

### FROM OTHER SANCTUMS.

#### Other Territory Papers on the Chieftain Boycott.

The Indian Chieftain has taken a decided stand against the cattlemen of the Cherokee nation, and has caused a great deal of excitement in Vinita. We think the Chieftain is right in this, and should be upheld to the letter.—Chelsea Reporter.

"Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the grain" is a very apt quotation in favor of the newspaper man, and modified to suit the subject would be "Muzzle not the newspaper that giveth out the truth." As one said not long since, the press is a power, in a large measure the mold which casts public opinion, and surely strictly facts only should make up this mold. It is the watch dog which thieves fear, and should be the weapon which all destroyers of the public good should fear. But when the press is manipulated by men who fear power and who cater to its whims for the sake of personal favor, it is degraded and its true end and aim aborted.—Indian Citizen.

We are glad to see that the Vinita Chieftain has come out for law and order, truth and justice, condemning men and measures that place everything upon a money basis. This is the right position to assume and maintain by newspapers as well as individuals. People actuated by mercenary motives can never be right, and never a success in life, although they succeed in accumulating millions.

Men die, riches vanish, nations perish and empires pass away, but principles live forever. The great Socrates uttered a sublime truth when he said: "Amathes and Emethes (his principal accusers) may kill me indeed, but injure me never." They could kill the mortal body, but the principles for which this great and good man died shall live forever.

The love of money is founded on selfish and sensual desires, the basis of sin and misery—a real hell.

"Who lives in darkness and in sin, Already dwells in hell within." Truly, "the love of money is the root of all evil." "He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves besides."

"They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three." We congratulate the Chieftain on the stand which it has taken in the cause of truth and justice, which will ultimately triumph.—Fort Gibson Post.

Vinita Chieftain says the cowmen have organized a boycott on that paper because of its attitude on the revenue question. People sometimes try that scheme on papers, but probably the best treatment of them is to say nothing about the matter. When a prominent citizen gets mad because the editor gives expression to opinions or states facts, it is not worth the while to dignify the p. c. by giving him free advertising. Let him swell up by himself and by and by he will find that his neighbor has also been hit somewhere and he will be tickled nearly to death and declare that after all the editor is a mighty fine man.—Phoenix.

Almost every reputable paper in the territory has warm words of condemnation against the boycott proceedings instituted by the First National Bank of Vinita against the Chieftain. As a bit of child's play the action of that bank deserves to rank high in the annals of the territory. As holidays are approaching it would be a pretty good thing for the bank to hang up its stockings and when old Santa comes along he can drop a few of Mother Goose's melodies and a rattle box down in the cavernous depths of the striped hoiserie.—Muskogee Times.

If those people who do not want to be governed by the interior department will go to the states, they can live under the form of government that suits them better. The balance of the territory will try and worry along without them, pay royalties as they should, and otherwise be classed as law-abiding citizens. There may not be chances to get thousands of acres of land for a few cents an acre, but there are others who will pay, and be glad to get the opportunity.—Muskogee Times.

The boycott business at Vinita is cooling down a little apparently. A private citizen has the privilege of stopping his paper whenever he wishes but he should never

let his animosity drive him to pit business institutions against each other, for it injures the town. The Chieftain is surely entitled to some consideration for the way it has lied about Vinita, praised her people, magnified her resources and boasted of her trade, when everyone knew they were no better off than any other town in the Cherokee nation. Even if the tax is illegal, as it appears to a man up a tree, the bank will cut its own throat by continuing the fight, for popular opinion is for once with the Chieftain.—Claremore Courier.

What between the "reservators," "commuters" and cattlemen the Vinita Chieftain is having a peck of trouble but is making things so hot for the boycotters that they are already beginning to squirm. The tax-fighters have been reinforced by the First National Bank, but that seems only to diminish their force, as 80 per cent of the stockholders and more than 80 per cent of the directors belong to the classes enumerated above. If one-half of the charges hinted at by the Chieftain be correct, the morality of the moneyed men of Vinita must have reached a very low state, and the placing of a few of those whom that paper has hitherto shielded behind the bars might purify the atmosphere, so as to be almost wholesome for the respectable people who reside there. The boycott is an un-American weapon, and generally proves a boomerang to those who descend so low as to use it. The Chieftain, when the air is purified, will be the winner.—Fairland Bee.

The esteemed Muskogee Phoenix characterizes the tribal tax law as malignant and unjust. Now, when the conditions here in the territory are analyzed it will be seen that these laws were never so regarded till the interior department attempted to put them in force. Under the tribal administration the cattlemen and others were able to defeat the Indians every time, and defied their laws, refusing to pay tax as required by law. Now if the United States government attempts to keep faith with the Indians and to collect their revenues the cry of malignant law is raised. We say that it does not lie in the mouths of citizens of the United States or of citizens of the tribes now to raise the cry of unjust and onerous laws. Let the tribes have that which is unquestionably theirs. Fifty cents per head for grazing cattle a whole season is not an extortionate tax, but is really a very light tax. The tax of ten cents per ton on coal is not extortionate and so of all their taxes. They are reasonable and ought to be paid. This is perhaps more especially true in the Cherokee nation than in the Creek, but in either instance it is the law and the interior department should not be hampered nor hindered in its endeavor to enforce it.

The cry of extortion and unjust taxation comes with poor grace from the big cattlemen of the Cherokee nation. They have had the unrestricted use of the grass belonging to the Cherokee nation for a good many years and have not even been asked to pay the little royalty of fifty cents a head imposed by the Cherokee laws. These men from their own statements have been making from \$5 to \$15 per head on Texas steers grazed one season upon the public domain of the Cherokee nation, and yet are not willing to pay the owners of the grass fifty cents a head for the privilege. The Cherokees have not an extortionate law upon their statute book, save perhaps the "white clerk law" and it has been declared unconstitutional by the tribal courts. The cattlemen have placed themselves in a very unenviable attitude before the world in refusing to pay the Indians fifty cents a head for grazing their herds. Their position is entirely untenable and it is difficult to understand how they can have the effrontery to refuse flatly to pay what the law demands.

The Ardmore Citizen says: For the first time in the history of Ardmore, curfew was rung at 9 o'clock last night. The young people were listening for it, and he it said to their credit, they obeyed the warning. We are inclined to believe that none of them are any worse off than they would have been under the regime heretofore existing, and some of them will perhaps be benefited by a good night's rest on account of the adoption of the ancient, yet beautiful custom of curfew ringing.

A negro with smallpox scars on his face was captured on the streets of South McAlester yesterday. Drs. Hally and Long made the discovery and capture. The man had escaped from Alderson.

Things are coming to a pretty pass when a man can no longer steal ten or fifteen head of cattle without being arrested for it.—Claremore Courier.

### WALKED AWAY.

#### Bud Wayburn, While Under Guard, Walks Away.

In the language of the Arkansas constable, our old townsman is "non est comestibus."

It seems that Claud Crutchfield and another suspected that someone was unlawfully moving cattle and proceeded to "lay for" the individual. The result was that Bud Wayburn was found near Tiawa something after 12 o'clock Sunday night in company with ten head of cattle belonging to various parties but kept near Wagener. Of course he was driving them for a man whose name he could not remember, neither could he describe him. To shorten the narrative, Wayburn was taken before Commissioner Jennings and bound over in the sum of \$1,000, and failing to give bond was left in custody of Deputy Marshal Trail and Posseman Sug Gaines.

From the manner in which he was guarded it was freely predicted that Wayburn would not be taken to jail, for he was permitted to walk about the streets practically alone. Deputy Trail drove to the country Tuesday evening and on his return asked for the prisoner who had been left in charge of Gaines. He could not be found and search revealed the fact that Wayburn was gone. This is considered the rankest of the several cases of negligence that have occurred at this place quite recently. Four men have managed to get away in about six months and it is becoming a trifle tiresome, to say the least.—Claremore Courier.

### FIRE WOOD.

#### No Restriction Against the Citizen Cutting His Own.

Our understanding relative to cutting timber for stove and fire wood from the Cherokee public domain by citizens, is that while there seems to be no provision for it, no prosecutions will follow. Any citizen of the Cherokee nation who owns timber lands may safely sell to the people of the town all the wood he desires, or he may dispose of his timber fuel to non-citizens who desire to engage in cutting and hauling to town or elsewhere.

Under the title of "Christian Science and the Book of Mrs. Eddy," Mark Twain contributes to the October "Cosmopolitan" what is the most remarkable magazine article of the month, if not of the year. Twain discloses two phases of himself—the humorist and the keen, far-sighted philosopher. He handles the cult a bit severely, perhaps, but he has his reasons for so doing and he sets them forth most forcibly. His statement concerning Mrs. Eddy's book is characteristic. Of it he says, "It is the first time since the dawn of Creation that a Voice has gone crashing through space with such placid and complacent confidence and command."

Thus far in the contention against the compliance with the laws of the Cherokee nation in the collection of taxes, no argument has been offered to prove the injustice of the claim. The cattlemen and others have been confined to the bare statement that "we don't want to pay the tax." Those who have feebly essayed to espouse their cause have only been able to say that the laws have been abolished, and see in the Curtis law what they take to be a chance to beat the Indians out of their dues.

At a meeting of socialists in Oklahoma City last week, a platform was adopted which declares for single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, "provided, the Indian Territory shall make allotments for public school purposes." The Indian Territory is in no way anxious to get mixed up with all the infectiousisms of Oklahoma, and now when the socialists come out publicly seeking alliance with us we simply declare the game off. The territory don't care for such alliances.—South McAlester Capital.

### SMALLPOX.

#### Let Vinita be Kept Free of the Pest.

There is smallpox at several towns in the Choctaw nation, and Sherman has quarantined against Denison. There is need of strict vigilance on the part of the health officers in this city. Winter is coming on, and if it should be exceedingly cold the danger will be correspondingly increased. We are clear of the disease now and let us leave nothing undone to keep clear of it. It is no time for carelessness or biliary; it is too costly and too dangerous.

Hon. Robert L. Owen, of Muskogee, who has been traveling in Europe since June last, reached New York last Saturday and was in Washington for a few hours Wednesday. Mr. Owen is in fine health, as is his wife, who accompanied him. During his travels Mr. Owen picked up a vast amount of valuable information which he thinks he can use to advantage when he returns to Muskogee. The town he told the Empress would at no distant day rival London, Paris and Berlin in commercial importance. Incidentally Bob impressed upon the capitalists whom he met the great opportunities for investment in the Indian Territory. A friend of Mr. Owen told the Times representative that Bob had concealed somewhere on his person an invention which is expected to revolutionize telegraphy. It is said to be a transmitter, or something of the sort, which will send twenty thousand or thirty thousand words an hour.—Washington correspondent to the Muskogee Times.

It has been concluded that the policy of this paper in simply asserting that the laws should be observed is antagonistic to the best interests of the town. We deny the allegation. During the last few days we have had full and ample proof that the great majority of the people of Vinita are in favor of the enforcement of all existing laws. The people of this town don't want to be classed with those who have no respect for the Indian government. But, then if it were a fact that a majority, or if all the people of the town were in favor of over riding the tribal laws, that would not make it right. The sober, reasoning ones see nothing oppressive in the demands being made by the interior department. They see nothing oppressive or extortionate in the revenue laws of the Cherokee nation. It is the wild, unreasoning monopolist who has become callous to the rights of others, who oppose the enforcement of law.

Hon. A. S. McKennon, of the Dawes commission, was in town Monday morning, on his way to Muskogee, having arrived from his home at Clarksville, Ark., on the 5:33 train, and took the stage from this place. To a representative of the Post he said that the commission will move to the Cherokee nation about the first of March next, and come in force—that is, with numerous assistants to carry on the work of allotment. An appropriation has been asked from congress for this work, which will undoubtedly be granted, after which a large force of assistants will be put on to expedite the work, which will be much faster than heretofore. Mr. McKennon says that the commission is anxious to get through with the business as soon as possible.—Fort Gibson Post.

Commissioner H. Jennings has written a story about his open air courts he held on the range awhile back. We have not seen the article, but presume there has been little change either way, for better or worse, since that famous open air raid. The inference is that when an outlaw heard Jennings coming he prepared to surrender and plead guilty, as escape would have been out of the question. The Indian Territory is a first-rate place to live, notwithstanding the necessity of the open air courts.

Judge Townsend, of the Southern district, Thursday rendered a decision in a suit in which a mineral lease in the Chickasaw country was involved, to the effect that his court had no jurisdiction. He held that the provisions of the Curtis act give to the interior department, alone the leasing of mineral lands in the Indian Territory. The Muskogee Daily Times observes that all the attorneys in the Creek nation with one exception have paid their national tax.

### DON'T BE TOO GENEROUS.

#### The Water Works Builders Asking a Heap.

We don't believe the people of Vinita are in favor of giving or selling the important franchises of the town for a life period under any conditions. What invention and the general progress of the world will give us within the next fifty or one hundred years, is beyond the ken of man to tell. Twenty-five years ago horse cars were the "hot stuff," and Chicago jumped in and granted a long time franchise to the horse car companies and it cost the city ten times the worth of the franchise to get the horse cars out of the way of the electric and trolley lines. Don't tie up the interests of the town for any great length of time. If you do your children will have to pay the bills and stand the expense of indorsing your foolishness. It is barely possible these 99 year men nor these 50 year men, will not live out the time, tho' they no doubt think they will. We will say, however, that the people who put their money into an artesian well, or into water works for the town of Vinita ought to be fully protected by ordinance granting reasonable time in which to make their money with reasonable interest out of the enterprise. Men are not going to invest without some protection, but when the town has secured them sufficiently there is the time to stop, and don't tie the city up in life-long franchises.

### VINITA REQUIRES MOST.

#### Largest of the Browning Yards at This Place.

P. G. Browning spent Thursday in the city and went to Adair on the evening train to look over the affairs of his lumber yard at that place. There is a larger stock of lumber carried at Vinita than at any of Mr. Browning's five yards, not excepting the parent yard at Seneca. The gentleman thinks Seneca is going to make a strike of lead and zinc, perhaps equal to Joplin.

The effect of the First National Bank's boycott on this paper has brought a goodly number of paying subscribers, and been the means of holding up to the ridicule of the country a few men whose smallness has been a real revelation to their friends. The motto of the bank directory seems to be: "If you antagonize our interests even by advocating the enforcement of existing laws, we will ruin your business."

If there is anyone in town or country who does not indorse the Chieftain's course in the cattle tax matter, outside the board of directors of the First National Bank, they have not mentioned it aloud. And, if the foresight of those officers had been as clear as their "hind-sights"—well, they wouldn't have met and resolved.

From certain quarters comes the clamor for the repeal of the revenue laws of the Cherokee nation. Can anyone give a good reason why these laws should be repealed? Why should the only source of home revenues be cut off? Is it because the coal, hay, grazing privileges, etc., are worthless? Certainly that cannot be urged.

It is hoped the Vinita lecture association will give us another course of lectures this winter. The very excellent lectures provided last season were certainly appreciated by the city, and another season no doubt a good attendance could be assured and the opera house filled at frequent intervals.

The First National Bank's boycott has become the by-word of the town, and the pair of big fellows at the head of it are getting the horse laugh on every side. The management of a pesant stand would be more in keeping with their calibre than the position of bankers.

The greatest difficulty the coal miners in this section have had has been to know how to comply with the revenue laws. They are now most of them armed with a permit from Inspector J. George Wright and will perhaps have no more difficulty.

A letter from Tahlequah containing a number of subscriptions for The Daily Chieftain (they are coming from all directions) closes with the remark: "You have many friends here in your revenue fight."

### RELIEF UNION WORK.

#### Committees Appointed Yesterday Afternoon.

The executive committee of the Relief Union met yesterday afternoon at the home of the secretary, Mrs. R. M. Swain, and appointed the following relief committees:

First district, that part of the town north of the Frisco and west of the M., K. & T: Mrs. O. W. Meacham, Mrs. A. H. Goodykoontz, W. M. Mellette.

Second district, that part of the town south of the Frisco and west of the M., K. & T: Mrs. W. S. Stanfield, Miss Bertha Wacaser, A. N. Green.

Third district, that part of the town east of the M., K. & T. and south of the Frisco: John Swain, Mrs. Robt. Knight, Mrs. Robert O'Shea.

Fourth district, north of the Frisco and east of the M., K. & T: Mrs. J. S. Oborn, Jas. A. Berry, Mrs. Jas. A. Berry.

These committees are requested to meet with the other officers of the Union at the Mayor's office on Monday afternoon, the 6th of November. D. M. MARRS, R. M. SWAIN, Secretary, President.

There is nothing unreasonable or unjust in the demands being made by agents of the interior department for payment of taxes. The cattlemen of the Cherokee nation have scarcely claimed that it was unjust; they simply get mad at the press for taking the position that the United States government should deal fairly with the Indian tribes in this territory. They have managed to beat the Cherokee nation out of all the taxes due for the last six or seven years, and want to continue to beat it. The hay dealer, the coal dealer, the merchants and others are paying without much grumbling and we see no good reason why the cattlemen should not also pay. And they will eventually have to pay and they might as well look pleasant.

Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of saying that the safest tribunal of the earth was the people, and at one of the most critical periods of our civil war he uttered these great words: "If the almighty ruler of the universe, with his eternal truth and justice, be on our side or yours, that truth and justice will surely prevail before the great tribunal of the American people." This is just as true now as it was when Lincoln gave expression to it. The more one comes in contact with the spirit of Americanism in the people the higher they are raised in his estimation. Out of all the different factions, clans and races come the inexorable verdict called "public opinion," and it is a safe tribunal however distasteful it may be to the few who run up against it.

A week has passed since the First National Bank began its boycott upon this paper. We are abundantly satisfied with the result, as the paper has been sustained heartily all over the Cherokee nation. In the controversy with the cattle men we were only trying to speak for those who could not speak for themselves, many of them. Of the 34,000 Cherokee citizens a large proportion are exceedingly poor and need all that is coming to them from every source.

We are informed by Attorney W. T. Hutchings that he is not in the employ of the Cherokee Nation and has not been since last December. This being true, as a matter of course the gentleman was at liberty to accept a fee in a case against the Cherokee nation. Our information was that he was regularly employed as the attorney for the nation and that was the prevailing idea in this city, especially among the Cherokee citizen population.

The "public" that is turning Smithward does not include Cherokee citizens outside of some of the directors of the First National Bank. The "public" is generally made up of lawabiding people who are willing to pay tax and not willing to defraud the Indians out of one cent. The public has not turned Smithward to any great extent, and the royalty on hay is being paid with great regularity by all shippers.

### A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

#### Former Vinita Boy Writes From Honolulu.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, October 24, 1899. W. H. Tibbils, Vinita, I. T., Kind Sir:—I will again try and write you as I have a chance to mail a letter. I left Leavenworth the 16th of September and I am here now. Got here last night after an eight days run. I have not got to go on shore yet, but will after noon. From what I can see from the ship it is quite a nice place. We will stay here three or four days and will then sail for Manila. We have three companies the 32nd and the 33rd regulars, and one troop of cavalry and other men, making in all about 1800 men. We are on the U. S. transport Sheridan. I have seen a good deal on this trip that I would not have seen, had I not gone into the army. So therefore I am well satisfied with the army. I will have to close, but will write again when I get to the Philippines. I remain yours truly, GEO. MEKKER, Co. H, 32nd U. S. V. Inf.

### HOUSE CAUGHT FIRE.

#### Some Excitement, But Little Damage.

A house on the north side owned by Robert Klaus and occupied by Mrs. Susan Cook, was discovered to be on fire at noon Friday. A crowd was soon on the ground and although the fire had gained considerable headway, they soon had it under control. The house was being raised preparatory to being moved, and in tearing away the kitchen it is supposed the fire was damaged, thereby causing the fire.

Men don't like to have their arguments answered nor their errors pointed out. Some men don't like to be told which crowd they belong to. Just now notice is being given throughout the Cherokee nation that all physicians must comply with the law. We have no objection to this, in fact are in favor of it, but some of these same physicians who are urging the enforcement of this tribal law are mad because the cattlemen are asked to pay. It were well to be consistent in a few things at least.

"What can we do for the town?" would be a far better motto than "What can we make out of it?" This thought however does not seem to have dawned upon some of the financial heads of the place.

The official count of the Creek vote for chief was made this week and show that Gen. Pleasant Porter was elected by only 29 majority.

It is announced again that the Methodist conference will not be held at South McAlester. The latest is that Ardmore will get it.

### Witch Notes.

Miss Essie Wade, of Chetopa, is visiting Dr. Hill's this week.

N. J. Carnes was appointed city assessor at the last council meeting.

Mrs. J. F. Ellis, of Vinita, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stroud, on Big Cabin creek.

Mrs. Will Lay died Sunday evening of typhoid fever. She was buried Tuesday at Chetopa.

Mrs. Ray, of Topeka, Kansas, came in on Saturday evening's train for a visit with her daughter Lillie.

Miss Anna Duval left on Sunday evening's train for Sherman, Texas, where she will attend school.

Miller & Son, of Chetopa, were down last week looking after their grain business which is in charge of C. E. Holderman.

G. E. Blalock, formerly laborer on section 57, has been promoted to foreman of Bluejacket section 58. Ed is a good boy and deserved the place.

Hickory nut parties are quite frequent. Every Sunday wagons may be seen loaded with old and young for the river east of us.

The postoffice has been moved into J. A. Stroud's store room on Commercial street, a much more desirable and convenient place than the old stand.

W. S. Pease is making preparations to move to his new home near Mobile, Ala., the state of his health making the change necessary. We are sorry to lose such a good citizen.

Almost to a man the people here sustain the Chieftain in the fight against the cowman boycott. If revenue on coal must be paid let the revenue on cattle be paid also.

A couple of young men from Timber Hill got quite noisy Saturday evening and were put in the lock-up for two or three hours. When sober they were taken before the mayor and fined \$10.50 each.

### Who Sells IT?

If it's paint you want—good paint, strictly pure, made of lead, zinc and linseed oil, and the necessary color and dryer; just that and nothing else in it, no adulteration or cheapening material, all this guaranteed and sold subject to a chemical analysis—here it is. Its the cheapest paint on the market. Dont judge by the gallon price, but by the cost of the job complete, which will always be less than than when so-called cheap paints are used, because it goes so much farther and lasts so much longer. Ask for "Horse Shoe Brand," and take no other. We give the guarantee and proof of purity; what more can you ask?

### P. G. Browning,



### FOR KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS

and all points in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri. THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. FOR FORT SMITH, LITTLE ROCK & HOT SPRINGS and all points in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Elegant day coaches and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, St. Louis

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### Vinita Real Estate Agency, Vinita Ind. Ter

Administrator's Notice. In the United States Court, Northern District of the Indian Territory, at Vinita. In the matter of the administration of the estate of David M. Deik, deceased. To G. A. Deik, B. J. Deik, B. L. Deik, and all others whom may concern: You are hereby notified that an application for the distribution of the estate of David M. Deik, deceased, has been filed by Henry E. Deik, Sarah Webb, W. H. Deik, et al., in the United States court for the Northern District of the Indian Territory at Vinita, and at the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this notice said court will be asked to decide said application, and all parties interested in the distribution of said estate are called upon to appear and show what interest, if any they have. J. A. WENSCOR, Clerk. By John B. Turner, Attorney. Vinita, I. T., Sept. 11, 1899. Sept 11-6w.

TAKEN UP—By John Sellers, on the Wm. Stewart farm, two miles north of Kelo, one bay horse, 3 years old, blind in right eye, branded R. H. on right shoulder. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

Mortgage Sale. By virtue of the power contained in a certain chattel mortgage made, executed and delivered by T. J. Perryman and R. F. Brown to The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company on the 20th day of June, 1898, we will sell the following property therein conveyed at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at Vinita, I. T., on the 3rd day of November, 1899, to-wit: One Aultman & Taylor Columbia Separator, 30x54, together with all fixtures thereto belonging, also one telescopic weigher and one Russell wind stacker. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR MACH. CO., By John B. Turner, Attorney.

LOST—Buy mare 14 1/2 hands high, formerly property of Charity Newman; branded on shoulder, roan tail. Also light bay horse, not so tall, no brand. Both parties are heavy set and roan mane. Got away in Seneca nation, 26 toward Address Isaac Harvey, Vinita, I. T. 9-19

### Local Railroad Time Tables.

Table with columns for Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, listing train numbers, routes, and times.