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SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

to the Highest Bidder, of the Coal and Asphalt Deposits, Leased and Unleased in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, by the United States Government.

There will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at McAlester, Oklahoma, on December 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1918, the coal and asphalt deposits leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 41,107 acres of the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma. 359 unleased tracts aggregating 328,276 acres will first be offered for sale and next 128 leased tracts containing 112,831 acres. The coal is bituminous and semi-bituminous, mainly of low volatile bunker coal for steamship use, high grade domestic coal, railroad steam coal, high grade blacksmith coal and coking coal, seams averaging 4 feet thick, with an average dip of from 10 to 15 degrees outcropping at the surface and extending to a vertical depth below the surface estimated to be 2,500 feet at the deepest part of the basin. Practically all of the tracts offered are located near cities, towns and railroads, many being crossed by railroads, making them easily accessible and attractive for mining purposes. The surface is already sold, only the coal and asphalt minerals will be offered for sale. Leased land will be sold subject to any existing valid leases thereon. No preference right given except to lessees of leased tracts and the State of Oklahoma as to the coal and asphalt underlying State Penitentiary grounds. Government retains supervision over all leases and mining operations until full payment of such purchase price is made and deed issued when supervision terminates. No person can acquire more than four tracts of 500 acres each, except where such person, firm or corporation has such tracts on an existing valid lease. Bids must conform to tracts as advertised. No bids for fractional parts considered. Bids for less than advertised minimum price. Bids may be made in person, by mail or by authorized agents. 20 per cent of each separate bid must be accompanied by bank draft or certified check payable to D. Buddrus, Cashier. Terms 20 per cent in cash at time of sale, balance four equal installments, payable in one, two, three and four years from date of sale 5 per cent interest per annum on deferred payments. Full payment purchase price may be made at any time when deed will issue. Local office at McAlester, Oklahoma; main office, Muskogee, Oklahoma. For descriptive lists, literature, free of charge, address Mr. Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, McAlester, Oklahoma. The United States Government sends out no advertising or exhibit cars to advance or exploit the sale of Indian lands. All such concerns are private enterprises in no wise connected with the Government.

CATO SELLS,
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SYRUP MADE FROM CALIFORNIA GRAPES

A Berkeley, Cal., dispatch says: That 250,000 tons of wine and table grapes, now worth \$4,000,000, whose market will be cut off by war prohibition in 1919, if made into syrup would be equivalent to 40,000 tons of sugar of a present value of about \$8,000,000, is the leading statement of a bulletin on grape syrup issued by the Agricultural College of the University of California.

It is further stated that investigations have resulted in devising methods of which an excellent table and cooking and even a fruit canning syrup may be made from these grapes with very slight changes in the present equipments of the wineries and sugar factories of California.

It is also proposed that by the co-operation of grape growers, wineries, sugar factories and canneries in the state, the wineries purchase the grapes during the vintage of 1919, extract and store 5,000,000 gallons of juice and ship the syrup to the canneries for utilization in 1920. By using the major part of this syrup in the proportion of twenty-five to fifty per cent with sugar in most of their canning and entirely with some fruits the quality of their product would in no way be lowered.

Regarding the marketing of the grape syrup the bulletin has the following to say: "It would doubtless be impossible to market this large quantity of new product so quickly without some assistance or encouragement from the government. A regulation allowing the free purchase of grape syrup, while limiting the purchase of cane syrup or sugar and permitting the purchase of sugar for canning only, when accompanied by a certain proportion of grape syrup, would dispose of the whole crop. As grape syrup made by the processes described in the bulletin has been shown to be wholesome and attractive, such a regulation would work no hardship to the consumer or manufacturer and would result in saving a large quantity of food material. It would also safeguard the livelihood of hundreds of families."

SCHOOL INDUSTRIALISM

Wilson, N. C., Nov. 3.—Prof. W. B. Crumpton, superintendent of the Rock Ridge Farm Life School, is of the opinion that Governor Bickett and his Kotton Picking Kiddos set a good example for the State at large when they went into the fields to save the products of the tillers of the soil who were stricken down with influenza—but the professor says that he and his efficient corps of teachers and their 190 charges beat the governor and his "picked pickers" to it by at least one week.

The 190 children went to their respective homes every day at one o'clock and did their duty as they saw it—and did it with cheerfulness.

Miss Nannie Hart, of Mooresville, principal of the school; Miss Mary Parker, of Aulander, teacher of history; Miss Bessie Stanton, of Rowland, teacher of science; Miss Gertrude Cook, of Winston-Salem, teacher, second and third grades; Miss Georgia Lilly, Norwood, assistant principal, and Miss Mary Ida of Missouri, teacher of domestic science—all went to the fields and pulled out the locks of "King Cotton" to the amount of between five and six bales for those who were not able to help themselves. And this was not all that these good women did—they went to the homes of the sick and tidied up things, cooked and looked after other household needs, administered medicines and cared for the sick.—News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., November 4, 1918.

Creating an Estate

All are striving to create an estate. When death comes, if there is no insurance, a forced sale of the property often causes a large loss, whereas, the proceeds from a life insurance policy will furnish ready money for the immediate needs and the executors of the estate can have time to dispose of the property to the best advantage.

The cash value of a man's life to his family, if he earns but \$1,000 a year, at age thirty-five is over \$14,000. No man would go without fire insurance on that amount of property and yet if he carries no life insurance, he is forcing his family to carry a risk for this amount unprotected. Why not transfer this risk from the family to

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June	4.17	Sept.	4.20
		Oct.	\$4.21
		Nov.	4.22
		Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923