

# Indian Chieftain.

Also For Year in Advance

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D. M. HARRIS, Editor.

M. E. MILFORD, Manager.

VINITA, IND. TER., Mch. 28, 1895.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S appointments would indicate that he thought this country had had too much home rule already.

It was a sad blow to at least one citizen of the Cherokee nation that Constantine Buckley Kilgore was not appointed judge and Augustus Erebus Ivey marshal, of the northern district, and the saddest part of it is that Kilgore is out from his kins-people, the Cherokees.

The cattle received at the Kansas City stock yards last year came from: Arkansas, 3,032 head; Arizona, 6,321; Colorado, 37,119; Indian Territory, 214,663; Iowa, 7,840; Kansas, 922,609; Missouri, 144,493; Old Mexico, 31,538; Nebraska, 82,561; Utah, 142,743; Oklahoma, 36,547; total, 1,689,193. The origin of the hogs during the same time was: Nebraska, 149,307 head; Texas, 6,560; Arkansas, 7,761; Colorado, 202; Indian Territory, 35,358; Kansas, 1,698,795; Missouri, 370,603; Oklahoma, 46,656.

THERE is only one way for this nation to pay its public debt—and to keep it paid, and that is by taxation. Enough money may be raised in various ways to pay it off, but unless some means is devised to meet it in the future, it will soon pile up again. The nation had as well give up the idea of living off the interest on the invested funds one time as another, for it will never again be sufficient. The expenses of the government must necessarily increase. It takes more money in every department each year than it did the year before.

INTEREST in fruit raising in this country is growing rapidly. When men learn once that orchard culture is a thing that requires intelligence and care, and that neglect means failure, then fine orchards and an abundance of fruit throughout this section will be the result. From present indications fruit growers will not be able to supply the local demand here if the Indian Territory for many years to come, as the country is constantly filling up with people and the most of them are not, and will not be producers of fruit. The man who possesses a young orchard and will take care of it will find that in a few years he has a banana.

LAST week was printed from its new office in the Hill brick, the first number of Vinita's new paper, the Cherokee Champion. If we may judge from the initial number and from its general make-up we should think it would succeed in a measure. In one sense of the word the Champion is to be our competitor, but in another and broader sense it may be a co-worker for the upbuilding of the town and community. It may be a power for good, for every town is measured and known abroad as well as at home by the tone and character of the public press. On the contrary, if it should fall in with the prejudices and asperities of that very numerous class of broken down politicians of which this country has a great surplus, it will find itself very much handicapped.

A SENSIBLE citizen need not necessarily be a Downing man to be able to vote for Sam Mayes for chief. Indeed, it is a very hard question for any man to answer as to why he is National or Downing, and if there be a difference, to state the difference. If there was a well defined issue between the two political parties in this nation then every man might take his place with the party that advocated what he believed to be the best for the people. But there is no such condition existing. On the contrary, the real issues that do exist are studiously ignored by both the Dawson and the National parties. But when two such men as R. B. Ross and S. H. Mayes come before the people as candidates for the same office, and that the highest office in the gift of the Cherokee people, then common sense and honesty of purpose ought to be the guide to a proper exercise of the ballot. Sam Mayes stands before the people not only as a successful farmer and stockman, but as an honest man as well. Can as much be said for Bob Ross? Everybody knows that it can not, and that the man is looked on with suspicion by the people in general. In business matters he is a woful failure, and in the discharge of public duties as an officer his record is everything but clean. Party fealty should never induce an honest citizen to support a man like Bob Ross for chief of this nation.

## SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

Changes in the public sentiment of a nation, or of an individual, as to that matter, are necessarily slow and deliberate. Old and long established customs are not easily thrown off, and the stability of all governments is due largely to this fact. So, for twenty years or longer the subject of allotment has been one of more or less prominence, especially in this Indian Territory, among the five tribes. All intelligent persons who have had any occasion to know or to study the question at all have known all along that the time was approaching when it would be absolutely impossible to continue to hold land in common. But there has been a great dread of a change and a feeling amongst the Indians that it might mean disaster to them to make a change in land tenure. Many of the public men and leaders have from the earliest days of the Cherokee government been monopolists and have done pretty much as they pleased with the common property of the tribe. This with the natural timidity of the Indians have made it easy to control public sentiment on this question. But as the years have gone by the people have gradually changed their sentiment in regard to the land tenure. They have not only become dissatisfied with the condition of their own government but have recognized the great danger from without. They have not failed to see how unstable land tenure must necessarily be when held in common, and that there was absolutely no security to the citizen in the ownership of their homes. This fact, through the force of circumstances, has at last dawned upon the common people and they can never be hood-winked again into believing that it is possible to get protection in any other way than by allotment.

It must be a mighty small town that is not large enough to claim a commissioner's court these days and the number of "commercial centers" in this country is simply marvelous.

From present indications it seems that the freedmen are to have things pretty much their own way. It is said that the Wallace roll, without doubt, is to be taken as a basis for the new census, and that all admitted by the Wallace court and their descendants are citizens.

## INDIAN TERRITORY SURVEYS

Work Will Be Under Way Within Ten Days With a Force of 160 Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—When the Indians of the civilized tribes see the surveying parties scatter through their beloved reservations, marking out the townships and running the section lines, they will begin to realize that the tribal relationship is doomed. The work will be under way within ten days. G. W. Hawkins, of the geological survey, has already started for the territory. Charles W. Fitch, the topographer, will go down this week. He will have charge of the work in the field. The parties are now being organized. The force will embrace 160 men. It will be divided into four standard line parties, two triangulation parties and the subdividing parties.

Mr. Gannett, of the geological survey, under whose direction the work is to be conducted, believes that before the force is withdrawn at the close of the season at least half of the Indian Territory will have been laid off in sections. The Chickasaw nation was sectioned many years ago. That work was done by contract. The present survey will not go over that work, but will start from a point on the eastern boundary of the Chickasaw nation. The base line which was established in the Chickasaw nation will be used for a beginning by the present survey. It will be extended eastward into the Cherokee country. A meridian will be established and from a point about midway of the eastern boundary of the Chickasaw nation; the survey will go on eastward and northward.

The headquarters of the corps will probably be at McAllister. The western portions of the Choctaw and Creek reservations and perhaps a part of the Cherokee country, will be finished this season. Along with the division into townships and sections, two triangulation parties will operate and prevent accumulating errors in township lines. It is the intention to do the work very thoroughly, and the probability is that the Indian Territory will receive into the Choctaw country a meridian well established and from a point about midway of the eastern boundary of the Chickasaw nation; the survey will go on eastward and northward.

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## INDIAN POLICY FIXED.

ADMINISTRATION PLANS FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

The Work of the Enlarged Dawes Commission Fully Determined Upon—Red Men to Be Entrusted With Full Control of Lands as Soon as Competent.

Kansas City Star.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The policy which the government will pursue during the next two years in its endeavor to solve the Indian question has been definitely formulated. Some features of it have been indicated by actions and decisions of the interior department of recent months, but the crystallization of government purpose into a definite policy has necessarily been dependent upon the results of the various alternative endeavors that have tentatively and aggressively been made. It is possible now accurately to present that matured policy in satisfactory detail.

The future attitude of the government with respect to the five civilized tribes will be found to conform closely to the policy agreed upon. Its details are of peculiar interest to Oklahoma and filled with vital significance to the Indians themselves. It will be fortunate, indeed, for them if they take observant note of the opportunity now presented to them and profit by it. Never again may be extended to these people such helpful endeavors to advance them to citizenship and at the same time securely guard their material interests. This administration will not rob the Indians to enrich the settler, but its guardianship cannot extend beyond its own tenure. The Indians, moreover, will have, during the next two years, the consciousness that in dealing with the administration they are dealing with friends sincerely desirous of their lasting welfare, and not with careless guardians bent only on wasting their ward's estates.

## THE DAWES COMMISSION'S WORK.

When the Dawes commission shall presently return to the territory and resume its labors, its members will be increased by two. The new members will be Frank Armstrong and ex-Congressman Montgomery of Kentucky. The one has given a good portion of his life to Indian affairs, and has always been accounted one of the most steadfast friends of the Indians. The other's congressional service has not been of a character especially to acquaint him with the subject he will be brought to consider but he is an able man and a just one. There have been rumors of other changes in the personnel of the commission than the one affected by the increased membership, but whatever the degree of authority that may attend their repetition, it is settled that the two named will be the new members. And whatever the personnel of the commission, in its negotiations with the Indians it will unquestionably conduct them in accordance with the policy of the government.

First—The Indian tribes may lay aside the fear that they will be coerced into statehood, either as a separate state or as a portion of Oklahoma. The Oklahomans too, who have labored here so zealously and capably, although unsuccessfully, for statehood, will conserve their energies if they direct them to the erection of a state within the present Oklahoma territorial boundaries, unless they are content to wait until some time as the Indians are largely attended. All the developments so far have been against Chief of Police Sunott, but nearly all have come from parties who are known to be his enemies.

Saturday morning, Wilson Davernport heard some parties trying to get into his house and went out to investigate. One of the would be burglars fired at him. This morning the police arrested a young sneak thief and on searching him found a revolver concealed in his pant leg, one chamber of which had been recently fired. They think they have one of the burglars.

Mrs. Dr. Main, the richest woman in western Arkansas, died yesterday morning. She would have been seventy years old tomorrow.

George McKelroy, Henry Hook, Charles Hook, Thomas Stufflebean, Dr. Band, murder; verdict not guilty.

John Cook, Dave Cook and Bell Moore, larceny; verdict not guilty.

John Tate and Clarence Eldy, selling Choctaw beer; fined twenty dollars each.

George T. Hughes, setting up unregistered still; 30 days and \$100 fine.

Charles Rogers, selling; 30 days and \$100.

Columbus Springwater, introducing; one hour and fine \$15.

Frank Butler, introducing; 20 days and \$29.

George England, introducing; 30 days and \$50.

Bob Brooks, selling; 30 days and \$100.

Asa Jackson, selling; 30 days and \$100.

Charles Pheasant and Johnson Whitman, introducing and selling; 40 days and \$100.

John Jones, introducing and selling; 60 days, \$150.

Pratt Phillips, larceny; 90 days in jail.

Gabe Philippe, receiving stolen property, three years at Albany.

Lee Edelbus, larceny; 60 days.

Asa Freeze, Ben and Louis Brown, larceny; 20 days.

Charles Page and Charles Smith, larceny; 100 days.

Caleb Bowling, selling and illicit distilling, 60 days and \$200.

Mari Woods, introducing; 15 days and \$15.

George Harris, carnally knowing female under 16, convicted of for-

government's policy to make the tribes thus to dispose of their surplus lands. It is proposed to enable individual Indians to dispose of their allotments in severally, when and to whom they choose. One result of this will doubtless be to convert into citizens the thousands who have now been adjudged intruders, and permanently to embody in the tribes a class of people who, by long residence in the Indian country and associations with the people are readily assimilable, if not now assimilated. The adoption of this policy will inevitably result in a gradual but sure intermingling of the whites and the Indians under conditions of common citizenship of the republic and of reciprocity, "instead of antagonistic interest."

Fourth—The Indians will be advised to pay with the title in fee to towns and townsites in the territory to the end that the head system may be wholly abolished and that rights of complete ownership may accrue and be transferable. Upon such members of the several tribes as remain hostile to the purposes of the government the development of these towns and the improved conditions that must result from the changed tenure of the holdings are expected to be an object lesson of the greatest value.

## INDIANS MUST MAKE THEIR CHOICE.

Such, in brief, are the features of the government's policy with relation to the Indian question of the next two years. The reorganized Dawes commission will present it to the several tribes successively and more fully. It lies within the power of the Indians to defeat the government's purpose, but by so doing they assume unsharable risks as to the future. The next administration, it is readily conceivable, may wipe out existing conditions without a thought for the welfare of the Indians and after the deluge discuss points of equitable consideration with the submerged. This is the plain exposition of the terms that will be offered to them. They must accept them or throw themselves upon the mercy of those to follow, who may regard a settler with a vote as worth a score of Indians without one.

Captain Woodson to-day took his Cheyenne and Arapahoe wards back to their Oklahoma homes. They have seen much and go back well satisfied with the treatment accorded to them, but with the prospect of their coming still unsettled. They were themselves divided as to the use of the funds for their credit and their solemn councils broke up in disagreement. A grand council will be held on their return.

Under the terms of the Indian Territory judicial act the commissions issued to the new judges, marshals and attorneys run only to the end of the next session of congress. All will be renominated, however, promptly upon the convening of the next congress.

There has been some absurd gossip that congress failed to make appropriations for the expenses of the new courts. No provision was incorporated in the court bill, but on the day before adjournment Mr. Vilas secured the passage of an act appropriating \$50,000 for that purpose.

## FORT SMITH LETTER.

Notes From the Seat of Uncle Sam's Great Court.

FORT SMITH, ARK., March 25.

The sensation of the week is the investigation of the police. The actions of the investigating committee are largely attended. All the developments so far have been against Chief of Police Sunott, but nearly all have come from parties who are known to be his enemies.

Saturday morning, Wilson Davernport heard some parties trying to get into his house and went out to investigate. One of the would be burglars fired at him. This morning the police arrested a young sneak thief and on searching him found a revolver concealed in his pant leg, one chamber of which had been recently fired. They think they have one of the burglars.

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George Harris, carnally knowing female under 16, convicted of for-

and sentenced to six months in jail.

John Green, larceny; verdict of not guilty from box.

Charles Robbins, stealing mail; verdict not guilty from box. He was charged together with Jim French with holding up the Tahlequah mail back in 1893.

John Hicks, murder; verdict not guilty. Hicks was present on Feb. 14, 1892, when Stan Rowe shot Jack Colvard down, in the road. Stan Rowe was scouting then on a charge of murder and killed Colvard because he feared that Colvard was trying to trap him for the deputy marshals. They had been at a dance at Jim Rowe's the night previous and indulged in a drunken debauch from which they had not recovered. The government claimed that Hicks enticed Colvard to his death and one witness, who was 200 yards away swore that he heard Hicks tell Colvard, "Pull off your hat, Jack, and die like a man."

## SUIT TO BE BROUGHT.

To Recover Commissions Paid by the Delawares.

Under date of March 12, the acting attorney-general granted permission to bring suit to recover commissions paid by the Delawares for securing disbursements of their funds. His letter to Messrs. Cravens, Jamison & Cravens, counselors at law, Ft. Smith, is as follows:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your commissions of the 27th of October and 23rd of November last, asking permission to sue in the name of the United States, and at the instance of Dr. William Main as informer, under the provisions of section 2103 of revised statutes of the United States to recover from the estate of one Charles Journeycake, certain moneys alleged to have been collected by said Journeycake for the Delaware Indians or individual Indians of that tribe, without the approval of any contract for such collections by the secretary of the interior. You are granted permission as requested to bring suit, in the name of the United States, for the purpose named in said section 2103, revised statutes of the United States, upon condition that there shall first be executed and delivered a bond or stipulation to the United States to be approved by the United States district attorney for the district in which suit shall be brought, and in such sum as said United States attorney shall direct, conditioned that the said informer shall pay all costs and expenses of every character whatsoever incident to said suit, so far as the same shall accrue and that the United States shall be saved harmless from all costs, expenses and charges in connection with the same. The said bond or stipulation, when executed to be delivered to said United States attorney. The government will retain the usual supervisory power and powers of direction over the conduct of said suit.

## A Pension Decision.

The attitude of the government in the matter of pensions was declared last week by the supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, to be thus: "Congress can give or withhold pensions, may prescribe who shall receive, and determine all the circumstances and conditions under which any application therefor shall be prosecuted. No man has a legal right to a pension, and no man has legal right to interfere in the matter of obtaining pensions for himself or others. The whole control of the matter is within the domain of congressional power."

This declaration was incidental to the court's opinion upon the appeal of Henry N. Frisbe, who was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the circuit court for the eastern district of Louisiana under an indictment charging that he demanded a greater sum than \$10 for prosecuting a pension claim in violation of the act of July 11, 1890, which placed that limit upon the attorney's fee. The justices said it is within the undoubted power of the government to restrain some individuals from all contracts, as well as all individuals from contracts, and referred to contracts for the purchase or sale of lottery tickets in that connection. After stating that a pension granted by the government is a matter of bounty; that no pensioner had a vested legal right to his pension; that congress had the right to give, withhold, distribute, or recall them, Justice Brewer said:

"Having power to legislate in this whole matter, to prescribe the conditions under which parties may assist in procuring pensions, it has the power to enforce by penal provisions compliance with its requirements. There can be no reasonable question of the constitutionality of this statute." The conviction was sustained.

## A Good Showing.

The fifty-second annual statement of the Mutual Life has just been issued showing the operations of the company for the year of 1894, and is published in this paper. The figures speak for themselves. Compared with the financial results of 1893, the report shows:

Increase in total income, \$5,067,724.26; increase in premium income, \$2,528,825.84; increase in assets, \$17,981,103.82; increase in surplus, \$4,578,715.91; increase of insurance in force, \$51,923,039.96.

The company paid to the holders of its policies on account of claims by death \$11,929,794.94, and for endowments, annuities, dividends and other payments to living members \$9,150,462.14. It increased its reserve fund, to guarantee the future payment of all claims, from \$165,755,071.23 to \$182,109,456.14, an addition for the year of \$16,354,384.91.

## A Manic Lodge to be Organized at Wagoner.

A Manic lodge is to be organized at Wagoner.

## FAIRLAND FACTS.

Notes From a Thrifty, Happy Town.

Things are lively at the "hub" now; trade is better than it has been for a long time. As it always has been, Fairland still booms in grain and hay; the sheeters run at most every day and almost every day corn goes to the needy in the east.

Well, what do you think of the new judge? We think that he may be better than a man from Texas or Arkansas would have been. One blessed thing is that after May we will not be cursed by having to go to Muscogee court.

Our town is full of strangers of late; you can see new faces every day on the streets and in the stores.

Pete Stover was over from Miami Saturday to see a live town.

Scott and Frank Audrain have returned from the cattle convention in Texas; say they had a fine time.

J. W. Chandler came in today to visit his family, after being in attendance at his school at Bluejacket. Mr. Clawson, editor of the Bluejacket Reporter is visiting with Mr. Chandler.

The Ford Drug Co. and K. Y. West, have, Phoenix like, risen out of the ashes and both put on a bold front.

D. W. Vann and son are building a large addition to their store.

People are planting corn here this week, frost or no frost.

Everybody seems to be busy here; the saw and the hammer make sweet music to cheer the carpenter on his weary way.

John Washington is convalescing, after a long spell of typhoid fever.

James Anderson, of Neosho, or-gan vender, gave us a pleasant call Saturday.

The political pot boils but slowly here; Maegs seem to be in the lead.

Once more the festive schooner is roaming over the country. It seems as though the people are never satisfied to leave well enough alone.

Taken as a whole, times here are much better than one year ago and seem to be improving slowly.

## TERRITORY AND BORDER.

News Notes Gathered From all Sources.

The mayor of Ft. Gibson has issued a statement to the effect that there is no small pox at that town and that there has been none.

Free vaccination is offered at Wagoner.

Neosho has a hayseed band. Ordinarily that is not a good name but for a country brass band it is probably all right.

The petrified hog found in an old shaft at Granby some two weeks ago is beyond doubt a case of genuine petrification of flesh.

The fact that it was a hog can not be doubted since the part above water had decomposed while the hair and bones were still intact.

The claim that flesh will not petrify is disproven by this case and the petrified man case is still open for discussion even to scientists. There seems to be nothing under the sun which the soil and water of southwest Missouri are not capable of producing.—Neosho Times.

O. S. Smiser, of the Atoka Independent family, was married last week to Miss Clara Moore.

Elsworth Welsh and Miss Mabel Browning, daughter of the officiating clergyman, were married at Wagoner recently.

Shooter Jones and Ab Workman of Seneca, visited the river, Saturday morning last, in quest of feathered game and captured a large white swan.—Dispatch.

## A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your liver does not act properly. Herber's will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottles at S. Shanahan's.

## COULD HARDLY WALK

ON ACCOUNT OF RHEUMATISM

P. H. FORD

Quasichita City, La.

After

TWO YEARS

Suffering

IS CURED

—BY—

THE USE OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."—P. H. FORD, Quasichita City, La.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

1893

D. I. ELLIOTT,

Fryer Creek, - - - nd. Tex.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

All legal papers drawn and acknowledged.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Can come as near making the money out of a hard account as any man in the Indian Territory.

# CORSETS!



MODERN IDEAS of healthful dress are perfected in.....

Ferris' Good Sense Corset Waists

Thousands of sensible women have discarded

the stiff corset, and now dress themselves and their growing daughter with the Good Sense Corset Waist.

These waists are made to conform to the natural beauty of the human form, permitting full expansion of the lungs and freedom of motion.

We have these to fit all ages from infants to adults in drab and white.

We also carry a full line of the

## K-D CORSETS

Perfect fitting, all colors, including the summer style. Prices varying from 75c to \$2.00.

We make a specialty....

of Pleasing Everyone.

# W. R. BADGETT,

Prices Always Right.

VINITA, - IND. TER.

OLIVER BAGBY, President. E. N. RATCLIFF, Vice-President. H. C. COOK, Cashier.

## First National Bank,

VINITA, IND. TER.

CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000.00.

SURPLUS AND EXCESS PROFITS \$25,000.00.

SECURITY is the Foundation of Banking.

- Burglar-Proof Safe.
- Time Lock.
- Electric Alarm.
- Insurance Against Robbery.
- Liability of Stockholders.

## A PYRAMID OF SECURITY!

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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.

## Announcement...

WE wish to announce to our friends, and to the public generally, that we are now open and ready for business. The old Patton stock which we purchased recently is about closed out and we have just finished opening one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries,

That was ever brought to this town. Our stock may not be so large as some claim to have, but we have the assortment and the prices and we intend to keep constantly on hand for the inspection of our patrons the newest and most stylish things that the market affords at as low prices as are consistent with fair dealing. We have all of the latest and nicest things in Ladies' Dress Goods and trimmings to match and would especially invite them to visit our store. We do not quote prices here, it costs money. Come in and examine our stock, you will find everything marked in plain figures. We have no leaders in our store. Do you know what a leader is? If you don't know we will tell you. A leader is some little article that a merchant will give for less than it cost, and then go on something you don't know the value of. We intend to conduct our business on the old and time honored principle of live and let live. Your little son or daughter can buy goods from us as cheap as you can, and we guarantee to all their money's worth. We have endeavored to establish a uniformity in our prices that will guarantee us safety in our business and to our patrons entire satisfaction. This is a family store; come in and bring the children and make yourselves at home.

Patton's Old Stand. S. S. COBB.