

FAIR WARNING!

Last week you were fully informed as to what was going to happen—\$30,000 worth of bankrupt goods to be slaughtered. If you failed to take advantage of it you are the loser. Our sales were enormous, but the stock is not broken. Take my advice and come at once. At the rate we are selling these goods, 30 days will clean it up. They are here to sell, and you will miss it if you don't take advantage of these unprecedented bargains. Possibly only one out of ten in this part of the nation have not yet visited this sale. We are after that one. Ask your neighbor how the prices are; don't take our statement; come and see. I think I can state positively that this sale will last only 30 days. 7,000 people visited our store Saturday and the crowds still continue; it won't last; the stock will be gone in 30 days, and those who come at once will get the cream of the goods. This is good advice, fair warning and for your own good. If you don't purchase, someone else will. Our crowds are immense, our sales are enormous, and 30 days will close the sale. Don't miss it.

W. R. BADGETT.

RAILROAD FARE

Paid to purchasers from Bluejacket, Afton, Fairland, Chelsea, Prior Creek and Adair on all purchases of \$10 or more. Note this offer. Come and see us. W. R. BADGETT.

Indian Chieftain.

Published Thursday by
THE CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
D. M. HARRIS, Editor,
M. E. MILFORD, Manager.
VINITA, IND. TER., MAR. 18, 1897.

Now that the prize fight is over, congress may go to work and pass a tariff bill.

The freedmen payment will begin at Fort Gibson Saturday, the agent having been ordered away from Hayden.

The Washington dispatches indicate that the Dawes commission will meet the Chickasaw delegation at Atoka next Monday.

It would be the most natural thing in the world for the chief to call council together again and make an appropriation to send another "strong" delegation to Washington for the extra session.

The Creek delegates intimate that they have information that as soon as the present Dawes commission has completed the rolls, they will be relieved from further duty and a new one appointed to continue negotiations. It is hardly to be expected that five such places as these will be overlooked by the office seekers.

The news comes from the Albany penitentiary where Bill Cook is confined serving out a 45 year sentence that Mr. Cook has been made a trustee and is allowed to go about the institution unguarded. It is also stated that he has been converted and is a devout Christian. There are people running loose here in the Cherokee nation who have taken more money out of the Cherokee treasury than Bill Cook ever saw.

The attitude of the Dawes commission toward this country is not nearly so well understood or defined as it was a year ago. There has been some things transpiring recently that have shaken the confidence of the masses of Indian citizens, especially in the Cherokee nation. It is possible that a reorganization of the commission would have a salutary effect as a means to the desired end. At least one member of the Dawes commission came down to this country with the eye of suspicion upon him, and his conduct during the recent session has not been such as to remove it. But as time goes on we shall know more along this line, possibly.

SOME of our exchanges are getting excited about the trial before the United States commissioner at Muskogee of a man charged with counterfeiting Cherokee national warrants. The strange thing about the matter is that it should be considered an item of news. It is more like a piece of ancient history. For years the issuance of bogus Cherokee warrants has been a flourishing enterprise about Tablequah, and in Illinois district. If it is the intention to prosecute any one for a little offense like this in the Cherokee nation, two or three additional judges ought to be appointed to start with. This United States court is doing some mighty strange things, any way.

The subject of allotment of lands has been discussed so often, and the whole ground gone over so thoroughly, that little remains to be said, for or against that would not be a reiteration. The question stands practically where it stood years ago so far as a solution is concerned. There are a great many Indian citizens who think it would be a protection to the masses to have the land divided and the title individualized, while on the

other hand there are those who claim that allotment would mean certain ruin to the common Indian. From observation however it seems clear that those who are monopolists of the land are generally responsible for the bulk of the argument offered against a division, and generally speaking, the man who is loudest in opposition to allotment is in possession of a vast deal more of the public domain than he would have were a division had. Some of the fullbloods are opposed to allotment for no other reason than that it is conceded to be a white man proposition and smacks of interference, and an invasion of rights the Indian holds sacred. To know definitely however, who are really opposed to a change of government that involves the surrender of tribal relations, it is only necessary to keep track of the appropriation bills that pass the national council, and then get a list of the beneficiaries and you have a pretty fair idea of where the opposition comes from and why.

This office is just in receipt of the following card from a prominent Cherokee at Tablequah who has so far as we know lived for years off some office or other, and it is one of those unintentional compliments to THE CHIEFTAIN that we cannot forego printing:

TABLEQUAH, I. T., March 16, '97.
"Gentlemen:—Your notice that my subscription has expired received. Will have to let the paper stop coming. Don't like your Indian policy."
There are a number of fellows in the Cherokee nation that feel exactly as our friend at Tablequah feels. Of course they don't like the "Indian policy" of this paper. It means giving up a good living. Probably not one of the crowd that divided up the \$125,000 of the Cherokee's cash in the freedmen deal last August like the "Indian policy" of this paper a little bit.

SILENCE MORE BECOMING.
In attempting to defend the conduct of Paymaster Dickson the Coffeyville Journal descends from its usual plane of fairness and disinterested morality, to that of a loady, whining sycophant. The charges brought against Vinita relative to Col. Dickson and the payment are unjust and unwarranted by the bald faced and undisputed facts in the case. No charges have been made against Dickson by THE CHIEFTAIN, or by the Business Men's League of this city that are not true and that cannot be proven. It is a fact that Dickson sold the Shawnee payment to the merchants of Vinita last fall, and the money was raised right here in town, and in broad daylight, with which to pay him.
It is a fact that Dickson went out to private houses and issued checks in the night.
It is a fact that he compelled Joe Fritz to sign the pay roll after he (Dickson) had given his check to another.
It is a fact that he was six weeks in making the Shawnee payment, whereas the treasurer of the Cherokee nation paid the same people in less than one week.
It is a fact that he and Robert Kern represented to Secretary Francis that Hayden was a convenient point for all the freedmen to receive their per capita money, when subsequent facts have proven it to be simply outrageous to force the freedmen from the southern portion of the nation to go there.
It is a fact, supported by the affidavit of a man who saw the money paid, that Dickson compelled the payment of the guaranty company's bond fee of \$540—the bond required by the government before this payment could take place.
Finally, it is a fact that the con-

duct of Dickson has been to force every one with whom he comes in contact during the performance of his official duties to "stand and deliver."
If the charges against this man are not true, let him come out in the open and defend himself. The courts are open and he has his remedy.
The Journal intimates that the exposure of Dickson is the result of disappointment at not getting a payment at Vinita. It might with equal credibility be charged that the reason the Journal is so abundantly satisfied is because the Coffeyville bankers and others are so solid with the paymaster.
The facts in the case are that the exposure of Dickson was begun when he was making a payment in Vinita last fall, and that he at the time threatened if he was not let alone the freedmen payment would be made elsewhere.
Such charges come with poor grace at this time from our Kansas cotemporary, in the light of events known and denied in connection with the payment. Such palaver will be read with contempt by those whose money, in and out of Coffeyville has gone to bribe the very man the Journal essays to defend. The Journal voluntarily places itself in the attitude of defending that which undoubtedly should be condemned by the reputable press of the country. The question as to whether the payment be made at Vinita, or Coffeyville, or Hayden or elsewhere, does not enter into the matter at issue. The contention is, shall such shameful practices as Dickson has been guilty of go unrebuked in free America? The proper course now, under the circumstances would be to turn Dickson over to the grand jury that his acts may be investigated.

FITZSIMMONS knocked Corbett out in the 14th round yesterday at Carson City, Nev., striking him a blow over the heart which rendered him unconscious.
The payment at Hayden still continues, but it is understood that the removal to Fort Gibson will be made between the present and next Monday. It is a sad blow to Agent Dickson's plans to be thus ruthlessly ordered away from the place of his selection, but it will be done all the same.

Special Grand Jury.
A special grand jury has been summoned by Judge Springer to appear and be sworn in next Monday at the United States court room in this city for the investigation of some matters to which the attention of the court has been called since the discharge of the regular panel for the present term. The jury is composed of the following named gentlemen:
Vinita: Wm. Little, Emmet Skinner, F. W. Strout, Thos. Buffington, Emmet Ming, R. B. Taylor.
Tee Chambers, Claremore.
J. M. Hall, Joe Price, Dr. Sam Kennedy, Tulsa.
Wm. Howell, Oseuma.
E. Brewster, Afton.
Dave Vann, Fairland.
Dr. Geo. Morrison, T. J. McSpadden, Chelsea.
Cal Gaddis, Nowata.
C. V. Bogers, Oolagah.
Granville Craig, Welch.
Jno. L. Bates, Grove.
Valentine Gray, Chouteau.

Town Lot Sale.
Notice is hereby given that town lot sales will be held at the following places on the dates named:
Adair, Ind. Ter., April 15, 1897.
Chouteau, Ind. Ter., April 16, 1897.
Fryer Creek, Ind. Ter., April 17, 1897.
All persons holding certificates of first and second installments be prepared to make further payments on the same. And they are requested to make the payments before noon on dates named. All transfer of lots must be reported to me at Vinita, I. T., as no certificates will be changed on date of sale. Tickets must be endorsed by two persons.
T. A. CHANDLER,
Town Commissioner.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

SCENE OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF CORTES'S CONQUEST.

A City Surrounded by Memories of Exciting Events—Churches Galore—Some of Their Histories and Traditions—A Queer Market.
CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27, 1897.
DEAR READERS:—No novel was ever written with more thrilling episodes or so many of them as the "Conquest of Mexico." A perusal of its pages excites pity in the most stoical, and yet, its conclusion saw paganism supplanted by christianity. We are here, surrounded I might almost say by evidences of the struggle between Aztec and invader. Indeed, the very spot on which our hotel is erected is said to be the scene of the first meeting of Cortes and Montezuma in 1519, the former having some 700 of his countrymen with him, and the latter a hundred thousand Aztecs. But great as was the power of the Aztec, he was a slave to superstition and on that superstition seems to have been founded the admirable book of Lew Wallace's, "The Fair God." There was a tradition among the pagan priests that the white men were one day going to take that country from the Aztecs, and Montezuma's belief in the story resulted in but a half-hearted resistance. It is the opinion of historians that had the nephew, Guatimotzin, been in command at the beginning, the Spaniards could never have succeeded in their undertaking.
The city of Mexico is the capital of the republic, its largest city, and was also the capital of the Aztec empire. It is 863 miles from the nearest point to the United States at Matamoros, and 1083 from Eagle Pass where we entered the country. It is far to the south end of the republic and largely out of touch with the progressive states in which are located such cities as Monterey and Chihuahua. It is noted that the Americans find their way into Mexico far more frequently than do the people of Mexico visit the United States. As a result what of modernized ideas are employed have few Mexicans back of them. Most of the better stores are conducted by French, German or English merchants.

The city has a population of 350,000 people, 25,000 of which are Americans, or in other words, every fourteenth person in the city is an American. It was founded by the Aztecs, who found little on their arrival from nobody knows where, but a lake, towards the close of the thirteenth century, and was conquered by the Spaniards in 1521. The latter retained possession until September 21, 1821, when Mexican independence was gained. Very little wood—as little as possible—enters into the construction of the houses, brick, stone and adobe being principally employed. All of our readers are familiar with the story of the children of Israel and the Egyptians, and recollect of the trouble which resulted from the latter cutting off the supply of straw from their brick makers. Not a day passes without the tourist in Mexico seeing any number of burros laden with straw done up in two perfect round balls (it is put into a net) four or five feet in diameter, and which is used in the identical way in which the people of Mesopotamia employed it centuries ago in Egypt. The most imposing structures throughout all Mexico are the churches and the principal one in size and grandeur is the

water from Chapultepec to the city and until very recent years it has continued to perform that service, much of it remaining until this day. A modern plan of waterworks has been adopted however, and this added to the purpose of beautifying the grounds of the castle have caused a section of the old aqueduct to be removed and with it one of the remaining links connecting the past with the present.
There are 127 churches in the city—far too many of one denomination for the welfare of these people—and their description would be interesting. It is a never ending tale of towers, bells, crosses, images, pictures and legends from beginning to end, from Santo Domingo where the inquisition has sat until the present century to San Hipolito, mentioned with the story of Cortes's "dismal night." But one, in addition to the cathedral, Guadalupe, is worthy of mention. It is called the holiest shrine of Mexico and is erected on a hill, the site of a beautiful legend. The story is that Juan Diego, a very pious Indian, while wandering over his barren hill was astonished at the apparition of the virgin, who represented to him that here a church should be erected for the Indians, directing him to tell the bishop. His story was naturally disbelieved and he was told to go again and did so for the second and

third time with the same result, and when the lady disappeared flowers grew up from the rock on which she had stood. These he gathered in his blanket and when he emptied them at the bishop's feet, behold a beautiful picture of the virgin was upon the blanket. This evidence was sufficient; the church was built and in it (or rather in the new one recently completed at the foot of the hill) the blanket, in a glass case, is displayed.
In its interior finishings this new church is probably the most extravagant to be found.

To the east of the central plaza, (the cathedral forms the north side) stands the national capital, the seat of government and official residence of President Diaz, and where our party were received by his excellency during our visit.

Some three miles distant, at the end of the famous drive of the city, the Paseo de la Reforma, is what might properly be called the White House of Mexico—the Castle of Chapultepec.
During the summer season of the year it is the official residence of the president and surrounded by massive cypress trees and occupying a commanding situation it is one of the loveliest sights the eye of the writer has rested upon. It is also the national military academy. Chapultepec was once the favorite park of Montezuma and will be remembered as the scene of a conflict between the United States troops and Mexicans in 1847 when it was carried by assault. Three centuries ago and more an aqueduct consisting of some 900 arches was constructed to carry

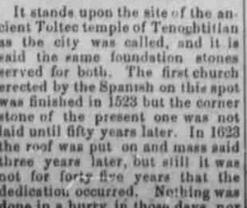
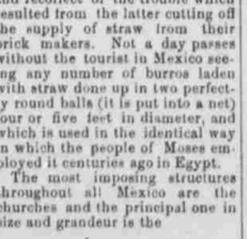
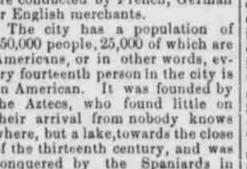
to the left of the original church, on the hill, is a cemetery which contains the remains of many noted men of the country—a select coterie indeed. Embraced within the silent precincts lie Gen. Santa Anna and Juarez, for whom in life the Mexican republic was too small and each was in turn expelled as the other rose in power. Many of the monuments are very beautiful, one of those most frequently pointed out to visitors being given.

A night which interests visitors from the states is the "Thieves' Market." The laws of Mexico are peculiar and very lax on the subject of larceny. An article which the thief gets off with is his—no such thing as recovering wherever found. This thief market is a sort of "fence" where all stolen property finds its way and a miscellaneous collection of plunder you may be assured is exposed for sale every Sunday morning, that being the great day at this market. It looks, and in fact is, a second-hand store, but is a monster in extent, conducted upon the ground and extending through a block.
The "floating gardens" are a low tract of country traversed by the above-ground sewer discharge—a canal. This canal is tapped and the water drawn into irrigating ditches perhaps not over ten feet apart, the water standing in them and soaking through the ground in end of being applied to the surface.
M. E. MILFORD.

An Apology.
To the many who visited our store last Saturday and Monday I wish to offer an apology. I had thought that with an extra force of twenty-five clerks we could accommodate all, but the room was too small. Fifty more clerks could not have handled the crowds. I am indeed sorry that so many were compelled to leave without being waited on, and will say that if they will come again I will take special pains to have those who were disappointed on Saturday and Monday waited on first. While our sales have been enormous the stock is in no way broken, and you can still find just what you want.
Respectfully,
W. R. BADGETT.

Compartment Letter.
CARBONVILLE, MICH., March 8, '97.
W. S. McNAIR, Vinita, I. T.:
DEAR SIR:—By a request of my brother Adam, I write you, stating that my brother arrived home safe with my dear brother Eddy's remains. The remains were in good condition and everything in connection.
Respectfully,
J. A. NELSON.
Mr. McNair enclosed the body of Eddy Nelson, who died in Vinita two weeks since. The above shows that Mr. McNair understands embalming.—[Editor.]

Roll of Honor
Willie Halsell college. On the following list the first four deserve special mention.
Nannie Collins Birdie Walters
Roy Franklin Jessie Nidiffer
Gertie Nidiffer Annie Chandler
Janie Isabel Lovie Marrs
Bessie Skillman Clarence Halsell
Ethel Nidiffer Robt Chandler.
The sorenaders "struck a frost" Monday night. A dearth of hired girls, result of the payment, made cakes very scarce.
Uriah Jones, Hezekiah Brown and John Peter Smith will testify to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Simmons' cough syrup. Sample bottles free; satisfaction or money refunded.
A comfortable two room house with garden patch attached for rent at \$4 a month for the summer, enquire at this office or at the nurseries.
Many cases of "grippe" have lately been cured by one minute cough cure. This preparation seems especially adapted to the cure of this disease. It acts quickly thus preventing serious complications and had effects in which this disease often leaves the patient. P. Shanahan.
Do you doubt the virtue of advertising? Then put a notice in the paper offering to rent a small house at \$4 a month.
One minute is all the time necessary to decide from personal experience that one minute cough cure does what its name implies. P. Shanahan.
Anyone wishing to trade a good milk cow with young calf for nursery stock can find a very advantageous trade by applying at the nurseries.
The city authorities are doing some very excellent work on East Second street this week, which when finished will be one of the best drive ways in the city.



OLIVER BAGBY, J. O. HALL, H. C. COOK,
President. Vice-President. Cashier.

First National Bank,

VINITA, IND. TER.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$94,000.00.

Your Business Solicited.

DIRECTORS:
S. S. Cobb, Oliver Bagby, B. F. Fortner, G. W. Beck,
E. N. Ratcliff, M. E. Milford, W. A. Graham,
J. O. Hall, W. E. Halsell, E. B. Frayser, H. C. Cook.

Now is Your Time to Buy

LUMBER!

Note these prices for a short time:
Dimension, Boxing, Sheathing and Fencing, Dressed One Side, at.... \$1.25 Pr 100

TERMS CASH—Nothing Charged at Above Figures

P. G. BROWNING.

Leading Lumber Dealer of the Cherokee Nation.

G. A. R. Post Reorganized.
VINITA, I. T., March 15, 1897.
EDITOR CHIEFTAIN:—By unanimous vote of Big Cabin Creek Post No. 10, Department of I. T. G. A. R., you are requested to publish the proceedings of the reorganization of said post which occurred last Saturday at Little's hall, as follows: Conrad John Swain was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting. On motion and second, carried, to proceed to elect officers, which was done, and the following are the officers elected: Hon. J. H. Dixon, P. C.; H. A. Galoway, S. V. G.; Joseph Hunt, J. V. G.; Huston Smith, Surgeon; D. C. Howell, Chaplain; J. P. Testerman, O. D.; G. L. Marshall, O. G.; D. S. Warren, Q. M.; Isaac McCollam, Q. M. S.; G. S. White, Ad.; H. C. Louis, S. M.; S. S. Cobb, Joseph Hunt and W. T. Davis, trustees; N. B. Simpson, J. H. Harris and John Swain, relief committee. Hon. B. C. McNairy was the mustering officer and performed the duties in a high and creditable manner.
There were 41 charter members. Each member of the post was appointed as a committee of one to solicit the honorable discharge soldiers and sailors to cast their lot with us, who are offering to Vinita.
It was ordered that all eligible soldiers and sailors offering to muster in the next month should come in as charter members, which will evidently cost less than to come in later.
A vote of thanks was extended to Joe Butler for use of the hall.
Conrad J. Swain gave bond and received the funds of the post.
Regular meetings will be the 4th Saturday in each month; a called meeting at Little's hall on next Saturday at 2 o'clock, p. m. sharp. The usual committees were appointed and instructed to report at the next regular meeting.
Respectfully,
G. S. WHITE, J. H. DIXON,
Adjutant.

Compartment Letter.
CARBONVILLE, MICH., March 8, '97.
W. S. McNAIR, Vinita, I. T.:
DEAR SIR:—By a request of my brother Adam, I write you, stating that my brother arrived home safe with my dear brother Eddy's remains. The remains were in good condition and everything in connection.
Respectfully,
J. A. NELSON.
Mr. McNair enclosed the body of Eddy Nelson, who died in Vinita two weeks since. The above shows that Mr. McNair understands embalming.—[Editor.]

\$250,000

To Be Given Away

this year in valuable articles to smokers of

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each 2-ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4-ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share.

The Best Smoking Tobacco Made