THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO. VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895. VOL. XIII.—NO. 31.

Removal! Removal!

To the Farmers and Stockmen:
I will sell my entire stock of saddles and harness at cost for the next 30 days, as I have too much stock to move.
LEE BARRETT.

T. F. THOMPSON & BRO.
In the Rock Buiding,

Desire to announce to their many friends in this country that they have added to their stock a full line of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
FURNISHINGS.

THESE LINES ADDED TO THEIR

GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE.

Provide Everything the Family Need.

SWAIN'S GROCERY COMPANY
SELLS GOODS
To Suit The Times.

Star and Horse Shoe Tobacco	40c per lb
No. 1. Michigan Salt	1.55 per bb.
Eupion Oil	15c per gal

STORE,
East Side of Railway Track.

Lumber! Lumber!
Vinita, Indian Territory.
A complete stock of Builders' Material,
Cement, Lime, Lath, Doors, Windows,
Mouldings, Mixed Paints, Wall Paper, Etc.
Yellow Pine Finishing Lumber AND Cypress Shingles a Specialty
PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
Terms: CASH. W. L. TROTT.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.
Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.
$5,$4,$3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
For sale by C. HAYDEN, Chouteau, Ind. Ter.

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W. W. MILLER
Has moved into the new Gray-Halsell building a few doors south of the old stand.....

Hardware and Furniture
There is not the equal of my stock in this country.

Harvest Approaches...
The Deering Binder
Has no equal. Shall be pleased to show you model of 1895.

New Goods! New Prices!
New Building!

John C. Gray....
Calls Attention to above Suggestive Heading.

In Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Groceries
He has everything the trade requires.—Call and make a Careful Inspection at
New Gray and Halsell Bldg,
SOUTH WILSON ST.

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Vinita, Ind. Ter.
General Insurance Agent,
Fire, Tornado, Accident and Plate Glass.
$225,000 in losses paid by our companies in the Indian Territory. Write us for rates. Mch 14tf

JOSEPH HUNT & Co.,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING, VINITA, IND. TER.
Hardware, Implements and Machinery.
SPECIAL FIGURES AND GRADES OF BUGGIES, SURRIES AND ALL SPRING .... VEHICLES.....
Fine Line of Groceries in Connection.

Protect Your Eyes.
MR. H. HIRSCHBERG.
The well-known Eye Expert of 50 E. 14 street, New York, and 620 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., has appointed A. W. Foreman as agent for his celebrated Non-Changeable Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, and every pair purchased is guaranteed, so that at any time a change is necessary (no matter how scratched the lenses), they will furnish the party with a new pair of glasses free of charge. A. W. Foreman has a full assortment and invites all who wish to satisfy themselves of the great superiority of these glasses over any and all others now in use, to call and examine them at the store of A. W. Foreman, sole agent for Vinita, I. T.
None genuine unless stamped "Non-Changeable."

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By Special Arrangement!!!
THIS JOURNAL with the Greatest of the Magazines,
The Cosmopolitan,
Which was the Most Widely Circulated Illustrated Monthly Magazine in the World during 1894.

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NO HOME is complete without the local paper and one of the great illustrated monthlies representing the thought and talent of the world. During one year the ablest authors, the cleverest artists, give you in THE COSMOPOLITAN 1536 pages, with over 1200 illustrations.

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THE COSMOPOLITAN'S NEW HOME.

Bulk soda is inferior to package soda.
PURE
BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels.
is the whole story about
ARM AND HAMMER SODA
in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils flour—universally acknowledged purest in the world.
Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

The Dakota Hot Springs.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have long been deservedly popular, for the reason that there has been no other place that has filled the requirements of both a health and a pleasure resort. This state of affairs has changed. The Hot Springs of South Dakota have, in recent years, been thrown open to the people, and because of their delightful situation and curative qualities, are becoming more popular every day. Situated as this resort is, in the famous Black Hills, in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, possessing that peculiar balsamic atmosphere which is in itself health giving, with waters that are pronounced by experts equal if not superior to those of any other mineral springs in the world, it will soon outrank any other like resort.

The hotel accommodations are the best—hostelries with all the modern improvements and conveniences. The Evans hotel, built of pink sandstone, with steam heat, electric lights, and every room an outside one, is easily the best conducted house between Chicago and Denver. Fine bath houses are connected with the best hotels. The rates of all the hotels are very reasonable. The surrounding country is more than picturesque—it is wonderful. The marvelous "Wind Cave"; the falls of Fall River; Battle Mountain, the old Indian battle ground; Deadwood and the gold fields; and the famous Bad Lands are all within driving distance. The mammoth plunge bath at the springs is noted as being one of the largest natatoriums in the world. So healthful are the surroundings, and so many the conveniences of this "Carlsbad of America," that it is rapidly becoming the "Mecca," not only for invalids but for peasure seekers as well. The "Burlington Route" reaches there in a day and a half from St. Louis. Pullman sleepers and free chair cars on train No. 15 run to Lincoln, and from Lincoln free chair cars and sleepers run through to the springs.

For further information, call on any "Burlington Route" agent, or address, D. O. Ives, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo. tf

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and *in one month the scabs completely cured.* The doctor and drug bills were over *one hundred dollars*, the Cuticura bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now two years old, strong, healthy and large as any child of her age (see photo.) and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,
MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, Jr.,
335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole proprietors, Boston. Mailed free, "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair."
Baby Blemishes, falling hair, and red, rough hands prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

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Is the Best Fixed and the Best Photographer in the Territory.
He is Permanent and Reliable.

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Notary Public.
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Herbert or Cleveland, Ok. Ty.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
And Real Estate Agent.
Surveying and location of claims a specialty. Being deputy county surveyor of county O it gives me a two-fold advantage in locating claimants. Write me either as above, or at Chouteau, Ind. Ter.

A Bloody Deed Recalled.

From Judge W. F. Pope's reminiscences of "Early Days in Arkansas."

The special session of the legislature of 1837, which was held in the present state house, was the occasion of one of the bloodiest crimes that ever stained the pages of Arkansas history—the killing of J. J. Anthony by John Wilson, speaker, during the open session. The difficulty grew out of a heated discussion on a bill to increase the bounty on wolf scalps, in which a sarcastic fling was made by Anthony at Wilson in regard to his position as president of the Real Estate Bank.

Wilson was acquitted of killing Anthony, and was returned to the legislature from Pike county in 1842, when another tragedy was narrowly averted.

In the course of a debate on the subject of the real estate banks, Wilson stated that Dr. Lorenzo Gibson, who took an active part in the discussion in regard to a decision of the supreme court which affected the banks, did not represent the sentiments of his constituency.

It this reply, Dr. Gibson said: "The member from Pike county ought to be the last person in this house to open his mouth on the subject of the real estate bank."

Wilson moved uneasily in his chair.

Continuing, Dr. Gibson said: "While the member from Pike was speaking I cast my eyes to a dark and ominous spot on the floor near where he is now sitting, and which is happily covered over with a carpet, but into the wood of which the blood of a murdered man has sunk so deep that nothing but the tongue of fire or the tooth of decay can obliterate it; and I expected to see the ghost of the murdered Anthony rise up and rebuke into silence his murderer."

Wilson, wild-eyed and livid with rage sprang to his feet, and with bowie-knife drawn he started for the man who had so scathingly denounced him. Before he had taken a step, however, he was seized and forced back into his seat. Dr Gibson stepped into the aisle and said, with the utmost coolness and without a tremor, "Let the murderer come, he will not find me an Anthony." The scene at that moment was beyond the power of words to describe. I was present on the floor and now almost hear the "click," "click," as pistols were cocked and the friends of Dr. Gibson leaped over the lobby rails and surrounded him. Members jumped upon their desks shouting and flourishing weapons of various descriptions, while cries of "order," "order," rent the air. Finally by the united efforts of the speaker and the door-keeper—we had no sergeant at-arms in those days—and some of the cooler heads order was restored and the two belligerents were summoned to the bar of the house and reprimanded. Strange to say nothing further came of the matter.

The Choctaw-Chickasaw Suit.

Within a few days the attorney-general will notify the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians that the Choctaws and Chickasaws have brought suit against them to recover the title to all that part of their reservations which have been ceded to the United States over and above the part required for allotments. The Indian appropriation bill outlined the procedure to be followed in the settlement of this controversy and it is a common report that the methods provided were fashioned by the Chickasaw and Choctaw lobby itself. The Indians were allowed ninety days in which to file their petition in the court of claims, but did not avail themselves of their full privilege.

In accordance with the act, the petition states the facts upon which the Chickasaws and Choctaws rely. It sets forth that they have all the equitable title to the reservation. As congress places the value of the land at $1.25 per acre, this amount, it is claimed, all belongs to them and the Wichitas occupying the lands have no interest in the lands, after they take their allotments and abandon the reservation. It is claimed that the Wichitas were allowed to move on to the reservations which formerly belonged to the Chickasaws and Choctaws, to remain on it as long as they should desire, but once abandoning for any reason, the lands were to revert to the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Under the act the attorney-general is directed to appear for the United States, which is made defendant with the Indians. The Wichitas, within sixty days after receiving the notice from the attorney-general, must file their answer stating the facts upon which they rely for compensation. Failing such answer they will be barred. The court is directed to receive and consider as evidence in the suit everything which shall be deemed by it necessary to aid in determining the question presented and tending to shed light on the claim rights and equities of the parties. Either of the parties have the right of appeal to the supreme court.

The lobby procured the insertion of a clause, however, which goes far to discredit the presumption that the plaintiffs are bringing the action in good faith. It provides that the lobby may at any time before the rendition of final judgment tie the judge's hands and stop his mouth and go out of court and bargain with the commissioners, the result being subject to the action of congress.

Indian Treaty Rights.

The principal objection urged against legislation for the improvement of the late disgraceful condition of things in the Indian Territory was that the Indians have certain treaty rights which stand in the way of any arbitrary interference on the part of the United States. It is true that the treaties under which the different tribes were removed to their present reservations provide that they shall be allowed to make and administer their own laws, subject to the constitution of the United States; and it is well known that their lands are held by virtue of patents granted to each tribe. But this right of self-government has been so exercised as to defeat its original purpose; and the lands intended to be occupied by all the members of the various tribes have been allowed to pass into the hands of a few cunning and unscrupulous speculators, mostly white men who have married Indian women. It is officially certified that less than 500 persons have secured possession of nine-tenths of the agricultural and grazing lands of the of the country. The titles remain in the tribes as tribes, but for all practical purposes, the ownership is vested in these monopolists, and the Indians in general are deprived of the advantages which legitimately belong to them. In short, the condition of the treaties have not been observed by the tribal authorities, and thus the rights dependent upon these conditions have been forfeited.

It is proposed to make a change for the better in this situation by causing justice to be done to all the members of the different tribes, and at the same time providing protection for the 300,000 white men who have been permitted to settle in the country. As the case now stands, the patrimony of a large majority of the Indians has been taken away from them with the consent and complicity of the tribal governments, and an oligarchy has been established where there should be equality of rights and privileges. The treaties upon which so much stress is laid were certainly not designed to bring about such a result; and the fact that such a result has been allowed to ensue by one party to the compact absolves the other from the obligation of literal adherence to its original terms. In other words, the question is not one that turns upon the technical construction of treaties, but upon the application of fundamental principles and the performance of plain and practical duties. It is notorious that the Indian country has become the rendezvous of all kinds of criminals, and that corruption prevails in the management of the affairs of all the so-called "nations" with which treaties have been made. These circumstances justify the United States in taking steps to secure to both Indians and whites the rights to which they are justly entitled, and to promote the interests of civilization by abolishing the agencies and appliances which have proved to be so miserably disappointing in that relation. —Globe-Democrat.

Indians and Income Tax.

Inquiry at the treasury department in regard to the liability of Indians for income tax has elicited the following information in a letter from the acting commissioner:

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., in which you inquire:

"1. Is it the purpose of the United States authorities to apply the income tax law to Indians living in their unsurveyed reservations, under the community system and deriving income from Indian farming and grazing lands?"

"2. Will that law be applied to similar incomes of white persons who have become citizens of any of these tribes of Indians under treaty, by adoption or intermarriage?'

"You are advised as follows:

"1. Indians continuing their tribal relations, living under the community system on reservations and deriving income from Indian farming and grazing lands, are not subject to the provisions of the income tax law.

"2. While persons living upon Indian reservations or within the Indian Territory, whether under treaty or adoption, or intermarriage, or otherwise, are subject to the provisions of the income tax law and should make terms and pay tax in conformity therewith

Description of Christ.

In an ancient manuscript sent by Pubeus, president of Judea, to the Roman senate more than a thousand years ago, the interesting description is said to appear:

"There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular character whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him as a prophet, but his followers adore him as an immediate offspring of God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtues as to be able to call back the dead from their graves and to heal every sort of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped. His aspect is amiable and reverened. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling in graceful curls below the ears, agreeably touching on his shoulders and parting on the crown of his head like the head-dress of the sect called Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and his cheeks without a spot, save that of a lovely red. His nose and his mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry. His beard is thick and suited for the hair of his head reaching a little below his his chin and parted in the middle like a fork. His eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty and counsels with pursuasive language. His whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave and characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has ever seen him laugh, but all Judea has seen him weep; and so persuasive is his tears that the multitudes are unable to restrain theirs from mingling with his. He is very modest, temperate and wise. Whatever this phenomenon may be in the end, he now seems to be a man of strange beauty and divine perfection in every way surpassing the children of men."—Ex

Survey of the Indian Territory.

The survey of the Indian Territary and the marking of it off into quarter sections for the purpose of allotment to the Indians, through whose countries the survey will be made is about to be begun by the Geological survey. The chief topographer has been planning this work for some time and will visit the field during the coming season. About 150 men will be engaged in the work, the advance guard, numbering three, having just gone to the Territory. The survey will begin at the point where the Indian base line crosses the east line of the Chickasaw reservation in latitude 34 1-2. The first party now organizing will extend and mark out this base line for about 50 miles eastward. A second party when this has been accomplished, will run a north and south line from a point on the east line of range 8, and this line will be made a principal meridian, eventually to be extended to the north line of the Creek country and to the south boundary of the Choctaw nation. From a point 24 miles east of this principal meridian there will be a guide meridian run, and from a point 24 miles north and south of the base line correction lines will be marked out by a third party.

This work will cut the country up into areas of 24 miles each way and the next step to be taken by several surveying parties will be the outlining of townships which will then be divided into sections and quarter sections. The different surveying parties will be organized as fast as they can go to work.

FAIRLAND FACTS.

One of Which is a Marriage of 70 And 16.

Didn't the wind blow, though?

Lots of corn put in last week; now if it rains times will just hum.

R. R. Holt has bought the house on the west side of Main street now occupied by D. N. Davis as a restaurant, and is fitting it up for a store and will soon change locations.

B. F. Lamar, Henry Keifer and Sam Nidiffer have bought the large farm of 350 acres just south of Fairland from John J. Smith and will lay out a part of it in town lots in a short time.

Married, at Neosho, March 25th, Wm. Swinney, of Fairland, to Miss Zonie Taylor, of Southwest City. We extend congratulations to Mr. Swinney and his fair young bride. He is 76, she 16.

People say that Jas. R. Lamar and the city marshal are no respecters of persons. They and his honor, Mayor C. C. James, do business up in style, and without favor or affection.

J. M. Dixon has got the appointment as agent for the Piano Manufacturing Co.

K. B. West is in town on a visit to his son, Kinch, Jr; reports things in good shape in the vicinity of Catoosa.

L. C. Goodney and his son, Clyde, of Baxter Springs, were in town this week buying cattle.

Carroll Moore shipped several loads of cattle to Kansas City last week and sold for 3 cents a pound. This rather pays.

We got a short look at Judge Springer as he passed through Fairland; all who saw him are well pleased with his appearance and demeanor. We are of the opinion that he will be a decided improvement on the judiciary of the Territory.

A. A. Holt, from near Miami, was in town Friday; is getting ready to plant corn.

Capt. Baker tells us that some parties are going to commence work on the mining leases of P. L. Walker, C. W. Edens and Ed. Lundy, in the near future. Wish them the best of luck; they will mine for lead, zinc and oil.

Times are getting better here all the time. We sell at least 30 per cent more goods than a year ago.

Judge Parker gives it as his opinion that, under the provisions of the Territory court bill, the U. S. courts of Ft. Smith and Paris, which have heretofore had concurrent jurisdiction in whisky cases, are now powerless so far as introducing whisky is concerned. They still retain jurisdiction over the crime of selling, but for introducing the courts at south McAlister, Muscogee and Ardmore will handle the offenders. In all other respects the jurisdiction of the Fort Smith and Paris courts is unchanged.—Elevator.

The Tulsa Review has changed to Indian Republican.