

THE VINITA WEEKLY CHIEFTAIN.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS AND HOG FENCING. DARROUGH LEADS THEM ALL

VOL. XXI.

VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

NO. 29

RICH COAL FIELD

A Five-foot Vein of Good Coal is Found Within Few Miles of Vinita.

COMPANY FORMING

To Develop This Immense Bed of Fuel Discovered at Our Very Door.—The Most Valuable Find in Whole Territory.

From reliable information the statement is made that an immense bed of coal at the depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet has been located in the Cabin creek country, northwest of Vinita, reaching to within less than five miles of the city limits.

This great coal belt reaches southwest from Woodley to Estelita and along the pawpaw bottoms. The coal mines which have been opened and operated in that section for many years, and which have supplied this city with fuel, being hauled here in wagons, is simply the stripping of the deeper vein.

The recent find of a forty-two inch vein west of Bluejacket is the outcropping of this great coal field. The coal is of superior quality, and the vein thicker than that in the McAlester district, in the Choctaw nation.

This find will prove to be of immense advantage to Vinita in its development. The attention of the railroads is called to this deposit of fuel so near this town and capital has already been enlisted to open it up.

It is claimed that the existence of this coal bed has been known to a few people for years, and the delay in its development has been on account of the chaotic condition of the Indian country.

Now that land titles are forthcoming, it is deemed to be the right time to begin the work of developing these mines.

Newspaper Libel.

A New York jury has just awarded the plaintiff in a libel suit damages in the sum of six cents, instead of \$50,000, for which he sued. The newspaper had charged the plaintiff with the commission of a serious crime and the charge was absolutely untrue. It was a plain case of libel, and the newspaper did not even deny that it was technical libel. In the trial, however, it was demonstrated that there had been no malicious motive in the publication of the charge, and contended that newspapers in meeting the public demand for their existence, have to depend upon press associations, correspondents and reporters for their news, and cannot, therefore, stop to verify every item that goes into the paper. It was also shown that time constitutes the prime essential in the value of news, and that in the rush with which newspapers move, false statements are certain to creep in. Editors and newspaper workers are but human, and while always cautious, are apt to make errors. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand they make them unintentionally, however, and in the same number of cases will make a correction whenever the matter is brought to their attention.—Oklahoma.

The job department of the Chieftain has been engaged in getting out the brief and petition in support of the Cherokee nation in the Court of Claims in the suit against the United States in the Slide-Header case involving some \$4,000,000 due the Cherokees.

FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Big Muddle in the Creek Nation Over Deeds.

One of the worst outrages that has been perpetrated upon the people of the Creek nation is this "rules and regulations" for the sale and lease of Indian lands. The department, or some one, has blundered.

The rules and regulations sent out over the signature of the secretary of the Interior, and distributed broadcast over the country, are rotten. A schoolboy could see that they are not what they should be when they were sent out, but the authority of the high and mighty secretary was not to be questioned. The forms were used, lands sold and the deeds made out.

Now comes the secretary's underling in a letter and says the forms for the deeds will be changed; that the affidavits must be changed, and that additional ones will be sent.

Who is responsible for this?

What will become of the deeds that were made out under the previous signed instructions, conforming to the letter with the rules and regulations?

Who cares to make a deed to his land, and who cares to take a deed, when the forms and rules are likely to change before the ink gets dry on the transfer?

In all, there have been five changes ordered since the regulations were sent out.

The people of the Creek nation, in the name of right and justice, demand that such inexcusable ignorance be eliminated from the department that has to do with Creek deeds, and that they be given something that will be reliable and final.—Muskegee Times.

BANKING BY FERRY-BOAT.

Some New Yorkers Send Their Money to Jersey City in Order to Escape Assessments.

"Banking by ferryboat" is the new system adopted by many New Yorkers to avoid taxation in New York. Certain banks and trust companies in New Jersey solicit accounts in this city and send a collector to call regularly for deposits, enter them in a pass book and carry the funds across the North river by the ever-useful ferryboat. Dozens of such accounts have been transferred across the river in the last few weeks to avoid paying taxes on New York deposits. The idea has struck a number of New York business men as a good one, and the Jersey banks are doing a good trade. The Jersey institutions offer 2 1/2 or 3 per cent. interest on daily balances, and all the facilities of metropolitan banking, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette. In addition to this they have an added inducement in that the account will be classed as New York funds, because the checks will be payable at two banks, one in New York and the other in New Jersey. That relieves the depositor from the clearing house collection charges on country checks and gives him a New York depository to which he can resort in case of need. All these advantages, together with the saving from the taxgatherer, have appealed strongly to New Yorkers who are not big enough in a business sense to despise this kind of economy. There are many little advantages to be derived from New York's proximity to New Jersey, with the North river as the line of demarcation. It is not to be supposed that the state and municipal authorities look with particular favor on this "banking by ferryboat" innovation, but the question is whether it can be reached in any way so long as all parties to the arrangement are reputable business men and companies. The New Jersey banks, while many of them do a comparatively small business, are reputable and responsible, and if they can spread their operations at the expense of New York, why it is only reasonable that they should do it.

Dangers of Pneumonia. A cold at this time if neglected is liable to cause pneumonia which is so often fatal, and even when the patient has recovered the lungs are weakened, making them peculiarly susceptible to the development of consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar will stop the cough, heal and strengthen the lungs and prevent pneumonia. Sold by Shaughan & Mitchell.

LANDS TO LEASE.

Great Opportunity For Good Farmers With Money Enough to Lease a Homestead.

FIVE AND TEN YEARS

Leases May be Made With Allottees Who Have Filed on Their Holdings on Very Favorable Terms.—A Good Stock Country.

Land may be leased for agricultural purposes from one to ten years under the laws now in force in the Cherokee country. These lease contracts may be made with the heads of families as soon as they have filed upon their allotments.

Many families hold as much as one thousand acres in a body and are leasing it on very favorable terms. A good farmer from the states ought to be able to make enough money on a five or ten year lease to purchase a good homestead free of debt. In fact, a ten year lease on a fine tract of rich, new, Indian Territory land is better than the ownership of a worn-out farm in the older states.

Last season the natural grass grew so rank in many uncut meadows that when it went to stems it was higher than a horse's back and so thick that the ground could scarcely be seen.

Hay shipping is a great and growing industry in the northern portion of the Cherokee Nation and baled hay is shipped from all the railroad stations the year round. Many a farmer, when his corn and other grain crops are finished, goes into the buying business and makes money enough to pay his running expenses for the year.

This is a natural cattle range, celebrated far and wide, but it is now being demonstrated that it is peculiarly adapted to the breeding and growing of horses and mules. Horse breeders say that no healthier climate can be found for horse flesh than in the Indian Territory, and many fine, blooded animals are finding their way into this stockman's paradise.

Stewed Giblets.

Two sets of giblets, a bunch of sweet herbs, a sprig of parsley, a small onion stuck with three cloves, one pint water, pepper and salt. Clean the giblets very carefully, cut the neck and gizzard in nice size pieces and put in a stewpan with the water and other ingredients; bring it gradually to the boil, then simmer gently for an hour to an hour and a half, take out the giblets, strain the gravy, thicken it, add a little browned and mushroom catchup, pour over the giblets and serve garnished with slices of toasted bread.—Boston Globe.

Handkerchiefs Match Gowns.

The latest fad in handkerchiefs is to have them dyed to match each gown—brown, blue, green or mauve, the color matters not, for the skillful dyer can exactly produce the shade of the frock in the bits of lawn or batiste which mimic calls her moncheir. These handkerchiefs are severely plain. No embroidery or border is permissible, and the hem is microscopic. They are not to be found in the shops, for the colors are entirely a matter of the wardrobe of the individual, and so can better be dyed to suit the taste of those desiring them. The smart woman has a set of a dozen to match each gown. So much for colors. In the matter of white handkerchiefs there is considerable elaborateness, and the latest freak of fashion is the white silk trifle, finished with a tiny edging of velvet.—N. Y. Herald.

Out of Business.

Cobwigger—I hear the storm blew your tent down.
Circus Fakir—Worse than that. The rain gave the sword-swallower a sore throat and washed all the designs off the tattooed man.—Judge.

THE SAFEST RAILWAY CARS.

Recent Wrecks Arouse Interest in a Subject Which is Frequently Discussed by Travelers.

"Which car is the safest one to occupy in a railroad wreck?" is a question that has received much consideration at the hands of travelers.

The recent railroad wreck on the Grand Trunk in Canada, in which 20 or 30 persons were killed, has caused a revival of the discussion, especially in this vicinity, where railroad wrecks have occurred with alarming frequency during the last year, says the Cleveland Leader.

Railroad men are not among those who discuss this question seriously. This problem to all intents and purposes was solved by them long ago. When a railroad superintendent hears the mere report of a wreck, he can tell, if he knows the makeup of a train and whether it was a head-on or rear-end collision, which of the cars received the brunt of the shock.

Railroad wrecks in the neighborhood of Cleveland are usually of the rear-end collision or head-on collision variety, and in no case in the last decade have the casualties been heavy. Another kind of wreck is caused by the spreading of rails. There have been three or four of these near Cleveland within the last two years.

"As a general principle, it is safe to stick to the Pullman cars," is the advice of an old railroader, "and if there are no Pullmans on the train, size up the cars and try to occupy the heaviest of them. Whatever you do, keep out of the smoker."

There are good and sufficient reasons for this advice. The smoker on a train, to begin with, is the lightest of all the cars, as a rule, and is generally at the forward end of the train. If the baggage car happens to be heavily loaded the smoker is pinched between two heavy sections, and offering the least resistance, is reduced to kindling wood.

The car that receives the roughest treatment in a wreck, however, is the mail or baggage car. Unless this car is extraordinarily heavy, it is bound to suffer. In every wreck that has taken place near this city during the last two years the baggage car has borne the brunt of the shock, and has been the most dangerous car in the train. In the recent Erie wreck at Union street great files were jammed through the bottom of the car, it was dived out of its trucks, and was so badly shattered that the trunks and boxes inside were scattered around the wreck. The other cars were not damaged much, with the exception of some badly smashed window lights.

THE MODERN BATTLESHIP.

Most Complete Machine the Mind of Man Ever Conceived and Constructed.

An English writer has recently described a battleship as the last word that mechanical genius, naval construction and cash payment can say in aggressiveness. From fighting-top to double bottom, from ram to sternpost, she is the most complicated machine the mind of man ever conceived. There is scarcely a trade or an art that is not represented in her building, writes Lieutenant-Commander Gleeves, in World's Work. She is a house that must be lighted, ventilated, drained, and, last, but not least, painted; and it is an astonishing fact that to paint a battleship requires 150 tons of paint. She is a fort that must carry guns of heaviest caliber for fighting other battleships; guns of medium size for piercing the comparatively thin protection of armored cruisers; scores of rapid fire guns for protecting herself against torpedo boats, and even a battery of small Colts for picking off sharpshooters and exposed men. Above all, she is also a ship to be taken to sea, to make passages from port to port and long ocean voyages.

Moreover, she is a hostelry in which there are 700 men who must be clothed, fed and housed, and for whose use there is provided an ice plant having a capacity of three tons of ice per day and evaporators that daily produce 16,000 gallons of fresh water; there is also a bakery and an enormous kitchen for cooking. Besides the ponderous main engines of more than 16,000 horse power there are nearly 100 auxiliary engines and about the same number of electric motors. The boilers, with their 46,000 square feet of heating surface, must not be forgotten, nor the coal bunkers, which, in the Oregon, for instance, have a sufficient capacity to steam that vessel a distance of 3,500 miles without re-coaling.

Shocked Him.

Guest—Yess; Cholly cut his finger just a twiddle and now he's in a awful way.

Assum—Don't say; Did mortification set in?

Yass; mortification set in when he discovered that the blood wasn't blue.—(Philadelphia Press.)

Quit the Proper Time.

She—I see they have anger bowls at the restaurant at last.

He—Well, that's the proper place to have them—at last—hen's 13.

AT LAND OFFICE.

Number Filed Today..... 94

Cards Issued..... 3788

Total No. Filed up to and including March 10..... 3103

Tuesday was a record breaker in the matter of filing, one hundred and twenty-two being the number.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for March 15, 1903—The Riot at Ephesus.

THE LESSON TEXT.

29. And the whole city was filled with confusion; and having caught Gaius and Aristarchus, men of Macedonia, Paul's companions in travel, they rushed with one accord into the theater.
30. And when Paul would have entered in unto the people, the city-clerks suffered him not.
31. And certain of the chief of Asia, which were his friends, sent unto him, desiring him that he would not adventure himself into the theater.
32. Some therefore cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was confused, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together.
33. And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews putting him forward. And Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his defense unto the people.
34. But when they knew that he was a Jew, all with one voice about the space of two hours cried out, Great is Diana of the Ephesians.
35. And when the townclerk had appeased the people, he said, Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of Ephesus is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana, and of the image which fell down from Júpiter?
36. Seeing then that these things cannot be spoken against, ye ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rashly.
37. For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddesses.
38. Wherefore if Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is open, and there are deputies: let them implead one another.
39. But if ye enquire anything concerning other matters, it shall be determined in a lawful assembly.
40. For we are in danger to be called in question for this day's uproar, there being no cause whereby we may give an account of this concourse.
41. And he ceased speaking, and the townclerk said, With the multitude.—Acts 19:27-41.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

These three years of Paul's ministry were very fruitful, but probably they were also the hardest years of his life. Paul saw, in Ephesus "a great door and effectual" opened to him, but there were also "many adversaries" (1. Cor. 16:9). Paul's immediate plans were shaped by his desire to take a generous collection for the poor to the church at Jerusalem, so showing the loyalty of the mission churches, which were rich, to the mother church, which was poor.

The opposition here, which was most prolonged and bitter, was great, partly because the success was great. There was a large class of men, employers and employed, who made their living by the manufacture of little shrines for the worshippers at the great temple of Diana. Their business was actually falling off as a result of the increasing numbers of those of "the Way," as Christianity was called. Every convert meant the loss of a customer. Their pockets were touched and their wrath was aroused. Observe the witness Demetrius bears in his speech to the workmen, to the success of Paul's work. He makes his appeal (1) to their pockets, and (2) to their pride in the magnificent temple of Diana and the worship centered there. It was not only religious, but patriotic pride, for the temple was one of the wonders of the ancient world.

When Demetrius was done a great cry of indignation was raised. An immense crowd was gathering to see what the trouble was. The houses about the temple, and the whole throng surged upward into an enormous open air amphitheater which would have held 24,000 persons, and is still to be seen on the western slope of Mount Prion. Here the confusion increased rather than diminished. The instigators of the mischief had seized two of Paul's helpers, and they were now somewhere in the midst of that howling mob. Paul determined to go in himself at all cost, and meet the mob face to face, but the disciples refused to let him, and the Asiarchs, knowing the danger, urged him not to go in, and so his life was saved. The friendship of these Roman officers is an indication of the place that Paul had won for himself and Christianity in Ephesus. The attitude of the Roman officials in general was not hostile to Christianity at this time, and of the Jews that the mob distinguished between Jew and Gentile, would end in a posted riot, was responsible for other, futile attempts to harm the One merciful Saviour, and gong-

EGGS IN POWERSHOT.

Cut slices of bread into rounds and toast; butter slightly and cover with powdered cardines or cold-broiled salt fish. Poach eggs and lay on the toast; on

the term used in calling upon the goddess, instead of "Great is Diana," Ramsay believes this the correct reading. Compare the cry: "O Iliad hear us."

"The townclerk" or "secretary of the city." The most important of the city officers. His speech was a very skillful one. He told the people that their alarm was unnecessary, that the men they had seized were not dangerous men, and that they were taking a wrong way to settle their private grievances. "Proconulus." The title of the governors of provinces controlled by the Roman senate. The proconsul of Asia usually lived in Ephesus.

Signs and Thistles.

Many a soul has slipped up on frozen pity.

God's plans are never plain till they are perfected.

The Christian qualities are those in the image of God.

The strength of the Christian is to remain in Christ.

He has no option on Heaven who has no obligation on earth.

Each new day with its opportunities is a fresh gift from the hand of God.

God's gifts bless as they are received; they bless twice as they are imparted.—Ram's Horn.

For Sale.

Residence property, in north part of Vinita, two blocks out; four lots, three hundred and ninety feet, east front; well improved, nice twelve-room house, barn and other outbuildings; cistern, two wells, plenty of shade and fruit trees, grapes and berries. Title guaranteed. Enquire here. dwtf

Will Teach Them To Work.

The Cherokee National Board of Education has made a change in government at the orphan asylum. Hereafter the boys will work on the farm half of each day and attend school the other half. The girls will be taught housework, needle-work, etc.

For Rent.

110 acres in cultivation, want grain or cash rent. Also span of horses 16 hands high, weigh 1400 pound, good, new wagon and harness. Good improvements on place. Enquire of 4130w29 Z. M. Cox, Estelita, I. T.

Job For Col. Higgins

A Washington dispatch says that Congressman Curtis has secured the appointment of Wm. Higgins, of Vinita, as a special agent for the Indian Territory in the Interior department.

What the Papers Say.

The statehood question being now carefully laid away, we can proceed, with intelligent direction to build up and push the interests of this country by natural energy and main strength and awkwardness on practical lines. Our natural resources and indomitable enterprise will prove that Indian Territory is able to overcome small obstacles, and when self-government is finally granted we can also show to the older commonwealths what true statehood means for an intelligent people capable of the highest incentive of political action.—Tulsa Republican.

Our fullblood friends are beginning to see the good efforts the government is making in their behalf, and will be eager to file on their allotments when the commission opens up for business on the first of May. It is to be much regretted on part of the fullbloods, if reports are true, that several land companies have fenced up large tracts of land in the mountain districts and have built the houses and fields before the fullbloods. This is a great injustice and some one should detect these fullbloods as club sessions. Their land, who are their all, are one of nice should tenants in the rights of a self-slavery movement that is giving the greatest home to the strenuous times set to the civil war.

Every two thousandth

of dinner of the club will be a special occasion and will be complimentary to Mr. Fitch. With its remarkable past the club is looking into a still greater future, and at the present time is gathering around its hospitable board the largest minds and most progressive men in the affairs of the nation.

Eggs in Powershot.

Cut slices of bread into rounds and toast; butter slightly and cover with powdered cardines or cold-broiled salt fish. Poach eggs and lay on the toast; on