administration and McKinley's law will be approved but reciprocity will receive the warmest endorsement.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, June 30.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats are weak. Prices show an average decline of 6d. Foreign wheats are in large supply. The total arrivals of breadstuffs during the week amounted to 514,565 quarters, being 14,665 quarters in excess of the entire weekly wants of the United Kingdom. The sales of farmer's wheat amounted to 108,770 quarters. The markets thus had to dispose of 123,435 quarters of wheat and flour above the ordinary demand. All foreign wheats dropped 1s. Oregon is quoted at 42s 5d, and California on the passage at 43s. Corn is firm; American is held for 27s 9d. Oats and beans are steady. Peas are 6d dearer. At to-day's market business was at a low ebb, while English wheats were quoted at 40@44s and reds at 37@40s. Foreign wheats were weak; California was 3d lower. Foreign flour was steady. English flour was 6d lower. Oats and corn were firm. Rye, beans and peas were neglected.

Dreadful Accident to a Miller.

EMPORIA, June 30.—Yesterday afternoon at Armer's flour mill, S. M. Summers, the miller, was caught in a large belt, and, after being spun about for a period, dashed with such force against an upright shaft as to break both of his legs and fearfully bruise his body otherwise.

The Situation.

For many months the Kansas Farmer has been much amused at the republican press trying to persuade itself into the belief that the farmers' alliance and industrial union is simply an auxiliary to the democratic party. Many a smile have we enjoyed as we calmly watched the desperation with which these journals attempted to misinform their readers. As each and every member of the alliance positively knew better; of course the only converts to such silliness could only come from those outside of the organization, most of whom have become too well posted to be longer imposed upon.

Now, dear, deluded friends of the old party press, we will kindly inform you that the farmers' alliance and industrial union cannot possibly become an auxiliary to any political party without violating both the letter and spirit of its constitution. It is a non-partisan organization, and must remain so. But while this is true, it is also a fact that the organization is intensely political; it is a school for the study of political economy, independent of any political doctrine or organization. In considering the questions of the day it has honestly "hewed to the line," favoring no one party more than the other; it has determinedly and steadily searched for the truth. As a result of this investigation and reasoning from effect to cause, came the St. Louis, Omaha and Ocala demands. These demands have been before the public for months, and all existing political parties know just what is wanted by the great industrial classes of this country. What has been the result? The great money powers of the world plainly saw that the acceptance of these demands by either one or both of the two great parties meant death to them, and, caring nothing for parties, only inasmuch as they could be used to "feather their own nests," they resolved that the old organizations should stand by them in a desperate struggle for life, and that in case of defeat they must all go down together. Briefly, this is the situation to-day. Both of the old parties are controlled by the unscrupulous money power, and cannot accede to the demands of the people; they must go on in the same old channel. Not being able to meet or discuss the issues of the day, as demanded by the great industrial classes of the country, these old line politicians have very foolishly entered upon a campaign of abuse, which can only drive the rank and file of the people farther and farther from any hope of relief from them. Both of the old parties have been entreated and implored for relief. For their prayers the people have received derision and abuse, and for their continued petitions have been spurned with contempt from all legislative assemblies, until all hope has fled. This is no surprise to us. To an observing mind and close student, such a position by the old war parties is inevitable. In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise. The great money power of the world took advantage of our condition in civil war, and at its close immediately gained control of both of the late contending forces, and have ever since used them—the Republicans of the North and the Democrats of the South—to further their own interests and rob the people. How well they have succeeded is plainly seen in the accumulation of the great wealth of the country into the hands of the few—agents of the great money power—and the continued increasing indebtedness of the people. These conditions of things and the causes are now being pretty well understood. Ever since the war, until within a few years, the great wealth producing classes of the United States have permitted politicians to do their thinking, and with blind confidence followed their instructions in all legislative matters. But they finally discovered that their confidence had been imposed upon, and that their permitted leaders and supposed friends and guardians were traitorously scheming against them, and rapidly placing them in the power of the great robbing money kings of the earth. Upon this discovery, the great industrial classes of the country resolved to mutually and systematically enter upon a course of investigation; and to accomplish this, organized various industrial schools, or organizations, prominently among which is the farmers' alliance and industrial union.

Their investigations have been thorough, and, as we before stated, resulted in the St. Louis and Ocala demands. In these demands the people mean just what they say, and have placed them before the political parties, for their acceptance or rejection.

Now, what are the old parties doing, and what do they propose to do with these demands? They cannot dodge them, and must either accept or reject them. They cannot longer blind the people with false issues; they must either take up these demands or step aside and give away to a new party, born for the occasion, and to meet the demands of the hour. Logical reasoning, after a most thorough study of the situation in both the Northern and Southern States, forces us to the conclusion that neither of the old war parties can possibly take up the demands of the people. Even were they so disposed, their leaders are so completely bound, hand and foot, by party pledges that they cannot, dare not think of such a thing. The great industrial masses of the entire country, who have been aroused from their lethargy to a sense of their great danger and duty, fully comprehend the situation, and are determined to stand by their just demands. If the old parties cannot come to them, they must look elsewhere for relief, not as organizations; not as Alliance men, members of the Grange, Mutual Benefit Association, Knights of Labor and other industrial organizations, but as awakened and aroused citizens and voters, patriotically determined that this shall yet be "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Now comes the much misunderstood and misrepresented question: What will the Alliance do with the new political organization, the people's party? In the language of President Polk's paper, the Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh, N. C., it ought not to take much wisdom to answer that question. The new party has adopted the alliance demands into its platform. Does anyone suppose that intelligent alliance men will vote against a party that adopts those demands and in favor of a party that not only fails to adopt, but resists those demands? The western alliance states have already gone into the new party. Will not the necessity for unity force the other alliance states to go into the new party also?

We see no way to prevent the new party from sweeping the country except that of the old parties cheerfully conceding to the people every one of their just demands. If the alliance men are to be blamed for going into the new party, then a hungry child can be blamed for going to some one who can and will furnish him food. Gentlemen of the old parties, if the time comes when your ranks shall be broken, your leaders overthrown and your heritage taken from you, do not blame the alliance for your ruin. The people represented by the farmer's alliance and the various other industrial organizations have petitioned and begged and pleaded and prayed for relief all these years; and the haughty minions of political power have spurned both them and their petitions and prayers. Do not blame them for your overthrow, but blame your own blind and miserable folly.

The action lately taken by the conference at Cincinnati has made the future of our politics so uncertain as to throw the old party leaders into consternation. They do not know, "and no fellow can tell them," into whose hands they are going to fall. It seems to us that no good can come to these leaders and the parties they represent so long as these people stand shivering in their places, expecting disaster. If these parties really want to save themselves from defeat, let them get together and throw their corrupt leaders overboard, and address themselves manfully to the work of reforming the final system. But will they do it? No! As we before stated, we consider it an utter impossibility. Sooner or later each and every member of the various industrial organizations will be compelled, by a sense of duty, to abandon the old war parties, whose principal "stock in trade" is "memories of the past." The war is over. New issues are upon us. Our future welfare, and that of our children and our country, depend upon the manhood of the hour.—Kansas Farmer.

Shorter Hours of Labor.

One of the ultimates of this great reform movement must be shorter hours of labor in all industrial pursuits; and, as a consequence, more leisure, more time for rest and recuperation, greater opportunities for recreation, more hours for study and intellectual improvement.

However great may be the efforts of our opponents to create division in the ranks of labor by descanting upon the antagonistic interests between those engaged in agricultural and other industrial pursuits upon this question, the fact is no such antagonism exists. There is not, in all cases, a perfect understanding of the conditions and needs of each class by all the others, but when such understanding exists there can be no conflict in the ranks of labor.

While present conditions may not now admit of shorter hours in all industrial departments, one of the ultimate objects of this movement is to so revolutionize conditions as to render such change practicable; and in all cases where it is now possible its adoption, instead of operating to the detriment of anyone, is in reality a benefit to all.

It is in the shops and mines and all indoor occupations that shorter hours should first be established. There are many reasons why this is true. In the various trades and mechanical pursuits, labor-saving machinery has vastly multiplied the possibilities of production, and to a corresponding extent curtailed the demand for men, the hours of labor remaining as before. Under our present system the employer derives all of the benefits of these increased facilities, while thousands of men are in enforced idleness in consequence. Shorter hours to those now employed would afford opportunities of labor to those who are now idle. Every idle man finding employment would at once become a greater consumer, not only of agricultural but also of manufactured products, and an increased demand would be thus at once created. An increased demand for agricultural products would improve the condition of the farmer and likewise increase his demand for the products of the factory, the shop and the mine. This stimulus to industry would thus gradually extend itself to every department and eventually impart far greater activity and more uniform prosperity to all. There is, right in this one question of securing shorter hours to trades and occupation in which present conditions render the change now practicably, an element of future prosperity, the influence of which cannot be overestimated.

It is said that farmers cannot now shorten their hours of labor, and it is asked why other laborers should be granted greater privileges than they. There is a vast difference in the circumstances and conditions of farm labor and that of the clerk in the store, the mechanic in the shop and the employe in the factory and the mine. The latter is far more monotonous and enervating in its character, and renders rest and change much more essential. Other things being equal, farm life is more conducive to health and longevity than any of the other occupations; and the importance of affording employment to the idle and thus transforming them from burdens of society into consumers of all the products of industry as before pointed out, is sufficient cause to remove every objection to shorter hours from the minds of the agricultural classes.

Again: Farm labor is always more or less interrupted by atmospheric influences. In stormy weather the work of the farm must be suspended and when it is fair this necessary loss of time must be, to some extent, compensated by longer hours, until such time as the farmer in turn becomes able to employ more labor, by means of which the hours upon the farm may be likewise shortened. Nothing will have a tendency to hasten this condition more rapidly, other circumstances becoming gradually more favorable, than the conversion of the thousands of now idle men into self-supporting consumers of his products. A careful study of industrial conditions leads to an understanding of the identity of interests of laborers in all the active pursuits of life. Such a study has been pursued more energetically in the recent past than at any former period in our country's history; and hence the spectacle now so alarming to politicans of an industrial political party composed of what they are pleased to term so many "incongruous elements," yet in perfect accord upon all of the political doctrines which are regarded essential to universal prosperity.

The prophecy was general that those "incongruous elements" could never unite at Cincinnati. That prophecy was not verified, and the systematic education which made that union possible will also render the party there organized invincible.—The Advocate.

Pencil Points.

The largest library is the Imperial, of Paris, which contains over 2,000,000 volumes.

The heat produced from the heat of a fire-fly is only 1 per cent of an equal amount of candle light.

A little child in Waynesboro, Ga., swallowed a galvanized iron staple a few days ago, and expressed no bad results from it.

While certain women of England scandalize their country's proud name at the baccarat table, another English woman in distant India turns out a hero, and is the talk of the kingdom. She is Mrs. Grimwood, the plucky lady who stood by the fighting men in the Manipur rebellion, and with them suffered their painful retreat. She is now in London, and royalty in person is looking after her. She has already been awarded the Red Cross, and will likely receive the Victoria Cross, so matchless the gallant Lieut. Grant, who so illustriously upheld the fame of Britain's arms in the same trouble. Mrs. Grimwood is but twenty-three.

JOHN F. SHIELDS,

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BUSH'S PHARMACY,

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Finest Drug Emporium in Southern Kansas.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

All prescriptions filled by an experienced pharmacist. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Kackley Block, Maple St., (June 4 6m) CHETOPA, KAS.

PIANOS, ORGANS,

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BEFORE BUYING WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Organs and Pianos Sold on Installment.

We trade Organs and Pianos for any kind of stock. Call on us when you want anything in our line. (June 4 4m) H. WELLAND.

LUMBER, -:- LUMBER,

Doors, Sash, Blinds. Cement,

Paints, Lime, Plaster Paris, Oils, Etc.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

R. L. SHARP, -:- -:- Chetopa, Kas.

(June 4 4m)

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DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT.

☞ We desire to say to the people of the Indian Territory that we can make it to their interest to trade with us. Come in and price our goods.

G. B. CLENDENNING,

[June 4m] CHETOPA, KANSAS.

Awful Wreck On The Frisco.

AT FAIRLAND,

IN PRICES, WE MEAN.

Three car loads of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps and Clothing,

Making a splendid and complete stock, have been put on the shelves in our store and will be sold at prices astonishingly low

WE ARE HERE to SELL GOODS,

And have got them, so come to see us for prices. We will not be undersold. Come in and see us and let us show you our goods and give you our prices,

LEE B. SMITH & SON.

NAT PERRY,

FAIRLAND, I. T.

Will sell you cheaper Farm Machinery than ever.

ALL KINDS OF

Plows, Harrows, Rod Breakers, Etc.

Agent for the McCORMICK REAPERS AND BINDERS. Try us before buying anything in the Hardware line. We don't propose to be outsold or insoled by any thing that wears hair, wool or feathers. Don't it?

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General Dealer in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Etc., Custom made Boots and Shoes.

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I am selling goods only for cash or its equivalent and can give you the benefit of cash purchases. I keep always on hand Flour, Bacon, Lard, Etc. I buy Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys; in fact, everything. When you come to Afton don't buy until you get my prices.

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