

THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO.

VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

VOL. XVII. NO. 41

WILL YOU TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A GOOD OFFER?

..Then Call on

John C. Gray

For the next two weeks. My store is full of "Good Things" for the Public.

Jobs in Boys Shoes.

25 pairs 2 buckle plow shoes.....	90c
7 pairs oil grain, button shoes.....	\$1.25
19 pairs satin calf, coin toe.....	\$1.25
20 pair kangaroo calf, worth \$2.00 for.....	\$1.50

Jobs in Men's Shoes.

20 pairs 2 buckle plow shoes.....	\$1.00
15 pairs "Cracker Jack" shoes.....	1.20
17 pairs Acme shoes.....	1.00
75 pairs plow shoes in lace, buckle and congress, these shoes are worth \$2.00 for.....	1.40

Jobs in Ladies' Shoes and Slippers.

50 pairs shoes, new, clean goods; black, lace and button; slippers, black and chocolate; these go for just.....\$1.00 pair
1 lot ladies' and misses mixed slippers that you should not fail to see, for in them you will find bargains.

Ladies' Sleeveless Vests.

I have them at prices to please all.....5 to 40c

Jobs in Men's Jeans Pants.

20 pairs, lot 200, regular \$1 for.....75c
Why not buy them when you can get them at the price you would pay for overalls and the pants will wear you twice as long as the overalls?
25 pairs, lot 500, regular price \$1.25 for.....95c
75 pairs, lot 75, regular price \$1.50 for.....\$1.10
I also have in stock a complete line of overalls, work shirts and jumpers.

Shirtwaist, Skirts.

My counters are still loaded with Shirtwaists, Crash and Pique Skirts and black Sateen Undershirts.

Muslin Underwear.

Would you be interested in looking at a beautiful line of ladies' muslin underwear? If so ask to see my line.

Dress Goods Dept.

My dress goods department is full of the latest spring goods. I invite you to look through this department.

Jobs in Men's and Boys Laundered Shirts.

36 boys shirts.....40c
40 men's shirts.....45c
I have a complete line of men's balbriggan underwear suits from.....50c to \$1.25
This is the time of year that you need shirting, especially when you can buy for the following prices:
Reliance and Champion Cheviots, regular 8 1/2 and 10c for.....6 1/2c
Edinburgh Cheviots in solid, stripes and checks, regular 10c for.....8 1/2c
Danville and Jamaica plaids and stripes, regular 6 1/4 for.....5c
How is your supply of unbleached LL? Buy while I am selling a heavy grade for.....4c
I also have Pepperell's 9-4 sheeting in bleach and brown. This brand is the best on the market.

Grocery Department.

There seems to be a general advance on most everything in the grocery line. But for the reason that I discount all bills I am able to sell at the same old price and some things I can sell cheaper. Read this list carefully.

3 cans best tomatoes for.....	25c
3 cans best corn for.....	25c
8 bars Clarette soap for.....	25c
10 bars Ark soap for.....	25c
18 pounds sugar for.....	\$1
40 pounds beans (by the dollar only).....	\$1
Dry salt meat.....	5c
Best brown coffee on the market.....	12 1/2c
Good country lard, per pound.....	7 1/2c
Tennessee sorghum, per gallon.....	35c
4 cans lye for.....	25c
B. B. potatoes, per bushel.....	\$1

Country hams wanted.
These prices are good for 2 weeks from June 1.

RESPECTFULLY,

JOHN C. GRAY,

VINITA, IND. TER.

TWO WEEKS ONLY.

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

Concerning the Leasing of Mineral Lands.

Department of the Interior, office of U. S. Indian inspector for Indian Territory.

Muskogee, I. T., June 1, 1899.
The following modifications of the rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the interior, dated November 4, 1898, concerning the leasing of mineral lands in the Creek and Cherokee nations, of the Indian Territory, are promulgated for the information of all concerned, the same being an extract from a letter addressed to me from the honorable secretary under date of May 22, 1899.

It is not and will not be the policy of the department to allow single individuals or corporations to include immense tracts of land in a large number of separate leases, although said parties may be willing to pay the advance royalty prescribed for each individual lease. On the other hand, it is not the purpose of the department to deprive any person or corporation of the benefits to which such person may be entitled where the person has in good faith entered upon land under the tribal customs and laws, and in vested money in improvements and in the development of the mineral resources, and where the efforts of such person or corporation have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt or other minerals in commercial quantities. No fixed rule, however, can be established, but each case must rest upon its own individual merits. In the cases of mineral leases, as in the case of acquiring title to the public lands of the United States, good faith must be the test upon which every application shall be made, and in addition to the requirements in said regulations, paragraphs 10 and 11, each applicant will be required to file with his application with the United States Indian inspector, a plat showing the land applied for, the exact location and extent of the improvements made, and he must also state the value of the improvements, the amount of mineral that has been mined, and whether there is any adverse occupant or claim to the land; and he should also refer to and properly describe the tribal lease under which he has been acting, giving

the time when said lease will expire. Each contract of lease will also contain a provision that it shall continue for a term of fifteen years unless, by duly ratified agreement with the Indians, or by law of congress, the allottees shall become entitled to the mineral in allotments, and in that event the lease shall expire on the final completion of individual allotments, or the issuance of patents by the proper authorities to the allottees for the lands included in their allotments.

In view of the earnest protests made by the authorities of the Creek and Cherokee nations, no applications for mineral leases will be received from parties who have not entered upon the lands and made improvements thereon for the purpose of developing the mineral in said lands under the tribal usages or customs, or under the provisions of said act of June 28, 1898, and said regulations of November 4, 1898. Said regulations are hereby amended in accordance with the views indicated above.

You will give notice by publication of the change in said regulations, as above indicated, and that persons or corporations claiming preference rights under the provisions of section 13 of the said act and the regulations made thereunder, must file with the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory separate application for mining leases in accordance with the provisions of said regulations as herein amended, within thirty days from the date of said notice, and you will in addition, send a copy of said notice by mail to any person or corporation that has heretofore filed with said inspector a mining application, claiming by a preference right by reason of improvements, made under said section 13 and the regulations thereunder.

Section 13 of the Act of Congress, approved June 28, 1898, and the regulations prescribed thereunder, under date of Nov. 4, 1898, above referred to, provide that each lease shall cover no more than 640 acres, which must be described by legal subdivisions according to the United States survey, and which legal subdivisions must be contiguous to each other. Applications for leases to be filed with the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and every application to be accompanied by a duly certified check upon the United States depository at St.

Louis, Mo., or upon some solvent national bank of the United States, for one hundred dollars, payable to the order of the United States Indian agent at the Indian agency, Indian Territory, in payment of advanced royalty on the lease for one year. J. Geo. Wright, United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory.

St. Louis Cattle Market.
During the week common Texas and Indian Territory fed steers 600 to 1,000 pounds average sold at \$4.00 to \$4.30, medium grades 800 to 1,000 pounds average at \$4.40 to \$4.60, good offerings 800 to 1,170 pounds average \$4.65 to \$4.80 and the best kinds 970 to 1,354 pounds average at \$4.85 to 5.05.

During the week yearling steers and heifers from Chelsea, 429 pounds average sold at \$4.20 and 416 pounds average at \$4.25.

The bulk of the Texas and Indian Territory steers this week averaged 800 to 1,170 pounds and sold at \$4.40 to \$4.80.

The best full load of Texas or Indian Territory heifers this week averaged 624 and brought \$4.25.

Texas and Indian Territory cattle offerings this week show the highest bulks of the year.

Walter Lacy of Sapulpa, marketed among other cattle 19 head of fine, blocky little 867 pound steers sold to Nelson Morris & Co. at \$4.75.

Jeff Menday of Chelsea, marketed four loads of 427 pound yearling steers and heifers at \$4.20, sold to Swift & Co.

A Beautiful Thought.
Away among the Alleghenies there is a spring so small that an ox, on a summer day, could drain it dry. It steals its obtrusive way among the hills until it spreads out into the Ohio; thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities and thousands of fine farms, and bearing upon its bosom a half thousand steamboats. Then, joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away, hundreds of miles more till it falls into the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient to Him shall roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and one on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no more. So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean, boundless and fathomless.—Ex.

Protect Our Food.
The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists, who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have under the direction of congress, adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread altogether.

Are not the people of other states, as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them at close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissions better serve the public than by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum?

Meantime it will aid the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at 25 cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Pure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from 45 to 50 cents a pound.

Those who have observed the trend of journalism in the Indian Territory for the last ten years can not fail to notice that vindictive, personal, vitriolic editorial writing is more and more being relegated to the rear; and the paper that deals in bitter personalities only proclaims itself an antiquated relic of a past age. It is better to say a good word than an ill word of a man. A man may be a social lie, and it printing a newspaper his columns may fairly bristle with petty hatreds and mean little animosities, but the public can see these deplorable traits of character without some other newspaper taking them up and printing them. A newspaper that treats everyone fairly is always believed, whereas the snarling, bilious fellow that is snapping and growling continually, comes to be looked upon as a misanthrope. A newspaper that is not conducted upon this broad principle is not a newspaper at all but only a miserable impostor. Its readers soon learn its motives, and regard its utterances as the mad ravings of a cross and mangy cur.

The Dawes commission, aside from allotting the Creek lands, is completing the census roll of the Choctaw citizens preparatory to making allotments in that nation. Three sets of appraisers have been started out and the appraisement of the lands will be pushed to completion. When the appraisement and census are completed the land office will be opened up at South McAlester or Atoka and the allotments made. By the way, there is a warm contest for the location of the land office between South McAlester and Atoka. It is claimed in behalf of Atoka that the full-bloods much prefer going there instead of to South McAlester and then it is further claimed that Atoka is free from the "joints," saloons and evil influences that run rampant in the Choctaw Metropolis. When once allotment begins it will not take a great while to complete the same and the Choctaws will soon see the most important provisions of the treaty with the United States put into effect.—Phoenix.

He Was There.
An Arkansas City young man wrote to his best girl after one of those ordinary quarrels: "I want you to return everything that I have given you." She replied by telling him to call at a certain hour and that she would cheerfully comply with his request, beginning with the kisses. The young man was on time.

LIKES THE AMERICAN COMPANY'S PRESS.

An Arkansas Firm Used It Last Season With Great Satisfaction.

From the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
A. J. Clements, of the firm of Clements & Daniel, cotton ginners of Lonoke, Ark., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Clements was seen by a Commercial Appeal representative in the office of the American Cotton Company, in the Continental building, and he talked very enthusiastically of that company's Roundlap bale press, which he has been operating at his gin the past season. He compressed about 4,000 bales on his Roundlap bale press, and the cotton was also sold at the press at Memphis prices. Mr. Clements says that a Roundlap bale from the American Company's press will net from \$2.50 to \$3.00 more than from the old press. In fact, a farmer a few months ago, made a test of the matter, bringing the exact number of pounds of the same quality to Mr. Clements that he did to a square bale press, without letting either gin know he was making the test, and the Roundlap baled netted just \$3.75 more than the square bale.

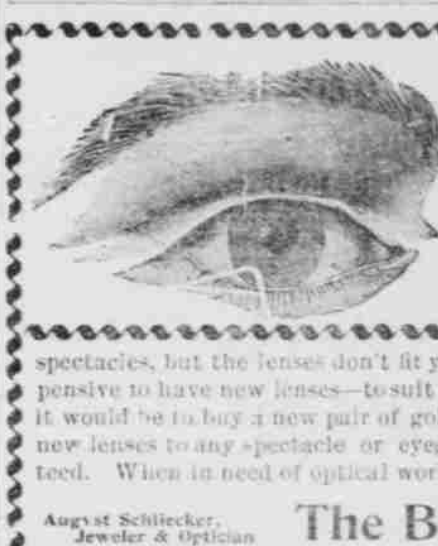
Mr. Clements says that one season has satisfied him of the merits of the American Company's Roundlap bale press. It is a good thing he says, both for the ginner and the farmer, and his firm will continue its use and abandon its other press entirely.

We notice that some of the territory newspapers are criticizing the Dawes commission—that it is accomplishing but little, and that the members seem to be working only to hold their job—all of which is a wrong conclusion. It may appear to those unacquainted with the situation that the Dawes commission has not accomplished much; but to those who know the real state of affairs, this opinion is reversed. This commission has had a stupendous work to accomplish up-to-date, beset with many and difficult obstacles, which have been mostly overcome, and the work to be accomplished is still great. That the members of this commission are men of ability and integrity is well known. Their position is a responsible and important one, above a mere job or party politics. Mr. McKennon, the oldest member of the commission, is a Democrat, but retained by a Republican administration because of his ability and integrity. Credit to whom credit is due.

Townsite Commission.
A special from Cale May 31 says: The townsite commission for the Choctaw nation is now in full operation at this place. The first section stob was driven yesterday at 4 o'clock p. m. Three or four hundred people turned out to witness the same. Dr. Sterrett drove the "stob" then ordered it taken up and expressed to Washington City. A petition is being circulated to change the name of Cale to Sterrett. The sentiment in favor of it seems to be unanimous. This town is to be the first platted and surveyed by the government.—Capital.

It was expected that Ingalls would favor trusts, but no one has heard from Mrs. Lense yet, and it is barely possible that these two may come together on this issue. When they do we may expect to hear of Judge Thomas and Col. Soper drinking out of the same loving cup.—Capital.

A slight fire in the opera house at Ardmore during the closing exercises of Hargrove college caused a stampede and a wild rush for the door; several children it is thought were injured.

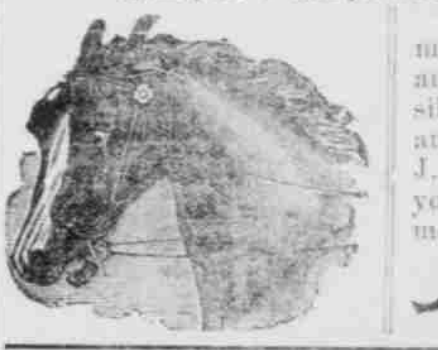


Spectacles AND Eyeglasses

accurately fitted to suit all eyes that can be benefited by glasses at the Bee Jewelry Store. Perhaps you have a fine pair of spectacles, but the lenses don't fit your eyes. If so it will be less expensive to have new lenses—suits your eyes—put into the frames than it would be to buy a new pair of gold spectacles. I am prepared to fit new lenses to any spectacle or eyeglass frame. Satisfaction guaranteed. When in need of optical work call at

The Bee Jewelry Store.

Values That Are Values Will Be Found Here.....



I want to impress this on your mind so thoroughly by quality and price that it will be impossible for you to think of Saddles and Harness without thinking of J. W. Martin—the place where you always get the worth of your money. Repairing neatly done.

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East of Katy Tracks.

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