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MEMBERS of the senate and council who desire re-election should pitch in and do something to earn it.

IT is impossible to say just when, but this Cherokee nation will be sectionized and allotted among those entitled to share it. This is official.

THERE are a great many republicans in Kansas who will find for their defeat in the fact that the state house ring will be dislodged. There should be a clean sweep from janitor up.

THE quietest and purest joys of one's life are those that radiate from the domestic hearthstone. The more one sees of the deceitfulness of the world, the more fondly he turns to the gracious endearments of home.

THE allotment issue in this nation is a "campaign of education" that will go on in the interest of the common people until it accomplishes its mission, namely—the equalization of land holdings and individualization of title.

IT should not be forgotten that speech is yet free, as is also the press, throughout the length and breadth of America, which, of course, includes the Cherokee nation. Some people seem to lose sight of this important fact, but it is a fact just the same.

THE editor of the Advocate reports the receipt from advertising and subscriptions during the past year of the munificent sum of $186.50. These figures give a peculiar ring to his statement that "increased interest is taken in the paper abroad as well as at home."

THE Dowing party is on trial before the people of the Cherokee Nation, being in power in every branch of the government. The people are anxiously watching and waiting for needed legislation and if it is not forthcoming it is pretty safe to say that that party will go to the rear.

THE CHIEF'S LAND VIEWS.

Chief Harris in his recent message to council lays some stress upon the land question, and offers as an argument against land in severalty, the condition of the people in the states adjoining us. With due deference to the chief and his views on this particular issue we beg leave to take issue. If we were asked to make an argument in favor of allotment of lands in this country there is no more potent reason that now suggests itself than a contrast of our condition with that of our neighbors in the states. Land in common does not encourage permanency in improvements, which accounts wholly for the fact that the man who owns forty acres by individual title will have a better house, a more commodious barn, a better grade of stock and indeed all the surroundings that would indicate permanency and contentment amongst a people. Large sums of money are not often expended by private individuals upon real estate held in common, by a people who are ever looking forward to a division. It is a fact worthy of attention that the costliest buildings and most substantial improvements in this nation are confined almost exclusively to the towns where lots can be owned by private title. But it should not be claimed for one minute that the land of this nation is held in common. Some are holding from 5,000 to 10,000 acres and growing rich off the proceeds, while others are only able to possess a very few acres. Under the present system all the choicest agricultural lands are gradually but surely passing into the hands of the rich, to the exclusion of the poor settler. The great dissatisfaction and unrest among the citizens of the Cherokee nation is traceable to the attempt to hold land in common. The existence of the intruder in the country is universally conceded to be the greatest menace to our life as a nation. A division of land would forever settle this question and make it impossible for an intruder to find lodgment on the lands of the Cherokees. It is certainly the plain duty of every lover of justice and humanity to present these questions to those less enlightened in its true light. If the full-blood Cherokee understood that it was his only salvation and that by allotment he would get his share, and of which it would be impossible to rob him, all of this class would be in favor of it. The time will come when the ignorant full-blood will suffer himself no longer to be hoodwinked by those more fortunate than himself under the guise of friends. Let the campaign of education go on.

OUR TAHLEQUAH LETTER.

Proceedings of Council for the Past Week and Tahlequah News in General.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T.,
TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1892.

Both houses met Tuesday morning, but adjourned immediately until 1 o'clock sharp, when the delivery of the chief's message was to take place. Although it was cloudy and chilly quite a large crowd was present. The female seminary girls, usually the greatest attraction on this occasion, were the first on the ground, marching from the seminary by double file, all handsomely attired and wreathed in smiles, they formed a semi-circle about the speaker's stand where they awaited the arrival of the boys from the other seminary and the council and chief. The boys soon made their appearance, marching in military order, and also formed a semi-circle just back of the girls; then came the members of the senate followed by the lower house all in double file and each with a chair in his hand, as his weapon of war. The delivery of the message occupied about an hour and a half, Mr. J. H. Covel acting as interpreter. The people generally pronounced it an able document, though some, however, took issue on certain parts.

BOTH HOUSES GET TO BUSINESS.

Wendesday morning the two branches of council convened with an apparent determination to do good for the people and redeem themselves for doing scarcely anything during the long session last year. After the adoption of rules, regulations, &c., governing the respective bodies, one of which was passed in the house forbidding the use of tobacco in any form during business hours, a message from the chief was received in the house recommending the appointment of five commissioners at $4.00 per day to meet and confer with the United States senate committee soon to arrive. The house being composed of an obedient lot of fellows, and anxious to follow the recommendations of the chief in his message to cut down the salaries of all officers, proceeded at once to pounce upon the bill with all vengeance which they cut almost in twain. It was amended to read three instead of five commissioners, and at a salary of three instead of four dollars per day, and was immediately passed and sent into the senate before dinner. That body took it up on the following day, and after being subjected to no little ridicule by Senators Wolfe, Soggy Sanders and others on the grounds that three dollars per day would not pay the traveling expenses of the committee, nor command men of sufficient dignity and intelligence to meet such a commission, the bill was put upon its passage, but met the fate of the republican party in the late election, with the exception, perhaps, that there was more of it left than of the republican party.

About the first thing the senate did was to open up war on the monopolists, Senator Buffington introducing a bill to regulate the settlement of the public domain. It is something on the order of the Adair measure, restricting all adults to 160 acres and repealing the old act, allowing the use of a quarter of a mile around your improvement.

A bill was also introduced in the senate by Mr. Washbourne providing for the continuation of the present and future terms at the seminaries and colored school through the winter without vacation. This is a good measure and will probably pass. The long journey in mid-winter that many of the students have to take home and back together with the expense attached to it is a piece of folly. Let the term begin in October and close the last of May; then the boys in the northern districts can sow a crop of wheat before they go and reap it when they return, and those in the southern districts can get out a crop of cotton in the fall.

On Friday the petition of Wm. Brewer and four children for citizenship was passed through both houses.

A bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Mills to limit the number of executive secretaries to three with an additional one during council, all to receive $4.00 a day. That body is bent on retrenchment, and forthwith began to cut and slash. It was amended so as to fix a salary of $75 per month for the head secretary and $60 for the other two. The jury law has also been amended, requiring now twelve jurors instead of six as heretofore.

The bill providing for a reduction of the executive secretaries' salary and reducing the number to three passed the house but was amended in the senate. The amendment was to give the principal $1,000 and the two assistants each $800, and it also reduced the interpreter's salary from $1,460 a year to $350; quite a reduction. Mr. Covel's sinecurate position will be cut off. Mr. Baugh, of Cooweescoowee fought hard against it. In his remarks he said that to cut the salaries in those offices so much would turn it into a hog pen. There is talk now among a few of the members of making two districts of Cooweescoowee. This is a thing that really ought to be done since that one is about half as large as all of the balance put together. One proposition is, to add all on the east side of the M., K. & T. road to Saline district and run a line from Big Cabin through west to Chelsea and on. This would make two large districts. The projectors think that the revenue on coal, hay, permits, &c., that is not collected, would more than pay the officers, besides the senate ought to be a larger body anyway. Two or three monopoly bills have already been killed and two are pending in each house now. A new one was introduced yesterday, and more are still being manufactured to take the place of those gone before.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIPS

Have drawn more aspiring candidates to the city than anything else. Two new ones are to be elected, one to succeed Judge Gunter and the other to take the place of J. T. Cunningham, who is filling out the unexpired term of Judge Bigby, deceased. Mr. Cunningham will in all probability be one of the successful ones, or ought to be at least. Among the other aspirants are Blue Alberty, Jay Clark, Eli Whitmire, and—and—about six more that nobody ever dreamed would have the "brass" to aspire to such an exalted position as that used to be.

The medical superintendency has not been filled as yet; a number are pulling hard for it.

Up to this writing the United States senate committee has not arrived, but a number of citizens from various parts of the country are daily arriving.

Attorney Maxwell is here to work in the interest of his $3,000 claim. "Quiliki" will probably come later. Among the host of Cooweescoowee "members on the outside who are here working for their country" may be mentioned Webb Vann, Clem Rogers, Sam Mayes, Charlie McClellan and Capt. Jackson.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.

Shortly after the delivery of the chief's message, on Tuesday, before the 180 girls had scarcely got inside of their gate, and while the 130 boys, the councillors and a host of other yet thickly thronged Main street, the alarm, look out! look out! get out of the way! was given, when everybody began to get out of the way indeed. A large stout team with wagon was coming up the street at lightning speed. When opposite the capitol square the driver, who for a distance of two blocks had been trying in vain to check them, was thrown out with terrible force and struck on the head by a wheel. Mrs. Jeff Parks was just crossing the street ahead in her buggy and would have succeeded in getting out of the way had the running team kept straight on, but instead it turned and upset the wagon box, the corner of which struck her center in the forehead cutting a two inch gash to the skull. She had alighted from her buggy and was attempting to escape when overtaken. Her horse and the team ran on down the street, and the report spread immediately that the man, Peoples by name, was dead, but his injuries were only a three inch gash on the back of the head with a very hard fall. The physicians dressed both wounds and the unfortunates are now doing well.

BEARPAW TO HANG.

On Thursday the trial of Thompson Bearpaw for the killing of Raspberry Manus, was concluded at the Tablequah court house, and the jury, after three hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder as charged. The evidence as brought out in this case was conclusive that Bearpaw had deliberately, in cold blood, murdered his fellowman. There had been some little ill-feeling between the two before but not of a serious nature. The killing was at a dance; Bearpaw had been playing the fiddle and gave it up to another man and then amused the crowd by dancing by himself in the middle of the floor, when suddenly he stopped and said, "when my brother was alive this is the way he used to do," at the same time pulling out a pistol and firing at Manus, who was sitting squatted down by the fireplace. The ball entered Manus' right arm, and he sprung behind and attempted to hold a woman before him, who being frightened sprang to one side, when Bearpaw shot again, the ball entering Manus' breast, he falling dead on the fireplace. Bearpaw then shot the third ball which entered near the left cheek bone and came out back of the right ear. After the verdict was announced, the prisoner made a short talk in Cherokee in which he stated that he had not received justice in the trial. While he was standing before Judge Gunter receiving the sentence he gave way, and fainting, fell down on the floor like a dead man. He recovered however in about ten minutes and was led to jail to await his execution which is set to take place on the 30th of December.

OUR LAND INTEREST.

Chief Harris' Views on this Important Subject.

Following is the full text of that portion of the chief's message which relates to lands in severalty and the public domain:

To the Indians, the holding of land in severalty, is a new system, but it is urged upon him as the one necessary step to his highest individual prosperity and his civilization as a race. This is the system of the people of the United States, where it has been practiced for more than a hundred years. Under this system, their citizens have entered as homesteads or at a nominal price, hundreds of millions of acres of public land and one might reasonably expect, among so thrifty and enterprising people, an earthly paradise, where every man, at least every farmer, enjoyed himself under his own "vine and fig tree." Do we find it so? Far from it, more than half of the people of the United States engaged in agricultural pursuits are landless, and their constant cry is for more land for the homeless. The source from which the supply, to meet the constant growing demand, the extinguishment of the Indian's title, is now exhausted; and the people of the United States are now entering the threshold of a period, when the aggregation of the lands, in the hands of the rich, through mortgages will be greatly accelerated, and the countless number of the homeless, be enormously increased. In the light of recent statistics, this system has proven a failure so far as providing homes for the majority of the people of the United States are concerned, and its wisdom is being seriously questioned by some of the best thinkers of the times. The people of the United States have no year of Jubilee to look forward to, when there will be a redistribution of the lands; but when the lands shall be accumulated in the hands of the rich, when the rentals shall be increased, until the laborer can eke out only a miserable existence, and when the grievous burden can be borne no longer, the system will be wiped out in revolution.

The Cherokee system breeds no millionaires, no land syndicates, no mortgage sharks. Land is not degraded to the level of speculation. Every citizen, however poor or humble, with a little energy, and by a little physical labor, can have a home of his own to shelter wife and children. He is not ever looking for a place to rest and to exist. It is to be deplored that some of our people, deluded by their fear of a change in our government, or actuated by their greed, wish to change our land tenure and adopt that of lands in severalty. This experiment is now on trial among the Indians to the west of us, in the new territory of Oklahoma, where one Indian is sandwiched on a quarter section, between two white men, and he is to be civilized into a brother and citizen by contact. The result is easily foreseen; his white neighbors will eventually own his lands, and his children will be out-casts, in the country their fathers once owned. Prudence dictates that we await the trial of this experiment and profit by their experience.

Some complain that we are disproportionately to wealth, taxed in our invested funds, but to my mind, the wisest provisions made by our fathers, for their posterity, was the dedication of the use only of the lands and the interest on the invested funds, to each succeeding generation. They were not set apart for our benefit only, but have been given to us, in trust, to use and enjoy, and to transmit unimpaired to those who may come after us. The ownership of our lands in common, is the foundation upon which our National existence rests; destroy this common ownership, and the bond that holds us together as a Nation is destroyed. The fee simple title, in the Nation, based upon an Act of Congress, as it is, has proven the bulwark of the National citadel, and has successfully withstood the assaults of our enemies within and without. It rests upon the same basis, as does the private lands of citizens, every where in the United States, and cannot be destroyed by legislation in Congress, without doing violence to vested rights, and unsettling the tenure by which private lands every where in the States are held.

It is also complained that our lands are being monopolized by certain greedy citizens. The framers of our constitution knew the power of greed in individuals, and wisely provided a remedy in the fundamental law, to prevent the monopoly of improvements, with the view to speculation. You always have the power, peacably, to redress any wrong by the few to the rights of the many, and I earnestly invite your attention to the extensive evil that is growing into a monopoly of the public domain, through abuse of the present permit law. This is especially the Delaware and Cooweescoowee district, and I urgently recommend that the employment of this labor be restricted to a given number of improvements to each adult. It will not be denied that the present evil has grown out of the abuse of the permit law, and it is equally certain, if this labor was confined to its legitimate and reasonable use, the present monopoly and the leasing of lands would die out in a short time. In fixing the number of improvements, upon which permitted labor is allowed, the honest enterprise of our farmers must be respected and protected. It too often happens that in our zeal to reform abuses, we make the remedy so radical as to prove abortive, or the remedy proposed is worse than the evil complained of.

The method of the enforcement of the present wire fence law, is harsh, arbitrary, and of doubtful constitutionality. I recommend its appeal, and the enactment of a law defining a lawful fence, made of all wire and posts, to be enforced with rigid penalties, through the courts, and forbidding the enclosure of more than fifty acres of uncultivated land to each adult, and requiring all uncultivated lands now enclosed to be put in cultivation or opened for public use, within a reasonable time, and the failure to do be made a misdemeanor to be punished as above.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer on the subject of fruit growing in that State has this to say: Energy, coupled with good, sound judgment, solved the question of growing apples, both as to quality and quantity. If you remember, in the line of apple-growing, that as long as you purchased your trees from abroad, planting trees that were not acclimated to our soil and climate, just so long apple culture was a signal failure. And when we began to plant home-grown trees, we saw at once we had hit upon a plan that would lead to our success in apple-growing, and we are to-day as a State a grand success in apple culture, all accomplished within twenty years or less.

It would appear that Seneca may get a north and south railway connection before many months. Surveyors have run a line from Grand Falls clear through to Southwest City, and the route is said to be an easy one. The surveyors were in Seneca last week, and run the line right through town. It is rumored that this is a Gould line, an extension of the Missouri Pacific, and that it will be run through to Ft. Smith, Ark., which will give a straight route of that system from Kansas City to Ft. Smith, where it will tap the Gould road running to Little Rock and southeast. This would appear to be a very profitable line, and we hope that the report that it will soon be built will prove to be correct and of good authority.—Seneca Dispatch.

The Grenola Chief says that W. H. Reed is an old settler, having settled in Labette county in 1856, moved to Chautauqua ten years later and to Grenola in 1884. He furnished lumber for the first house built in the fall of 1856 in old Erie, in Neosho county, and after moving to Chetopa in December of that year set up the first mill in Labette county for Colonel Wilongeby Doudny, cut the first log which was cut from a walnut tree, and five coffins were made from boards cut from this log. He built the first residence in Chetopa. His daughter Emma was the first child born in Chetopa.

The business men of Chetopa have organized a citizens protective association for protecting the life and property of its members. One of the objects will be to rid the town of all suspicious characters, and investigate strangers coming to town without visible means of support. The objects of the association are meritorious, and if properly conducted will no doubt do much good.—Democrat.

The Difference.

President Ross, of the Muskogee Fair Association, has called on the stockholders for an assessment to make up and pay off the indebtedness of the Association. The receipts at the fair the past month were not equal to the expenses and the obligation must be met some way or other.—Phoenix.

The Vinita fair took in about $2,000 and with this sum was able to pay all bills, taking up an outstanding note and has two or three hundred dollars in the treasury.—Ft. Smith Elevator.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

The most popular and best known weekly newspaper printed in this country is the Toledo Blade. For more than twenty years it has had a circulation of 100,000 to 200,000, going regularly into every state and territory of the Union. From fifteen to twentyfive tons of print paper is consumed in each week's edition, and it is regularly mailed to more than half the postoffices of the United States. It is a peculiar fact that the Blade is the only weekly newspaper published that has regular subscribers in all parts of the United States. It is edited with special reference to the wants of all people in all sections. It is also made to interest every member of the family. Besides all the news of the world, it has serial and short stories, wit and humor, poetry, campfire, farm, Sunday school lessons, young folks, poultry, puzzles, household, answers to correspondents, Etc., Etc. As a special feature for 1893, Mr. Robinson Locke, editor and proprietor of the Blade, has just sailed for Japan, and will contribute a series of illustrated letters on the manners and customs of that peculiar country and its people. These articles will be commenced some time in February of March, and will be worth to the readers of the Blade many times the subscription price. Every reader of this paper is invited to send for a specimen copy. The publishers of the Blade would be glad to send a specimen copy to every reader in this country. Subscription price of the Blade, one dollar a year. Five dollars in cash, will be paid to any person sending in a small club of subscribers. Write for agents' terms, giving particulars. Adress "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Rather Be Without Bread. XI

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 7, 1889.

The Rev. J. Koenigel, of above place, writes: I have suffered a great deal, and whenever I feel now a nervous attack coming on I take a dose of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and feel relieved. I think a great deal of it, and would rather be without bread than without the Tonic.

Well Satisfied.

WALTERS, TEX., Oct. 11, 1890.

About 1½ years ago my son had the first attack of epileptic dizziness and sudden illness. Five different doctors did him no good; on the contrary, his case grew worse, and the attacks became more frequent and severe until he even had 4 to 6 attacks daily. After taking 3 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic the attacks entirely ceased. HENRY F. MUELLER.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

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Stolen---Span of Mules.

On March 12, 1892, a span of mules, supposed to be stolen, were left at my place near Vinita, I. T.

Description: One bay mare mule, 7 years old, 13½ hands high, branded K on left shoulder, the other is a brown mule, 7 years old, same height and branded TF [connected].

April 7-tf. F. H. ARNEAUX.

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Oysters Cooked to suit you.

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Oct 13 tf

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Experience { Has shown many men that it pays to insure their business and homes against . . . FIRE . . .

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Information { Regarding all kinds of Insurance policies. Call on or address . . .

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The "House Beautiful" is never complete without a beautiful lamp. But "The Rochester" is not only beautiful—it is a *good* lamp—a lamp with the light of the morning. There are 2,000 artistic varieties of this beautiful lamp.

Perfect in Construction. Artistic in Design. Matchless in its Light.

Insist upon seeing the stamp of the genuine,—"The Rochester," and ask for the written guarantee. If the lamp-dealer has not the genuine Rochester and the style you want, send to us for illustrated price list, and we will send you (boxed) any lamp safely by express.

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THE ALLIANCE STORE.

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Special attention is called to our new line o Ladies' Dress Goods which positively is the finest ever offered our people by a home merchant.

We are the Pioneers of Low Prices for Vinita.

And we will maintain our record as inaugurators of such.

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