

Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, IND. TER., DEC. 19, 1895.

VINITA, county seat of fifteenth county; how will that sound?

If THE CHIEFTAIN isn't in the swim these days, will some one please tell why?

THE CHIEFTAIN hastens to nominate Judge Wm. M. Springer for governor of Indiana.

E. C. BOUNDNOT is in Washington and has entered protest against congress so speedily acting in the intruder matter.

WITHOUT indulging in any "fine writing," but from the depths of its heart THE CHIEFTAIN wishes its readers and mankind generally a Merry Christmas.

The dawn of a great and eventful day is opening on this Indian Territory, the sun of which shall have risen long before the close of the present session of congress.

WILL the Claremore Progress please give the names of the two leading lawyers of the Cherokee nation who "confirm the assertion" that the "white clerk law" did not pass the lower house of congress?

HISTORY rarely repeats itself in this sublimity world, but at least two characters have become famous or infamous on account of spoons, one at the close of the civil war, and the other at a more recent date and a good deal closer home.

THE Munroe doctrine was heartily re-declared by president Cleveland Tuesday in a special message to congress, regarding Great Britain's action in the Venezuela matter, and it is needless to say is commended all over the union. England will have to arbitrate the boundary question or have a hot time.

AMONG other bills already introduced in congress relative to Indian affairs is one by Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, to protect railroad laborers, requiring railroads to have on their lines double-decked cars for the transportation of sheep and hogs, and regular rates for charges on railroads in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

CONGRESSMAN GAMBLE has put in a bill which provides that the lands now allotted, or which may hereafter be allotted to Indians shall be subject to state and local assessment and taxation the same as other lands, when they become embraced in town organizations and the Indians participate in the benefits of such governments.

AT a statehood convention held recently at Shawnee, O. T., the question of one state or two was the bone of contention. By something like ten majority Oklahoma decided to go it alone, Sid Clark and some of the strongest men in that territory taking that side. On the whole, appearances are against our being swallowed, feet, feathers, and all, by the octopus. There is however an effort being made to include within the boundaries of Oklahoma the Chickasaw, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita and Osage reservations.

NONE SO BASE AS AN INGRATE.

It is not likely that in all the world of the different shades of character and principle, that there is another being so utterly selfish and contemptible as the man who can with impunity turn his back upon a friend and benefactor. Of all the people on the earth the born ingrate is to be pitied above them all. The man who never remembers a friend, or considers himself indebted to anyone for a favor, is poor indeed and far beneath the faithful dog that has so often followed even a cruel master to the grave.

During the memorable siege of Vicksburg, when Grant had Pemberton penned up in the fated city so long, a brave southern lad saved General Pemberton's life one day by an act of devotion and bravery, by intercepting and capturing a spy from the federal lines, who had planned his assassination. That night the young soldier, tired out, and weary from much watching, went to sleep on duty. Next morning the brave soldier boy was court martialed, marched out and shot by order of the general whose life he had saved the day before.

Everyone has heard the old fable of the frozen sadder taken into the bosom of the man and warmed into life, which only in turn planted its poisonous fangs in the breast of him who had sheltered and saved it.

The same principle is true of the man who accepts the good offices of friends only to desert them at the first opportunity.

THE CHEROKEE CAPITAL.

SEVEN WEEKS OF COUNCIL AND THE END NIGH.

A Session Which Will Never be Pointed to as an Example of Statesmanship—Ignorance and Duplicity Moving Factors.

One of the things that might have been done and has not been done by the present council is an amicable settlement of the differences between the Cherokee nation and her adopted Shawnee citizens. This matter might have been settled at the same time and in the same way as was the Freedmen case had any one with authority representing the Shawnees made such a proposition. There is no difficulty in the way of knowing who our Shawnee citizens are as the authenticated rolls of 1880 contain what was at that time a complete roster of Shawnee-Cherokee citizens. It is certainly greatly to the interest of both the Cherokee nation and the Shawnees to have this matter taken out of the courts and the expense stopped.

There is considerable talk among the "registered" Delawares, that is those who elected to come here when they bought into the Cherokee nation years ago, and according to the agreement between the Cherokees and the Delaware Indians were to have 160 acres of land set apart to them individually, of asking for their 160 acres. There are probably 200 of these registered Delawares still living, and if they take their allotments as they are entitled to under the agreement, the chances are they will be better off so far as land is concerned than any other class of citizens in the Cherokee nation.

One of the saddest things that has occurred during the session of council, and one of the things that ought to be a warning to every young man in this country, was the sight a few days ago of a man who had stood high in political circles, and in whose integrity and honesty there lingered no doubt, being drunk in the filth of the muddy street. The man is intelligent and honorable and has occupied places of trust and emolument but now he is a physical and moral wreck. One morning last week after an all night debauch, he became involved in a quarrel which ended in a drunken fight, and the man was placed in the city jail. His friends went round and collected money to pay his fine in order to save him the humiliation of working it out on the street. This fellow, only a few years ago was a clean, well dressed young man and an honored citizen, and now is a wreck and an example of what liquor can do for a man.

Senator Walkingstick introduced a bill for the continuance of the commission appointed to meet with the Dawes commission until they ascertain whether the Dawes commission was going to confer with them or not. If not that they make a report in reply to Dawes commission report. That \$475 be appropriated to pay the expenses and to pay printing of six hundred copies of the Cherokee commission report.

Senator Hendricks: I have been opposed to legislating in reference to the Dawes commission since council convened. They have never been here; they have made their report to the secretary of the interior and here we are legislating to confer with them. We are making heavy appropriations every day. I don't wonder at our people becoming fearful that our nation is becoming bankrupt.

Vote taken and bill offered by Senator Walkingstick passed.

Cromwell said to the artist, "paint me as I am." To do so? the council now closing to criticise its work, to "tell all," would be a great task indeed. If the men that have stood out against corruption and bribery were to give away what they do know, they would be met with a storm of denunciation and abuse from one end of the nation to the other. If the men who have secured fat places in the public service were to tell how much money it took to purchase the assistance of certain men, the blush of shame would mount the cheeks of some very prominent people. But in the closing hours of this very eventful session THE CHIEFTAIN can offer its readers the consolation that the sun will continue to rise and set, and there will be seed-time and harvest after this council with all its foibles and weaknesses and prejudices shall have passed away and been forgotten. It is certainly a sad state of affairs when members of both the senate and council sell themselves for money to forward almost any scheme that the ingenuity or the rascality of man could devise. The worst enemies this country has are some of its own unscrupulous citizens. While the Cherokees are hawked at from without and misrepresented abroad, and hounded by the Dawes commission, its own citizens are sapping out the life-

blood of the nation at home. There is scarcely an office in the Cherokee government that is not filled by some man who has paid more for the place than the salary is worth. If an important measure is presented to the council, to insure its consideration money must be used, otherwise it can never be enacted into law. It has been said frequently that the newspapers of the country were in the habit of misrepresenting and slandering the Cherokee nation. The newspapers have done more to arouse public opinion and to check bribery and corruption in office in this nation than all the laws that have been written in the last fifty years. The newspapers have hinted at a few things occasionally, but as to the whole truth—"the half has never been told." The leaders of the Cherokee nation, or at least a very great portion of them, have the common full-blood Indian as thoroughly and completely at their mercy as though he was a chained and hungry slave.

The Cherokee council is drawing to a close after a stormy session, in all some seven weeks. Probably in all the history of the nation no council ever attempted more or did less than the present one. The National party being in the majority has about saddled enough burdens on itself to surpass its continual defeat so long as the Cherokee nation lives. But if the policy of some of the National leaders had been carried out, it is safe to say that the country would at least be rid of white men, and women too. And in addition to all this there would be no large farms left, and the business interests of the country would have been destroyed, and all competition driven out. The cattlemen would have to pay a dollar a head for the privilege of grazing their herds upon the public domain.

The council passed a bill over Chief Mayes' veto paying themselves cash, while all other officers are paid in warrants worth only 65 cents at the bank.

There will be \$46,000.00 available from the school fund, and council has passed a bill appropriating \$77,000.00 for school purposes; if you were to ask the average National where the \$31,000.00 deficit is to come from he would stare in blank amazement at your stupidity in even suggesting that the Cherokee treasury was in any manner exhausted.

Early in the season many were of the opinion that when the National had time to cool off a little the "white clerk" bill could be reconsidered, and modified at least, but all hope of any such action has disappeared now. The "white clerk" bill is a law, recorded in the big record in the executive office, and it is one of those laws that is not ornamented with the signature of the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, therefore it is both a bastard and an orphan. It was born in prejudice and conceived in ignorance, and its birthright will never forsake it. It places the government of the Cherokee nation in the attitude of an enemy to progress and of being a party to destroying the business interests of the country. The law will by common consent lie dead upon the statute books, a monument to the cussedness of the National party and a relic of barbarism.

The appropriation for the Advocate finally passed, after being cut in two. As it now stands the Cherokee nation is giving away some \$3,100 in a very doubtful cause.

A bill finally passed allowing the delegation \$2,100 each, with \$500 for printing and \$500 for the chief, who will accompany the delegates. The bill further provides that they may use 5 per cent of the amount due the Cherokee nation according to the Wily accounting in addition to the \$5,000 appropriated to employ an attorney. There is great dissatisfaction at the 5 per cent clause in the delegation bill as it would amount to upwards of \$200,000. And there is no doubt of the fact that it will require a good fee paid to some attorney, but 5 per cent is a very large fee for a people as poor as the Cherokees to give for the collection of a just and acknowledged debt due a defenseless people from a great and magnanimous government.

The delegation will start to Washington next week, probably about the 26th, but Col. Harris will go out once and begin operations to try to counteract the influence of the Dawes commission and to head off Jeff Watts and the intruders.

The news contained in the Washington dispatches of last Friday to the effect that congress would prolong the time for the re-

moval of the intruders has had a very depressing effect upon the leading spirits here, and many express themselves as believing that the long-talked-of change is really upon us this time sure.

CHEROKEE NATION TURNED DOWN.

We are knocked out for \$1,111,284.70 by the Attorney General.

A Washington dispatch of the 14th, says:

The Indian lobby, which has sustained a disastrous shock. A claim for \$1,111,284.70, which the lobby seemed to have a cinch last year, has been tied up by the new attorney general in a way that causes great grief. Two or three years since the lobby obtained the insertion in an otherwise straightforward bill of a provision for an investigation of the long-standing accounts between the United States and the Cherokee nation. None of the statements of the period saw anything unusual in this provision without question. The United States acts as banker for these "nations," and it is not extraordinary for the Indians to come in and want to know just how they stand. The lobby has a longer memory than congress has. When the law reached the interior department subordinate officials were put to work on the accounts between the government and this tribe. To the astonishment of everybody except the lobby, the officials of the interior reported that they found to be due the Cherokees the sum mentioned above, \$1,111,284.70. They made a report to the effect that the reason this debt had not been known before was that "had been improperly charged to the treaty fund." They explained that the amount paid for the re-organization of the Cherokee nation in the Indian Territory fifty years ago, and charged against the Cherokee nation's account without right.

Here was the testimony of the interior officials that the United States owed this money. It was a confession of judgment. The white Indian lobby blandly proposed that immediate payment be made. The economists of the house were astounded. They had no defense. Partly to gain time, partly in the forlorn hope that there might be a mistake somewhere, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, got into an appropriation bill a provision calling on the attorney general for a report as to the legality of the debt before it should be paid. Mr. Harmon has sent his report to congress. He knocks out the lobby completely. Treaties and laws are quoted to show that the amount, the bulk of it at least, has been properly charged against the treaty fund. Mr. Harmon reviews the series of the transactions. He finds that the United States owes the Cherokees one item of \$32,285. Another item of \$3400 for land to be added to the principal of the school fund, and a third item of \$20,406.25, which was Choctaw money taken for the relief of the loyal Cherokees during the war, and improperly charged against the Cherokee nation. This is all, according to Mr. Harmon, that the United States owes the Cherokee on the old accounts.

"This claim," says Mr. Harmon, "is based chiefly on the use of the word 'property.' The U. S. agreed to make a fair and just settlement of all moneys due the Cherokees under the treaty of 1835, which said settlement shall include all moneys properly expended under the treaty." It is nothing more; was intended than a mere reiteration of the obligations of the treaty of 1835, without any attempt to settle its disputed construction, it is difficult to imagine any occasion for the treaty. The language which follows that just quoted removes all doubt, viz., "and shall embrace all sums paid for improvements, farms, plantations, removal and subsistence," etc. Certain purposes for which it was agreed that money had been properly expended under said treaty, are here recited, and that of removal is one of them.

It was to the Indian lobby like picking up \$1,111,284.70 when the interior officials reported. It will be to the Indian lobby like losing \$1,111,284.70 when the Attorney General's finding is known.

Found After Eighteen Years.

After being given up for dead eighteen years Carrie N. Keiffer found her father at Guthrie last week. When she was eight years old she was supposed to have been burned up in a convent school in Santa Barbara, California. The father, then a widower, had placed her there, and one year afterward he one day read a dispatch in a newspaper describing the burning of the institution, and in the list of names of those who had perished in the flames was that of his own daughter. He wrote the sisters in charge and, receiving no answer, never again heard of his daughter, and mourned her as dead. When the convent was burned the sisters took her to San Francisco, where she became a servant in one of the institutions and has lived there ever since. She remembered her father's name and was always on a lookout to find him. Six weeks ago she wrote to Mayor Davis, of Kansas City, if he knew the whereabouts of W. M. Keiffer, and the mayor sent news to a man in St. Marys, Kans., by the name of Keiffer, who proved to be a brother. Of course with this connection her father and daughter soon found each other's existence. The father was overflowing with gratitude to Mayor Davis of Kansas City, to whose kindness he was indebted for finding his daughter.

A NEWSPAPER containing only the news and the really vital thought of the day, compressed into short space, is among the successful enterprises of the future, which some genius will begin and carry out.

F. SMITH LETTER.

A General Assortment of Criminal News and Notes.

The trial of James Hamilton resulted in his acquittal. The evidence was not conclusive that McDermott's death was not due to an accident. Hamilton also proved that he was not in the neighborhood at the time and his stories or alleged confessions of the murder, were the principal evidence against him. These were the hallucinations of a man on a protracted spree.

At 10 o'clock last Thursday night, J. O. Wright, who so mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, knocked at the door of his father-in-law's house. He had been wandering over the country and thought he had been gone only one day. His mind is not yet right.

The trial of Louis Girard for robbing the postoffice at Eureka Springs, on Nov. 21, 1894, resulted in his conviction. He is said to be an expert burglar. The work on the safe at Eureka Springs was certainly a neat job. He is a man of considerable intelligence and shrewdness.

Judge Parker sentenced Cull Rowe, Monday morning. He gave him five years at Detroit.

George W. Wilson is now on trial for the murder of Zachary W. Thach, near Keokuk Falls, last spring. Wilson claimed that Thach was his uncle and he was selling a drove of horses and mules. Thach's body was found in a small pond and Wilson was arrested in possession of his goods. Bloody clothing was found in the wagon.

Frank Newburn and Frank Short, robbery; verdict not guilty. Charles Taylor, violating intercourse law, same.

Jess Birdsong, larceny; verdict guilty; 3 years.

Amos McIntosh, murder; verdict not guilty.

James Hamilton, same.

Geo. W. Wilson, murder; on trial.

An Important Decision.

A case fraught with much interest to property owners in this Territory was recently passed upon by Judge Springer, the United States judge for the Northern district of the Indian Territory. Pyatt & Kerby, of Boonesboro, Ark., sued William F. McClellan for the value of the cattle and other property sold to him. Pyatt & Kerby were white men and McClellan a citizen by marriage of the Cherokee nation. The case was litigated in the court here and taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the eighth district, with the final result that certain property consisting of improvements on farm property were ordered to be sold by the receiver, the proceeds to be applied towards the payment of Pyatt & Kerby's claim. The property was advertised for sale by Mr. Jas. A. Scott, the receiver, but prior to the sale McClellan, it is alleged, notified intending purchasers that he or his wife still laid claim to the property and that persons who bought would buy a law suit, as it was the intention to enter suit for recovery of this property in the Cherokee courts. McClellan also attended the sale and notified intending purchasers to the same effect, the result being that the property sold for much less than its real value. Under these conditions the plaintiffs, Pyatt & Kerby, asked the court to vacate the sale and issue an order restraining McClellan from in any way interfering with the sale of said property. Judge Springer sustained the motion and the order was accordingly taken, the judge taking occasion to say that all necessary steps would be taken by this court to uphold its own decrees.

A case somewhat similar was in Judge Shackelford's court some years ago, and he held differently from Judge Springer. The Alkire Grocery Co. vs Beard & Hicks sued out and levied an attachment on a hotel building in Claremore and it was sold by order of this court to satisfy a judgment against Beard & Hicks, who were Cherokee citizens. L. Denny, another Cherokee citizen, bought the property at the sale, and received the usual title given by the court after such sales. Denny being a Cherokee, Beard & Hicks sued him in the tribal court to recover the property. The Cherokee court sustained their plea and repossessed them of the property. Mr. Denny came into this court to sustain his title and enjoin Beard & Hicks, but Judge Shackelford held that the Cherokee court was acting within its bound and had authority over disputes among citizens, and Mr. Denny lost both his money and the property.—Phoenix.

AFTER A TOWNSITE LAW.

White Residents of the Chickasaw Nation at Washington.

A dispatch of the 14th says: The first Indian Territory legislation by congress will in all probability be a law establishing town sites, so that the twenty or thirty cities and towns may have self-government. Clarence B. Douglas, of Ardmore, and D. D. Sayers, of Chickasaw, were elected delegates by a convention of all the town sites in the Chickasaw nation to lay this matter before Senators and Representatives. Mr. Douglas has been here since the opening of congress, and has met with much encouragement. He finds a strong disposition at both ends of the Capital to bring about a change in the Indian Territory. Mr. Douglas said to-night:

"In the towns of that country, some of which have a population of 6000 and a business annually of \$200,000.00, not a foot of land is owned by the white men, though in some cases as much as \$4000 has been paid for a single lot on which a building costing \$20,000 has been erected by the purchaser. A business man with this property, held by a quitclaim deed, cannot consider it a part of his assets in his business relations with the whole-

sale man because his title is not recognized to any property in that country. The towns are powerless to incorporate or establish any form of municipal government. No police regulations, sanitary laws or school systems are possible under the present regime; no conveniences such as water works, car lines, electric lights or fire systems can be obtained. The street work, roads, bridges and public improvements of all kinds are done by the ever present subscription paper, until the burden has grown so heavy on the business men that without immediate action by congress, at least in the way of town site legislation, the consequences will be disastrous indeed to our people. We want the privilege of buying the lots on which our homes and business houses stand. We are willing to pay many times more for the land than it was worth when we started the towns. We want a title in fee; we want municipal incorporation."

WANTS FOR SALE, LOST, STRAYED, STOLEN

[Each notice of the character indicated, not exceeding fifty words, will be inserted two weeks under this heading for fifty cents.]

STRAYED—In April, 3 year old red sorrel filly, slightly sway back, one 2 year old red sorrel filly, short in forelimbs, only on nose, mane and tail rather flaxen, no brands, \$500 for information leading to recovery. W. M. Montgomery on J. A. Foreman's place 3 mile west of 2nd.

STRAYED—Four blood sows, two white ones and one black one, unmarked, and one black one marked upper half crop in right ear and under half crop in left. Sows will be given for information leading to recovery. W. C. McPherson, Big Cabin, I. T.

WARNING ORDER. In the U. S. Commissioner's Court at Vinita, in the sixth commissioners' Dist., Northern District of the Indian Territory, No. 1578. Kansas City Hay Press Co. plaintiff, vs. M. M. Bradley, defendant.

The defendant, M. M. Bradley, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Kansas City Hay Press Co. U. S. Commissioner, Smith & Thompson, Atty for Plaintiff, W. H. Komegny, Atty. for non-resident. 15-16

WARNING ORDER. In the U. S. Commissioner's court at Vinita, in the sixth commissioners' Dist., Northern District of the Indian Territory, No. 1578. Joseph Hunt, plaintiff, vs. Wm. L. Graybeal, defendant.

The defendant, Wm. L. Graybeal, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Joseph Hunt. Roy L. McClure, U. S. Commissioner, Turner & Burchhalter, Atty. for plaintiff, W. H. Tibbels, Atty. for non-resident. 15-17

Notice of Lienholder's Sale.

To JOSEPH MCKENZIE: You will take notice that the undersigned will cause to be sold for cash in hand at public outcry to the highest bidder, in front of the notches in the town of Vinita, Ind. Ter., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, July 18, 1895, one mare, one bay mare, one roan yearling colt, the property of Joseph McKenzie, who has failed to pay to me, the undersigned, a certain debt of \$100.00, and the costs of this sale. JAS. E. JENKA.

Worcester Academy VINITA, I. T.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

COURSES: English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Music, Art and Education, Business, Science, Classical, Special, Music and Art Education.

This is an INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL—that is to say, we teach each pupil. The slow student is not overlooked, nor the bright student held back; each is given his full share of attention.

MANY GIRLS AND BOYS FAIL. In this school, because they have never been taught how to study. Our first object is to teach our students how to study. Our course is so arranged that every student can do it. Character comes first with us, then culture and the ability to think for oneself. Our thorough academic course prepares for life or for college, and we have a business course.

MUSIC, ART AND EDUCATION, we are able to give thorough training.

This is a school, home, and the expenses are such that in many cases it is cheaper to go through here than to stay at home and do nothing. Ten dollars per school month covers all necessary expenses, including the regular academic course. This includes board, room, fuel, lights and tuition.

Music, per month, \$4.00. Education, per month, \$2.00. Tuition for practice, \$1.00.

For further information address the principal, I. A. HALLIGAN.

Bush and Gerts.

A Piano

—That Wears —That Delights —That is Beautiful —Possessing Sweetness of Tone —With Plenty of Volume —With Perfect Repeating Action. —That leads them all

Bush & Gerts' Piano.

Nothing would make a finer present for Christmas. We are going to make a special discount for the Christmas trade. A word to the wise—you know.

VINITA MUSIC HOUSE.

LARGEST STOCK

P. G. Browning

FOR LUMBER

Seneca, Va. Fairland, Vinita, Chelsea, Adair.

Terms Cash Get Estimates

Gunter & Smith

General Livery Stable.

They have the best rigs in the Cherokee Nation and their prices are reasonable always. Careful attention to boarding horses.

O. K. Meat Market J. J. COYNE.

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Barbecued Meat, Bacon, Lard, Bologna, and everything a first-class market should contain.

Fresh Bread Daily.

Santa Claus' Headquarters!



A. W. FOREMAN'S

...Drug and Jewelry Store

Presents the handsomest lot of Holiday goods Ever Shown in Territory

You will find gifts Suitable for Persons of all Ages.

In Silverware...

They show more and handsomer novelties than ever before, and in watches and jewelry the stock is also full to overflowing.

In Toilet Cases, Albums, and other Plush and Celluloid Goods you can find anything desired.

Fancy Chinaware, Lamps etc., always make acceptable gifts. You will find almost every design from which to select.

Toys and other Articles for the Young are piled up high enough to bury old Santa Claus.

Go in and Make an Inspection, You will be sure to Purchase.

The Reason Why

...Swain's Grocery Co.

Can sell cheaper than any other firm, is, we have no rent to pay, we buy and sell for cash, we do our own work, and we give our trade the benefit of our savings.....

Best Euphon Oil, per gallon ..... 20 Star and Horse Shoe Tobacco, per lb. .... 40 Loaded Shot Gun Shells, per box ..... 35 Pure Apple Vinegar, per gallon ..... 30

A Complete Stock of Groceries

Always on hand at bed rock prices. When you need anything to eat give us a call.

East Side of Track. Swain Grocery Co

Say its a cold day, but

D. S. CUMMING

...WILL SELL YOU...

Good Heating Stoves.

Do you ever get hungry? If so, come to Adair, Ind. Ter., and get one of

D. S. Cumming's Best Cooking Stoves

and be happy. Prices so cheap for cash only.

Shelf Hardware, Tinware, Implements, Harness, Furniture and Coffins, all at prices which cash only make it possible to give.

Special Bargains in Furniture and Vehicles.

Boss Bluejacket,

East of Track, Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Dry Goods, Men's Clothing

Good Goods, Pleasing Prices.

Try me on for a square deal.

Until Jan. 1st...

Every article of Millinery and Ladies' wearing apparel in Mrs. Billingslea's Millinery Store will be sold

...At Cost or Less. The great opportunity of the season. Call and examine the counter of

Trimmed Hats from 25c to \$1.00. Recollect that store has been removed from east side of track to the stand set long occupied by Mrs. Cass, opposite Chieftain office.

DRESSMAKING...

Mrs. R. I. Blakeney At Mrs. Billingslea's, East of Track, Solicits orders for Dressmaking. Perfect Fit, Latest Style, Moderate Price