CHOCTAW AFFAIRS.

A Plea for Serious and Sensible Action.

As the Choctaw general council meets next week we cannot refrain from again advising that a commission be appointed to meet the Dawes commission. No one can deny but that the present condition of affairs cannot last much longer. The government wants a change, a large number of Indians want a change and all things considered, it must be conceded by any thoughtful man, that a change is going to be made. If it is made without the co-operation of the Indians, it may not be in accordance with their desires, and certainly will not cover all the grounds of negotiations which need to be made, and settle all the questions which need to be settled before the autonomy of the Indian tribes is broken up. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have a three million dollar claim in that part of the leased district now occupied by other Indian tribes; they have another three million in Greer county, if the Greer county case is decided in favor of the United States; and both nations have questions relating to their colored freedmen, with numerous other questions, that will come up for settlement, all of which should be fully settled in detail, before the autonomy of the nations is broken up. If the government, through congress, breaks up these tribes without settling these numerous questions in detail, they are very likely to remain unsettled. If an Indian nation or tribe, has a claim against the government and the identity of the Indian nation is lost or broken up, any reasonable man can see that the claim can never be realized on. It avails nothing, that some of our citizens say this cannot be done. The government says it can do it, and the first step is now being taken; the country is being surveyed. After it is done then all will be able to see that a mistake was made, in not acting in time and settling all these questions that are so vastly important to the Indian people, but it will be too late. We think it is useless to say the government cannot do so and so, because we know it can, whether right or wrong; but its representatives claim it can break these tribes up and not commit a breach of treaty and if it can and does do this, where will we go for redress? Where have we to go except to the courts of the very government that says it can do this? The opposers of equal division say the government agreed to keep out these white people that are overrunning the country, and the government says the Indians passed laws permitting the influx of noncitizens, until now it is impracticable to eject them from the country. The Indians can't put them out and what are they going to do about it? The conditions are getting worse, and the government says this very condition is a breach of the treaty, as the lands are not held in common by the Indian tribes as contemplated in the treaty. With all these conditions before us, is it not suicide for the Indians to stubbornly resist the government? In our opinion it is, and will be a suicide that the conditions do not warrant. The government says it does not want to take any land from the Indians, but wants to so arrange affairs that all will enjoy equal rights, and every Indian will get what justly belongs to him. Its representatives say that a settlement of all old sores is promised, before the breaking up of the tribal governments. If this is not done, the Indians are not compelled to accept the terms. Then what is the use of holding back, and stubbornly resisting the United States representatives? We can see no reason for opposing a start in this direction, and our advice to the Choctaw council is, that it provide for the appointment of a commission to meet the Dawes commission, and confer with them on this question. Certainly no harm can come of it, if nothing is accomplished. In our opinion the very thing that the equal division opposers are clamboring for will be brought about, if nothing else, and that is, the Choctaw tribe will obtain a longer lease of life than it otherwise would.—Indian Citizen.

Incorporation of Miami.

In determining whether the town of Miami might legally be incorporated three agreed legal propositions were submitted, each of which Judge Springer decided in the affirmative and the town will at once organize. The questions were as follows:

1st. Whether the law authorizing municipal corporation in Arkansas was applicable here in the Indian Territory, and whether said law was in conflict with the treaties and laws governing United States citizens within the limits of the territory, and whether it was not in conflict with the laws governing the various tribes.

2nd. Whether congress had constitutional power by direct legislation to provide for the incorporation of towns and cities, and provide for the taxation of property within the limits of said territory.

3rd. Whether, by said act of congress, privileges were conferred upon all male citizens of the United States of required ages residing within the limits of the territory, the privileges of the ballot.

Two Lives Saved. 5

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's new discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr Thos. Eggers, 130 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's new discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Sold at A. W. Foreman's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

MAN FOUND MURDERED.

Can Anyone Tell us Who he is or Where From?

At Cabool, Texas county, Mo., two weeks ago, the dead body of a man was found in his wagon and from letters and memoranda it would seem that he must have been in or from this country, perhaps from the vicinity of Spavinaw. The following account is from the Cabool News of Oct. 2:

Last Thursday Bud Barnes passed a closely covered wagon at the side of an old abandoned road through the thick brush and again passed it Saturday, and not only noticed everything in the same condition, even to a savage dog, but noticed flies swarming about. This is the substance of what Mr. Barnes told on our streets Saturday, and that night a crowd gathered and went out. On investigation they found the cover to the wagon securely fastened down, the straw bed on the inside was on top, then the slat frame that was used to sleep on. By hard work the frame was removed and a man who had been dead for several days was revealed. Part of the crowd remained out there and the rest returned and reported to the constable who went out and took charge of the affairs, and dispatched a man to Houston for the coroner.

Sunday morning as the news spread over town crowds gathered and went to the scene of the murder. This being the first case of the kind that ever happened in this part of the country a great excitement was created, many theories were advanced as to the way he came to his death, the cause for murdering him, his family circle, etc.

The coroner arrived about half past twelve o'clock, a jury was impanneled and the investigation at once begun. The man is supposed to be about forty years old, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed about 160 or 170 pounds, dark complexioned, long black mustache, thin black hair, high receding forehead and it is supposed he was blind in the right eye, had deep scar on left hip, and when found had on only his night clothes. In the wagon was found a brown and black small checked coat and pair of pants, two pair of number 10 boots and one pair of shoes, an old fashioned cap and ball pistol which had not been fired for some time and a general camper's outfit. Two mules and three horses were found in the woods near and identified as being with the wagon when seen Wednesday by the Mills boys. The wagon was sold by Smith & Seabourn of Southwest City, Mo: a bottle of turpentine was found that came from McWilliams and Gregory's drug store at Miami, Ind. Ter.

Three letters were found in the clothes written by R J. Isaacs at Vilas, N. C, one to Ellen Isaacs, his daughter, one to Mrs. Isaacs his wife, and a third to John Isaacs who, it is supposed, is the murdered man.

The jury decided that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot and a blow administered by the hand of some unknown person. After the body was washed and given as near as possible the appearance of life his picture was taken.

The corpse was buried Sunday evening in the city cemetery, and dispatches sent to the place he was supposed to have started from.

LATER.

A day book containing a note for $13, drawn at Vinita, I. T., drawn by Stone Miller, a small picture from which a large one found in the wagon had been made, and a contract made by John Isaacs, with H. T. Hazelwood and Eli Bond as witnesses, were found concealed under a railroad crossing in J. P. Miller's field.

The authorities at Washington are examining the federal laws and the Indian treaties to find if possible authority to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill, should its managers undertake to pull it off in the Indian Territory. It is the duty of the federal government to protect the Indians in the enjoyment of their reservations, and surely failure to prevent this fight on Indian soil would be a violation of that obligation. Since the Indians became the wards of the federal government, a part of the latter's obligation has been to instruct them in the arts of civilization, and no backward step should be taken now on the threshold of a new century by permitting in the Indian country a brutal exhibition by two depraved men and their backers.—K. C. Star.

The old stone meeting house of the friends in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Penn., was the scene of interesting exercises last week, commemorative of its 200th anniversary. William Penn is said to have attended many meetings in the building. The house of worship is very small, being but 13 feet high, 36 feet long and 20 feet wide. Its walls are constructed of jointed stone two feet thick, and the window panes are of the small leaded type. There yet remains in the building the heavy carved oaken table on which it was the custom to lay the marriage certificate of newly married couples, the last being Benjamin Hunt and Hester Price, who became man and wife threescore years ago.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your liver does not act properly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottles at P. Shanahan's. *

What is a Guarantee?

It is this. If you have a cough or cold, a tickling in the throat, which keeps you constantly coughing, or if you are afflicted with any chest, throat or lung trouble, whooping cough, etc., and you use Ballard's horehound syrup as directed, giving it a fair trial, and no benefit is experienced, we authorize our advertised agent to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It promptly relieves bronchitis. Sold by P. Shanahan.

A Fortune Awaits Someone.

A model of one of the most useful and practical machines ever invented may be seen at Billy Williamson's, south of the Academy. The Cooper Extension Scaffold for mechanics, painters, plasterers, haymen and farmers.

A great opportunity for active men who can handle patents. Territory for sale. Call on or address T. W. Cooper or Wm. Williamson, Vinita, Ind. Ter.