

CHEROKEE

1901-1925

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STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 20, 1901
Vol. 2 No. 11
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

ALLOTMENT BILL

Tahlequah, I. T., Dec. 16

Special to The Standard.

The treaty bill passed the lower house of the Cherokee National Council, without amendment, this afternoon by a vote of 20 to 15, and will be forwarded to Washington at once.

Following is the official vote on the agreement in the lower branch of the National Council:

Yeas -- F. C. Adair, W. S. Agnew, M. V. Benge, Geo. O. Cox, Teece Chambers, Ellis Eaton, Buck Fields, J. Fawlin, Bob Fuller, Dave Hair, Benjamin Johnson, W. N. Littlejohn, Sam Mayes, Jr., Coon Parris, McCoy Smith, Emmet Starr, Jos Thompson, Wm. Trott, James Woodall, Henry C. Walkley -- 20.

Nays -- Tux Ballard, Geo. Ferguson, Alexander McCoy, Ben Mocker, Philip Osage, Geo. Pumpkin,

Andy Rogers, S. Standingwater, Gray Squirrel, Jim Starr, John Sanders, Tom Still, Bill Taylor, Dan Tauneece, R. M. Walker -- 18.

The senate passed the bill Saturday by the following official vote.

Ayes -- C. W. Benge, O. P. Brewer, W. T. Davis, B. G. Fletcher, J. P. Franklin, D. M. Faulkner, H. C. Lowry, Gideon Morgan, G. W. Mayes and Henry Ross.

Nayes -- John L. Brown, Wolfe Coon, E. L. Cookson, Lincoln England, Charles O. Frye, Chas. Ketcher, Jeff Muskrat and Chas. Smith.

The bill provides that all the lands of the Cherokee nation that are divisable shall be divided among the citizens of the Cherokee nation, so as to give each individual entitled to receive land his full, fair and equal share of the land, considering the nature and fertility of the soil and location and value of the same. All land allotted to minors can not be sold during the minority of the allottee. All lands to be non-taxable for 21 years, or until the title passes from the allottee. All town lots, where the right of occupaney has been purchased from the Cherokee nation, are to be sold to the owners

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thereof at one half their appraised value, giving no credit for their money previously paid. For the right of occupancy, all lots in the possession of non-citizens, where they have permanent buildings on them, are to be sold to such non-citizens at their appraised value. The tribal government is to last until 1906, and a roll is to be made as of that date for the final ratification of the agreement. The Delawares are to have what the courts award them. The schools are to continue until the tribal government ceases. All tribal funds are to be paid out per capita at the dissolution of the tribal government.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind: Ter.

Dec. 20, 1901

Vol. 2 No. 11

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Hon. I. W. Buffington, Wolfe Coon and Redbird Smith are the three men appointed and confirmed as delegates to Washington -- the fourth delegate as the law provides -- failed of confirmation, as G. W. Genge and C. J. Harris were both rejected by the senate. It looks to THE STANDARD as if Dick Adams and Dave Muskrat had two of the delegates -- Coon and Smith -- and the oil syndicates are trying to secure three-fourths. Buffington is all right -- but three against him will make matters hard. If the chief wants to do a great act for the people he will appoint Hon. I. B. Bell on the delegation.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 2, 1902

Vol. 2 No. 13

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Joseph M. LeHay, treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, has received a letter from A. C. Tonner, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, stating that the balance in the United States treasury, due the Cherokee Nation, is only \$25,453 instead of a quarter of a million dollars, as at first reported to Chief Buffington. The first report was received prior to the recent session of the tribal council, and the money being reported available, the entire amount was appropriated for a "bread money" payment, having for its object the relief of the starving full-bloods who had lost their corn crops in the recent drought. The bill was sent to Washington for approval, where the error in the first report was discovered. As the amount now reported would allow less than \$1 a head, there will be no payment. It is feared as a consequence that many of the full-bloods who live in the

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hills will starve to death this winter.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.
Jan. 3, 1902
Vol. 2, No. 13
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Hons. L. W. Buffington, J. M. Keyes, Wolf Coon and Redbird Smith is the Cherokee Delegation to Washington as contemplated by Chief Buffington, in case the President acquiesces in and approves the "Agreement" and delegation bills as recently passed by the Cherokee Council. The last issue of THE STANDARD came out before it heard that Judge Keyes had been constituted as one of the delegates. All in all this is a creditable delegation, and the people rejoice to know that no man connected with the "\$400,000 freedman deal" is connected with it. L. W. Buffington is a safe conservative business man -- a banker and able financier, and will truly represent Cherokee interests at Washington. Now if Judge Keyes, Wolf Coon and Redbird Smith will steer clear of the Owen-Adams-Cudahy Oil Syndicate, and other entangling alliances, and work solely in the interests of the

Cherokee people, they can do their people a vast amount of good work in urging the adoption of the "Agreement" lately passed by the National Council. The actions of this delegation will be closely watched, and the least variance by any of them will be noted. THE STANDARD hopes that Judge Keyes will stand by his people, for he is a good hearted and brainey sort of fellow -- too good a man to be led around by Owen and Adams --- and with an estate of a hundred million dollars to look after, he, and all the delegation should be careful. It is hoped the Secretary of the Interior and the President will sign both these bills, alluded to by every progressive Cherokee in this Nation. Chief Ruffington again has the thanks of the Cherokee people for ignoring the \$400,000 gang in the makeup of a delegation to Washington to represent the Cherokee people during so important a part of their existence.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 3, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 13

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

The report sent out from Muskogee last Monday that the allotment bill passed at the recent session of the national council, had been returned there from Washington for the approval of the Daves Commission, is a mistake. The bill has never left J. Geo. Wright's possession, to whom it was forwarded by Chief Buffington immediately after its passage by the council. In the absence of Col. Needles, of the Commission, who was in Tennessee, the bill was held up by the Indian Inspector. Col. Needles returned Monday and the document was immediately submitted. Chief Buffington was in consultation with the commission Monday and vigorously denies the story that the department had returned the bill as a rebuff to the council for ignoring the commission. He says that the separation of members of the commission delayed the presentation of the bill to them, and that this unavoidable delay was

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the cause of the reported displeasure of the department. The Dawes commission says it will take several days to consider the various provisions of the measure, but that they would give it their immediate attention.

The attitude of the commission toward the bill is not known, but the members have at various times expressed their approval of any equitable measure that would hasten the final settlement of the tribal affairs. It is thought, however, that the bill will receive their approval, which is accepted as a surety that it would then be approved by the president and congress.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 10, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 14

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief Buffington could do no greater act than to call the Cherokee Council in extraordinary session, as soon as possible, and have a "bread money" bill passed for the relief of the Cherokee people. This is a dire necessity -- or some of our people are going to suffer for the necessaries of life. The whole country knows that the drought of last year has caused this awful predicament. Let Council appropriate two hundred thousand dollars out of our invested fund, held in trust by the U. S. and the great American congress, ever ready to respond to the cries of a distressed and destitute people, will act for our people at once. God help and save these people from starvation until they can get relief, is the fervent prayer of THE STANDARD.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Jan. 30, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 18
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief Buffington has returned from Washington. He says we will have another Cherokee election all right, the late treaty and the constitution provides for it. He would not try to serve as chief, if he could, without being re-elected. He will issue his proclamation for an election at the legal and proper time this year. The school bill was vetoed because it ignored the superintendent of schools, Mr. Benedict, for the Indian Territory, that was all; but the schools go on all the same as the late treaty provides. The election law was vetoed because it revived old officers, contrary to the Curtis law and the late treaty, but both provide for elections in regular order, until 1906. The Chief informs THE STAR that Springer and Thurston were both turned down by the Secretary of the Interior, and that Filkenberg, Nagle & Kirby, of St. Louis, and Edgar Smith, of Vinita, were appointed by

him and approved by the secretary as attorneys for the Cherokee nation to collect the \$4,500,000 claim, at three per cent. This knocks the Owen-Muskrat-Vaile crowd out, but lots of people wonder if the new attorneys will be an improvement, or can get the money quicker than the Owen-Muskrat-Vaile crowd could.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 7, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 18

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

The handful of starving Cherokees in the fastness of the hills of their own country, destitute of the commonest necessities of life, appeals to the humanity of every lover of his race, be his nationality what it may. A few hundred dispirited, ragged, impoverished and ignorant people, the remnant of one of the most powerful tribes of North America is all that is left of a once happy and contented people, dwelling in Arcadian peace and primitive simplicity.

These fullblood Cherokee Indians are starving to death. They have no food in their cabins, nor sufficient clothing on their backs. While the Dawes Commission, and the mixed bloods, and whites are quarreling and contending over rolls and treaties, and land tenures, the real Indian, the people the country justly belongs to are dying in the mountains for lack of food and clothing.

This story is not overdrawn, is not tinged in the least with "yellow journalism." Three hours drive from Vinita will prove every assertion, and the half has never been told, and never will be. Eternity alone will reveal the depths of poverty and degradation of these people, the owners but not the users of a once princely estate. Will their own people, many of them rolling in wealth, and their kinsmen beside, allow their brothers to perish for lack of bread?

When Chicago burned the coffers of the country were opened to relieve her; when the Johnston flood carried death and devastation to that illfated city, the charity of a continent was enlisted; and when the city of Galveston was swept out of existence by a wave of the sea, the heart of the whole American people was touched, and train loads of supplies were quickly sent from the four quarters of the earth, but when three thousand Cherokees, the last of their tribe, ask for bread they are given a stone. -- Vinita Chieftain.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 7, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 18

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief T. M. Buffington will go to Washington City within a few days on business for the Cherokee Nation and while there will lay before the Indian department and congress the matter of relief for the fullblood Cherokees who are in destitute circumstances.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 7, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 18

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Hundreds of fullblood Indians in this section are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. Is it possible that they will be allowed to starve and go naked when they have nearly three millions of dollars in the hands of the great U. S. government? The drought of last year -- failure of crops -- and this cold and bitter winter causes this calamitous condition of these people. Then, too, these people have a landed estate worth all of a million dollars -- but it is being administered by the great U. S. government, which seems to turn a deaf ear to their wants and sufferings, while hundreds of millions of dollars are lying in the U. S. treasury as of a surplus. Surely the Red Man, as he fades from this continent -- the whole of which he once owned -- has no friend to appeal to. This is a sad commentary on the gratitude of the North American people. Something

should be done by Chief Buffington to relieve the distressed among the Cherokee people.

THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Feb. 21, 1902
Vol. 1 No. 1
J. F. Murphy, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

The story of want and destitution among the fullblood Cherokees in the hills has not been exaggerated nor has the picture of the suffering of the little children been a bit overdrawn.

Captain White and Ike Gilstrap, Deputy United States Marshals returned from the Spavinaw country and Eucha Wednesday having travelled over a goodly portion of the country to Cochran crossing, 10 miles south of Spavinaw, and from there to Eucha. The officers were in search of Charles and Jim Wichliffe charged by a commissioner's warrant with aggravated assault and John Sepsucker charged with selling liquor. The alleged offenders were found and brought in after a search of three days.

Messrs. White and Gilstrap tell of children hungry and almost naked, and of men and women in no better plight. They had their own camping outfit

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and provisions and, wherever they pitched camp, they were besieged for something to eat. The officers divided their provisions impartially among the unfortunate Indians and they gave so generously that they came back anxious for a meal themselves. Mr. Gilstrap went into the store at Eucha and bought what tobacco was there. This he distributed and says that all the provisions in the store could be easily carried by one man. The merchant has sold his goods out to his starving neighbors on credit and cannot replenish his stock.

The relief committee from this and other towns are doing a Godly work in alleviating suffering but there is yet a large number who have not been reached. Mrs. Swain went to Spavinaw Tuesday with clothing and several loads of provisions have been sent from the city. Captain White and Mr. Gilstrap say that there is not a bushel of grain within a radius of 25 miles around Spavinaw as it is devoured as soon as taken in.

Chief Buffington went to Washington in an endeavor to have the government render some relief. Secretary Hitchcock found that nothing could be done as the governmental red tape could only be unwound

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by having the request for help come from the Cherokee council. For this reason Chief Ruffington has called a special or extraordinary session of the legislature to convene April 4th.

In the meantime the relief committees are rendering all the aid in their power. Those having clothes, money or provisions to donate should do so at once.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stillwell, Ind. Ter.
Feb. 21, 1902
Vol. 2, No. 20
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

TELEGRAM OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

The following telegram from Chief Buffington in Washington to The Standard is glorious news to a lot of our people. It explains itself, and shows that the chief has not been heedless to the prayers of his people:

Washington, D. C.,
Feb. 18, 1902.

STILWELL STANDARD:

I have just wired my secretary, convening the National Council March 4th, to make an appropriation to relieve drought sufferers among our people. Leave for home tonight.

T. M. BUFFINGTON,
Principal Chief.

As will be seen by Chief Buffington's telegram from Washington to The Standard, the National

council is to meet in extra session on March 4th, to pass a bill for the relief of our people. This is what the Standard has advocated all along, and it will be good news to our people.

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THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 28, 1902

Vol. 2 No. 2

J. F. Murphy, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF EDWARD MONTGOMERY

Edward Montgomery was shot and killed Monday forenoon by Jesse Glenn, the latter killing himself at daylight the next day.

Both men were farmers and were well known in Vinita. They resided 12 miles northwest of the City, Montgomery being a tenant of Glenn. For about a year the men have quarreled whenever they met, the origin of the trouble being said to be over the disposition of some fodder and grain.

Glenn met Montgomery and his son, Ben Montgomery, in the road near their home all being mounted on horses. The old dispute was renewed when Glenn jumped from his saddle, leveled a shot gun at the older man and fired. The shot took effect in the left breast killing Montgomery instantly. Glenn then fired at the boy but the latter's horse jumped just as he pulled the trigger and Ben's life was saved.

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When the first report of the killing was received there were no deputy marshals in town. Early Tuesday morning, however, Deputy Marshal Ike Gilstrap left for Glenn's home reaching there a few moments after the crazed man had ended his own life.

Jesse Glenn, the slayer of old man Montgomery was once before in the shadow of death. He took the life of a fellow man 22 years ago in Sequoyah district of this nation and, after a trial, was condemned to death. The Cherokee law of that time gave a person five days respite after a conviction before execution. Glenn's coffin had been made and the executioner was ready to lead him from his prison cell when a stay was ordered by the Chief of the Cherokees, Louis Downing. The latter then called a council of his executives and, after examining the testimony, ordered Glenn's release. From that time until three years ago he led an upright life and was considered a good citizen. Lately, however, he had drank more than was good for him and acted queerly at times.

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The shot, however, so crippled his left arm that Surgeons Fortner and Bagby were compelled to amputate the limb at the shoulder.

Mr. Montgomery's remains were incased in a casket and prepared by Undertaker Frazee for shipment to Kansas City where they were taken for interment Tuesday. After the shooting Glenn returned to his home and mounting a fresh horse rode away to the westward. He returned late in the afternoon and was in and out of the house several times during the night. In the morning he told his brother that he wanted breakfast as he desired to be "full" when the officers came after him. He also stated that he did not desire to kill an officer but did not want to be taken until after he had killed four or five more men he "had it in for." Glenn also stated that during the night he had laid outside the window of the home of one of his enemies but "could not get a shot at him without hitting the old woman or some of the kids."

After breakfast he remarked that he felt "full enough now." Then he walked out of the rear door of the house and shot himself with a rifle, the bullet entering his head and brain through the nostril.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.
March 14, 1902
Vol. 2, No. 23
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Tahlequah, I. T., March 8.

The committee on foreign relations reported through their chairman, Senator Hayes, recommending that no action be taken in the matter of the instructions of the delegation, inasmuch as the matter had never been acted on by the government officials at Washington, and as there was no official information before the senate that the delegation bill had ever reached the president's desk.

The foregoing sounds so foolish. Is not Secretary Hitchcock an official of the U. S. Government? Is not Chief Buffington an official of the Cherokee Nation? Certainly! Did not the Secretary inform Chief Buffington that the memorial passed at the late regular session of the National Council could not be considered or taken up by Congress unless the

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instructions to the delegation were modified so as
an agreement could be had between the Cherokee people
and the U. S. government. That notification was
made in the highest official sense. This is an ex-
cuse of political cowards on the part of our National
Council After hard work and spending thousands of
dollars of our people's money the National Council
goes back on itself and the people by refusing to
let the delegates do anything -- or to make a new del-
egation and by tying the hands of our people -- so
they can be robbed rough-shod by political free-
booters. This is too bad.

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THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.,
Saturday, April 5, 1902
Vol. 26, No. 12
G. O. BUTLER, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON L

A Buffalo, N. Y., paper published the following remarks about our Chief, a few days ago:

"Gen. T. M. Buffington, the Governor of the Cherokee Nation, measures six feet six inches in his stockings and weighs 275 pounds, and is not overburdened with superfluous flesh. He wears a No. 8 hat, No. 12 shoe, and dresses after the most approved business fashion. His one eighth Cherokee blood gives him the ruddy appearance characteristic of the race of which he is so proud.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

May 16, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 32

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief Buffington is in Washington looking after the interests of his people in regard to oil and other illegal or unjust leases which now obtain in the Cherokee Nation. Last year the Chief enjoined the Secretary from issuing leases to corporations on Cherokee lands, before the court of the District of Columbia. Said court has recently dissolved the injunction and expressed the opinion that the Secretary could issue leases for any and all purposes, to anything or anybody, corporation or combination, on any of the Cherokee lands, or all of it, that he saw fit. Now the Chief will take the case to the Supreme Court of the U. S. where it is confidently believed the Cherokee Nation will be sustained. He will also discuss other matters of importance with the departments and congress relative to a settlement of this Cherokee estate. Chief Buffington stands by his people

on any and all occasions.

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Saturday, May 24, 1902
Volume 26, No. 19
G. O. Butler, Editor

LETTER OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

Sir:

I beg leave to call your attention to the enclosed newspaper clipping relating to the means employed in appointing teachers to schools in this nation, by the Cherokee Board of Education. This information purports to be a part of the report made to you by Col. Frank Churchill and the United States supervisor of school for the Cherokee Nation. These charges, if actually made by your subordinates, are of such grave character that I cannot pass them by without some action or investigation. But, being in the nature of general accusations against a certain class of Cherokee people, I realize the importance and impossibility of proceeding in the premises with any certainty of arriving at results without your help. I know that many teachers have been appointed to positions in our schools who are near relatives of leading men of this nation, but they are our best teachers, fully capable in every particular, and our laws give them the preference. Judging from these extracts of this purported report of Mr. Churchill, now being printed in the presses of the country,

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the impression goes abroad that our teachers are incompetent and only hold appointments because of their relationship to some "leading politician," and that we are fast retrograding. While this purported report does not say so in terms specific, it is intended to and does create such impression. This is unfair to the Cherokee Nation as a government, and to the teachers of our schools. Our present school system was inaugurated by the real Cherokee Indian, without the aid or assistance of the United States, more than sixty years ago. It has grown from half a dozen country schools to three high schools, one orphans' home, and 135 neighborhood schools, and today the per cent of illiterates among the Indians of the Cherokee tribe is smaller than that of your own state of Missouri. I am free to say that it is not my desire to shield a single incompetent teacher or corrupt official of this nation; but there is no doubt that you and your subordinates transgressed the rule of fairness due a dependent nation of people when you permitted to be made and printed broadcast over the country opprobrious charges of such general character. I am thoroughly in sympathy with any movement for the betterment of our educational facilities, and will not, under any circumstances, tolerate an official act detrimental to our schools, if in my power to prevent it; but I do not believe that the course adopted by you and your subordinates is the proper one to pursue in order to eradicate what ever evils may exist.

I am anxious to know the name or names of the official

or officials "with a pull" who secured the appointment of a teacher or of teachers not competent. I desire to know the name or names of an incompetent teacher or of teachers who have secured appointments to positions in our schools on account of "favoritism." I assure you that when my attention is called to any official misconduct in any department of this nation all the power I have will be invoked to its correction.

The records of every department of this government are open to the inspection of the public. All applicants for schools are examined publicly, papers, grades, and names of all teachers appointed are recorded and filed in the office of the Cherokee Board of Education.

In his communication of the 5th inst., relating to the claim of R. O. Evans & Co. against the Cherokee Nation, in the sum of \$3,870, for 129 maps, the Hon. J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, says that the department considered this claim, and stated:

"From the report of the superintendent of schools it appears that no objection was made as to the price or quality of the articles furnished, but the refusal to make the appropriation was on account of some hostile feeling between the members of the council and the board of education, occasioned by the refusal of the board to make certain school appointments recommended by certain leading councilmen."

You have a United States supervisor of schools here I want to eliminate officials and teachers obstructing the improvement of our schools. If your subordinates know anything detrimental to our schools, I want to know it also.

In the culmination of the great Whiskey Ring in 1876 the entire roster of United States officials were not branded as criminals, but the guilty were singled out and punished. When the charge of bribery and corruption was made in the house of representatives a few days ago an investigation was ordered so that the stigma would not fall upon the whole body, but upon the culpable. I feel that we should take this matter up and use every means to correct every evil, and do everything in our power looking to the betterment of the Cherokee people, and especially our schools.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am yours
most respectfully,

T. M. BUFFINGTON,
Principal Chief.

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THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
June 27, 1908
Vol. 1 No. 19
J. F. Murphy, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ALLOTMENT BILL

In all probability the present session of congress will pass a bill providing for the allotment of Cherokee lands. The Quay bill has been remodeled by Mr. Quay, Representative Curtis, Chief Buffington and the Cherokee delegation, and according to press reports the measure meets with the approval of Secretary Hitchcock, Tamm Bixby and members of both houses. This being the case the bill will no doubt be passed before the present session of congress adjourns. It provides for the allotment of 110 acres of average allottable land, all lands to be appraised at their true value without regard to location and improvements. Ten acres is the smallest sub-division that can be taken in allotment. Forty acres of the land taken in allotment must be designated as a homestead which shall remain inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, and all other allotted land

shall remain inalienable for five years. Four acres of land is reserved for the Willie Halsell college, while other reservations remain about the same as in former bills. The bill also provides for public roads two rods wide on all section lines. Town lots sold by the Cherokee nation and occupied shall be paid for at one-fourth of the appraised value, and unoccupied lots sold by the Cherokee nation shall be paid for at one-half the appraised value. Occupied lots that were not sold by the Cherokee nation shall be paid for at one-half the appraised value. Agricultural land may be leased for five years and pasture land may be leased for one year. The bill provides for the ratification by a popular vote of the qualified voters of the Cherokee nation, and also provides for the closing of the rolls September 1, 1902.

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STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.
July 18, 1902
Vol. 2, No. 41
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

APPOINTMENT MADE BY T. M. BUFFINGTON

J. R. Garrett, formerly superintendent of the male seminary, has accepted the position as executive secretary in Chief Buffington's office, while B. W. Alberty the former secretary is now superintendent at the male seminary.

Chief Buffington has appointed the following persons to their respective districts as treaty election officers: Coowesscoowee, W. H. Frye; Flint, J. B. Lynch; Canadian, Wm. McLain; Delaware, C. S. Shelton; Goingsnake, T. B. Alberty; Saline, T. B. Downing; Sequoyah, Geo. W. Bethel; Tahlequah, Ross Daniels; Illinois, S. S. Sanders. These persons will, in turn, appoint the clerks and judges for each precinct in their respective districts and have charge of the returns.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

July 18, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 41

Augustau E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIALS ON W. C. ROGERS

The Standard is opposed to the Creek intruders, the Choctaw sooners or the Kansas Jayhawkers and carpet-baggers saying who shall be the next Cherokee chief.

One thing we do know is that these fellows will never mention the names of honest patriots like W. C. Rogers, E. L. Cookston, Ed Sanders, D. W. Lipe or George Mayes. They could not handle these men with their diabolical schemes to rob the Cherokee people. These schemers want known corruptionists and former boodlers and boldly proclaim who they want for our chief. This is our business -- it is a matter that concerns our people deeply, and we should not make a choice lightly for this high and important office.

The next and last Chief of the Cherokee people wants to be a man who has never dabbled in the rubbish of Cherokee politics or its corruption. The people

want a man for Chief who has never been connected with jobs of any kind, for the position is more important than ever in the history of the Cherokee people. In this connection the people of this section are discussing the name of Hon. Wm. C. Rogers, of Coowescoowee district. The name of W. C. Rogers, of Skiatook, is a synonym for honesty and uprightness -- he has represented his district in both the lower and upper houses of the national council and no act of his has ever been questioned. He is a business man -- progressive and conservative, and would make our people an excellent Chief.

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STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

July 18, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 41

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF L. B. BELL

The veterans who wore the gray and fought under Gen. Stand Watie and live to tell about it met in Vinita July 4, and formed an association. Col. L. B. Bell was chosen as president.

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THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation
Saturday, July 26, 1902
Volume 26, No. 28
G. O. Butler, Editor

PROCLAMATION OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

To the Clerks of the several
districts and members of the
National Council,

Whereas, a measure was passed by the Congress of
the United States and approved by the President thereof,
on the first day of July 1902, entitled.

An Act to provide for the allotment of the lands
of the Cherokee Nation, for the disposition of town sites
therein, and for other purposes, which contains the follow-
ing provisions,

"This Act shall not take effect or be of any vali-
dity until ratified by a majority of the whole number of
votes cast by the legal voters of the Cherokee Nation in
the manner following,

The Principal Chief, shall within ten days after
the passage of this Act by Congress, make public procla-
mation that the same shall be voted upon at a special ele-

ction to be held for that purpose within thirty days thereafter, on a certain day therein named, and he shall appoint such officers and make such other provisions as may be necessary for holding such election. The votes cast at such election shall be forthwith duly certified as required by Cherokee law, and the votes shall be counted by the Cherokee National Council, if then in session, and if not in session the Principal Chief shall convene in Extraordinary Session for the purpose of, in the presence of a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and said member and the Principal Chief shall jointly make certificate thereof and proclamation of the result."

Now, Therefore, I, T. M. Buffington, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, in conformity to the proceeding provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this, my proclamation directing and ordering that a Special Election be held at the various voting precincts in the several districts of the Cherokee Nation on the 7th., day of August 1902, for the purpose of voting upon the ratification or rejection of the Act of Congress before mentioned, and said election shall be held and conducted, in all respects, as provided in the laws of the Cherokee Nation, "Relating to Election," and published in the Compiled laws of 1892, in so far as the same may be applicable to an election of this character. All persons, who are qualified voters, under

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the laws of the Cherokee Nation, and none others, will be entitled to vote at said Special Election.

The full text of the Act of congress aforesaid has been printed in the Cherokee Advocate in the Cherokee and English languages, and a copy of said Act in both languages is hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation to the end that the legal voters of this nation may be fully advised as to its provisions in order that they may intelligently vote thereon.

In the further compliance with the provisions of said Act, and the authority vested in me, I do proclaim, that on the morning of August 1902, the eleventh day of August, the members of the Senate and Council from each district of the Cherokee Nation shall assemble in National Council at the seat of government of said nation, to meet in Extraordinary Session, for the purpose of counting the votes cast at said Special election, in the presence of the Dawes Commission member, and to transact such other business as may be properly presented.

And by the authority in me vested by the law and Constitution of the Cherokee Nation, I hereby issue my proclamation, to the clerk of Canadian District, Cherokee Nation, promulgating the seventh day of August 1902, as a day upon which a Special Election shall be held for the election of one Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of

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the Honorable Henry C. Lowery, and the management, certificates and returns of such election shall be made as provided by the Compiled Code of this nation of 1892, the voting to be done at the various precincts of said district under the direction and control of the same election officers who may be appointed to conduct the Special Election to be held on that day for the purpose of voting upon the ratification or rejection of the Act of Congress before mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the Cherokee Nation to be affixed, at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, on this the ninth day of July A. D. 1902.

T. M. BUFFINGTON,
Principal Chief.

Attest:

J. T. Parks,
Executive Secretary.

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STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Aug. 8, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 44

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS

Give us W. C. Rogers for chief; he will honor
the office. -- Colagah Correspondent Claremore Pro-
gress.

The above is the slogan of the Cherokee press
and the Cherokee citizens all over the Cherokee Na-
tion -- W. C. Rogers for Chief.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

AUG. 8, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 44

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON L. B. BELL

Col. L. B. Bell is a connoisseur when it comes to pomology. He has originated two varieties of peaches for instance, which bear his name. He was showing his friends Saturday another variety, a seedling, which is likely to be adopted by Stark, the great nurseryman at Louisiana, Mo. Some of the peaches are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and the fruit is delicious. It is a cling. There are about a bushel of fruit on this favorite tree. -- Vinita Leader.

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STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Aug. 22, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 46

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF W. C. ROGERS

The Fort Gibson Post, innocently inquires concerning the indentivity of W. C. Rogers, who has been mentioned in connection with the Chieftaincy of the Cherokee nation, and then adds in defiance of all the accepted rules of English grammar: "It is generally conceded that the next chief of the Cherokees should be a man of ability, an experienced man -- one who might be able to cope with the situation confronting the Cherokee people. Perhaps Mr. Rogers is such a man as this, who has simply hid his light under a bushel." The Post is eminently correct in its surmise, notwithstanding its disregard for verbs and their tenses. Mr. Rogers is such a man. He has served several terms in the Cherokee senate and also in the lower branch of the national council. He is a man of exceptional business and executive ability, and moreover thoroughly honest.

No one has ever charged Bill Rogers with crookedness in either private or official life. Few men could go before the Cherokees asking the highest honor within their power to bestow and back up their claims for preferment with so spotless a record as his. The trouble would be to induce Mr. Rogers to accept the nomination. This accomplished, he would carry Cooweescoowee district by an overwhelming majority, which means the carrying of the balance of the nation with it. And Mr. Rogers would be chief, too, while he filled the office. -- Bartlesville Magnet.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Aug. 29, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 46

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

The publisher of the Herald, being a young and rather green "tenderfoot from the wilds of Colorado," is not supposed to be competent to judge of Cherokee public affairs and men, but having heard quite a number express the old rag time assertion that Principal Chief Buffington was merely a figurehead as chief causes the Herald to reflect, and it is with a great deal of timidity that the Herald dares to run counter to the "knowing ones" assertion, and state that as a success Chief Buffington has developed a longer and more successful head at managing Cherokee affairs at Washington than "our brilliant party leaders."

Chief Buffington can retire from the chieftaincy of the Cherokees with the knowledge that as a mere "figurehead" he was able to secure a treaty that was more fair to his people than any treaty

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devised by the brilliant heads could ever get far
enough past congress to become operative.

These figureheads sometimes knock all the
wisdom out of the wiseacres' brilliant assertions.

-- Tahlequah Herald.

STILWELL STANDARD

Aug. 29, 1902

Stillwell, Ind. Ter.

Vol. 2, No. 46

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF W. C. ROGERS

It seems difficult for Gus Ivey to realize that Hon. Joe M. LaHay will be the next chief of the Cherokee Nation. But he will be, just the same, and Gus had as well get in the band wagon now as to wait until he is elected. Col. W. C. Rogers is a fine old gentleman and would make an able executive, but LaHay is in the lead and can't be side-tracked. -- Checotah (Creek Nation) Enquirer.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

AUG. 8, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 44

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief T. M. Buffington, who did such Herculean work in Washington to get an agreement between the government and the Cherokee people, passed through Stilwell last Wednesday on his way to Sallisaw and other points. He has been visiting friends and kindred in Coingsake, and doing great missionary work to save his people by advocating the adoption of the treaty. The Chief deserves the thanks of the whole Cherokee people for the great work he has done for them.

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STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Sept. 19, 1902

Vol. 2 No. 50

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. RUFFINGTON

The Standard has no objection to the meeting of Pleasant Porter, T. M. Ruffington, Green McCurtain and others to talk about Porter's policy -- but The Standard does object to any set of men binding a lot of carpet-baggers on this Indian country for years and years longer, through the agency of a territorial government.

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THE TAHLEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Indian Territory
Saturday, November 8, 1902
Sixteenth Year No. 9
Waddie Hudson Editor & Owner

FOURTH ANNUAL MESSAGE OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

Members of the National Council,

Gentlemen:-- The cycle of time has added another year to our existence as a people, and stamped the unmistakable marks of decline and decimation upon our tribal government. One by one the attributes of Indian sovereignty have been wrested from us, and the exercise of that supreme power by the great and powerful government of the United States has been introduced in its stead. Every political innovation effects most powerfully our property rights and when the two are intimately connected, entwined and inseparable, conditions will ever be complicated, serious and perplexing. Owing to this state of affairs and the resultant pecuniary loss to every citizen by further delay and our consent to a change became apparent to a majority of the Cherokee people, this absolute necessity was

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consumated on the 7th day of August, last, by the ratification of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled, "An act providing for the allotment of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, for the dispositions of townsites therein, and for other purposes."

Time is the prime requisite for the application of its provisions. By its terms our communal interests will be individualized. The system of land tenure goes from a national to a personal ownership. The result of this method makes every Cherokee citizen a landlord. Under such an arrangement virgin soil will be placed in a state of cultivation, and lands already in farms will be improved by a more careful tillage. The produce of the land is the principal if not the sole source of private accumulations, revenue and wealth of every country. In the past land has been prized by our people principally for the pasturage it afforded their herds and have valued our domain on account of its natural growth. Now the Cherokees are rapidly turning from a pastoral to an agricultural people and are producing an abundance of wheat, corn, cotton, fruits and vegetables.

The distribution of our land among our citizens

necessarily requires that more careful and scientific methods be employed in the cultivation of the land. More encouragement should be given to every citizen to take charge, control and manage his own land, thereby becoming a strong and energetic tiller of the soil. New conditions have come into existence and created a demand for a different kind of activity. The blending of all Indian tribes into the Anglo - Saxon form of government and their absorption as a part of the population is being rapidly consummated, and is a question of a short time only until its final completion. According to the teachings of christian civilization the redman should gain morally, intellectually, physically and economically. He is stimulated by the thrift and industry of his white brother and his posterity will ascend the pinnacle of success, happiness and advancing civilization by reason of being citizens of this wonderful American government Care should be exercised that this rising hope be not clouded with disappointment by our failure to act in unison for the future safety and welfare of each other, and the want of effect to arrive at conclusions that are best for all.

SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY

By the adoption of the Act of Congress, approved the first day of last July, every citizen receives lands equal in valuation to 110 acres of the average allottable lands for his or her allotment, forty acres of which is a homestead, inalienable for twenty one years, and the remainder inalienable for five years. There are exceptional cases and conditions on which such restrictions are burdensome, for which it might be wise to make provisions for removal by supplemental agreement, but land being the chief source of sustenance to mankind - the main support and stay of governments, for the safety of the present generation and security to posterity our people should not, even if restrictions are removed, part with the soil soon to be individualized and thereby render themselves homeless. Though tribal government may not be completely disssolved until the fourth day of March, 1906, provisions should be made now for a final, entire and total adjustment of our affairs. Public buildings and reservations set apart for our use during continuance of tribal autonomy should be recognized as proper subjects for disposition

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in drawing a supplemental treaty. Collection of revenues, quarantine regulations and other matters of more or less importance also deserve attention. A memorial should be drafted, incorporating therein all unfinished business, and passed during the present session of Council, to take the same course that resulted in the act of Congress confirmed by us last August. I trust there will be within the contents of said instrument a section providing that, after dividing all lands and paying all just debts against the Nation, all other property of every kind and character be cashed, our assets marshaled and every dollar be distributed to Cherokee citizens. This matter is of sufficient importance to demand immediate action. Steps toward the adjustment of such interests cannot be delayed only at the peril of great pecuniary loss to our people.

SELECTION OF ALLOTMENTS

The commission to the Five Civilized Tribes will, on January 1st, 1903, open an office in Vinita for the purpose of permitting citizens to file on particular tracts of lands desired to be taken and issuing certificates therefor, After its continuance until

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April 30, following the commission's removal to Tahlequah and there remain indefinitely in the discharge of its duties as made and provided. Nine months from the date of issuance of allotment certificate, no contest arising, a deed will issue to the allottee. This work is carried on as expeditiously as possible until completion. The value of land ranges from fifty cents to six dollars and fifty cents per acre, and three hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty cents in value constitutes an allotment.

APPRAISEMENT OF TOWN LOTS

The commission to fix the value on all town lots in this Nation entered upon its duties some weeks ago. A list of all town property sold under tribal law has been furnished from the records in the executive office to the said commissioners. Owing to the many classes of town lots specified in our late treaty, this work is necessarily laborious and will require time to complete the appraisement.

PAYMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT

In fulfillment of stipulations of our late treaty with the government in the form of an act of congress,

the Secretary of the Interior is causing to be paid, by the United States Indian Agent at Muskogee, all outstanding indebtedness of the Cherokee nation. Interest on all warrants ceased on the first day of October last. Warrants now issued by the executive department are sent to the Indian Agent and a government check is delivered therefor, warrants no longer being put in circulation.

ENROLLMENT

The enrollment of the citizens of the Cherokee nation by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is practically completed. The final roll will be completed by the first of the coming year. The commission has been reviewing cases and forwarding them to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. Lists of all bona fide Cherokee citizens will have been transmitted to the Interior department and approved in order that the work of allotment may begin on the first of January next. You are respectfully referred to the report of the attorneys for the Cherokee nation for detailed statement of the progress of this work.

FUTURE POLICY

The proper course to pursue in order to have

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some weight and prestige in moulding the government of this country, after ours has gone, is a subject of the greatest vital concern to every Cherokee citizen. The Indians occupy a peculiar and trying attitude in the present governmental conditions, and will continue in such position for some years at least. Being the owners of the land their interests must necessarily vary to a noticeable degree from that of a citizen of the United States and non-citizens. Their rights must be respected; their concern for the future welfare of the country deserves consideration. It can safely be said without fear of contradiction that citizen and non-citizen unite in the recognition of the difference between federal and state government, and they desire to secure that which is termed, "Home Rule," with all its accruing benefits, and hand it down to posterity. Red, white and black must acknowledge that a smouldering hatred and racial alienations are a menace to the strength and happiness of any people. In order to obtain and establish a government in that high minded proportion that characterize the states surrounding us the inhabitants of this country must put aside all race prejudices, be one people and strive for a common cause. No great political reform or innovation

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can be successful without united effort and concerted action. If there ever was a time in the history of any country that demands a grand, harmonious movement to the end that a government be secured "for the people and by the people" at the earliest practicable moment, that time is now.

INJUNCTION SUIT.

Under the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1898, numerous applications were made to the Secretary of the Interior, by persons who are not citizens of the Cherokee nation, for the lease of the lands of this nation for the purpose of mining for oil, gas, coal and other minerals. Among the applications is that of a corporation known as the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, organized under the laws of Arkansas, applying for a lease covering about ninety-four thousand acres of land belonging to the Cherokee nation and occupied by her citizens, whereupon I caused to be filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia on October 23, 1901, a petition praying for injunction restraining the Secretary of the Interior, his subordinates, agents and employees of the United States from proceeding further in the matter of granting

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said application or any part thereof for mining leases on our lands by any person or persons whomsoever. On May 6, 1902, the supreme court of the District of Columbia sustained the contention of the Secretary of the Interior on the grounds that the matters named in the prayer for injunction are matters of administration which cannot be taken away from an executive department, or carried into the courts, and that the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, was a valid exercise of the power of Congress over the property of said Indian tribe. This decision was confirmed by the court of appeals and an appeal allowed and taken to the supreme court of the United States. The brief and argument of the counsel on part of the nation is submitted for your information.

RECENT ACTS OF COUNCIL.

Laws relating to collections of unpaid installments on intruder improvements, estray property, introduction of foreign cattle and other revenue laws passed by the national council and approved by the president, are ineffective by reason of the lack of a forum in which to enforce them. These important propositions might be brought in to subjection by the operation of

a supplemental agreement.

EDUCATION

The manufacturer, capitalist, statesman, clergyman, farmer, stockman, politician and dude all agree that education is the panacea for all human troubles. The tomahawk and the scalping knife of the Cherokees have long since been buried but the sword of intellect takes their place and must be weilded with dexterity. History proves that the dissemination of education among the masses is the greatest source of prosperity to any commonwealth and where church, chapel and school have kept pace with the age happiness has been most generally distributed, and the sublime wants of man more adequately supplied. Nine-tenths of the children of our nation live in the country and depend entirely on the district schools for an education, a vast majority will attend no other schools and grow up without the proper training. The Male and Female Seminaries are accomplishing a great work and I trust more of our boys and girls will take advantage of the opportunities offered by these schools. A uniform course of study in the primary schools should be adhered to so as to connect with the course of

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studies adopted by our high schools and thus continuously provide a supply of new pupils for the Seminaries.

Aggregate attendance of pupils in primary schools

for the past year	4582
Male Seminary	239
Female Seminary	263
Orphan Asylum	190
Colored High School	62

The intentions for which the Orphan Asylum was founded are being nobly fulfilled. The science of agriculture should receive more attention at this institution thereby giving our youth, soon to go forth in life depending on self alone, a better idea of the value, need, use and benefit of land.

Mission schools in operation in the Cherokee nation have enrollments of pupils as follows:

Willie Halsell College,	Vinita,	144
Presbyterian Mission,	Tahlequah	200
Presbyterian Mission,	Dwight	82
Presbyterian Mission,	Elm Sp'gs	66
Baptist Mission,	Tahlequah	188
Cumberland Presbyterian Chelsea		150

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With these facilities for education this nation has reasons to anticipate a community inferior to none and one which will be fully competent to defend her interests and obtain her rights. Many faithful and conscientious public school teachers cannot follow teaching strictly as a profession but are compelled to supplement their meager earnings from other sources or else go unsupplied with many comforts and necessities of life. That these teachers, overworked and poorly paid render the nation most valuable services no one can gainsay, and I hope council will see the importance and recognize the necessity of increasing the appropriation for public schools so as to provide better salaries, longer terms and more schools. I am gratified to report that the board of education is administering the educational affairs faithfully and efficiently, and their report will acquaint you with the condition of this department.

CHURCH AND MISSION RESERVATIONS

Section 24 and sub-division of the act of congress approved July 1, 1902, reserves a specific number of acres of land to the use and benefit of certain religious denominations and schools, with

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the further provision that any school or college claiming a greater number of acres than herein named may be granted the number of acres to which it is entitled under the law. Willie Halsell College takes 160 acres and pays therefor \$10 per acre. The Baptist Mission at Tahlequah lays claim to something near one hundred acres contiguous to the town, and asks the Secretary of the Interior to set aside such lands for its use. These people were granted four acres which I deem sufficient to answer all their purposes, therefore I protested against the granting of one hundred acres for the reason that such land had never been legally selected. The Presbyterians claim thirty acres at Dwight Mission, to the granting of which I objected on account of the non-compliance with the provision of law in granting them the use of such lands: they were required to consent to the grant by filing acceptance of same in the executive office which they failed to do. The friends at Skitook claim 80 acres but are not entitled on account of not complying with treaty law.

HOME FOR BLIND, INDIGENT AND INSANE

An appropriation of funds for the continuance of

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this benevolent institution should receive your early attention. A number of disabled and unfortunate persons of our country are beneficently provided for at this institution. The appropriation should be made to cover expenses to December 31 of each year.

CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

An appropriation should be made for the continuance of our national newspaper as it is the sole medium for the diffusion of information among our fullblood citizens.

ELECTION

You should make the necessary provisions for the holding of our regular election next August.

THE BOVINE DISEASE

The livestock industry is of vital and growing importance to the people of this nation. While there is a law, passed by council and approved by the President, against the introduction of cattle from surrounding states during certain seasons of the year, we are powerless to enforce it, hence cattle spreading contagious and infectious diseases mix and mingle with our home herds, so the virulent and fatal epidemic of murrain or

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Texas fever invariably follows and in some instances almost exterminate the small herds of native cattle belonging to the poorer class of our people. I have appealed time and again to the United States Indian Inspector and Agent for protection, but without effect. I submit this matter as pertinent for consideration. An appeal to congress to provide protection might bring the needed relief.

EXPENSES

Below is given a statement of the appropriations and disbursements as shown by the records of the executive department for the year ending September 30, 1902. Amount of general funds appropriated \$46,230.20, this includes \$11,084.20 expended by the attorneys for the Cherokee nation before the Dawes commission in making final roll of citizens. Total disbursed less \$118.14. Appropriation of school fund \$76,602.15, unexpended balance \$21,361.12. Orphan Asylum appropriation \$18,150.50. Insane Asylum appropriation \$3,042.00, Appropriation consumed. The school and orphan asylum appropriations are made to December 31, while the insane alylum appropriation ends September 30 of each year.

RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE

The appropriation made March last, for the relief of the destitute caused by the drouth in the year of 1901, was disapproved by the president, but at my request payment was made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior to those of our citizens who were in needy circumstances. It is hoped that the great hardships endured will be a good lesson in economics to our people, and that the bountiful harvests reaped the season just passed will be garnered and utilized with the greatest prudence and frugality.

FINANCES

The United States Indian Agent at Muskogee has collected for the Cherokee nation up to September 30, 1902, royalties on merchandise, coal, hay, gravel, timber, ferry, oil and gas the sum of \$20. 627,55. Estray agents and revenue collectors report \$1,268.91. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of revenues received by the Cherokee treasurer. The Indian Agent has disbursed our funds on account of payment of warrants, suppression of smallpox, payment to destitute Cherokees and expenses in connection

therewith, witness fees in attendance before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, salaries of enumerators and interpreters in connection with the payment to destitute Cherokees: \$351,316.00.

INVESTED FUNDS

Principal General Fund	\$1,428,543.21
Principal Asylum Fund	64,147.17
Principal Orphan Fund	374,679.31
Principal School Fund	852,261.04
Balance of royalties, Sept. 30, 1902.	23,817.60

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Herewith is submitted the following reports:
Board of education, treasurer, United States Indian agent, attorneys for the Cherokee nation in the enrollment of citizens before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, attorneys for the nation before the courts in the matter of intruder improvements, editor of Cherokee Advocate, medical superintendent of Male and Female Seminaries and colored high school, steward asylum for blind, deaf and insane, estray agents and revenue collectors.

CONCLUSION

Since you last assembled in regular session

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death has removed Henry C. Lowrey, Samuel Houston Benge and Andrew Hyder, who have time and again occupied positions of honor and trust in this nation. It is not wealth, not royal blood, not learning that make true men, but a life of noble deeds, true manhood, devotion to family, home and country, and a walk and conversation void of offense that constitute true worth. It is to the virtues of such lives that we pause in the pursuit of our public business to commemorate and pay to them a just tribute of their worth. These men played conspicuous parts in the welfare of their country as lawyers, judges and legislators. So the lesson comes to us today with the greatest effect that we are passing away, nationally as well as individually; we are passing off this stage of action; that the places that now know us will soon be filled by others, and the admonition is that we so conduct ourselves here that here after we may meet the reward of the just upon the other-side. I trust that our hopes, beliefs, faith, and anticipations may go out to a higher, better, purer and eternal life.

Respectfully,

T. M. Buffington,

Principal Chief.

Executive Department, Cherokee Nation,
Tahlequah, I. T., Nov. 6, 1902.

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THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation
Saturday, November 22, 1902
Volume 26. No. 45
G. O. Butler, Editor

LETTER OF E. A. HITCHCOCK TO T. M. BUFFINGTON

Washington, D. C.

11 - 18 - 1902.

T. M. Buffington,
Principal Chief,
Vinita, I. T.

Referring to resolution of Cherokee National Council enclosed in your letter of 15th instant, no contract for collection of Cherokee claim described in Slade-Bender award has been approved by Indian Commissioner or Secretary of the Interior, and no attorneys are recognized by this department as authorized to represent the Cherokees for that purpose, under Section 2103 of Revised Statutes contracts not approved by Secretary and Commissioner is unlawful. Department will cheerfully endeavor to protect Cherokees against unauthorized contracts and against unauthorized attorneys. Department will also gladly co-operate with Prin-

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cipal Chief under Section Sixty eight of act of July 1,
1902, and employment of highly trustworthy, competent
and active attorneys at reasonable compensation to in-
stitute suit in Court of Claims and prosecute same to
final determination.

E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

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SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.

Nov. 28, 1902

Vol. 8, No. 10

J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON T. M. BUFFINGTON

In response to a request from Senator Morgan Wednesday Chief Buffington furnished the senate a list of all attorneys representing the nation in various cases. This list is as follows:

W. W. Hastings in making a roll of Cherokee Citizens before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; L. B. Bell, J. S. Davenport and W. W. Hastings to make Cherokee freedmen roll before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; W. P. Thompson and J. S. Davenport, defending the Nation's interest before the United States court in the matter of intruder improvements; Wm. M. Springer, in the injunction suit against the Secretary of the Interior to restrain him from granting Cherokee Oil and Gas company from mining coal, oil, gas and other minerals in the Cherokee Nation. This suit is now in the supreme court of the United States. W. T. Hutchings and John R. Thomas,

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enjoining the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes
from enrolling certain persons not entitled to Cher-
okee citizenship; W. T. Hutchings and John J. Hemphill,
in the suit of the Delaware Indians against the Cher-
okee Nation. -- Tahlequah Arrow.

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SALISAW STAR

Salisaw, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 28, 1902
Vol. 8, No. 10
J. W. Anderson, Editor

NATIONAL COUNCIL

by A. E. Ivey

Special to THE STAR

Tahlequah, I. T., Nov. 26.

"The mills of the God's grind slow, but they grind exceedingly fine." The Cherokee council for the past week has acted slowly and conservatively, but it has done some fine work.

The answer of Secretary Hitchcock to the resolution asking for information concerning the \$4,300,-000 claim, and protesting against such unauthorized agents as the Muskrat-Owen Vaile combination, or any other lot of lobbyists, insures the Cherokee people against robbery in the collation of that claim, by sharks. This alone should commend the Cherokee Council to the people for it has saved them without doubt, more than a million dollars. THE STAR prints

Secretary Hitchcock's reply in another column.

As predicted the bill making provisions for a commission to treat with the United States government for a final settlement of all Cherokee affairs, was amended from "two" to "four" and passed the senate last Friday. It will pass the house. This is the most important measure, and the most colossal problem, before the Cherokee people -- to wind up satisfactorily this Indian estate. This National Council can "make a spoon or spoil a horn" in this matter. Conservative, diplomatic commissioners should be appointed on part of the Cherokee Nation to do this great work, at least some of them should be able to construe legal and technical sentences, or we may get the worst of the deal. These people want a settlement and all their funds paid out per capita, at the earliest practical moment, and it is foolish to delay a settlement; for as matters stand these people are but the carcass that tempts the carpet-baggers and schemes to feed thereon.

The townsite resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to appoint more townsite commissioners in the Cherokee country to expedite matters so that owners of town lots may get titles to their property in a reasonable time has passed both

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houses. This means a great deal to town lot holders in this nation, and all towns should send up petitions at once asking the Secretary of the Interior to co-operate with the Cherokee Council in this matter. Here is the resolution (the other measure on same subject being killed in the house with amendments) as introduced by Senator Franklin:

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Cherokee Nation is desirous of getting every dollar that belongs to the Cherokee people, so the money can be paid out per capita to Cherokee citizens before March 4, 1906, and

Whereas, The appraisement and sale of town lots should produce a great revenue to the Cherokee people, and

Whereas, There are more than forty towns in the Cherokee Nation, therefore be it

Resolved, By the National Council, that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby respectfully and urgently requested to appoint additional townsite appraisers or commissioners in the Cherokee Nation to accelerate the work of appraising and selling town

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lots for the reason that one commission, as now constituted, can not possibly do the work by March 4, 1906, and to the end that all matters may be settled in the Cherokee Nation by that time; provided that said additional townsite commissioners are appointed under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, relating to townsites and as modified by the Act of Congress approved May 31, 1900.

J. B. Woodall's bill in the house abolishing the regular sessions of the National Council, and all other officials, except the executives and secretaries, "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking" -- it was tabled, but Woodall smiles.

Senator Morgan's bill in the senate to abolish the treasurer's office and a lot of other sinecures, is liable to meet with the same fate, for in the passing of the resolutions to send delegates to the international convention of the Five Tribes at Eufaula, the Cherokee council placed itself on record praying the United States government to allow the tribes mentioned to retain their Indian governments until 1906, as they are. Yet the salary of the treasurer may be reduced to the amount of work he may be required to do; also there is talk of allowing the chief only two regular secre-

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taries in his office, instead of three, and four during the council. This may not be a wise measure at this juncture for there is no telling how much work may be thrown in the executive office from this time on to the end. There are some who complain that a secretary in the executive office never does a lick of work, but draws his salary. This may be a mistake -- and THE STAR hopes it is.

The bills making appropriations for the insane asylum, \$2,600; the Cherokee Advocate, \$2,500; and for insuring all public buildings \$4,425, have passed both houses and are now before the President for approval.

The claim of Devanport and Thompson for \$1,500 attorneys fees for looking after intruder places for the Nation was again allowed, and it is hoped the President will approve it, for these attorneys have done their work and waited long and patiently for this small fee.

The election bill to govern the next Cherokee election, is before the house, having passed the senate. It was amended in the house to allow the Chief to appoint all election officers, but the senate contends the "old clerks" as last elected by the Cherokee people shall hold the election, as the "old law"

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provides.

This is not a serious difference however, and the law will be passed in a satisfactory shape.

As the bill to appoint a commission of "four" persons to treat with the U. S. government in winding up matters in this country by 1906, or before, carries a salary of \$1,200 each, there will be quite a little sparring for these places -- but not of an scrimonious nature -- for all recognize this must be a body of able commissioners.

THE STAR'S reporter was a little premature about the "school bill" being ready to report, but it will be along the lines as indicated then, when reported by the excellent committee on education.

Both the Male and Female Seminaries are in good shape -- the Supt's Buffington and Alberty giving good satisfaction. So also is the Orphan asylum under the management of Col. J. E. Dannenburg. The Colored high school with Nelson Lowry as Steward is said to be progressing finely; and no public officers can give better satisfaction at the Insane and Indigent asylum than Hon. Matt Sanders.

Still the chieftaincy balls are rolling.

"On with the dance!" but let it not be to the destruc-

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tion and robbery of the Cherokee people. If S. H. Hayes and W. W. Hastings fail to get the nomination on the Downing side, but that looks hardly possible, the race will be a friendly one between Gideon Morgan, the "middle man" as he called himself in the senate a few days since -- and he meant something -- for he is a people's man, W. C. Rogers, and others heretofore mentioned. The friends of some of the candidates say their "yoke is hard and their burden is heavy" -- unlike the yoke and burden of Christ. The next Chief of the Cherokees should be a clean and sober man the people should demand both these requisites of the man whom they elect to their highest and most responsible office. There is no tussle or scramble for the Chieftancy in the national ranks -- the race is between Senator Cookson and Senator Geo. Hayes, and Hon. R. B. Ross -- and there are no knives up the sleeves of these men -- like the Downings seem to have.

The Muskrat-Owen-Waile meeting at Tucker Springs last week was a worse "frost" than reported. Hons. John Grass and Red Bird Smith two leading Keetoowahs give the above named combination to understand that they owed no further allegiance to Muskrat and his gang and all because that gang, under sinister motives,

other than the good of the fullblood Cherokees, had misled and duped these people, so tis reported. Bob Owen's "dog star" is running -- even with the small gang heretofore dominated by Muskrat, et al. "Who would soar the sailor height to set in such a starless night?"

CHEROKEE COUNCIL NOTES

The committees are busy.

All in all the present National Council as a whole compares "right up" with former bodies and may be a little "upper."

Junie -- "Junie" -- Smith is the name of the able councilor from Canadian district, who is a "bee tree" chopper, and not "Cheesie."

The National Council may take a recess over Thanksgiving until next Monday, at which time the delegates to the Eufaula convention may be ready to report.

On the bill to appropriate \$1000,000 to attend the graves of George Lowry and D. W. Bushyhead, Senators Benge, Morgan and Coon made some beautiful speeches.

Hons. W. C. Rogers, C. V. Rogers and "Pete" Couch were taking in the council last week. W. C. was mingling with old friends while C. V. and "Pete" had an eye to business in regard to town-lots, so tis said.

If the Cherokee Council does no more work other than passing the resolutions in the \$4,300,000 matter, and flaying that unauthorized gang who attempted the handling of that claim, and passing the "supplemental treaty or agreement bill," it should have the thanks of the whole Cherokee people.

Think of it; the men engaged in the so called alleged warrant and ticket conspiracy, whereby the Cherokee poeple were robbed of thousands of dollars, breathe easier now, for last Sunday night at 12 o'clock the charges against them became nugatory by the statutes of limitation -- three years.

An appropriation of \$200,000 should be made to enable Chief Buffington to carry out the resolution passed by the National Council, and employ an expert accountant to examine the books and records of Hon. Bert Chandler, late town-site commissioners for the Cherokee Nation. This settlement should be made, and

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Mr. Chandler no doubt would like to get the job off
his hands, and he should be relieved.

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SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 5, 1902
Vol. 8, No. 11
J. W. Anderson, Editor

NATIONAL COUNCIL

by A. E. IVEY

Special to the Star.

Tahlequah, Dec. 3, 1902.

"Lost is the day whose low descending sun
views from thy hands no worthy action done."

This little couplet seems to be in the minds
of some of our senators and councilors who are
striving hard to do something for their people -- and
it is a good and noble thought -- toward winding up
this Cherokee estate wisely and honestly, in order
that every heir, whether in poverty bound or rolling
in affluence, shall get his or her full share.

The Cherokee Council adjourned over for
Thanksgiving, and met last Monday and went to work
in earnest, knowing this was the last week of the
regular session. The bill appropriating \$250 for

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expert accountants to settle with T. A. Chandler, late town commissioner, and who has failed and refused to report his official work, together with the funds for the sale of town lots, has passed both houses, and is now up to Secretary Hitchcock and Chief Buffington.

As predicted, the new election law, which resulted in a disagreement between the senate and house, was settled by a conference committee and the law passed providing the "old clerks" last elected shall act at elections under the old election law -- but in case of vacancies the Chief has authority to appoint.

The bill providing a commission of "four" to frame a supplemental agreement between the United States government and Cherokee Nation -- a last treaty or agreement -- has been agreed to by both houses. It is an important measure, and Chief Buffington should put the ablest men in the country on this commission. "The Nationals are to have two and the Downings two in making this agreement. This is fair and just and both sides should see to it that their most competent men are chosen for this great work, for it is no place to get in simply to draw

the salary," said Senator Davis of Delaware district. Yet there is liable to be quite a pulling by incompetents to get on this final settlement commission, and who would endanger the bill before the President, if their names go on the commission. What the President wants, and Secretary Hitchcock demands, are competent men among our people to do this work. Goody, goody men are no good, if they cannot handle this work, or depend upon one or two smart men to do all the labor and thought.

The school bill was introduced Tuesday by Senators Frye, Brewer and Cookston, on part of the senate, and by Councilors Littlejohn, Sanders and Walkley, on part of the house. This bill also carries the regular appropriation for the orphan asylum.

There is a little talk of an extra session -- but this will not likely occur -- for it should not.

CHEROKEE COUNCIL NOTES

Chief Buffington is suffering with jaundice, but he is at his post of duty -- faithful to the end.

The Cherokee delegates have returned from the Eufaula convention well satisfied with their resolu-

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tions. Some folks are easily satisfied.

Senator Morgan, Ridge Paschal, A. E. Ivey and a host of other "single statehooders" here intended to "jine" the band at Claremore last Wednesday, but the rain and high waters prevented. The Cherokee people are all right on this question, despite counter fellows at the Indian table and the carpet-baggers who are sucking one of Uncle Sam's fat teats.

"Hoolie" Bell did not pen the resolutions that passed at the Eufaula convention last week. They are too cold and vapid to come from him.

Senator George Benge is the man who gave the Muskrat-Vaile-Owen contract (?) to collect the \$4,300,-000 claim the name of the "brush contract."

THE STAR will review all the work done by this session of the National Council. Subscribers and those wanting all the news, pertaining to Indian affairs in this country, should make a note of this.

The committee on claims, through its chairman, Senator George Haynes, has reported adversely against several thousand or more dollars worth of auditor's receipts, for "tickets" supposed to have existed, as being fraudulent.

The committee to settle with the treasurer,

Senator Franklin, chairman, made its report this week. Treasurer LeHay was found straight up as usual, and the old song may be repeated when Joe enters the Chieftaincy race in the spring: "Ta-ra-ra Boom de 'Ay, bet your money on Joe LeHay."

J. S. Stapler has begun the erection of the Cherokee land office building here in Tahlequah. It is to be a fine structure 50x100 feet -- on the ground where Stapler's old hardware stood. Tahlequah will make one of the best towns in the Cherokee country -- almost as good a town as Sallisaw is, and that is saying lots.

It is said that Halsell and Turner will again try the collection of the \$4,300,000 claim for the Cherokee people. Their contract of 10 per cent is pending before the Interior Department, as it is claimed to hold good until March 4, 1903. These are solid and responsible men, but they must not rob the Cherokee people, or go in with the Owen-Vaile-Muskraet conspiracy in their attempted collection of this claim without authority from the Cherokee council. As one of the guardians of our people's rights, THE STAR'S editor will watch this and all other matters effecting them.

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THE DAILY CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 13, 1902
Vol. 5, No. 55
D. M. Marrs, Editor

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE LOWERY

Just in front of the Methodist church in the south part of town, half hidden by the tangled shrubbery, beneath a grove of oak and blackjack trees, lies an old neighborhood burying ground, neglected and almost forgotten, the last resting place of those whose sandaled feet grew tired of life's long, weary road and went forth to eternal rest.

A few half-obliterated stones can be seen here and there extending through the shrubbery. Each stone marks the narrow home of some one who, during lifetime, was loved passionately and fondly by someone near and dear. The rich and the poor, the low and the high, lie sleeping there side by side dissolving into indistinguishable dust.

One marble shaft towers above the rest and stands out prominently. It marks the last res

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place of a Cherokee patriarch of old, and on it is chiseled the name of George Lowrey. The monument was erected there by an act of the Cherokee national council many years ago as a tribute to the unperishable services which the deceased rendered his people. Last week the national council passed a bill providing for the removal of the remains and monument to the city cemetery, and the discussion brought out many historical facts which are very interesting. The history of his achievements during life proves conclusively that he was one of the most renowned Cherokees that ever lived.

George Lowrey was born in Tahskeegee, on the Tennessee river, about 1770 and died October 20, 1852. In 1791 or 1792 he visited President George Washington as delegate representing the Cherokees and was royally received.

In 1810 he was commissioned as captain of the Lighthorse and served under General Andrew Jackson throughout the war of 1812, becoming renowned for valorous fighting in the battle of New Orleans. He was a member of the first Cherokee national committee in 1814, and was a member of the commission that negotiated the treaty of 1819. He was major

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of Colonel Gideon Morgan's Cherokee regiment in the war with the Creeks and assumed command of the regiment when Col. Morgan was wounded while assisting Gen. Jackson in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. He was member of the convention which framed the Cherokee constitution in the old Cherokee nation in 1827. At the convention of Illinois Camp Ground in this nation on July 12, 1838, he acted as president of the Eastern Cherokees, George Guess (Sequoyah) acting as president of the Western Cherokees. He was president of the Cherokee National Constitutional Convention at Tahlequah in September in 1839 and was the first to sign the constitution. He was elected assistant principal chief in 1827 and often afterwards. He was one of the signers of the compact between the Creeks, Osages and Cherokees around the great council fire at Tahlequah July 3, 1843. He filled several other offices, and it is said of him that he fulfilled the duties of every office well. He died an honored man, a spotless patriot and a devoted Christian.

Lowrey and Sequoyah were fast friends and when Sequoyah invented the alphabet Lowrey was the first to have the bible translated on a scroll, and

when type was made, years afterward, he had the bible
printed in Cherokee for the benefit of his people. --
Arrow.

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SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 19, 1902
Vol. 8 No. 13
J. W. Anderson, Editor

LETTER OF GEORGE J. WRIGHT TO T. M. BUFFINGTON

In the face of the following letter and precedent Chief Buffington nominated and had confirmed four commissioners, or delegates, to Washington, to make a supplemental agreement between the Cherokee Nation of people and the United States government. It remains to be seen whether Chief Buffington can ride over the rulings of Hon. J. Geo. Wright or not:

Department of the Interior Office
U. S. Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory:

Muskogee, Dec. 14, 1899.

Hon. T. M. Buffington, Principal Chief
Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah,
Indian Territory:

SIR:

Acknowledging the receipt of the Acts passed by the recent session of the National Council, you are respectfully advised that it will be necessary for these acts to be passed upon by the President of the United

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States before any appointments authorized by them, or
other action, be made or taken by you.

Very respectfully,

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,

U. S. Indian Inspector, I. T.

SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 19, 1902
Vol. 8, No. 13
J. W. Anderson, Editor

WM. SPRINGER AS ATTORNEY

It is heralded from Washington that Wm. Springer has informed the department of the interior of his agency representing the Cherokees in the matter of the Slade-Sender finding of \$4,300,000 under the treaty ratifying the strip deal in 1894. Halsell & Turner, and M. C. Butler, et al., may now take to the woods. Little Bobby Owen is the only Richard left to measure strength with this new Richmond. The question will be raised, does the late agreement place this matter in the hands, absolutely, of the Principal Chief? Section 66 of the late agreement answers this question in the negative, for it plainly says that "the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation may employ attorneys, through tribal authority, meaning the National Council, to attend to matters connected with Cherokee business, by having the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, when necessary." In fact does it authorize the Chief at all to

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make contracts for other than a national claim; and is the money due certain Cherokees, known to the government -- to the last man -- subject to the whims of the Chief, or to the selection of an attorney, who, if measured by the rule of success, falls short, in order that political friends may have a whack in the divvy of the fees? Judge Springer may be a good man, and no doubt is, but is he the best legal representative that the Chief could find? For three years he has represented the Cherokee Nation before the departments and courts, and the result is nix. He has lost every case of ours that he handled, and shamefully juggled matters in the late Cherokee treaty or agreement that robbed our people of hundreds of thousands of dollars. His appointment by the Chief as attorney in this great claim is nothing short of high handed usurpation of power and does the Cherokee people a grievous wrong. It is to be hoped that Secretary Hitchcock will not approve the action of Chief Buffington in this matter, and that he will protect us and our claim against the machinations of all unauthorized agents or attorneys.

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SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 19, 1902
Vol. 8, No. 13
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON KEETOOWAH

We learn that part of the Keetoowah organization will try to induce Col. A. E. Ivey to allow his name to be used in the National convention, for the nomination of principal chief. We do not know whether the colonel will consent for his name to be used or not.
-- Cherokee Advocate.

The Cherokee Advocate gives Gus Ivey favorable mention as a candidate for chief on the National ticket.
-- Vinita Leader.

SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Jan. 30, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 18
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON F. J. BOUDINOT.

When Frank J. Boudinot gets down to his knitting he makes an argument hard to turn down. Read what Buffington and Boudinot have to say concerning the collection of the \$4,300,000 claim, Slade-Bender award, in THE STAR of this issue. The history in the case is worth noting.

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GALLISAW STAR

Gallisaw, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 7, 1903

Vol. 8, No. 19

J. W. Anderson, Editor

INTERVIEW WITH S. H. MAYES

Ex-Chief S. H. Mayes was in Gallisaw last week, and THE STAR'S editor was granted an interview with him on the "\$400,000 nigger deal and steal." Mr. Mayes makes a plain, straight-forward statement, one that his friends have looked for, and one that the conspirators in that deal will deprecate and deplore. It throws some light on that heinous crime, not heretofore known to the public, and places the conspirators in that dirty scandal and job before the people in their true colors. The interview is as follows:

Editor. -- "Mr. Mayes, the declaration of your friends that you are seeking the nomination from the Downings at the next convention of the party for Chief revives the scandal of the 'Nigger Steal.' Can you give to THE STAR a statement of your connection as Principal Chief with the scandal?"

Mr. Mayes: -- "In reply to your question, I

first wish to distinctly affirm that I am not seeking a nomination as Chief of the Cherokee Nation, nor have I at any time done anything to be construed into seeking that office. A large number of my friends have for some time been urging me to permit the use of my name in that connection. Whether a candidate for this office or not, I have nothing in the world to conceal in my connection with the appropriation by the National Council of the money to pay to the Freedmen, and gladly take advantage of this opportunity of again making clear for the benefit of my friends, as well as my own good name, that I had no connection with it, except in an official capacity, and that in that capacity, I acted solely for the benefit and interest of the Nation, as I saw it, and derived, neither directly or indirectly, any personal benefit or favor. The proceedings which lead up to the appropriation received unanimous approval of the National Council and the apparent sanction of the whole Cherokee people. The Freedmen were treated just as were the Delawares and Shawnees, and my connection with one was just the same as with the other. That the Freedmen did not receive the money which, under the compromise was owing to them, was due to the action of their own agents, and such persons as they

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associated with them, and not to the action of the Nation, or its Chief. I simply acted as an official in signing the bill which resulted in this scandal, and I signed the bill because at that time it seemed to all Cherokee citizens as the proper settlement of the difficulty, and which at the time did not seem possible of resulting in the scandalous consequence which followed. The bill in itself contained nothing, so far as I could see, but a fair and equitable settlement of the vexed question to the best interest of the Cherokee people, and from no source did I ever hear up to the signing of it, of any intimation that it might be used for any other than fair and honest purposes, and I never would have signed it, had I a suspicion of the purpose for which it seems it was afterwards used. My connection with the matter ended when the bill was signed, and I further state upon my honor that I had no part or parcel in the matters which subsequently transpired, and never received, directly or indirectly one cent from the transaction at any time."

Editor: -- "But Mr. Hayes it is currently reported that Mr. Kern says that \$12,000 of the money was set aside for you, and your enemies, even among

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your political brethren pretend, at least, that you got it."

Mr. Hayes: -- "I cannot conceive how Mr. Kern could make any such statement, but whether he did or not, it is absolutely false as far as I was concerned, for neither myself, or any one for me, ever got that or any other amount from that source, or from any other source for any official act of mine, with my consent or knowledge. When the U. S. officers were investigating this matter, I gave them every aid and assistance in my power to ferret out the whole truth of this matter, and to expose any person whomsoever connected with it. If any sum of money was ever paid to anybody for me on that account, it was paid to them without any authority of mine, without any knowledge of mine, and without my participation at any time in its benefits.

"In duty to myself, my friends and to my family, I have previously refuted this scandalous charge. This statement is not made as an excuse or ground for my candidacy for the office of Chief, but is simply made in the interest of truth itself, and that the Cherokee people may know that the charges are false in every particular in so far as I am charged with criminal

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participation in the affair, or negligence in the performance of my duty as Principal Chief, and if any person continues to make such charge, that the proof may be demanded and met, as I stand ready at any time to do. For I know that my good name as a citizen, or as an officer, cannot be successfully attacked by any man, whether he be friend, or enemy."

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Feb. 7, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 19
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON INTERVIEW WITH S. H. MAYES

Read the interview of Ex-Chief S. H. Mayes in this issue of THE STAR headed, "The \$400,000 Nigger Deal and Steal." Then read between the lines and you will find that Mr. Mayes places the blame of that scandalous affair where it belongs, and lifts a load from his own shoulders which he has borne so long and patiently. Had he known that the betrayal of the Cherokee people had been accomplished in that "freedmen suit," and that their rights and millions of their property had been sold for a mess of pottage, only to benefit a half-dozen Benedict Arnolds among the Cherokee people, he would never have touched that treacherous document. The interview will place the Ex-Chief in a better light before his people, and places the conspirators and beneficiaries in that damnable crime right in the blazes of hades -- and no Cherokee citizen should sympathize with them in their tortures -- and

the fingers of scorn should be pointed at their loathsome forms as the fires of hell consumes them, now and forever.

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THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Vol. 8, No. 20
Feb. 13, 1903
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON S. H. MAYES

Maybe the financial secretary during Ex-Chief
Mayes' administration could throw some light on the
question of who got the slush fund in the "Nigger
Steal," if he had a mind to.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 13, 1903

Vol. 8, No. 20

J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON S. H. MAYES

Ex-Chief Mayes' interview as published in THE STAR last week explaining his connection with the "Nigger Steel" proves that that deal resulted in a black and damnable scandal and that the Cherokee Treasury was unmercifully looted by the conspirators who engineered it. And while it in no way satisfies the public mind, it certainly denies the oft repeated charge that he participated in the boodle resulting. It also proves that he had a lot of advisors about him, while he was chief, who were scoundrels of the deepest dye, and that he was over-reached by them. While THE STAR stated last week that the Ex-Chief's explanation lifted a load from his shoulders he has yet to satisfy the Cherokee people why they were permitted to be robbed under his administration and who were the robbers?

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THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 20, 1903

Vol. 8, No. 19

J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON S. H. MAYES ✓

Ex-Chief Mayes, in an interview in THE SALLISAW STAR characterizes the \$126,000 freedmen steal as "scandalous." Now this may or may not apply to anyone else in the race for chief. Mr. Mayes was in Washington, it is said, when the scheme was concocted. Sen. J. McConnell in his report on the matter says: "Although the committee appointed by the Cherokee council had authority to summon witnesses and compel the attendance of the same, the character of the evidence they obtained is not such as to be of much value, and the refusal of Chief Mayes to authorize the investigation to be continued is not satisfactorily explained." On page seven of this famous report George Benge makes affidavit as follows: A contract was entered into by and between E. C. Boudinot, on the part of the Cherokee Nation and R. H. Kern on the part of the said freedmen aforesaid, whereby the said Chief Mayes agreed to

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call an extra session of the National Council for the purpose of submitting by special message by which he would advocate the consummation and appropriation of the \$400,000 in harmony with the compromise as agreed on by Kern and Boudinot and the said agreement as made by said Hayes." Chief Hayes either did or did not enter into this conspiracy to rob his people. His explanation is a puny effort to shift the responsibility onto some one else. He, of all others, was in a position to guard the interests of the Cherokees. If he entered into this agreement in Washington as the report says he did he ought now to have the decency to keep his mouth shut. -- Vinita Chieftain.

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THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Feb. 20, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 22
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON S. W. MAYES

The long expected and looked for statement of ex-Chief Mayes relating to his connection with the \$400,000 "nigger deal and steal" has appeared in THE SALLISAW STAR, amounts to nothing but a denial of his having had anything to do with that infamous swindle on the Cherokee people other than to have signed the bill which made that steal possible. When told that it was currently reported that Mr. Kern, the king bee robber around whom the little Cherokee bees hovered to get their share of the stolen "honey," stated that \$12,000 was set aside for Chief Mayes, the ex-chief made denial that he or any one for him had ever received a cent. But ex-Chief Mayes utterly fails to show who was responsible for the steal from the Cherokees, and it is quite probable that every "honorable gentleman" whose name is connected with that transaction will make the same denial, excepting the one or

two who made sworn affidavit to innocence at the time
of the investigation. -- Tahlequah Herald.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 27, 1903

Vol. 8, No. 22

J. W. Anderson, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF L. B. BELL

For forty years prominent in Cherokee affairs
and history who does not want to be Chief -- though
importuned to be a candidate for that position.

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THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
March 6, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 23
A. E. Ivey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief T. M. Buffington today received notice, through the attorneys of the M. K. & T. Railway Company, James Hagerman of St. Louis, and Clifford L. Jackson of Muskogee, that the said company claims every alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of the road under a grant from the United States government dated July 25, 1866.

This notice was accompanied with the demand that no deed to, or conveyance of, either as an allotment, or as a town lot, or on any other account, or for any other purpose, any of the sections of land, or any part thereof, included in the odd numbered sections of land within twenty miles of said road.

The act of Congress upon which this enormous claim is based is quoted in full in the notice and recites that these grants of land are to be made as soon as the Indian title is extinguished by treaty or other-

wise."

This railroad land case is one of the oldest in history of the Territory. There is hardly an official in Indian Territory who has anything to do with the final allotment of lands that has not been served with the same notice. Every chief has been served, and the Dawes commission, the Indian agent, and the inspector all the townsite commissions and officers.

The grant was made by congress in '66, and was done in order to induce some line to build a line through Indian Territory, south, to connect the railroads in the states, Kansas being the objective point, with roads in Texas, the government deeming it expedient to have some means of transporting arms and soldiers through this section.

The grant was made to the Atlantic & Pacific, and the M. K. & T. was its successor.

The grant covers every alternate section for a distance of ten miles on either side of the road the entire distance through the Indian Territory, 260 miles. This would make a body of land 260 miles long and ten miles wide or a total of 2,600 sections of land.

In the Creek nation the land has been allotted.

-- Vinita Chieftain.

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THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.

March 7, 1903

Vol. 27, No. 7

G. O. Butler, Editor

LETTER OF FRANK BOUDINOT TO CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24

The representatives of the Keetoowah Society, and of many other Cherokees by blood who have joined them in protesting against the intermarried white persons sharing in the allotment of property, have secured the reference of the whole question relating to the rights of said persons to the Court of Claims. This is a very important step, and all Cherokees should understand just what it means. An allotment consisting of lands and moneys to the Cherokee Nation amounts to three hundred and twenty five dollars in lands, and about seventy five dollars in money, or four hundred dollars per capita. As there are 2,500 inter-married persons, at least, the amount involved in this litigation is at least one million dollars, or about thirty dollars per capita for every man women and child in the nation.

Besides this, the litigation now pending will settle for all time the right, or not, as the case may be, of the intermarried persons to recover from the Cherokee Nation their pro rata shares of the per capita payments hereto fore made by the Nation from which they have always been consistently excluded. If they are entitled to shares of our lands, it is certain beyond further dispute that they should have shared in those per capita payments equally with us. So, the actual amount involved should be increased by about \$700,000, or about fifty dollars per capita for every Cherokee in the Nation.

I have heard that evil minded persons, or those irresponsible persons whose presence and baleful influence have done so much heretofore to defeat right and justice and morality in our Nation, have been at their usual avocation -- spreading the report that this movement of the Cherokees by blood to protect their property from unlawful distribution amongst those not entitled was only a gigantic scheme to swindle somebody. I wish to say to the Cherokees that the results of the honest patriotic work that has been done under the most trying and adverse circumstances, and in spite of malicious

criticisms, will vindicate the men, intelligent, honest and patriotic men, not children nor fools, and will in all human probability save to the rightful owners \$1,700,000 in lands and moneys that would otherwise be lost forever.

Ex-Congressman John J. Hemphill, who has been associated with Mr. W. T. Hutchings in defending the Cherokee Nation in the Delaware suit before the Court of Claims for the last four and a half years, and Mr. Kenneth S. Murchison, for thirteen years head of the Law bureau in the Indian office, are the attorneys for the Keetoowahs and others who wish to join in this litigation against the inter-married persons. I have arranged with Mr. Hemphill to have him visit the Cherokees at an early date. I sincerely trust that the persons who have listened to the unfounded tales about schemes and swindles will meet him when he goes down and hear for themselves how the matter stands and what has been done and what can and will be done with their help and support. I shall have the newspapers publish the date of Mr. Hemphill's visit, and arrange for a convention of the people to meet him.

His Washington address is "Washington Loan

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and Trust Building, " Washington, D. C.

FRANK J. BOUDINOT.

THE VINITA LEADER

Vinita, Indian Territory
Thursday, March 19, 1903
Vol. 9 No. 3
(Editor's name not given)

CHIEF'S ELECTION

There will be another chief's election in the Cherokee Nation. T. M. Buffington, present chief, will not be a candidate for re-election. He said this emphatically yesterday. He says gray hairs are coming and there is not enough money in it to compensate him for the work and worry. Here is the call:

Executive Department, C. N.

Tahlequah, Indian Territory

March 16, 1903

To the Clerks of the Several Districts:

By the authority in me vested by law, I, T. M. Buffington, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, do issue this my proclamation, promulgating Monday, the 3rd day of August next, as the day designated under the law, on which the general election will be held at the various voting precincts in the Cherokee Nation, to fill the offices hereinafter named as follows:

One Principal Chief to serve the time designated under the Agreement ratified August 7, 1902, or according to existing law.

One Assistant Principal Chief to serve for the period designated under late Agreement, or according to existing law.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Canadian district, 6 members -- 2 senators, 4 councilors -- 2 years.

Cooweesoowee district, 9 members -- 2 senators, 7 councilors -- 2 years.

Delaware district, 8 members -- 2 senators, 6 councilors, 2 years.

Flint district, 5 members -- 2 senators, 3 councilors -- 2 years.

Goingsnake district, 6 members -- 2 senators, 4 councilors -- 2 years.

Illinois district, 7 members -- 2 senators, 5 councilors -- 2 years.

Sequoyah district, 5 members -- 2 senators, 3 councilors -- 2 years.

Saline district, 5 members -- 2 senators, 3 councilors, 2 years.

Tahlequah district, 7 members -- 2 senators,
5 councilors -- 2 years.

In the performance of your duties you will be
guided by the published laws of the Cherokee Nation
of 1892, Chapter 8, page 235, an act entitled: "An
Act Relating to Elections."

In witness whereof I have
(SEAL) hereto set my hand
and affix the seal of the
Cherokee Nation, at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, on
the day and date first above written.

T. M. BUFFINGTON

Attest:

Principal Chief

J. T. Parks, Executive Sec'y.

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Saturday, March 21, 1903
Vol. 27, No. 9
G. O. Butler, Editor

ELECTION PROCLAMATION OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

Executive Department
Cherokee Nation
Tahlequah, March 16, 1903

To the Clerks of the several districts:

By the authority in me vested by law, I, T. M. Buffington, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, do issue this my proclamation, promulgating Monday, the 3d day of August, next, as the day designated under the law, on which the general election will be held at the various voting precincts in the Cherokee Nation, to fill the office thereafter named, towit:

One Principal Chief, to serve the time designated under the Agreement ratified August 7, 1902, or according existing law.

One Assistant Principal Chief, to serve for the period designated under the late agreement, or according to existing law.

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

Canadian District -- 6 members -- 2 senators,
4 councilors -- 2 years.

Cooweescoowee Dis't -- 8 members -- 2 senators,
7 councilors -- 2 years.

Delaware District -- 8 members -- 2 senators,
6 councilors -- 2 years.

Flint District -- 5 members -- 2 senators,
3 councilors -- 2 years.

Goingsnake District -- 6 members -- 2 senators,
4 councilors -- 2 years.

Illinois District -- 7 members -- 2 senators,
5 councilors -- 2 years.

Sequoyah District -- 5 members -- 2 senators,
3 councilors -- 2 years.

Saline District -- 5 members -- 2 senators,
3 councilors -- 2 years.

Tahlequah District -- 7 members -- 2 senators,
5 councilors -- 2 years.

In the performance of your duties you will be
guided by the published laws of the Cherokee Nation of 1892
chapter Vlll, page 235, an act entitled, "An Act Relating
to Elections."

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and

(seal)

affix the of the Cherokee Nation seal at
Tahlequah, Indian Territory, on the day
and date first above written.

T. M. BUFFINGTON

Principal Chief

Attest:

J. T. Parks, Executive Sect'y.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, April 3, 1903
Vol. 8 No. 27
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

NOMINATION OF HON. GIDEON MORGAN FOR CHIEF

Now that the proclamation of Principal Chief Buffington, calling the national election, has fairly inaugurated the campaign, the Herald takes pleasure in again nominating for the office of principal chief Cherokee Senator Gid Morgan, a Cherokee citizen whose past political and personal life has been beyond reproach. A man tireless in working for the advancement and best interests of his people. A man who is hated by the gangsters who have been pilfering the people's birthright, as the devil hates holy water. A man the people can place in their executive office with confidence that no "Strip Deals" or "Nigger Steals" can be worked on the public treasury while he guards the people's welfare, -- Thalequah Herald.

THE STAR wants to say that the Herald has nominated a man who can be trusted under any and all

circumstances, a friend to the people and an honest man. In the language of Hon. Wm. Gott, with whom THE STAR'S editor was talking a few days ago, "Gid Morgan is a master man, and would make our people a chief on whom the people could depend, and in whom they could trust." If the Downing party was governed by the people -- its voters -- Morgan would be their choice, but the "little captains" are governed by a gang and they are against him, because they know he is incorruptible.

THE SALISAW STARR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, April 24, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 30
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON LETTER OF T. M. BUFFINGTON

Chief Buffington yesterday mailed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Chairman of the Dawes Commission putting forth the facts with reference to the necessity of the land office remaining at Vinita a few months longer in order to allow citizens in this section an opportunity to reach the office and file on their allotments. The letter was a pretty strong one, reciting that only a small portion of the people near Vinita had had an opportunity of filing and that to move to Tahlequah at this time would in a large measure work a hardship on the people the land office was placed here to benefit. A meeting of citizens was also held at the city hall at ten o'clock today and a delegation selected to visit the Commissioner at Muskogee and present the conditions as they really exist."

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, May 29, 1903
Vol. 8 No. 35
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

LETTER OF W. J. McCONNELL ✓

I learn that the additional witness to the signature of Moses Whitmire are now in the employ of one of the principal advocates of the appropriation.

"Rumors were rife as to bribery being used in securing the passage of the appropriation bill through the Cherokee council, and while I was not able to secure positive testimony as to the facts in this matter, not having the power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, from the best information obtainable under the circumstances there is no question in my mind but that the passage of the bill was secured by a liberal distribution of money. This was so notorious that the national council of the Cherokee nation at its last session adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption which were so freely made in connection with the aforesaid appropriation. A copy of this resolution I herewith

inclose, marked "Exhibit D."

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing resolution a committee was appointed to investigate, but the time before the adjournment of the council was so short by statutory limitation that they did not have an opportunity to complete their labors, and another resolution was passed asking the chief of the nation to call the council in special session, with a view to investigating these charges, a copy of which I transmit to you, marked "Exhibit E." In reply to the foregoing resolution, Chief Mayes refused to concur in the same, as evidenced by his reply, which I also transmit, marked "Exhibit F."

I addressed a written request to the treasurer of the Cherokee nation for a statement showing to whom the money appropriated in what is known as the \$400,000 bill was disbursed. He very kindly gave me the information desired, and I herewith transmit the same, marked "Exhibit G."

I secured from the secretary of the investigating committee appointed by the Cherokee council, Jesse B. Raymond, copies of the testimony taken during that investigation, and herewith transmit them, together with the other papers in this case. Accompanying these exhibits

I transmit the statement of Mr. Raymond, marked "Exhibit H."

Although the committee appointed by the Cherokee council had authority to summon witnesses and compel the attendance of the same, the character of the evidence they obtained is not such as to be of much value, and the refusal of Chief Mayes to authorize the investigation to be continued is not satisfactorily explained.

I took the testimony of a number of witnesses who were familiar with the mode adopted in securing the aforesaid appropriation, and I herewith hand you the same, marked Exhibits I. J. K. L. M. and N.

In brief, the entire transaction of the enrollment of the Cherokee freedmen and free colored persons, together with the appropriation of the money by the Cherokee council for the purpose of equalizing the payments was a disgraceful affair. Men high in the councils of the Cherokee nation, as well as others trusted by the Cherokee freedmen and free colored persons, have grossly and outrageously betrayed the confidence of their too confiding people.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. McCONNELL,

Indian Inspector.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1898

Hon. Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In transmitting my final report as to the result of my investigation of the Cherokee compromise matter, I desire to express my very grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered in that work by Mr. George C. Ross, who accompanied me to the Indian Territory.

Mr. Ross is an indefatigable worker, patient and persevering, and I consider myself fortunate in having his aid.

W. J. McCONNELL,
Indian Inspector.

EXHIBIT A. -- Frank J. Boudinot's affidavit.

United States of America,
Indian Territory,
Northern District.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the above named district and Territory, came

this day Frank J. Boudinot, to me well known, who after being duly sworn as the law requireth, deposeth and saith:

In the fall of 1895, at a special session of the National council, E. C. Boudinot, my brother, was elected by said council and commissioned by their principal chief of the Cherokee nation as attorney for said nation, whose especial duty was to represent the nation's interest before the United States Court of Claims and the United States Supreme court at Washington, D. C., in the matter of an appeal from a recent decision of the said court of claims to the Supreme court, which the nation desired to be taken in the case of Moses Whitmire, trustee, etc., v. The Cherokee Nation et al.

Said E. C. Boudinot and I were partners in law, with our office at Tahlequah, I. T. During the first part of October, 1895, E. C. Boudinot went to Washington to perform his duties as such attorney in the premises. He returned at the beginning of the regular session of the national council on the first Monday in the November following, no appeal having been yet completed. Shortly after his return my brother told me of a compromise which had been suggested. We talked the matter over in detail in our office, and we finally decided that the compromise, if carried out as then understood by us, was all right,

and best for all parties concerned. A large sum of money was involved, and he being attorney for the nation, we decided that in any contracts for fees which we might make with the parties interested my name (F. J. Boudinot) should be used, but that we should both participate equally in the money to be paid our firm for effecting such compromise. No contract was yet made and no understanding was yet had as to the amount we should receive, nor who our associates would be.

The proposition was made by Jake Guthrie, representing, as he said, other parties. He was to telegraph my brother, E. C. Boudinot, and there was to be a meeting at Kansas City, Mo. The telegram came and my brother and his wife went to Kansas City in the early part of November, 1895. He returned in a few days and reported that they had decided to make no written contract, to have no agreement in writing -- that the nature of the business and the official positions of the parties made it necessary to keep all transactions secret in relation to the business. He gave me the names of the parties to this secret contract, as follows: R. H. Kern, S. H. Mayes, Jake Guthrie and J. E. Campbell, W. W. Hastings and C. J. Harris. All the money to be made was to pass through Kern's hands, but that he had

been assured that "Kern's word was as good as his bond." So the matter stood when legislation in relation to the matter was passed by the Cherokee national council in November, 1895. All the above-named parties and my brother went to Washington in December following and tried to effect the compromise authorized by act of national council. Records will show they failed and why, and records will also show the conditional agreement accepted by the court of claims. My brother returned in February, 1896, and died on the 20th, the day after, having told me how the matter stood at that time.

I, myself, had not had any direct understanding with the other parties to this secret agreement up to that time. The council was called in special session in March following. I communicated my knowledge of and interest in the secret contract aforesaid to the other parties interested, and they declared that since it had failed at Washington the agreement was off, but that if they needed my help in any way they would let me know. A few nights after a messenger came for me to go to R. H. Kern's room in the National Hotel at Tahlequah. I went down and found Campbell, Guthrie and Kern present. Campbell gave me a bill which he said they had prepared and wished to get before the committee and reported by

it to the council in the exact words it then contained. Campbell asked me if I could do it. I told him to let me take the bill for a couple of hours and I would report. I took the bill and finally told him, that with some changes, which I showed him and insisted upon, I would guarantee to get it reported by the committee without further changes. He said he would have to consult Kern, so he called Kern, and I explained the matter to him and showed him the changes I had suggested.

He objected, saying he had spent a great deal of time in the preparation of the bill, and it was just as he had wanted it. I told him I did not think it was any use to present it in that shape. He then agreed to the changes that I had suggested. Campbell then asked me what my work would be worth. I told him I would only insist on the original agreement with my brother being carried out. He said all right, and explained that there wouldn't be as much money apiece as there would have been, because they had been compelled to intrust other parties in addition to the original six besides Kern. Next morning Kern and Campbell came to my law office, where we were to draw up the bill as it was to be presented. W. P. Boudinot, my father, was there. We had formed a partner-

ship in the law business after my borther's death.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, June 5, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 36
A. E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS, ET. AL.

The nominating convention of the Downing party was held at Tahlequah Wednesday, the date having been set for Tuesday and the place Hatchett Springs, was changed on account of the rainy weather.

W. C. Rogers, of Skiatook, was nominated for Chief and D. M. Faulkner, of Hanson, for assistant.

The nigger steal fellows were given the cold sholder.

Tuesday was devoted to wire pulling and talking the matter over among the different candidates and their friends.

There were in the field for chief, Sam Mayes, W. W. Hastings, Chief Buffington and Dave Faulkner, with Bill Rogers and Joe LaHay as dark horses.

The real political battle appeared to be on between Messrs. Mayes and Hastings, as to which should name the candidate, it being quite doubtful if either

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could secure the nomination without smashing the party to smithereens.

Chief Buffington's friends claimed that he would be nominated on first ballot.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, June 5, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 56.
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

LETTER FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ✓

My father was the clerk of the committee who was supposed to have the preparation of the bill in charge. W. W. Hastings came in and told him he had better go back to the hotel and stay there; that his presence there might arouse suspicion. Kern went away and we fixed the bill in the exact shape it afterwards passed the national council and was approved. Records will show the proceedings had in relation to and the final disposition of the matter at Washington, D. C.

James S. Stapler was one of the parties interested after my brother's death, and I asked him to receive and bring to me the money I was to get, which should have been one half of the amount agreed on at first, or about \$4,000 stapler did not pay me, but W. W. Hastings did pay me my share of \$4,000, which he said was all that each got after expenses at Washington had been met, and further deponent saith not.

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FRANK J. BOUDINOT,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day
of June 1897. (My commission expires February 1, 1900.)

R. E. BUTLER,

Notary Public.

EXHIBIT B. -- Mrs. E. C. Boudinot's affidavit.

United States of America,

Indian Territory,

Northern District.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public
in and for the above named district and Territory, came
this day Mrs. E. C. Boudinot, to me well-known who, after
being duly sworn as the law requires, deposes and says:

In the fall of 1895, at a special session of the
national council, E. C. Boudinot, my husband, was elected
by the said council and commissioned by the principal chief
of the Cherokee Nation as attorney for said nation, whose
special duty it was to represent the nation's interest
before the United States Court of Claims and the United
States Supreme Court at Washington City, D. C., in the
matter of an appeal from a recent decision on the said
Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, which the nation
desired to be taken in the case of Moses Whitmire trustee

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v. Cherokee Nation et al.

During the first part of October 1895, I went with my husband, Mr. Boudinot, to Washington City, where he went to perform his duty as such attorney in the premises. While there a proposition was made to him by R. H. Kern, attorney for Whitnair in the Freedmen case, that a commission might be established that would reduce the Wallace roll, and a new roll made based upon the roll of 1880. This Mr. Boudinot considered was a fortunate offer for the Cherokee Nation, as the Wallace roll was known to have more than 1,000 fraudulent names thereon. It was also understood that as this would hasten the decision of the case, that R. H. Kern was to share the fees, supposing to amount to \$125,000, with my husband, E. C. Boudinot, S. H. Mayes, W. W. Hastings, C. J. Harris, Jake Guthrie and J. E. Campbell. At that time the compromise was not carried out, but after we returned home, Mr. Boudinot and myself, in response to a telegram calling him to Kansas City; Mo., went there in the early part of November, 1895. There an understanding was reached between the parties named above, No. written contract was made, but Kern was to pay the money to each party as soon as he received the fees of the above named parties.

My husband and myself went to Washington City in

December following, as well as James B. Stapler, and a trial was made to effect a compromise authorized by the act of the national council. I do not know the exact nature of that compromise; at any rate, all parties seemed perfectly satisfied. When we returned to Tahlequah in February -- my husband died the 20th day of February, 1898. A few weeks after this Mr. Campbell came to my house and told me that the amount I was expecting from the fees to my husband would not be quite so large as we had heretofore expected, owing to the fact that they had associated other parties with them. I expected that Mr. Campbell would do what was right by me. Later on Mr. Stapler spoke to me about the matter and asked me if I was to share my interest with Frank Boudinot, I gave Frank Boudinot an order to Mr. Stapler, ordering him to pay Frank Boudinot one-third of the amount. Finally Mr. W. W. Hastings paid me \$2,400 and paid Frank Boudinot \$1,690, stating that that was all that was due us from the entire fee.

I did not, however, expect to get less than \$8,000 to my part, even after I had talked to Mr. Campbell. And further deponent saith not.

MRS. E. C. BOUDINOT.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me on this the
19th day of July 1897. (My commission expires February
1, 1900.)

R. E. BUTLER,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT C. --

In the fall of 1895, at a special session of the
national council of the Cherokee Nation, E. C. Boudinot,
of the town of Tahlequah, Ind. T., was elected by the
national council to represent the Cherokee Nation as its
attorney before the Court of Claims and the Supreme
Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., and
was instructed to take an appeal from a decision by the
Court of Claims to the Supreme Court wherein Whitmire,
trustee, was plaintiff for the Freedmen of the Cherokee
Nation, et al, and during some time, or about the 1st
of October, 1896, the said E. C. Boudinot went to Washing-
ton City, as authorized by the council, and when he
returned, early in November of the same year, at which
time the national council was in regular session, to
which he made his report of his mission to Washington
as previously authorized by law, and in suggesting a
compromise in the suit then pending that the Cherokee

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Nation confesses judgment and appropriates an additional sum of \$400,000 to equalize the payment to the said freemen, as shown by the said decree of said court; and one of the principal advantages to the Cherokee Nation, as represented by the said E. C. Boudinot, by the acceptance of the proposition to compromise, was that the Cherokee Nation would get the right of making a new roll of the Cherokee freedmen, and that the basis of the making of said roll would be the roll of the freedmen made by the Cherokee Nation in the year 1880, as the recognized citizens on the nation thereof, in lieu of a certain roll made by and known as the Wallace roll, as authorized by the Department at Washington, D. C., and that the said roll thus made by the said Wallace contained several hundred more names of the colored people than was entitled, or some more than a 1,000 then was recognized by the nation's authenticated roll of 1880.

And during the said council of 1895, C. J. Harris, Joseph Smallwood, Roach Young and myself were elected as delegates to represent the nation (otherwise) at the City of Washington, D. C., during the session of Congress for 1895 and 1896; and reaching Washington some time in December 1895, and some time during that session of Congress Roach Young, Joseph Smallwood and myself were

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requested to meet R. H. Kern, of St. Louis, Mo., then the employed attorney of the said freedmen; and E. C. Boudinot in a room then occupied by Chief S. H. Mayes, who had accompanied the delegation in connection with C. J. Harris; met said Kern, Boudinot and Chief Mayes in the latter's rooms. I will not be certain whether W. W. Hastings was in the room, but think so. It was then that one of the parties, I disremember which, Kern or Boudinot, presented a written contract, affecting the said compromise, and all parties witnessed the same as well as myself. As entered into by and between E. C. Boudinot on part of the Cherokee Nation, and R. H. Kern, on part of the said freedmen, and there was an additional contract by and between S. H. Mayes as chief of the nation, and R. H. Kern on the part of the freedmen aforesaid, whereby the said Chief Mayes agreed to call an extra session of the national council for the purpose of submitting by special message, by which he would advocate the consummation.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, July 17, 1903
Vol. 8, No. 42.
J. W. Anderson, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF S. H. MAYES ✓

In 1893 the Cherokees had in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 acres of land, an invested fund amounting to \$3,000,000 drawing five per cent interest, a very small, if any, indebtedness, and a citizen roll of only about \$28,000.

In 1898, when the federal congress passed what is known as the Curtis Act, there was left of land out of the 13,000,000 acres less than 5,000,000 acres, the roll of citizens had increased to nearly 40,000 and the \$3,000,000 of invested funds had been squandered until nearly \$1,000,000 had to go to pay a public debt.

Had the Curtis bill been delayed just five years longer it is very doubtful if there had been left one foot of land or one dollar of money to be divided among the Cherokee people.

Now who are responsible for the above mentioned

conditions?

The Downing Party has furnished us with chiefs since 1893 and it is their signature to the different acts passed by the National council and their executive ability which has come so near reducing our people to beggary. 2

For an example, the negro compromise bill, more familiarly known, perhaps, as the \$126,000 steal. This appeal was taken under the administration of C. J. Harris, by the advise of W. W. Hastings, E. C. Boudinot and others, and under the administration of S. H. Mayes the act known as the negro compromise bill was passed.

By this act there were appropriated the sum of \$400,000 for the purpose of paying to each freedman a sum equal to that paid out per capita to the other citizens. And it was further stipulated that the lawyers' fees were to be paid out of that sum, not mentioning the amount of the fees. \$126,000 were paid to Kerns, the attorney for the negroes, and if the affidavits appearing in the McConnell report are true, the advisors and counselors of the Cherokee people were traitors to their trusts and caused the Cherokees, by this one act, and for their own individual gain, to lose about \$1,000,000 in lands and moneys. ✓

Frank J. Boudinot names both the Downing chiefs as parties to this \$126,000 transaction and also W. W. Hastings, one of our most brainy men, who has held and still holds a responsible position for the Cherokee people and in whom the chiefs have placed a great deal of confidence.

Boudinot was the trusted council of the Cherokee nation at Washington before the court of claims and the United States court. His wife was with him and in her testimony she shows up the \$126,000 steal in all of its stigma and names the parties to the transaction.

If any of the parties she named has ever denied sharing in the \$126,000 fee, the writer has never seen the denial in print except the statement made by S. H. Mayes and he admits that the money was wrongfully used.

By this same compromise there were about 1,000 fraudulent names placed on the Cherokee rolls by the Clifton court and many citizen's names were left off.

Louis T. Brown makes affidavit that J. Milton Turner shared his fees in cases he had before the courts with R. H. Kerns, one of the commissioners.

We repeat, that this one act of the National council, by the advice of the heads of the Downing party, cost the Cherokee people about \$1,000,000.

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Then again, under Downing rule was the bond swindle enacted which amounted to about half a million dollars, and if the truth has been told, this was right under the very eyes of the Downing chief, and by some of his appointees, his trusted lieutenants. Just who shared in this "boodle" gain of half a million it is hard to tell, but suspicion rests on some of the \$126,000 fellowmen well soaked with corruption.

The very same men who advised the people and their council then, the very same men who shared in the \$126,000 and bond "boodle" are today the very men who brought about the nomination of W. C. Rogers for chief and by their influence and money expect to elect and, of course, control him. Men, who if the truth has been told, have robbed their neighbors, their friends and their own children, and in time their crime will grow greater.

It will ever be to them what Banquo's ghost was to his murderers -- it will never down. Time nor reason will never mitigate the crime committed by the trusted servants of the people when they willfully betray their trusts for a few paltry dollars.

Can we afford to trust W. C. Rogers in the hands of such advisors? W. C. Rogers, they say, is an honest

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man. We know that Levi Cookson is. In opposing the treaty he was honest in his convictions.

After this act of Congress proposing the settlement was ratified by a large majority of the people, Cookson said in a speech in the Senate that he bowed to the will of the majority and that hence forth the act just ratified should have his support.

David Faulkner, the nominee of the Downing Party for second chief voted for the treaty in the senate and against it and at the polls.

In the face of all this are you unable to see why the government of the United States has said you are incapable of self-government and gave us "carpetbag" rule? In the face of all this can you see how the Downing party could have the effrontery to say that it typifies or in any way represents a party so grand in its principles as the democratic party of the United States?

Cookson is the man to be trusted by his people for a fair, just and reasonable finishing up of our unsettled estate. He has manhood enough to have his own convictions and backbone enough to stand by them.

SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 28, 1902
Vol. 8, No. 10
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON S. H. MAYES ✓

The friends of Ex-Chief Mayes are looking anxious and nervous while waiting for him to do or say something toward clearing himself of the charge of being implicated with others in the monstrous steal of \$120,000 in the "nigger deal." His political enemies say that he and W. W. Hastings have arrangements whereby one or the other is to get the Downing party nomination. With the McConnell report fresh in the Cherokee voter's mind this means death to that party.
-- Tahlequah Herald.

That is, if these gentlemen do not explain and clear themselves; and it is high time these men were doing so, if they can.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
 Friday Evening, July 17, 1903
 Vol. 8 No. 42.
 J. W. Anderson, Editor

LETTER OF WOOCHEE OCHEE TO EDITOR SALLISAW STAR

Edytor Sallisaw Star: I lite it you letter from
 from district and tell it me what you know. May be so it
 go in basket and go it waist. Dis distict all Nationals.
 Al it time vote against nigger steal an vote it for Cook-
 son and Coon dis time heap it more dan ever.

Logers he liv it way up clos dat Kansas, what all
 time play de debbel, and steal it sumtin' or smash it up
 Nations. Logers don't know how it fullblood liv and don't
 care if he do. He want it office so he git it dem steal
 niggers good job and rob it fullblood just like it nigger.

Me old 'omans smart like it seminary gals and read
 it papers all time. He say, Woochee Ochee, you fool
 Injun you vote it for chief dat have it brut on staff,
 an Ivey cling it to everyting in sight, an old intruder
 "Socks" fill it up Chelokee shoes. Den old 'omans got
 it mad and pinte broom way over shoulder an say Woochee
 Ochee if you di, it be it wus dan dat battle ny Hastings

-- dey'll toll it dat Bells.

Heap it cute man dis Anderson, may be so her go it Flint and pay it fullblood gals marry her till lection over. Den he be it all right tell it white man who married it ingun long time ago how she vote.

Dis election got it more votes dan dat Sallisaw Gazoot. She owned by white mans and edited by dat Gust Iveys dat take it school money an by ginger. He tell it lie jus lik truth an truth he tell it vicer wurser. Don't lik it much dat man. He too smart -- fool it poor injun all time.

Who's dat mans Bruton dat edits dat Pressto paper at Muldrow. He lik it hav blanket in secutive office and draw money and do it heap of nothings. He all time wants soft-snap and mak it candate on Downer ticket pay him to sit in editor chair and watch white man write -- he Root-hog-er-die man dat all time write it dat paper all time before and hug it gal.

Mr. edytur, me close it dis letter light now, fore me say it something -- and make you edyturs feel badder -- for you never said it anything yet.

WOOCHEE OCHEEL.

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THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.
July 24, 1903
Vol. 5 No. 5
H. M. Butler, Editor

SPEECH OF SENATOR D. M. FAULKNER 4

The following is the speech made by Senator D. M. Faulkner, (now candidate for assistant chief of the Cherokee nation on the Downing ticket) in the Cherokee senate in reply to the speeches of Wolf Coon and E. L. Cookson. Mr. Faulkner was opposed to the dilatory tactics of Cookson and Coon and spoke in favor of the memorial of the National council to congress which was passed and submitted to congress. Cookson and Coon were trying to defeat the memorial. Senator Faulkner said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:
I arise to say a few words against this resolution (Cookson substitute to delay allotment and final settlement which Cookson offered to take the place of the memorial.) We are made to say in this resolution that the government of the United States is not ready to allot the land of the Cherokee

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nation; at the same time I think the act of congress known as the Curtis act provides for the allotment of the land, but this only allots the surface of the soil to the citizens of this nation."

"As soon as Dawes commission completes the roll it is now making, the government of the United States will open a land office here and we will at once take our allotment of the surface of the soil under the provisions of the Curtis act. The government has surveyed every section of our land and has already commenced the work of surveying out the forty and eighty acre section, and there is no question but what they are surveying our lands now according to the Curtis act, and not only that, they have gone so far as to survey and lay out the town sites over the Cherokee nation and yet we are asked to say in this resolution that the government of the United States is not ready for allotment and that we will be ready when the United States is ready, and at the same time the government is making rapid preparation for the allotment that is sure to follow the completion of the roll now being made by the Dawes commission. They have destroyed all our tribal laws and we are all aware that the National

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council is all that we have left today as a reminder of our tribal government, and non citizens are taking possession of our lands that we have a title to and the secretary of the interior is leasing 11,000 acres of our lands today and if he can lease or renew the lease on 11,000 acres of our land, he can lease the whole Cherokee nation; the United States has got our money and we can not use one dollar of it without the consent of the United States."

"The government of the United States puts its hands into our public treasury at will and pulls out the greenback and pays its officers, and we are powerless to help ourselves; and now in the face of all these circumstances some of the Cherokee people will say let us remain as we are a while longer, and hold out for our tribal government."

"It has been remarked that it costs us a great deal to fight for our rights and for our existence and I say this is one way to stop the existence of our government; and we should not hesitate to pass this memorial to congress providing for a final and complete settlement and division of this estate among our citizens. This memorial is a substitute for the Curtis bill and is far more satisfactory to our people than the Curtis bill. While

the Curtis bill only allots the surface of the soil this memorial gives our citizens an absolute and fee simple title to their individual shares of the land."

"The Curtis act reserves the mineral lands and under this treaty or agreement bill or memorial no lands are reserved from allotment on account of any mineral leases. Talk about defending the rights of the Cherokee people and at the same time oppose the passage of a measure that gives to them what is theirs. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." There is not a day but what some poor Cherokee citizens presents a petition here begging for money with which to purchase some of the necessities of life. These same beggars are the owners of the land in the Cherokee nation and we are refusing to give them the opportunity of owning in their own right what is theirs. They are the owners of the soil and can not get the benefits they are entitled to from it. This is the reason a great many of our citizens have the best land fenced up and towns are being built up and down the railroads by our own citizens. That is what is causing this trouble among our people. Many of our people are receiving benefits from more land than they are entitled to, and the memorial we have

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before us should be passed and give each citizen his full, fair and equal share in the final division of the lands and moneys of the Cherokee people."

Telegram to Leader, December 16, 1901 -- The following is the official vote on the treaty bill that has just been passed by the senate branch of the Cherokee national council:

Ayes: -- G. W. Benge, C. P. Brewer, W. T. Davis, B. F. Fletcher, J. F. Franklin, D. M. Faulkner, H. C. Lowery, Gideon Morgan, C. W. Mayes, Henry Ross.

Nays: -- E. L. Cookson, Wolfe Coon, John L. Brown, Lincoln England, Charles O. Frye, Charles Ketcher, Jeff Muskrat, Charles Smith.

THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

July 24, 1903

Vol. 5 No. 5

H. M. Butler, Editor

SPEECH OF HON. E. L. COOKSON

From Vinita Leader.

The following is the speech made by Hon. E. L. Cookson, senator from Illinois district Cherokee Nation, (now candidate for Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation on the National ticket) in the Senate of the Cherokee Nation in support of a resolution to take the place of the Cherokee Memorial which was submitted to Congress by the National Council in the fall of 1901. Senator Cookson's resolution was to say to the government of the United States that the Cherokees would do nothing; that they were opposed to allotment and opposed to a final settlement of the tribal affairs and desired to continue the Cherokee Nation in its condition at that time as long as possible and that the Cherokees were ready for allotment when it was forced on them, etc.

Senator Cookson said in opposition to the Bill providing for a final settlement of the affairs of the Cherokee Nation and the allotment of the lands thereof as follows:

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate: We have a bill before us today that provides that we relinquish our title to everything we have as a people. We love this title that we have to the lands of the Cherokee Nation just as we love everything else that we own. The proposition before the Senate this evening is whether we will give up or relinquish our right to the country or ask the government of the United States to be easy with us until we do these things. The proposition before us will deprive every Cherokee citizen of his privileges. We offer a substitute for the Allotment Bill which provides that as soon as the government of the United States is ready for the dissolution of the Cherokee Tribal Government, then we are ready for it and not before; and it seems to me, as a representative from Illinois District of the Cherokee Nation, that it is a very unsafe idea to vote for a proposition to turn over every foot of the Cherokee Nation to the government of the United States until the government of the United States is ready for the allotment and distribution. From our own experience with that

government I shall not consent to a proposition of that sort. I believe in every Indian in this country being entitled to what he has, and I believe in taking care of this patent or bill of sale, I say there is a motive for this bill being presented here. This matter is being agitated by the speculators inside and outside of this country. This question we have before us is a business matter. The matter resolves itself into the shape of an estate. We will say the Cherokee Nation dies and it has an estate that is valued at fifteen million dollars. Then the question arises, what shall be done with the estate that belongs to these Cherokee Indians? The people that assume control of the Cherokee people will appoint appraisers in behalf of the Cherokee people, who are the beneficiaries of this large estate. The appraisers will make a general summary of the value of the property of this estate, listing the land and the value of the same, and then there will be an administrator appointed and I presume in this instance that administrator will be the Secretary of the Interior, who will collect all debts that are due the estate and also pay the debts that are against the Cherokee people.

The balance of this estate, after the matter has been settled through the courts, will be coming to the Cherokee people who are the heirs to this estate. This is the reason that I offer a substitute to the bill providing for the allotment of the lands and a settlement of the estate of the Cherokees.

"We have before us this evening a bill that deprives the Cherokee people of their right and their title to every vestige they have. We also have a resolution or a proposition to take the place of this bill that does not do that but says wait until the government of the United States gets ready. I do hope, Mr. President, that this resolution or substitute will be adopted by the senate for the benefit of the Cherokee people of this nation. We have various propositions for a settlement, and we have a proposition before us this evening that will turn over absolutely everything that the Cherokee people have today and I oppose it. With due deference to the committee that proposed the bill for allotment, I must say that this is a matter that every senator should consider very seriously.

"I would like to see every Indian in this country as stubborn about this matter as I am; and

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th
day of July, 1903.

DENNIS H. WILSON,

Notary Public.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday, July 31, 1903
Vol. 8 No. 44
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS

There is an element in each of the five tribes in the Indian Territory that has always been impatient at the delays in opening up the Indian Country, and who have disregarded the rights of the Indian. This element in the Cherokee nation has set at naught the real Indian, overran his country monopolized his land and squandered his money. The clamor for deeds in the Creek country is the cry of the boomer, aided by faithless and corrupt Creek citizens, who in their eagerness to boom Muskogee and the Creek country in advance of the provisions of law are getting into trouble with the department of the Interior. The boldness with which these schemers have operated right under the very nose of the Interior department in defiance of all law is astonishing. The same element in the Cherokee country is now in a death

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struggle to override the real Cherokee citizen. The commercial spirit that forgets all law is trying once again to get to the front. W. C. Rogers represents the monopolists, and is being groomed by the boodle element in the Cherokee nation for Chief. The outside press, the land monopolists and the boodlers have combined to assist Rogers into the chief's chair in order that they may further plunder the Cherokee people. No good citizen who loves justice and who cares for a clean record can afford to vote with this crowd of faithless wolves who seek to take away what little is left of Cherokee rights both political and property.

THE SALLISAW STAR

Sallisaw, Indian Territory
Friday Evening, August 7, 1903
Vol. 8 No. 45
J. W. Anderson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS ✓

When the smoke cleared away from Monday's battle of the ballots it was found that W. C. Rogers, the Downing candidate, had been elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation over E. L. Cookson, National candidate, by a majority of 141 votes. The Downings also got the majorities in both house and Senate.

The "night hawks" failing to vote caused the defeat of Cookson.

THE STAR just at the time of going to press secured the following vote by district, which is absolutely correct:

Rogers' majorities are:

Cooweescoowee district.....	515
Saline district.....	5
Goingsnake district.....	21
Canadian district.....	147
Total.....	<u>688</u>

Cookson's majorities are:

Tahlequah district.....	123
Illinois.....	170
Flint.....	105
Delaware.....	147
Sequoyah.....	2
Total.....	547

Rogers' majorities.....	688
Cookson's majorities.....	547
Rogers' majority over Cookson.....	141

Senate -- Downing, 13. National, 5.

Council -- Downing, 26. National, 14.

And thus the last election of Chief of the Cherokee Nation is a thing of the past. Mr. Rogers will hold his office until the dissolution of the tribal government.

THE CLAREMORE PROGRESS

Claremore, Ind. Ter.,
Saturday, Aug. 26, 1903
Vol. 13 No. 31
A. L. Kates, Editor

OBITUARY ON SAM HOUSTON'S SON

Woodard.

Temple Houston, after an illness of more than one year died at his home here. He was the youngest son of General Sam Houston and Mary Lee Houston. He is survived by a wife and four children. Mr. Houston was forty-five years old.

THE CLAREMORE PROGRESS

Claremore, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 7, 1903
Vol. 11 No. 31
A. L. Kates, Publisher

MESSAGE OF W. C. ROGERS

W. C. Rogers was inaugurated as the last chief of the Cherokees Wednesday and delivered his message. After the usual presentation of the condition of the different branches of the government, he has the following to say of a supplemental treaty:

"One question which is paramount to all others to our people, and the one to which it will be most necessary for you to address yourselves, and the one about which you are most concerned, is what shall be done with the surplus lands, if any, after the completion of our final roll and the allotment of lands to all citizens whose names may appear thereon, and what shall be done with our public buildings, schools, public funds and other common property. The report of the attorneys for the Cherokee nation shows that there are now 37,157 citizens, including all classes, on straight cards; it is estimated that some

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few of these died before September 1, 1902, and that therefore their names will eventually be removed from the final rolls of citizens of the Cherokee nation, but the report also shows that there are 6,100 other applicants of all classes whose names are upon doubtful cards awaiting a decision of the commission as to whether or not they are entitled to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee nation. From this report it is reasonable to suppose that there will be in the neighborhood of forty thousand people on the final roll of citizens of the Cherokee nation, including all classes.

The eighth annual report of the commission to the five civilized tribes shows that the total number of acres of land subject to allotment is approximately 4,430,017.12 acres. If we have forty thousand people upon our final rolls as is estimated, and each receives, as is provided by law, land equal in value to 110 acres of the average allottable land of the Cherokee nation, it will be seen that this number of citizens will require 4,400,000 acres of allottable land, hence there will be little or no land left for a future division among our own people. At one time it was thought that there would be as much as ten or twenty acres for

each citizen left, but the amount is such an inconsiderable quantity it will be fruitless for us to attempt to provide for another division of our land among our citizens for the reason that the expenses incident to another allotment would be greater than the value of the land each would receive. For instance, suppose each citizen would be entitled to as much as five acres of land, it would of necessity be of poor grade, because all of the first class land will have been taken in the first allotment and no citizen could afford to go a great distance to select this land, place improvements upon it and go before the commission and have it allotted and then afterwards give such time and attention to it as would render it of value to them. For these reasons I am inclined to the opinion that the only way for a fair, honest, speedy and equitable settlement to be reached is to have all of our divisible assests, after the present allotment of our lands under the Cherokee agreement sahl1 have been completed, converted into cash when the sum can be paid out to our recognized and enrolled citizens, and our estate thus be closed. I am aware that small strips of inferior land will be left in various sections throughout the Cherokee nation, and

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instead of attempting to divide this land again my judgement is that these small tracts in forty-acre subdivisions, or fractional parts thereof, in case parts thereof shall have already been allotted, should be advertised a sufficient length of time and sold at some definite point in each township in which the tracts to be sold are located, to the highest bidder for cash. In this way after the present allotment of lands is over, all of these forty acre tracts or fractional parts thereof, could be advertised and sold within 6 months which would enable us to close our estate within a short time after the present allotment of land is completed. Otherwise if we determine to insist upon another allotment and division of our land, almost the same amount of time will be required to allot what is known as the surplus or unallotted lands after the present allotment is over as will be required by the commission to make the first allotment, which will defer a final settlement of our estate for a number of years.

We have a capitol building, a building formerly used as a national jail, a Cherokee Advocate building and its contents, a number of school buildings, including the male seminary, female seminary, colored

high school and the Cherokee orpahn asylum; also an insane asylum building which must be disposed of.

In fact, there are a number of unsettled relations with the government of the United States and I recommend that a commission be appointed, of sufficient number, authorized and empowered to meet with the proper authorities of the government of the United States whenever the secretary of the interior indicates his willingness to receive them to adjust all unsettled relations between the Cherokee nation and the government of the United States, as well as to provide for the disposition of all of our surplus lands, common property, and moneys of all kinds derived from all sources.

You are aware that under the Cherokee agreement, our tribal government will not continue longer than March 4, 1906, and if action is deferred at this session of the national council until a year hence we might not have time to effect a settlement along the lines hereinabove indicated with the government of the United States before the expiration of our tribal existence. All acts of the national council must be approved by the President of the United States,

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and if action is deferred by you until November, 1904, your action at that time will not be approved and returned until about the first of February, 1905 -- too late to accomplish anything to be ratified by the short session of congress which will then be in session and which closes March 4, 1905. This would leave only three months of the beginning of the long session of congress before the expiration of our tribal existence, hence there is danger of our getting no legislation unless the same is enacted at this session of our national council.

If a commission is authorized to take up this matter with the government of the United States, no action need be taken until after the supreme court of the United States renders a decision in the Delaware case, which is expected soon, the cause having been set for a hearing Nov. 30, 1903, and until after the court of claims renders a decision in the suit brought by the fullblood Cherokees to determine the status of the intermarried whites of the Cherokee nation; but as soon as these two cases are determined, and before the convening of congress on the first Monday in December, 1904, a supplemental agreement should have been entered into so that the same could

be transmitted to congress at the beginning of that session. In the event that a commission is created a provision should be inserted providing for the compensation of its members for only actual service after the authorities of the government of the United States shall have indicated their willingness to enter upon negotiations looking to an adjustment of all unsettled relations between the Cherokee nation and the government of the United States.

This is a very important matter, one that should not be lightly considered, and I trust that you will all co-operate with me, having in mind an earnest purpose to serve our people to the very best of our abilities. Mistakes now made can never be rectified, and I feel assured that you, the chosen representatives of our people, perhaps in the last council to be elected, will unite with me in an endeavor to protect our people's interests in every way possible. I shall, perhaps, from time to time, send you other recommendations upon special subjects."

THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

No. 14, 1903

5th year No. 32

H. M. Butler, Editor

CABINET MEMBERS APPOINTED BY W. C. ROGERS

Tahlequah, I. T., Nov. 10. ✓

William C. Rogers, chief of the Cherokees, has appointed his cabinet as follows: Chief secretary, W. O. Bruton, Muldrow, I. T.; first assistant secretary, A. B. Cunningham; second assistant secretary, C. J. Harris.

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THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 11, 1903
Vol. 2 No. 42
J. F. Murphy, Editor

LETTER OF HOG SMITH TO EDITOR

Hog-Pen-Ford, Dec. 9, 1903

Mister Editor:

That son John of mine is getting too durn smart. He writ me a letter last week and said my efusions -- I'speck he ment my letters -- was all right in some suspecks but I was way back with my grammer and sintax. John spelled it with a "y". 'Pears to me if I was goin' to college I'd lern to spell a little word like sin by the second year anyhow. Now I knows I aint no grammeryann, but durn my hide if I aint always paid my sintax whenever I get the goods. Haint paid any lately 'cause the fellers says Bill Barrough, Capt. White and Ike Gilstraps' been snooping 'round too close 'bout train times, and the fellers says it come too high to ship it overland. Say, is Bill Barrough trying to make this country republican by

making it impossible for democrats to live here?
Nobody's a hindering you and Bill from drinking all
the durn China sewer water you kin hold and belch
up a conglomerations oder of brimstone, I aint sartin
sure what prehistory means, but I heard John use it
onct -- anyhow it means a long ways back. We sure
'nough democrats is a little dubious 'bout water.
If you'll notice the doctors lay nearly the hul cat-
egory of sickness to water -- not all o'course, and
puty near all the doctors recommend good old Arkansaw
moonshine, apple jack and sich for a cure. Then why
can't Bill Barrough stop being so gol durn pesky?
Say, thing aint coming my way a bit. Sunday the old
woman says, "Zemus, we'se going to have Christmas her
this year and I'se figured that it'll take rite smart
lot of pay-as-you-go stuff to get my ideas ironed out
to suit me and I guess you'd better take in a load
of hogs tomorrow, and leave 'bout \$75 in bank for me
to get a few things with." Seventy-five dollars!!
Few thing! : : And hogs only three-fifty! And Marks
and a hul pacel of bad men in town a laying for me.
If I'd feel of'n a load of hay I c'udn't a been jolted
harder. I kinder insinderated that it'd be better to
check out'n the bank roll thern to cash in the hogs

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just now. The old woman 'lowed it was understood that the bank roll wasn't to be tetched 'cept for sickness. 'Course rnther than argrigy the pint with a woman I kept mum and me and Jake Monday cut out a nice load of 2-fifty sleek ones and brout 'em in Tuesday. Just 'fore we started I cut and trimmed up a pair of nice pecawn saplins. Jake wanted to know what I was agwine to do with 'em. I told 'im it was none of his durn business, but if he seen a chance to use one to do it and do it mighty quick. Well, we got to town and got Sam Frazier to squint at the hogs. He 'lowed they was a likely lot of pige, and Aud take 'em but he realy wanted a few more good hogs to round out a car load. Another jolt. I sed if them wasn't hogs where'd he fin 'em. He said there was a scotchman named McGranahan from Kansas down on cabin what brout in a couple of shotes what weighed 550 a piece and a hog what weighted 800. Jolt 3. and I'm getting mighty sore. I told Sam I never voted in Missouri but hed taken several dinks over ther and I gues I'd have to be shown. Yes, I seed it. It was a hog allright. Black too. No rinosouris. But it made me dog-gone sore to think that a dod-gasted pesky Kansas renter hed marketed a bigger hog than me. Me, Hog Smith.

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Gee whiz! what next. I cashed in and hit the trail that lead to the ranch, not even stopping long 'nough to swap a few lies with my friend Marks.

Say, no wonder Hoolie Bell didn't keer a cus whether the Sunday ball ammunition went off or not. Hoolie tell'd me onct last summer that ther was good grazing in the Downing pasture for the big 'uns yet. Guess Hoolie did knowd where the good picking was -- \$1,690 and then some. 'Pears Hoolie and Tom Buffington went to the great father's village to hear the Mayrene band play and play a little themselves, and darn my hide if Elder Planet aint a saying as how the council what has jist unhitched for good made a 'propration to pay Tom and Hoolie for bein' ther and for a goin' and a comin'. I wish I hadn't a fooled my time away this fall gathering corn and sich and tended that Cherokee legislature, 'cause if a darn republican and back-slipping Downingite like Bert Chandler c'ud get his hook in for a couple of bales seems a moss covered democrat like me w'ud hed no trouble in cashing in for a rite smart pile. Still I don't notice any place where Bill Hastings's rabbit-foot scratched. Wonder if we c'ud get Rogers to call a extra session. Darn if I don't try it. But say, that aboriginal

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legislature done some darn queer stunts for Downing
democrats and person'l liberty fellers. What'd
looo'd it to resolute and a endorsing Teddy, the
Daves commission and Judge Gill and puty near the
hull republican outfit. He and Wade Hamp Fornegay
takes the Gill bokaying as a person'l slam 'cause,
Wade and me toted around a petition to have Judge
Gill removed but we c'udn't get no republican lawyer
to sign it, Wade says 'cause each one we went to was
mad 'cause he wasn't named to take the judgeship,
'stead of Soper. I don't know why Wade don't like
the jedge but Gill made me reduce the size of this
here ranch, darn him.

Yours,

SMITH

P. S. The old woman is going to town next week to
buy "a few things" and I'll bet a bushel of dandelion
greens she buys me a pair of carmuf's or somthing I
don't want for Christmas, and she knows that a quart
of "usquebaugh" w'ud make a good fellow of me.

"Hog."

THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

Dec. 26, 1903

5th year No. 27

H. M. Butler, Editor

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DANIEL WEBSTER VANN ✓

The farmer, the live, wide-awake progressive farmer, is the very lifeblood of any country, new or old. It is he who turns the dense forest and the barren prairie into productive fields and paves the way for a higher civilization. Such a person have we in mind when we present to you our good Cherokee friend, the Hon. Daniel Webster Vann. He was born Oct. 12, 1845 in Delaware District, Cherokee Nation, a few miles west of Maysville, Ark. He attended the public schools of the Cherokee Nation in his early boyhood but at the age of 16 years left school, enlisting in the fall of 1861 in James Bell's company, which was a part of Stan Watie's regiment, C. S. A., taking part in the battles of Pee Ridge, Newtonia, Cabin Creek, Elkhorn Creek, and many others, without receiving a scratch. In 1867 he was married to Miss Tucker Riley, but their wedded life was short, she living only a

year or two. In October, 1879 he was married to Miss Clarinda Rowe, daughter of Judge Rowe of Saline District. This union was blessed with five children, namely: Miss Ada, aged 24 years; David Webster, 20; Miss Allie, 17; Willie Claud, 15; Miss Ermina, 13. On July 28, 1903 the dread messenger again invaded his home and bore away his wife to that better land, to which she often pointed while on earth. "Uncle Webb," as he is familiarly called by his friends, was elected a member of the Cherokee Council from Cooweescoowee District by the Downing party in 1887, which office he had for ten years. During this decade he three times assisted in revising the rolls of the Cherokees. He was one of the pioneer members of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, a worthy order that has done much to discourage larceny in the Indian Territory and make horse stealing not only unpopular but decidedly dangerous. He was president of the local association for four years and served one term as vice president of the Indian Territory Division. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity as well as the Odd Fellows. He is a member of no church. Politically, he is a Democrat. In 1871 he settled at his present farm, five miles west of Pryor Creek,

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and without money and with not a neighbor in ten miles set about the task of providing a home. How well he has succeeded let the sequel show. He now has a fine farm, 55 acres of rich, corn-producing land in cultivation, a commodious home, (see out elsewhere in this paper), a good orchard, 200 head of fine cattle, 40 or 50 horses and mules, about 100 hogs, mostly breeders, he shipping a car of hogs of his own raising almost every year. Besides, he owns the Commercial Hotel in this city, worth at least \$2,000.00, is a director in the Citizens Bank and is a stockholder in the court house, the property being valued at about \$4,500. This is what an industrious citizen accomplished in 32 years and should convince every one that it pays to farm in the B. I. T.

THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

5th year No. 27

Dec. 26, 1903

H. M. Butler, Editor

HISTORY OF PRYOR CREEK

The original Indian name of Pryor Creek was Coo-y-yah, meaning "huckleberry" in the Cherokee tongue. This name, however, proved too difficult for English speaking people, and, after a few years' wrestling with the varied spellings and the harrowing pronunciations Coo-y-yah was changed to Pryor Creek.

The bill incorporating the town under the Cherokee law was introduced in the house about the year 1889 by Councilman D. W. Vann and in the senate by Senator Samuel H. Hayes, who afterwards served two terms as Principal Chief of the Cherokees.

The act incorporating the town under the Cherokee laws was approved Nov. 15, 1894, by Principal Chief C. J. Harris. In a few years the citizens yearned for greater possibilities and on Oct. 13, 1898 the town was incorporated under the laws

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of Arkansas governing cities and towns. Under this regime its progress has been rapid, but the unsettled conditions which have prevailed in the Indian Territory did much to retard the growth and development of the town. Now that this ban is partially removed a great wave of prosperity will soon sweep over this country, a wave unprecedented in the history of the progressive, throbbing West. Then the lands which now produce bountiful crops of prairie hay will yield thousands of bushels of corn, wheat, and oats, and tame grasses will furnish hay and pasturage for the stock which heretofore have depended on that supplied by Nature in her generosity towards the P. I. T.

Pryor Creek was surveyed and platted under the Cherokee laws about the year 1888, by L. P. Bledsoe, of Chouteau. Lee Mills was the first mayor. The first election under the Arkansas laws was held December 29, 1898. David I. Elliott was elected mayor, he serving two terms. David B. Beard was elected mayor at the April election in 1900, and was re-elected the following year. In April, 1902 Dr. J. E. Bristow was elected mayor, but resigned Nov. 5, 1902, and J. C. McConnell was elected by the

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council to fill the unexpired term. In April of this year Prof. Frank R. Morgan was elected mayor over his predecessor, J. C. McConnell, by a majority of one vote and is now recognized as the model mayor of the Indian Territory.

Coo-y-yah's postoffice was established Jan. 31, 1882, Jonathan T. Davis being appointed postmaster. Later, Davis was killed by Kit Ross, of Chouteau, Ross suffering the death penalty on the gallows at Fort Smith, Ark. On April 27, 1887 the name of the postoffice was changed from Coo-y-yah to Pryor Creek. James S. Hunter succeeded Davis as postmaster, he being followed by Joe Vann, James Vann, D. I. Elliott, J. L. Taylor, J. C. Burgess and the present postmaster, F. J. Sullivan.

There is a difference of opinion among the old settlers as to who was the first man to do business in Pryor Creek, but tradition seems to favor John Price, who had a little store here as far back as 1882. From the best information obtainable it seems that W. H. Mayes (Old Tip) was the first man to go into general business here, he using the old section house, which stood about 200 yards southeast of the present depot, for a store house. This was

in 1874 or the year following, and at that time there were only two dwelling houses, or more properly speaking, "shacks," in the place. Mayes was succeeded by John H. Harris, he by W. T. Whitaker, J. C. Hogan, and others.

The M., K. & T. Railway was located through the Territory prior to 1870. The road was built through Pryor Creek in 1871, and a telegraph office was opened in 1889. The present depot was built in 1891 and it is now in order for the company to erect a larger and more commodious one, a building more in keeping with the progress of the town.

For a few years after the M., K. & T. Ry., now popularly called the "Katy," was built through the Indian Territory, a large dry goods box was used at this place for a depot. Later the box was moved to a little station near Vinita.

When W. T. Whitaker came to Pryor Creek in 1887 there were but three houses, except the section house, to be seen. Not a school nor church house within 6 miles. In 1888 Mr. Whitaker, aided by others, built the first church and school house, which was dedicated by the Rev. N. J. Crawford, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A Sunday School

was organized at the same time and has continued without interruption from year to year ever since.

In 1897 W. T. Whitaker built the orphan home which bears his name, furnishing the house and paying all expenses except \$650. This Home is situated just southeast of town and has comfortably sheltered many poor white orphans since the good work was so nobly begun by Mr. Whitaker.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum, where orphans of Cherokee citizens were cared for and educated, located 10 miles east, near the old salt wells, was burned Nov. 17th and about 50 of the children are being provided for at the Whitaker Orphan Home until the Cherokee Board of Education can arrange a more suitable place, or until the Asylum for the orphans can be rebuilt, which question is now being considered by the Cherokee people. This asylum is supported by Mr. Whitaker and by contributions from the public.

In the early days, when outlawry and ruffianism were in full sway in the Indian Territory, Pryor Creek achieved an unenviable record, which made it noted to the world of newspaper readers as a place where depredations of all kinds were committed without fear of punishment. Twice were trains held up here and

robbed and at one time a freight train was wrecked by unknown parties. But those days have passed and the outlaws have either been killed or driven from the country.

That part of the Cherokee Nation lying east of Grand river is seemingly an extension of the famous Ozark mountains of Arkansas and Missouri and is well adapted to raising vegetables, fruits and berries. Corn and oats grow well and the soil seems peculiarly adapted to wheat, the yield being large and the crop reasonably sure. Here sparkling springs and babbling brooks abound and clear and limpid streams meander down fertile valleys to join Grand river and later to mingle with the muddy waters of the turbulent Arkansas as it majestically flows toward the mighty sea. In this section are great forests, consisting chiefly of pine and oak, from which a large amount of lumber can be secured at nominal cost. That part of the Cherokee Nation lying west of Grand river, and which embraces Pryor Creek and the country adjacent thereto, is principally high rolling prairie, with belts of fine timber skirting the various water courses. The soil is rich, and while the valleys are more productive than the prairie land, yet all are reasonably

fertile and produce bountiful crops. All the cereals do well and fruits and vegetables are grown successfully. This part of the Territory has felt the touch of the white man's enterprise and good farms, well stocked with thoroughbred horses, cattle and hogs, are much in evidence. The inter-married citizen, or "squaw man," as the white man who marries an Indian wife is called, has done much to encourage progress, and with the hustling non-citizen, aided by the enterprising Cherokee, has wrought a wonderful transformation in the Beautiful Indian Territory. To them is due the praise for the rapid development from old traditional tribal customs to the modern modes of Christian civilization. To them is due the honor for whatever progress has been made.

Coal is mined at various places west of Pryor Creek and there is abundant evidence that it also exists in large quantities just outside the corporate limits of the town. That natural gas exists here has been clearly demonstrated and its development only awaits the time when conditions here will be settled and the companies can be protected in a legal way. There are three wells at as many different places, a few miles east of town, that produce gas in limited quantities. These wells are of ordinary depth, say,

60 to 100 feet, and it is the opinion of experts who have examined them that a strong flow of gas could be secured by sinking the wells to a greater depth. They are confident that oil and gas abound in paying quantities in this region and the Salina Land and Mining Company, with headquarters at Joplin, Mo., have the machinery on the farm of J. R. Reeves, 1 mile north of town, and will bore for oil, gas and coal at once. It is the opinion of Martin L. Clark, the manager of the company, that here lie the fountains of wealth cooped up in the bowels of the earth and only require the magic touch of the drill of steel to make them burst forth in all the splendor of a real Beaumont gusher.

The elevation of the Indian Territory varies but little, the average being about 600 feet above sea level. According to the government geological survey Pryor Creek is 631 feet above the sea, there being but few towns in the Territory with a higher elevation.

The following table is proof of this fact:

Atoka.....	556
Checotah.....	587
Claremore.....	606
Durant.....	639
Hufaula.....	617

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Fort Gibson.....	510
Muskogee.....	500
Pryor Creek.....	631
South McAlester.....	684
Vinita.....	<u>698</u>
Average.....	602

The census returns for 1900 gave Pryor Creek a population of 495 but from a report made recently by the town assessor it has reached 1250. The town is not on a boom but it is growing steadily and is destined to soon be one of the very best towns in the Indian Territory. Its citizens are noted for their push and progressiveness, and, considering this in connection with the many natural advantages of the town, it is safe to assume that it will continue to grow and prosper despite the unsettled conditions that seriously retard the growth of every town in the Cherokee Nation.

While the town has only one railroad, the M., K. & T., yet the prospects are good for a competitive north and south line. During the past summer the Rock Island System run a preliminary survey almost parallel with the Katy, coming from Kansas City via Joplin, Pryor Creek, South Canadian and Haileyville,

and it is the opinion of those familiar with the push and progressiveness of this great railroad corporation that the road will be built on this survey in the near future. The "Katy" system is also arranging to put in a "Y" at this place and make Pryor Creek a local freight division, the local running from Muskogee to this place and return each day, except Sunday, while the locals from Parsons would make regular trips to and from Pryor Creek each day, the crews spending every alternate night at this place. This arrangement will afford considerable convenience for local passengers and may mean that the "Katy" some future day intends to build a branch road from here to the rich coal fields which lie contiguous to the city.

The climate here is salubrious and delightful and is not subject to the more sudden changes that are so noticeable in the states that lie farther north. The mean temperature is about 58 degrees.

On exceptionably hot days the mercury may climb to a little over 100 in the shade, but usually 96 is considered excessively hot in the Indian Territory. The real blizzard is unknown in this country, it being a rare thing when the mercury drips below zero. Of course, when the plains of the Great Northwest are swept by a mighty blizzard the Territory feels the

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touch of the icy blast, but the force of the storm is spent on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska and it reaches this country shorn of that severity that makes it a terror to both man and beast.

The rainfall is usually sufficient for the maturing of all crops and a total crop failure has never been known.

Corn, wheat and oats are grown here, in the order named, and some farmers are beginning to grow cotton, and a few miles south Irish potatoes form one of the principal crops.

Stock raising, especially cattle, has long been profitable in the Indian Territory and a great many Indians, as well as white men, have made fortunes along this line of industry. The long summers, during which time wild grasses are abundant, cattle grow fat on the range and thousands have been marketed without additional feed. The winters are generally short and cattle can usually be kept in fair condition on hay alone. The hay crop is one of great importance and brings in a large amount of money every year. The average price paid for grass is 25 cents an acre, which usually yields from one to three tons of hay.

Wild and tame small fruits and berries grow

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profusely in this favored section, yet but few people have availed themselves of the opportunities offered to make money along this line. Northern cities offer a promising market for berries of all kinds and those who have experimented in this way are pleased with results. The luscious strawberry thrives well here but is not cultivated to the extent that should characterize this most popular berry.

The Indian Territory is truly a land of sunshine, flowers and song. The sun-kissed prairies, the shady woodlands, the vine-clad hills and the fertile valleys are bedecked with lovely flowers from early spring till golden autumn. Their rare beauty is revealed only by their exquisite fragrance, their peculiar sweetness by their great variety and general hardihood. In the early spring the cluster of trees skirting the streams are dotted here and there by the bright crimson blossoms of the flowering red-bud and the snow-white covering of the blooming hawthorn, intermingled with the fragrance of the wild plum and the delicious service berry. To lend additional life and inspiration to this lovely scene Nature has generously provided thousands of beautiful song birds and they fill the air with enchanting strains, rapturous warblings, difficult

trills and weird chantings. Chief among the feathered songsters is the well-known mocking bird. He is the king. He is the grand sachem of all the tribe and there is not another among them all that can warble equal to his tuneful lay, which embraces all the variations known to the musical scale or to be found in the highest notes of ornithology.

The red bird, the cat bird, the thrush, the blue bird, the blue jay, the rain crow, the lark, the robin, the quail, the prairie chicken and the soft cooing turtle dove all have their peculiar note or song, and are delightful to the eye and ear, and while the mocking bird does not combine the beautiful plumage of them all, yet his voice possesses wonderful compass and he successfully imitates all the song birds known to his realm.

The large game that formerly abounded in the Territory is almost extinct. The antelope is no more, the buffalo has passed to the happy hunting grounds and the black bear can only be found occasionally, and then in the almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses rarely penetrated by mortal man. There are a few deer in the hills and wild turkeys are said to be plentiful there. Scattered coveys of prairie chickens are found

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on the prairies, and quails, squirrels and rabbits are numerous in most sections. Plovers are numerous in the springtime and during the winter season the streams and lakes swarm with ducks, and geese, furnishing plenty of sport for those who delight in wing shooting. In sections remote from white settlements there are plenty of foxes, coyotes, coons, minks, muskrats, etc.

THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 9, 1904

5th year, no. 29

H. M. Butler, Editor

LETTER OF E. C. ALBERTY TO EDITOR CHIEFTAIN

From Vinita Chieftain.

Editor Chieftain:

In a recent issue of your paper, I read a few very appropriate remarks from the pen of one of the leading ladies of the land, Mrs. Ada Jones, whose thoughts should be a matter of great import to the thinking people of our country. Mrs. Jones, ideas upon the rebuilding of the Orphan asylum should have some moment with her people. It appears to me that if the "powers that be" should look upon this question, even from a business standpoint they could but take steps to rebuild. What business corporation in this or any other country would think about turning loose any part of their possessions because some great calamity had befallen it, when a few dollars spent would replace its former value? What man in this country would not put out the amount of a business insurance, if that amount of invest-

ment would replace its former worth, or at least restore it sufficiently that what money is invested will be returned with a good interest when the time comes to part with it? It is a great mistake that many of our people are laboring under, when they think that in rebuilding that place, the money will be thrown away or that the government will never pay as much for it as it costs to put it back. Take the amount of property already there. We now have thousands of dollars worth of property there, which is worse than worthless as it now is.

As I have said, take \$24,000 of insurance money; build three \$8,000 buildings, give it a section of land and then you have a place worth \$100,000. When such men as Sam Hayes, ex-chief of the Cherokee nation, D. W. Vann, (one of the immortal "fourteen.") J. C. Hogan, and in fact many others of the leading men of our country, are heartily in favor of its rebuilding, how is it that the men who are in authority are so opposed to it? There is not an officer of the U. S. government within our borders that will not say the orphan asylum should be rebuilt. Every citizen of our country that has any interest in the poor orphans of our country

will say "let's rebuild." Some few men like one of the men of position with whom I was talking recently, said: "I would rather sell my interest in that orphan asylum for \$25 and get drunk on the money than spend \$1 to rebuild it." Thank God we have but few of these inhuman beings who would sacrifice their all for a drink of whisky.

Now allow me to say, good people, let us not rest until that great and God-given institution is rebuilt. It can be put back there so it will command a good price, if we ever want to sell, for but a very little more than the insurance.

Then for God's sake and for the sake of our land and country, rebuild at once.

Respectfully,

E. C. LIBERTY.

Dec. 16, 1903

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

Bartlesville, Ind. Ter.
Aug. 27, 1904
Vol. 10 No. 25
Examiner Pub. Co.

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS ET AL

Under the caption "Looks Like a Graft" the Tahlequah Arrow prints the following: "Of late Mr. Cunningham, secretary to Chief Rogers, has had presented to him plats for six new towns in the Cherokee nation, as follows: Vera, Hillside, Weldon, Ochelata, Ruby and Watova. These "towns" are mainly in the oil belt and consist of nothing but land and future prospects. For illustration, we will take the Hillside townsite. It consists of 20 acres and the survey shows it to contain only two blocks. Block one is also lot one, and is 560 by 528 feet, with only one little dinky dog-kennel of a house upon it. Block 2 is cut into 3 small lots and lot 4 of this block is 560x290. What is true of Hillside is true of nearly all of the plats submitted, and after consultation with Chief Rogers and correspondence with Acting

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Secretary Ryan of the Interior department it is ordered that the townsites be resurveyed: that the wishes of the Cherokee people be considered in the premises and that these surveys conform to the rules regulating the laying off of townsites in the Cherokee nation." So far as Vera, Weldon and Ochelata are concerned the Examiner can state that they are real towns, located on the Santa Fe railroad, and have every right to be recognized and put in the way of doing business. Watova is a station on the Missouri Pacific south of Nowata, with a siding and station house. Ruby is between Nowata and Vinita, off the railroad. Hillside and Skiatook have no railroad and are simply country postoffices, but as Chief Rogers lives at Skiatook and Hillside is close by he knows the conditions. It is not apparent what difference the oil belt would make in establishing a town, and the strictures of the Tahlequah paper are rather far-fetched. It is quite fashionable for papers to brand everthing as "graft" that smacks of progress or getting out of the rut, and in this case it is a foolish and unwarranted suspicion.

THE VINITA WEEKLY CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Indian Territory
Thursday, November 17, 1904
Vol. 23 No. 11
D. M. Marrs, Editor

PORTION OF MESSAGE OF W. C. ROGERS

Chief Rogers delivered his annual message to two houses of the National Council Wednesday afternoon. With reference to the suit with the intermarried citizens he makes a statement as follows:

The Indian Appropriation bill passed by congress and approved by the President on April 21, 1904, contains a provision authorizing the intermarried whites of the Cherokee Nation to institute a suit in the court of claims of the United States against the Cherokee Nation, with the right to appeal to either party to the Supreme Court of the United States for a distributive share in the payment heretofore made in accordance with various per capita acts of the Cherokee Nation. The suit involves approximately \$750,000.00, or almost one-half of our invested funds. The Cherokee Nation having been

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sued in this manner, and for such an amount, I directed that preparations be made for a full defense. In my last message to the national council, attention was called to the fact that the right of this class to participate in the allotment of land had been referred to the court of claims for determination by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Many of the questions involved in the suit authorized to be brought against this Nation by the act of congress of April 21, 1904, will of necessity arise and be determined in the suit pending in the court of claims touching the right of this class to participate in the allotment of lands, therefore, I have directed the national attorney to intervene for the Nation in the suit pending before the court of claims to the end, that when the judicial determination of these questions is had, the interests of the Cherokee Nation therein, may be guarded and protected by proper representation.

SPECULATORS AND "GRAFTERS."

"Great dissatisfaction prevails among a certain class of our people growing out of contracts and leases which they have been induced to make upon their lands, or which others have made upon the lands

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of their children. There seems to be no doubt but that speculators, by one pretext or another, have swindled many of our people. Those citizens unschooled in business and financial affairs must be protected. It should be made clear to them that when they discover they are the victims of misrepresentation, or fraud, in making any contract or lease, an ample remedy is provided for their redress. And in cases where agents of oil companies, or speculators, have secured appointments as guardian of their children, or when any other person in that capacity is not acting in the interest of his wards, he may be called to immediate account, and his removal obtained, by application to the courts. Citizens who have grievances should make them known without delay to the principal chief, and if well founded, quick action will be taken for their relief.

FILING UPON ALLOTMENTS.

I desire to urge upon all classes of our citizens the necessity of selecting their allotments at the earliest date possible. The interests of themselves and family demand that this matter be put off no longer. The energetic citizens are rapidly selecting the best land to the loss of those that remain

at home and decline to file. Further delay will only result in arbitrary selections being made for them by others unacquainted with their interests or desires."

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Saturday, November 19, 1904
Vol. 28, No. 42
W. J. Melton, Editor

MESSAGE OF W. C. ROGERS

To the National Council:

With proper acknowledgment to Almighty God for blessings with which our lives, individually and as a people, have been attended during the past year, I assume the task imposed upon the Principal Chief by Constitution to give you information concerning the state of the Government and to recommend for your consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient.

Since your last assembly at the National Capitol, death has removed from your midst three valued members of the Council: Frank Sanders of Illinois. Alex Corntasle, of Goingsnake, and Daniel Holt of Sequoyah. These three men, although new members of Council had endeared themselves to us all and had shown by their conduct during the last session that the confidence reposed in them had not been misplaced. Not only is their absence felt by us as associ-

ates and friends but they will be greatly missed during your deliberations.

Under the operation and enforcement of the act of July 1, 1902, the Cherokee nation is being gradually broken up and the end is almost in sight, while this statement can not be made by any Cherokee without a feeling of sadness, nevertheless we are resolved to accept the conditions as they exist confident of our ability to meet the future and to do our full duty whether as citizens of a government of our own or one in which we will participate as citizens of one of the United States.

EDUCATION

This department, in one of the most important, in our governors had a very satisfactory year. The responsibility of providing for the youth and unfortunate of the nation has always been met with a spirit of liberality, and the efficiency of our school system in all its branches is a source of pride to us and an example to the country of the advancement and civilization of the Cherokee people.

PRIMARY OR DISTRICT SCHOOLS

According to the report of the ending December 20, 1903, we had one hundred and fifty five district schools in

operation employing one hundred and sixty-three teachers, and a total enrollment of five thousand four hundred and ninety pupils; the aggregate cost of running these schools for that period was \$22,316.27, an average cost for each pupil enrolled of \$4.13 for the term. For the term ending May 26th, 1904, we had in operation one hundred and sixty-five districts schools in which were employed one hundred and seventy-six teachers; the enrollment was six thousand, two hundred and sixteen, and the expense, \$29,736.88, or an average cost for each pupil of \$5.70 for the term. The cause of the increased expense over the fall term is explained in the report. The teachers in these schools are divided into three grades and the average salary paid is forty dollars per month.

MALE SEMINARY

The management of this institution seems to have been highly satisfactory to the Board of Education, and I have found no cause for criticism. The discipline, tone, and finances of the school seem to have been well looked after.

The number enrolled during the school year 1903-1904 was 241; of whom, 145 were paying boarders; 76 beneficiaries (or free); sixteen orphans and four day pupils.

A superintendent and six assistant teachers are

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employed, and the amount paid for salaries was \$4,215.00; amount expended in labor, supplies, contingent expenses, etc., was \$13,902.20 making a total expense of \$18,117.20. From which, however, should be deducted the amount collected for board of \$6,107.45, making the net expense to the nation \$12,009.75 or an average cost for each student of \$49.83 for the term.

FEMALE SEMINARY

This institution has been crowded during the past year. Its management, while not harmonious at all times, has been satisfactory, and the standard and tone of the school is highly creditable to the students, faculty and officials charged with the supervision thereof.

From information gathered by the Board of Education the average attendance has been about one hundred and seventy five and the enrollment about one hundred and ninety five.

The expenditures have been, for teachers, \$4,365.00; labor, current and contingent expenses, \$16,443.66, or a total of \$20,808.66. From which, however, there should be deduced the amount collected for board of \$7,893.25, leaving the net cost to the nation \$12,915.41, an average cost for each student enrolled of \$66.23 for the term.

It will be observed the amounts realized from board

at both the seminaries are considerably larger than heretofore, and almost equal to one-half of the contingent expenses. This is largely the result of the wise and timely act of the National Council, December 18th, 1901.

COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

The educational facilities offered this class are much improved. The building has been recently repaired, repainted, refurnished, and the premises are in an excellent condition.

The expenses have been, for repairs and contingent, \$4,482.44; salary for two teachers for the school year, \$835.00, or a total of \$5,317.44, from which should be deducted the amount of board collected, \$649.85, leaving a balance of \$4,667.59. The average cost per pupil cannot be stated because the number in attendance is not given. The standard of the school has been raised, and through the efforts of those in control more pupils of advanced grades than heretofore and who are able to pay board, have been secured and correspondingly the number of free primary scholars have been reduced to make room for them.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

By the act of the National Council, approved November 24th, 1903, six hundred dollars was appropriated for

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the benefit of the Cherokee pupils in this school; of this amount three hundred dollars has been expended. There are four Cherokee pupils in attendance.

CHEROKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM

This building was destroyed by fire on November 17, 1903. Of this, the Council being in session, was duly advised at the time, when the fire occurred there was 145 children in the home. Some were taken by relatives and friends; a number of boys took care of themselves; and temporary quarters were engaged for the remainder, about seventy five in number, at Whitaker Orphan Home.

Pursuant to and act of the National Council, approved December 3, 1903, additions were made to and appropriations were made for the reception of these orphans at Insane Asylum; and the National Jail at Tahlequah was repaired and put in condition to house the insane patients. The orphans were removed to their new quarters on May, 20th last and while not too comfortably situated as before their quarters are commodious enough for the present.

The expense of making these changes and repairs amounted to three thousand and eighty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents; as shown by a detailed report of the Board of Education; and for furniture and other household effects fifteen hundred dollars were expended.

The current and contingent expenses of the institution October 1st, 1903, to September 30, 1904, amount to \$11,730.96; salary of four teachers, \$1,550.00 making the total amount expended in this department for the year past, less \$139.15 collected for board, \$18,026.90.

At the time of the destruction of the ~~Orphan~~ Asylum, policies of insurance aggregating \$27,333.00 in favor of T. M. Buffington as Principal Chief were in force. It is very much to be regretted that there was no insurance on the furniture or fixtures. An effort was made to secure a payment of the full amount for which the building had been insured, but the companies declined to pay; therefore, in accordance with the terms of the several policies the matter was submitted to arbitration; I selected as arbitrators on behalf of the nation Wilson O. Bruton Esquire. The insurance companies selected a Mr. Gridi and these two selected a third man, William Marshall, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, as umpire. I am unofficially informed that a settlement has been arrived at, but as no detailed report has been submitted I will have occasion within a few days to submit the result of this arbitration by a special message.

The system adopted for conducting the educational department has produced satisfactory results. The schools have prospered and the methods of handling the finances is

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open to no criticism. The Board of Education makes a monthly settlement with the head of each school, a detailed statement prepared and checked, and this is examined and signed by the supervisor for the Cherokee Nation, and then submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Schools for the Indian Territory. After his approval it is returned to the office of the Principal Chief and separate orders drawn directing the Agent to pay to each of the parties named, the amounts indicated in said approved statement. Upon this order the payments are made by the Indian Agent. I think it advisable, therefore, to repeat my suggestion of last year that no action be taken to disturb the present method of handing the matter so long as its operation is satisfactory.

FINANCE

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of October 7, 1904, reports the condition of the various funds to the credit of the Cherokee Nation on October 1st, 1904, with interest thereon, as shown by the books of his office, as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
Asylum fund,	\$51,363.75	\$4,017.26
Orphan fund,	344,158.27	36,186.13
Nat'lal fund,	637,904.18	68,755.69
School fund,	566,065.74	57,329.92

Misscellaneous royalties,	Royalties \$48,317.90
Town Lots,	94,952.45
Rights of way,	3,957.01
Stone and timber,	6,653.84
\$153,581.20	

From this report it appears our interest bearing funds aggregate \$1,599,491.94, with interest, a reduction during the year of \$133,863.70 due to the liquidation of our national debt by the payment of out standing warrants. Including interest and royalties, remitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs October 1st, we have to our credit there a total sum of \$1,919,362.37.

On Oct. 29th, 1904, the U. S. Indian Agent submits an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements of funds belonging to the Cherokee Nation, during the period beginning July 1, 1903 and ending September 30th, 1904, from which it appears that the receipts have been \$153,638.59 and the disbursements, \$195,602.00. The Agent's report does not show, but I take it these disbursements include the payment of warrants, representing the National debt, to the amount of \$133,863.70 as reported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indian Agent does not account, in his report, for collection of taxes on cattle, nor does his report show what amounts had been forwarded to, and credit given the Cherokee Nation

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by, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the time of his report.

The report of the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation shows, receipts and cash on hand, \$14,811.92 and disbursements amounting to \$440.41, and a balance on hand of \$14,481.51.

CITIZENSHIP

The time for receiving applications for enrollment ended on October 31st 1902 and since that date no applications have been received. Since that time, however, a great number of applications then pending have been decided by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Secretary of the Interior and a great many yet remain to be disposed of. The report of the Attorneys representing the Cherokee Nation before the Commission to the Five Civilized tribes gives in detail the work accomplished during the past year as well as that remaining to be done in this department.

INSANE ASYLUM

The transfer of the Insane patients from their asylum to the National Jail building at Tahlequah in compliance with the act of the National Council approved December 2nd, 1903, was effected without much difficulty, although the appropriation provided to put the jail in proper condition and to make the change was insufficient. There

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are twelve inmates at the present time. Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Steward, and an inquiry invited as to the necessities of these unfortunates, some of which are pointed out therein.

CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

This paper during the past year has been managed in a satisfactory manner, and very much improved in every department. The object and purpose of its maintenance has, I believe, been realized. The condition of the building is such as to invite your attention.

EMPLOYMENT OF A NATIONAL ATTORNEY

In January of this year information came to me that legislation of vital moment to the Cherokee Nation was pending before the Congress of the United States, and that many questions affecting our interests were constantly arising and being determined by the Departments of the United States Government without the Cherokee Nation having an opportunity to be heard; my attention was constantly being directed to evils that should be corrected and rights that should be protected, and almost daily I found myself in need of legal advice. With this condition confronting me I addressed a letter to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior through Ma. J. George Wright, U. S. Indian Inspector suggesting the importance of these matters to the

Cherokee people and the difficulties confronting me as Principal Chief and inquired whether or not it was advisable, and indispensable that some one learned in the law be employed to represent the Nation before Congress, the courts and the different departments of the Government. After some delay I was advised by the Secretary of the Interior, that the employment of such a person was advisable and might be made without delay. On February 22nd, 1904, I entered into a contract with L. F. Parker Jr. of Vinita, I. T., formerly Assistant United States Attorney and at that time Master in Chancery for the Northern District, to cover a period ending March 4th, 1906, at a salary \$3500.00 per annum and expenses not exceeding \$3500.00 per annum while engaged in work for the Nation outside of the Indian Territory, to advise the Principal Chief upon all legal matters and questions affecting the Nation; to represent the Nation before the Committees of Congress; Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; U. S. Indian Inspector, and all other Commissions, bodies or officers that may be charged with any duty affecting the rights of the Nation, the courts of the United States including the Supreme Court of Claims. This contract was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on Mar- 21, 1904. Since that time Mr. Parker has been constantly engaged, under my direction, and I submit herewith his report showing in detail the work accomplished.

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SETTLEMENT WITH TOWNSITE COMMISSIONER

By an Act of the National Council of the Cherokee Nation, approved by the president on January 23rd, 1903, provision was made for the appointment of accountants to make final settlement with T. A. Chandler, late Townsite Commissioner. In accordance with that act, I named J. M. Lahay on the part of the Nation, and Clarence G. McKein was named by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. These gentlemen made a careful investigation of all of the records in existence and met with and endeavored to make a final and satisfactory settlement with Mr. Chandler. The result of their work shows that T. A. Chandler as Town Commissioner is indebted to the Cherokee Nation in the sum of \$7,676.53. Mr. Chandler for the purpose of a settlement, as I understand, accepted this amount as correct and tendered in payment thereof certain private claims in the form of Auditors receipts in favor of himself and wife M. L. Chandler, amounting to \$5760.00. These claims, the accountants declined to accept in part payment of the amount due because they were unauthenticated and no appropriation had been made by the National Council to pay them. No further action has been taken in the premises, but the report of the premises, but the report of the accountants and evidence submitted have been placed in the hands of the National Attorney, and later will be submitted to you for consider-

ation.

INTRUDERS

By the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904,
it was provided as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior, be and he is hereby, authorized and directed, to pay to the intruders in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, who have not heretofore for any reason been paid the amounts due them by appraisal heretofore made for improvements, such payment to be made out of funds now at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for such purposes."

It is within the knowledge of everyone that these intruders, without exception, have been more than repaid the amounts at which their improvements were appraised in 1895, in the way of rents and profits and by money paid by citizens to secure peaceful possession of those improvements, and therefore, I directed the National Attorney to appear before the Authorities making the investigation and see that the facts in each case were fully made known. This has been done, and the matter is now submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

INTERMARRIED WHITE CITIZENS

The Indian Appropriation bill passed by Congress and approved by the President on April 21, 1904, contains a

THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter.,
November 25, 1904
Vol. 10 No. 35
Frank B. Long, Editor

A PETITION TO PRESERVE THE CHEROKEE CAPITOL

Mrs. E. B. Lawson, as a representative of the National Historical Society, has been circulating a petition in Nowata, praying the Cherokee council to make an appropriation for the preservation of the Cherokee national capitol and grounds at Tahlequah.

The council house of the Cherokees at Tahlequah is the most historic of any of the nations. They have always taken a leading part in the matter of making treaties with the United States. On the walls of the council chamber and the chief's office there hang large portraits of every chief the nation has had since the Cherokees moved to this country. Of course the preservation of the capitol buildings and grounds is purely a matter of sentiment, but there are a great many Cherokees who have left the impress of their work on this country and now in the twilight of their nation's existence they feel that

a monument to a nation that is passing might well
be preserved in this way.

THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter.,
November 25, 1904
Vol. 10 No. 35
Frank B. Long, Editor

A MONUMENT TO GREATNESS

The women of the Cherokee nation have inaugurated a movement which has a most worthy object. They have asked the Cherokee national council to provide means for the preservation at Tahlequah of the national Capitol, its contents and the grounds surrounding the building. Their object is more than worthy; it is patriotic. These women, many of whom reared sons who today are making this nation great, are asking that the Capitol and grounds be preserved as a monument.

And what a fitting monument it would be! A monument such as money could not buy nor skill produce! A monument dear and sacred to the heart of every Cherokee!

The old Capitol stands there a living testimonial to the greatness of those men, who struggled for their people, who led them and taught them and

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advised them, until they became the most enlightened of their race.

Truly the old Capitol would be a monument to greatness.

To destroy the Cherokee capitol, to permit day laborers to go there and tear asunder those sacred walls, to desecrate the fondest memories of a people would be a sacrilege too great.

The women of the Cherokee nation are demanding that there be no forgotten past. When the rush of homeseekers from the north and east reaches the Territory and a new government reigns, the Cherokee women do not want their nation forgotten. They would have the past remembered and revered.

The Cherokee Capitol and its contents should be preserved. In making provision to this effect the legislators would be making one of their final acts one of their greatest. The national historical society should be given charge and, forever, the old building should remain sacred to the memory of those men who made its preservation possible.

Look ahead for twenty years. Peer into the future. This will be a changed country. And, nestling among modern marks of twentieth century progress,

will be the old Cherokee Capitol, ever bringing to the mind memories of the good old days of father and mother and grandfather and grandmother.

Let your imagination roam. Picture, if you can, the glorious centennial celebration of the dissolution of the Cherokee council and the end of the nation as a nation. Picture the old Capitol there, draped in flags, and surrounded by thousands, among whom are your sons and daughters, all honoring your memory. Picture the scene in front of the stand, when the orator of the day, your son maybe, arises to tell in eloquent words, of your patriotism.

On this account alone the Capitol should be preserved.

From an historical standpoint, what would Boston be without its common or its Fanueil hall? What would Philadelphia be without its Independence hall? And, twenty years hence, what would Tahlequah be without its Cherokee Capitol?

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WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904
Vol. 1 No. 9
E. H. Brady, Editor

LAST CHEROKEE COUNCIL

Saturday morning the last council of the
Cherokees adjourned at Tahlequah. It was a solemn
moment, the passing away of a nation, but it was
marked by no special incidents. The Cherokee
Advocate says, in speaking of the incident: "This
is indeed a sad thought for any one of us (that the
council has adjourned forever), but thank God we
can show to the world that we can meet it like men."
And indeed the Cherokees are meeting it like men. --
Vinita Leader.

THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter.,
December 16, 1904
Vol. 10 No. 38
Frank B. Long, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ADDRESS BY LAHEY

Tahlequah, I. T.,

Dec. 11.

The Cherokee council, which has been in session here since early in November, adjourned yesterday for the year, and possibly for all time, after listening to a closing address by J. H. LeHay, president of the senate. In the course of his remarks Mr. LeHay referred to the certain dissolution of the time honored government of the Cherokees and expressed the deepest regrets that his nation had been doomed to die.

Mr. LeHay closed his remarks by exhorting the Cherokee people to yield their power, now almost gone, gracefully and to bend every effort to become clean and loyal citizens of the United States and the state with which their lot might be cast. The

knowledge that this may be the last time that the
Cherokees will ever meet in a legislative capacity
and that even if the council meets next year nothing
of consequence can be accomplished by the legislators,
threw a pall of solemnity over the small group of
senators and councillors who stayed to witness the
closing session. Most of the members of both houses
returned to their homes the day before, leaving
only a handful to go through the formality of adjourn-
ment.

The principal thing accomplished by the
council during its four weeks' session was to provide
for a commission to go to Washington in the interest
of final settlement of this nation.

The members of this delegation were not
named, but will be if the president approves the
bill which has been forwarded to Washington.

The Cherokees pin their hopes more especi-
ally upon senate resolution No. 2, passed by both
houses asking congress to make provisions for the
seating of a delegate from the Cherokee nation in
the house of representatives. They base their
claims for a delegate upon the treaty of March 1,
1835, the seventh article of which provides: "The

Cherokee nation having already made great progress in civilization, and deeming it important that every proper and laudable inducement should be offered their people to improve their condition as well as to guard and secure in the most effectual manner the rights guaranteed to them in the treaty, and with a view to illustrate the liberal policy of the government of the United States towards the Indians in their removal beyond the territorial limits of the United States, it is stipulated that they be entitled to a delegate in the house of representatives of the United States whatever congress shall make provision for the same."

The Cherokees say that the provisions of this treaty have never been carried out with their nation, the only semblance of such representation being the presence of commissions from the nation which have appeared before congress for a few weeks at a time asking for favorable legislation. As the interests of the Cherokee nation amount to several millions of dollars the resolution argues that its people should be personally represented in congress until tribal affairs are generally settled. The Cherokee nation

has in its constitution a clause providing for the election of a delegate in congress.

THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor, Creek, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 8, 1905

6th year No. 28

H. M. Butler, Editor

OBITUARY ON DR. HIRAM W. YOUNG

Dr. Hiram W. Young of 1801 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., partner of Dr. Joe F. Mayes, son of Ex-Chief S. H. Mayes of this city, died Thursday of last week. He had just left the hospital and was on his way to Florida to spend the winter. About 20 miles below St. Louis his launch was upset and he was thrown into the river. He was finally rescued but died a few hours later. Funeral services were held in St. Louis Saturday afternoon by Beacon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the body shipped to Marion, Kansas for burial.

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THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter.,
March 10, 1905
Vol. 10 No. 50
Frank B. Long, Editor

EDITORIAL ON KEETOOWAHS

Muskogee.

The "Nighthawks" of the Cherokee nation are no more, according to a report of a field party from the Cherokee land office, which has been working in the country near Marble City, where many of the "Nighthawks" live. It is said that the stubborn resistance which they have made against the government has ceased, and many of these Indians are now taking their allotments and have agreed that there shall be no further opposition on their part. These Indians have been trying to block the work of the Dawes commission in the allotment of land for several years.

THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter.,
May 5, 1905
Vol. 11 No. 6
Frank B. Long, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF KERTOOWAHS AND NIGHT HAWKS

James Huskrat of Vinita, an intelligent fullblood, who has been interpreter for an enrolling party sent out into the hills by the Dawes commission, is at home on a visit with his family. In an interview with a representative of the Vinita Chieftain he says about two hundred Indians have been found who have not filed on land and who are not on the rolls recently made of the tribe. Many names of fullbloods are on the rolls of 1880 and subsequent rolls who have died and their names have not been taken off the rolls. A great many others refuse to enroll and are opposed to allotment or dissolution of tribal relations and are opposing the government at every step.

The Night Hawks and Keetoowahs are two separate and distinct bands, but both are holding out against everything the Cherokee agreement proposes.

There are many sad cases of hardship they are bringing upon themselves. A case is recited of a full-blood who owned a fine farm but refused to file on it. A freedman went to the land office and filed on the place and the fullblood refused to enter a contest and at the expiration of nine months was put in possession of the Indian's home, the Indian police ejecting him, carrying his household goods to a neighboring hillside. The fullblood is now living in a tent with his family while the negro occupies his home.

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MARBLE CITY ENTERPRISE

Marble City, Indian Territory

May 6, 1905

Vol. 1 No. 20

E. B. Guthrey, Publisher

THE CHEROKEES

5 The following very interesting historical sketch from the pen of Mr. J. E. Dunn we feel will be pleasing to many of our readers and we gladly give it space in the columns of the Enterprise:

 The origin of the Cherokee Indian is lost in antiquity. Some claim that tradition places them as the direct descendants of the mound builders; others believe to have found traces of a migration -- at a remote period -- from the south coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which locality the native people had reached long before the arrival of Columbus.

 De Soto came in conflict with them in 1540 and in a battle which ensued they were defeated.

 In 1620 they came in contact with the British settlers in Virginia, at which time the Cherokees had

settlements on the Appomattox river, and occupied most of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and in fact all the country east of the Alleghenies. They were forced out of Virginia and treaties were made with them by South Carolina as early as 1684.

About 1700 the Cherokees had in this region, sixty-four towns, but were almost continuously engaged in war with the tribes north of them and the Creeks (Muskogees) south of them, and again with the French and British at a various periods.

During the Revolutionary war they sided with the British, but at its close they made a treaty with the United States government.

During the civil war the tribe was divided members fighting on both sides.

Although the Cherokees have been engaged much in war, they were essentially an agricultural people. Physically they were a splendid race -- tall and athletic, and claimed blood relationship with the Powhatan tribes.

The year of 1800 finds them well established in Georgia and adjoining states, living in towns and engaged in husbandry. The inroads of white settlers soon made their old homes untenable and finally

forced their migration westward.

In 1802 Georgia obtained from the United States an agreement to extinguish, as soon as it could be done by treaty stipulation, the title to all Indian lands held within the state. Georgia professed an utter inability ever to assimilate a body of Indians, declaring that she would never rest until they were sent out of her boundaries. It was this hostility that spurred the general government to hasten the removal of the Cherokees.

In spite of Georgia's claim, an agent of the war department, as early as 1825, reported after an extended tour in the Cherokee country that numberless herds of cattle grazed upon their extensive plains; horses were numerous; many and extensive flocks of sheep, goats and swine covered the hills and valleys. The soils of the valley and plains were rich and produced corn, tobacco, cotton, wheat, oats and potatoes; apple and peach orchards were quite common, etc. The nation had no debt, schools were increasing every year and the printing press had been established, and books in English and Cherokee began to appear. This was the Arcadia General Scott was sent to destroy, and the people whom Georgia held in contempt.

A kind of retribution came in the raids of Sherman's "Burners" during the civil war, but it is doubtful if the Georgians suffered as much as did the Cherokees.

The first body of immigrants, known as the old settlers, or Western Cherokees, about 3,000 in number, started for White River, in Arkansas, in 1809.

After remaining a few years they continued the journey to their present home.

The Cherokees remaining in Georgia were subjected to all sorts of outrages on the part of Georgia's land grabbers, and by means of fraudulent treaties were finally compelled to migrate. In 1832 the persecutions had reached a point where the alternative was either war or migration.

War simply meant utter destruction and the migration was undertaken.

In 1838, the main body, some 16,000, under compulsion and guard, started late in the fall for the West, a remnant of about 800 remaining permanently in Georgia.

The saddest event in the history of the Cherokees is the record of this migration from the

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eastern home. This immense caravan, consisting of men, women and children, weak infants, strong youths, aged and decrepit grand-fathers, left Georgia to face an unusually severe winter on their road. The severity of the weather, together with the old and infirm, rendered the caravan unable to proceed more than five or ten miles per day, and the duration of the journey was over ten months. The mortality was dreadful and day after day numbers lay down by the roadside, never to rise again. When the journey was finished and the roll was called, it was found that one-fourth of the great caravan had perished and left their homes by the roadside.

On their arrival in the territory the Eastern Cherokees claimed control of the nation by reason of their numerical strength and organization. The claim was vigorously disputed by the old settlers, or Western Cherokees, who refused to be governed by John Ross, the principal chief of the Eastern branch.

Nearly 1,000 removed to Cherokee county Tex., but returned in the main after the Texas revolution.

During their stay in Texas they almost exterminated the Waco and Tonkanuy tribes and fought with Texas against Mexico, while the main body was embodied

in war with the Osages, Quapaws and other tribes, who disputed their right of residence in the Indian Territory.

The present population of the Cherokee nation is 101,754, according to the last census. The Cherokees number 38,000, the remainder being intruders and trespassers. About three-fourths of the tribe are imbued with white blood. The real estate owned by the nation comprises about 4,400,000 acres.

THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
May 12, 1905
Vol. 4 No. 12
J. F. Murray, Editor

EDITORIAL ON E. C. BOUDINOT

In the death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, the Indians lose a warm friend. In his early life Senator Platt was intimately associated with the Boudinot family, and in that way became interested in the Indians and Indian Territory. E. C. Boudinot, chief of the Cherokees, who was assassinated by members of his tribe because he signed the treaty for the removal of his tribe to this country, was educated in Connecticut, where he married into a prominent family. When his children reached the school age they were sent to Connecticut to be educated. Senator Platt attended the same school, and he and E. C. Boudinot, Jr., became warm personal friends. The story is told that Senator Platt was at one time engaged to marry an Indian girl, but it is not known whether this is true or was simply a joke on the senator because of his sympathy and friendship for the Indians.

THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
June 9, 1905
Vol. 4 No. 15
J. F. Murphy, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS

Dr. Emmett Starr informs us it is the intention of Chief Rogers to call an election for August to elect members of council. The election will undoubtedly be run on party lines as the Nationals at their last general convention changed the name of their party to the Republican party and as a large majority of the members of the Downing party are Democrats they will undoubtedly come out under the name of the Democrat party. Some of the Captains in this district have already declared themselves in favor of such a change. This will make a new alignment of the members of the two old parties, for there were a few Republicans in the Downing and lots of Democrats in the National party. In fact all of the big leaders in the National party in this district -- such as Major Lipe, James Kays, Ed Campbell, Judge Schrimsher, Tessey Chambers, Ed Sanders and

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others are Democrats. The Democrats would undoubtedly
sweep Cooweescowee district. -- Claremore Progress.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, I. T.
August 10, 1905
Vol. 5, No. 48
D. B. Collins, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF W. W. HASTINGS

Last Monday was held the separate statehood convention for this recording district at Tahlequah. Outside of the Cherokee politics it was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held at Tahlequah. The convention was held in the opera house and was crowded to its utmost capacity. Hon. W. W. Hastings called the convention to order; he had been appointed by Chief Rogers to the place. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Chairman Hastings, G. W. Beng, T. J. Adair, Jim Duncan, W. A. Duncan and many others, and they were all uncompromisingly in favor of separate statehood.

Resolutions were unanimously passed instructing the delegates to vote for Tahlequah as the state capital.

The following were elected as delegates to the Constitutional Convention which meets in Mus-

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Kogee on Monday, August 21st:

W. W. Hastings, A. B. Cunningham, G. W. Benge, Percy Wyley and T. M. Buffington, of Tahlequah; K. G. Comfort, of Westville; B. H. Whitaker, Stilwell. Each one promised they would attend before they were elected.

The following alternates were elected:

D. B. Collums, Stilwell; T. J. Welsh, Ballard; Levi Gritts, J. W. Duncan, George Hughes, W. H. Parris and J. W. Reed of Tahlequah.

No further business coming before the convention it adjourned sine die.

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THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter
Aug. 11, 1905
Vol. 11 No. 20
Frank B. Long, Editor

INDIAN TERRITORY HISTORIC SOCIETY

Muskogee.

A historic society for Indian Territory is to be formed in conjunction with a pioneer society, and as soon thereafter as arrangements can be made a historic building is to be erected on Garrison Hill, Fort Gibson, by the Muskogee Town and Country club, which already has the nucleus of a historic collection in the form of a large number of Indian Territory photographs, which were displayed at the St. Louis World's fair, and are valued at \$3,000.

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THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Sept. 1, 1905

Vol. 4 No. 28

J. F. Murphy, Editor

EDITORIAL ON KETOOWAHS

Tahlequah, I. T., Aug. 24.

One of the most unique suits in the history of the United States, and one which may stir up a big controversy, is now being prepared by Tahlequah lawyers at the instance of the Ketoowahs, an organization of full-blood Cherokee Indians embracing 15,000 members. The papers are being prepared by Attorney Murchison & King, and Frank Boudinot representing Indian citizens by blood, and will be filed in Washington within the next few weeks. It will seek to annul the congressional act of 1902 providing for the allotment of Indian lands in Indian Territory, and to restore the lands to the communal ownership of the Five Civilized tribes.

The Ketoowahs have always been opposed to the allotment of lands in severalty. Their contention is that the law was never ratified by the persons having

an interest in the lands. They claim that a vast majority of the votes cast in favor of adopting the allotment plan were cast by white adopted citizens and freedmen, whose rights to the lands are denied and in contest.

They seek to enjoin the further allotment of land in Indian Territory and to set aside all allotments that have been made. If such a suit were successful it is recognized that chaos would result in the territory. It is the opinion of a number of the best lawyers of the territory that the Indians opposed to the allotment of lands can accomplish nothing by bringing such a suit at this late date. Practically all the land in Indian Territory has already been allotted and some of it is now in the hands of the second or even third owner, and any change in the system would upset titles and cause endless confusion.

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WAINWRIGHT AMERICAN

Wainwright, Indian Territory
Friday, September 29, 1905.
Vol. 1. No. 14.
Editor's name not given.

EDITORIAL ON
MESSAGE OF W. C. ROGERS

At the convening of the Cherokee national council, the last session to be held, Chief W. C. Rogers delivered his message, which consisted of about 1,500 words.

After quoting various sections of the acts of congress providing for the allotment of lands and the disposal of townsites, he said that no provision remained in the Cherokee agreement for the disposal of forty acres each of reserved land and buildings thereon of the Cherokee Male Seminary, the Cherokee Female Seminary, the high school for negroes, the asylum for the insane, the ground occupied by the national jail, the Advocate printing office and the Saquitol square. Nor is there any provision made for any land remaining after the allotments have been made.

Chief Rogers called attention to the fact that unless some provision was made either on the

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part of congress or the Cherokee nation that there would be no school system after the 4th of March, 1906.

The chief recommended that the council provide for a delegation or commission, clothed with the proper authority, to represent the Cherokee nation before congress, urging such legislation as may be necessary to dispose of such property.

Chief Rogers said: "I feel confident the president will not withhold his approval from such legislation enacted by the Cherokee council."

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THE CLAREMORE PROGRESS

Claremore, Ind. Ter.,
Saturday, Oct. 7, 1905
Vol. 13 No. 37
A. E. Kates, Editor

EDITORIAL ON CHEROKEE CORN CARNIVAL

The Cherokee Corn Carnival which is to be held in Vinita Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, is to be the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted in this section. Prizes are to be offered for all kinds of farm produce and live stock, the competition being open to the Cherokee nation. The prize list is not yet complete; its attractiveness is evidenced by such items as these; Best 25 bu white corn, \$25; next best \$15. Best 25 bu yellow corn, \$20. Best stallion, \$20. Best jack, \$10. Prizes for other farm products and live stock equally as good.

But the prizes are not to be the only feature. There will a roping contest -- first prize, \$100, second prize, \$50 -- a broncho-busting contest, prize \$50, a farmers' prosperity parade, with prizes, a parade of decorated floats and carriages, Indian

stomp and war dances by Osages and Quapaws, baseball and football games, speaking by some of the best orators of the Indian Territory, band concerts, and everyday, the exhibitions of the United States Carnival Company, the biggest organization of the kind on the road, Wednesday night there will be a grand carnival ball in honor of the Queen of the Carnival, elected by vote of the whole Cherokee Nation, and the Maids of Honor, one from each town.

The Cherokee Corn Carnival will eclipse everything heretofore attempted. The railroads are helping to make it so by giving special rates from all points. Thousands will be present.

MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
Wednesday, November 15, 1905.
Vol. 5. No. 73.
Clarence B. Douglas, Editor.

POLITICAL ROW OF CHEROKEES ✓

The political row in the Cherokee nation between Chief W. C. Rogers and the present council, is still on. Tuesday, Chief Rogers, A. B. Cunningham, his secretary, and L. F. Parker, Jr., were in the city representing the old council which wound up the business of the tribe, and talked the matter over with the government officials.

It was stated by a representative of the chief that the council now in session, while it had no issue before it, was meeting merely for the purpose of expending \$16,000, the cost of having the council in session.

Chief Rogers, it was stated, did not recognize the present council and was opposed to their holding an election, because he realized that the tribal government would go out of existence within a few months, and while there was nothing before

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the council, did not wish to put the nation to the expense of having another council meet. The political enemies of Rogers held an election, which it is claimed was a farce, as but a small per cent of the tribe voted, and are now endeavoring to get in power.

The council is still in session at Tahlequah, however many of the Indians have taken Chief Rogers advice and gone home. Nothing is being done except burn coal and the members, it was stated, were loafing about the council room. It is probable an appeal will be taken to the secretary of the interior, but it is not thought he will sanction the holding of another council as the end of the Cherokee government is too near at hand.

MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX

Muskogee, Indian Territory
Wednesday, November 22, 1905.
Vol. 5. No. 79.
Clarence B. Douglas, Editor.

FRANK J. BOUDINOT ✓

Chief of Cherokees

Frank J. Boudinot was elected by the alleged "rump" Cherokee council in joint session as principal chief of the Cherokees Tuesday at Tahlequah. This leaves the Cherokees nation with two principal chiefs, and the question as to which one will be recognized will probably be decided by the interior department.

REFUSED RECOGNITION

After Boudinot was elected, D. M. Falkner, acting chief of the Cherokees in the absence of Chief Rogers, who is now in Washington, was notified by several members of the present council. Falkner replied that he would act as principal chief until Rogers returned and refused to recognize the present council or the new chief. He also refused to turn over the records until he receives an order from the court of from Chief Rogers.

MORE COMPLICATED ←

Instead of being simplified, in the last few months of its existence, the Cherokee government is becoming more complicated and it is probable the United States government will yet be compelled to interfere. So far, neither the Indian inspector or Indian agent have taken any sides in the political row of the nation, although they have been appealed to by both Cherokee political parties. It is known the Chief Rogers will not recognize any action taken by the present council. The election of Boudinot occurred after both houses of the Cherokee council had impeached Chief Rogers.

COMMISSION HOLDS DEEDS

The actions of the present council have complicated matters to such a degree that the deeds of allottees, which have been sent to the chief of the Cherokees almost daily for the past month for his signature by the Dawes commission, will be held up, pending the settlement of the differences. On account of this the secretary of the interior will probably be asked to interfere at once.

SPREADS TO EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT ✓

J. D. Benedict, superintendent of schools, has already informed Secretary Hitchcock of the present state of affairs. Miss Carlotta Archer was recently appointed by Chief Rogers to a position on the Cherokee board of education in place of Samuel F. Parks, whose time has expired. The present council has re-appointed Mr. Parks and the latter has sent a letter to Mr. Benedict, protesting against the appointment of Miss Archer. Mr. Benedict has instructed the supervisor of schools in the Cherokee nation not to recognize either Miss Archer or Mr. Parks until the matter is settled. The old members of the board will have full power to transact all business necessary.

The result of the squabble is being watched with much interest.

Tahlequah, I. T.,

Nov. 21. L

Frank J. Boudinot, who was elected chief of the Cherokees today in joint session of the Cherokee council, took the oath of office this afternoon. He was sworn in by John R. Lee, a notary public, in

accordance with the Cherokee laws. This is the first time since 1887 that the ^{national} ~~Downing~~ party has been in power. The last chief elected by the present party was Chief Bushyhead. The council chamber was crowded this afternoon. There is much interest here in the question as to whether Chief Boudinot or Chief Rogers will be recognized by the interior department. Unless something is done at once serious results are looked for.

THE VINITA LEADER

Vinita, Cherokee Nation
Thursday, November 23, 1905
Volume 11, No. 39
R. M. McClintock, Editor

CHIEF ROGERS DEPOSED ✓

The Cherokee "rump" council now in session in Tahlequah, whether it ever actually accomplishes anything or not, has been making things rather uncomfortable of late for Chief Rogers and his friends. An investigating committee consisting of Taylor Duncan, George Fields, Lincoln England and Coming Snell, reported that because the chief had refused to call the election of 1905, as provided by law, he "has been and is guilty of gross misdemeanor in office," and they therefore recommend his impeachment.

Acting upon this advice, the council has impeached the chief and elected F. J. Boudinot to take his place. The matter will now come before the interior department for final decision as to which man is rightfully in authority. The "rump" council claims that the law requiring the chief to call an election in 1905 is very plain, and that, on his refusal to do so, their right to hold an election without his sanction is also plain. The matter in controversy all depends upon this legal point.

Meantime Chief Rogers is in Washington, where he was

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called to consult with the interior department, and professes
to have no fear as to his ability to hold his office.

Assistant Chief Faulkner, now in Tahlequah, refuses
to turn the records over to the new chief, Boudinot.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, I. T.,
November 23, 1905
Vol. 6, No. 7
D. B. Collums, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. C. ROGERS ✓

Chief Rogers has refused to take any cognizance of the Cherokee council now in session at Tahlequah.

The council appealed to Indian Inspector Wright to force the chief to terms and thus clear the muddle away, but he informed them the government could not help adjust matters, and that they must settle it among themselves.

The latest development is that articles of impeachment have been preferred against Chief Rogers and passed, and on last Friday the Senate sitting as a court sustained the articles of impeachment, which takes the office of Chief away from him. The charge was that he openly refused to issue an election proclamation last summer. The findings have been wired to the department at Washington.

THE NOWATA ADVERTISER

Nowata, Ind. Ter.,
Nov. 24, 1905
Vol. 11 No. 35
Frank B. Long, Editor

IMPEACHMENT OF W. C. ROGERS ✓

Chief W. C. Rogers impeached.

Frank J. Boudinot elected chief.

Acting Chief Faulkner refuses to recognize
rump council.

Cherokee affairs in mess. And the govern-
ment at Washington still lives.

The legislative affairs of the Cherokee
nation are in a more complicated mess than ever.

Principal Chief Rogers, who is now in Wash-
ington, has been impeached by the national council,
now in session at Tahlequah and Frank J. Boudinot
has been elected his successor.

Its about time for President Roosevelt to
get out his big stick; notify Secretary Hitchcock
where to get off; send the Cherokee solons home
and straighten matters out. It is a hundred to one

shot that if the department of the interior, as at present manned, interferes, the affairs of the nation will become even more complicated.

THE RAMONA HERALD

Ramona, Ind. Ter.

Nov. 24, 1905

Vol. 3 No. 31

E. O. Woolley, Editor

IMPEACHMENT OF W. C. ROGERS ✓

The house of kings concurred in the impeachment proceedings of the house of warriors in the Cherokee council Tuesday afternoon and, according to a Muskogee dispatch, Chief William C. Rogers was officially deposed. Frank Boudinot immediately following, was elected to the chieftaincy. The government must now decide which of the claimants to recognize in its future transactions with the Cherokee chief. An early decision must be made, as deeds to town lots and allotments must be signed by the chief and at this time the signing of such papers should be a daily occurrence.

The second chief, under Rogers, refuses to turn over the books and records of the nation to Boudinot. The second chief, D. M. Faulkner, is acting chief during Rogers' absence in Washington, and can only await the decision which in all prob-

ability, will be made by the secretary of the interior.

Chief Rogers does not view the situation with alarm, and believes the interior department will ignore the last session of the council altogether. At any rate the deeds will be signed by Rogers and this being the only work of importance in the chief's line, Mr. Rogers, will continue to be "it."

THE TAHLEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 25, 1905
19th year No. 12
O. P. Welch, Editor

MESSAGE OF FRANK J. BOUDINOT

Temporary Executive Office,
Office of Principal Chief,
Tahlequah, I. T., Nov. 22, 1905.)

To the Honorable the National Council, assembled
in regular session,

Gentlemen:

I humbly acknowledge the goodness and guiding
hand of the Ruler of the nations and His preserva-
tion of us in the past, and in this our hour of
trial, permit me to acknowledge the high honor con-
ferred upon me by the national council, the repre-
sentatives of the Cherokee people, in electing me
to the exalted and responsible office of principal
chief of the Cherokee nation, and allow me to ex-
press my heartfelt appreciation of the distinction
conferred upon me by you, and through you to the
people you represent, and to assure you and them that
it will be my true and earnest endeavor to merit

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your confidence thus imposed upon me by my earnest and unreserved effort to defend the people of the Cherokee nation in their every right and interest under the law as I shall honestly understand the law to be.

In the ages gone by, when the Cherokee nation was secure in its autonomy and right to self government, founded upon the sacred pledges of the greatest government in the world, which pledges the Cherokee accepted and believed to be true, it was customary for the chief executive of the nation to deliver his annual message from the rostrum in the public square. On this occasion I shall not attempt a public inaugural address, but I deem it advisable and best, under the existing circumstances and conditions, to address you in writing, briefly making such observations and such suggestions as I consider proper at this time.

It is needless for me to remind you of the trying ordeal the Cherokee people have been and are going through, not alone from the neglect or refusal of the officers of the country in high places to perform their sworn duties under the constitution and laws of the Cherokee nation, which necessitated

the action of the people at large, irrespective of political party, in calling and holding elections to choose the members of council who now constitute this legislative body, but from the great difficulty for prompt exercise of any national authority we have left on account of the delay incident to the necessary transmissal of our official acts to the authorities at Washington for their approval.

Allow me to sincerely congratulate you and the whole people for their patriotic exercise of your constitutional and lawful right to vote for and choose your national council, for if that had not been done your constitution and the laws of your country would be of the past and void, and all of our interests in the public moneys, lands and other property would be in the autocratic hands of the executive head. But to the lasting credit of the people who sent you here to represent them as their national council we have a council and the government still continues.

There are important and grave questions that, in my opinion, still require legislative action by the Cherokee national council. It is impossible for me to submit to you the various officers' annual

reports required under the law to be transmitted to you by the principal chief so that the council might make settlement with those having charge of the several public institutions. I am unable at this time to hand you any of these reports for the reason that D. M. Faulkner, the assistant principal Chief, has declined to recognize this council or to turn over the records and files of the executive office to me. In my opinion, it is not advisable to enter into a controversy, but it is best to await recognition by the United States government, which I think will not be long delayed. I have information by wire, which reached here last night, that it has been ordered by the department at Washington that no deeds to allotment of lands in the Cherokee nation be issued until the controversy raised by the removal from office of William C. Rogers be settled.

There should be a final and complete settlement made with all officers of this nation immediately before the dissolution of the government whenever that time is reached, so that the moneys and property in their charge can be placed in the hands of some person lawfully authorized to take charge of the same.

Under the constitution any regular session of the national council may "sit not to exceed thirty days," leaving it optional with the members of the council to adjourn at an earlier day if they deem it advisable; and ~~there being~~ nothing demanding legislative attention at this time, and the attempted exercise of authority as Chief and retention of the office of principal chief by William S. Rogers having raised a question yet to be determined by lawful authority, by the Executive Department of the United States Government, I, therefore recommend that you fix a time for the early adjournment of the present session of the council and make an appropriation to pay you for your time and services.

In case of emergency it is competent under existing law for the principal chief to convene you in extraordinary session.

When the present controversy shall have been determined you will be duly notified.

I am very respectfully,

FRANK J. BOUDINOT,

Principal Chief.

THE TAHLEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 25, 1905
19th year No. 12
G. P. Welch, Editor

EDITORIAL ON
MESSAGE OF FRANK J. BOUDINOT ✓

On Tuesday afternoon, after the Cherokee council had deposed Chief Wm. C. Rogers by impeachment for violation of the duties imposed by his oath as chief executive of the Cherokee people, Frank Boudinot was elected to fill the office of principal chief of the nation. He was sworn in by a notary, and in the presence of both bodies of the council took the oath of office under the Cherokee constitution. Immediately after the ceremonies were over he was escorted by a committee from the council to the offices of the nations chief executive, where he was introduced to assistant chief, D. M. Faulkner, acting chief in the absence of Wm. C. Rogers, who is in conference with United States authorities pertaining to the business of the Cherokees in Washington. The acting chief informed the newly made head of affairs that he

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could not recognize him as head of the Cherokee government until so instructed by his superior in office or the courts of the country. He further refused to surrender any of the records or public documents to the new authorities.

It would seem that the action of the present council in impeaching Chief Rogers and enthroning another in his stead would tend to greatly impede the progress of closing the affairs of this country and offering to us the full advantages of the statehood which is almost certain to come to us this winter. It is to be deplored that such action was taken at this time, although it must be conceded that if we have our political existence under the Cherokee constitution the course pursued was the only avenue open whereby the representatives of the people, duly elected after the custom of the constitution might vest themselves with authority as a legislative body.

As stated in Chief Boudinot's message, the secretary of the interior has already ordered the commission to turn over no more deeds to Chief Rogers until the virtues of the present contentions have been heard by the proper authorities and the

questions involved decided. This means delay in a matter of vital importance to every citizen of this nation. Numbers of these deeds are in the hands of the commission and had no complication arisen, their delivery would have been made without delay.

Chief Boudinot is the first representative of the National party who has successfully aspired to the position of Chief of the Cherokees since 1887, Chief Bushyhead having been their last representative.

REPLY OF ASSISTANT CHIEF FAULKNER ✓

The official reply of acting chief Faulkner to the demand of the new powers that he turn over to them the executive offices together with the public records, etc. follows:

Messrs. John Sharp, Lincoln England and Jeff Muskrat, Tahlequah, I. T., Gentlemen -- I acknowledge your presence with me today, and in accordance with my promise to you that I would reply to your statements made to me by written communication, I beg to submit the following in reply:

When you called on me I received you as

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fellow citizens of the Cherokee nation, which is my duty to do at all times, and in addressing this communication to you I address you as my fellow citizens of the Cherokee nation.

In the absence of Chief William C. Rogers, and being duly, legally and constitutionally elected assistant principal chief of the Cherokee nation, I therefore am acting principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and shall continue to act as such until principal chief William C. Rogers, returns to the Cherokee nation, or until some legally constituted judicial tribunal has declared that there has been duly and legally elected and qualified a successor who has the power to exercise the functions of principal chief of the Cherokee nation, therefore in conclusion I most respectfully state that I know of no body legally constituted which has the authority to elect a principal chief, and therefore I must respectfully decline to recognize anyone as principal chief other than William C. Rogers.

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. PAULKNER,

Assistant and Acting Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

THE OKMULGEE CHIEFTAIN

Okmulgee, Creek Nation, I. T.
Thursday, November 30, 1905
Vol. 5 No. 13
R. H. Jenness, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF FRANK J. BOUDINOT

Tahlequah

Frank J. Boudinot has been elected chief of the Cherokees to succeed Chief William H. Rogers, against whom impeachment proceedings were passed last week. Chief Rogers' assistant, D. M. Faulkner refuses to recognize the newly elected chief and is holding the records until the return of Chief Rogers from Washington. The government will have to recognize Rogers or Boudinot as chief as deeds are constantly being sent to the chief of the nation for his signature.

Assistant Chief Faulkner has notified the department at Washington and the Cherokee council that he will act as chief until Chief Rogers returns, or action is taken at Washington.

Instead of being simplified in the last months of its existence the Cherokee government is becoming more complicated and the United States government

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may be compelled to interfere. So far neither the United States Indian agent or inspector have taken any sided in the row of the nation, although they have been appealed to by both the Cherokee political parties.

The election of Boudinot occurred after both houses of the Cherokee council had impeached Chief Rogers and the new chief took oath of office. On account of the complicated affairs of the nation the deeds to the chief have been held up by the Dawes commission until the differences are settled and Secretary Hitchcock will probably be asked to interfere at once. Superintendent Benedict of the Indian schools, notified the secretary of the Interior of the trouble. Much excitement over this affair exists throughout the territory, and the result is being watched with much interest.

and is guilty of gross misdemeanor in office," and they therefore recommended his impeachment.

Acting upon this advice, the council has impeached the chief and elected Y. J. Boudinot to take his place. The matter will now come before the interior department for final decision as to which man is rightfully in authority. The "rump"

WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Nov. 30, 1905
Vol. 5 No. 10
E. H. Brady, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF W. C. ROGERS ✓

The Cherokee "rump" council now in session in Tahlequah, whether it ever actually accomplishes anything or not, has been making things rather uncomfortable of late for chief Rogers and friends. An investigating committee consisting of Taylor Duncan, George Fields, Lincoln England and Coming Snell, reported that because the chief had refused to call the election of 1905, as provided by law, he "has been and is guilty of gross misdemeanor in office," and they therefore recommend his impeachment.

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council claims that the law requiring the chief to call an election in 1905 is very plain, and that, on refusal to do so, their right to hold an election without his sanction is also plain. The matter in controversy all depends upon this legal point.

Meantime Chief Rogers is in Washington, where he was called to consult with the interior department, and professed to have no fear as to his ability to hold his office.

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WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Nov. 30, 1905
Vol. 5 No. 10
E. H. Brady, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF W. C. ROGERS ET AL

Washington,
Nov. 28.

Tams Bixby headed a delegation of Indian Territory citizens which called at the White House today, and then went over to the department of justice for a conference with Attorney General Moody, in both instances to press the fight against the reappointment of Judge Raymond to the territorial bench. In the delegation were Chief Rodgers, of the Cherokees, Chief Porter of the Creeks, Senator Grayson and J. W. Zevely, of Muskogee. Today's delegation did not, it is understood go to the extent of stoutly opposing Judge Raymond, but the members are asking that the judgeship be given to L. F. Parker, of Vinita, I. T. Later in the day P. L. Soper, national committeeman for the territory, called on

the president accompanied by Senator Long and Mr. Zevely and urged the selection of Mr. Parker, for whom the outlook is good.

THE FRANCIS BULLETIN

Francis, Ind. Ter.,
Friday, December 1, 1905
Vol. 1 No. 14
J. O. McMinn, Editor

ELECTION OF FRANK J. BOUDINOT

Tahlequah.

Frank J. Boudinot has been elected chief of the Cherokees to succeed Chief William H. Rogers, against whom impeachment proceedings were passed last week. Chief Rogers' assistant, D. M. Faulkner refuses to recognize the newly elected chief and is holding the records until the return of Chief Rogers from Washington. The government will have to recognize Rogers or Boudinot as chief as deeds are constantly being sent to the chief of the nation for his signature.

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row of the nation, although they have been appealed to by both the Cherokee political parties.

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THE FRANCIS BULLETIN

Francis, Ind. Ter.,
Friday, December 11, 1905
Vol. 1 No. 14
J. O. McMinn, Editor

EDITORIAL ON IMPEACHMENT OF W. C. ROGERS AND F. J. BOUDINOT

Tahlequah.

The council representing the opposition to Chief Rogers, which claims to be the regular representative body of the Cherokees, has adjourned. In addition to impeaching Chief Rogers and electing Frank Boudinot principal chief, the council passed two appropriation bills one allowing its members \$3.50 a day each for their services since November 6, and the other allowing \$2 a day each for the judges and clerks who conducted the election last August.

These bills will be forwarded to Washington, and the interior department will be asked to approve them. If the department refuses to do so it will be equivalent to a decision against the legality of the impeachment of Chief Rogers and the subsequent acts of the council, and the Rogers opposition will probably

give up the fight. If the bills are approved, however, the council will be called in extra session and a commission will be appointed to go to Washington and arrange a plan of final settlement of tribal affairs with the department.

Frank Boudinot and R. M. Wolf have volunteered to go to Washington on behalf of the government against Chief Rogers and ask the department to recognize their chief and the acts of the council. In the meantime it is understood that Dick Adams has been wired to look after their interests at Washington.

Before adjourning a committee headed by Boudinot presented itself to D. M. Faulkner, acting chief, and asked him to turn the office over. This he refused to do. There was no show of violence, and the whole controversy thus far has been good natured.

Before leaving for Washington, Chief Rogers offered to take the impeachment proceedings against him to Washington and present them to the department. He and his assistant are treating the matter with indifference, and say they have no fear of the results.

Miss Carlotta Archer, who was appointed by Chief Rogers as one of the members of the Cherokee national board of education, to succeed S. F. Parks, went to Tahlequah to look over the situation. Parks notified Miss Archer that he had been appointed to succeed himself by the council opposed to Rogers, and that he had filed a protest with the department against the appointment of a successor. Miss Archer decided not to attempt to take up her duties

until the interior department decides the present controversy, and returned to her home.

Miss Archer is said to be the only woman who ever held a position on the school board of the Cherokee nation. For several years she was teacher of music at the Cherokee female seminary. She now manages her farm near Pryor Creek. Tams Bixby, who is in Washington, wired the commission here to hold up the delivery of deeds to the Cherokee chief until the controversy is settled.

MUSKOGEE DAILY DEMOCRAT

Muskogee, Indian Territory
Saturday Evening, Dec. 30, 1905
Volume 2, No. 253
Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON HOME OF J. F. BROWN

A few Miles south of Tahlequah, and not far distant from the site of the old Cherokee Female Seminary, lies a small and secluded valley, where long years ago, stood a rude log cabin which has long since disappeared. It was in this valley, in the log hut, that one of the most distinguished chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes first saw the light of day -- Gov. John F. Brown of the Seminole nation.

In the early days of the Cherokee nation, white men of more than ordinary ability quite often came among them, married women of the tribe and thereafter made their homes with the Indians. Notable among those who soon after the establishment of the present Cherokee government of the present became identified for a time with its history was,

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Dr. James Brown, a native of the "land of Burns"
a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and one
of the most distinguished and skillful physicians
even in Indian Territory.

For some time after the removal west of the
Indians a number of Creeks and Seminoles resided for
a while in the Cherokee country, previous to removing
to their own portions of the territory. It was in
the Cherokee nation that the learned doctor met and
married the full-blood Indian woman, the mother of
the future governor. Their home was the lowly log
cabin in the quiet valley previously referred to.

The passage of the years has obliterated all
traces of the humble home, the once stately growth of
forest trees surrounding it has disappeared, and a
field now encloses the fertile acres of the valley,
and save a very few old residents, no one knows that
here once lived a man familiar with eminent men of
Great Britian, and by education and ability fitted
to take his place in the highest circles of society.

THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Friday, January 12, 1906.
Vol. 12 No. 2
F. E. Williamson, Editor

A COOWEESCOOWEE LAND MARK GONE

By the death of Judge Walter Adair Starr, or Judge Starr, as he was most familiarly known, this district has lost one of its most stable pillars.

For the last thirty-two years, Judge Starr has been one of the most noted characters in the whole country. When he was called to go the way of all the world, on the first day of January, 1906, a wave of sadness spread over the Cherokee nation, which caused many a heart to feel cast down.

Judge Starr was born March 26, 1845. He served as a Cherokee Mounted Rifleman under Captain George H. Starr in Company G Cherokee Mounted Rifles. Then in the Second Cherokee Volunteers under Col. Wm. Penn Adair.

When the Civil war was ended, and the mists passed away, he was married to Mrs. Ruth A. Alberty, nee Thornton, the widow of Cornelius Alberty, a brother of J. W. Jesse Alberty, and Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton, all of whom are now dead. They were married Feb. 19, 1869, and removed to this district

in the spring of 1871, settling on Caney river. They remained there until 1873, when they moved to the place where he died.

Judge Starr was a prominent character in politics of this district for many years. In 1883 he was chosen as a member of the executive council. He then served as deputy sheriff under Wm. McCracken, and won for himself that confidence of his people which was shown by his continuance in the position of District Judge from 1883 to 1897.

Mrs. Ruth Starr, his first wife, died August 18, 1892. He then married Miss Ella Christy, who lived until Sept. 3, 1897. He then married Mrs. Sraphrona Barrett in 1898. They separated in a short time.

He was the son of Joseph McNair and Delila (Adair) Starr. He leaves one brother, Caleb W. Starr, of Tahlequah, and 7 children to mourn his death.

Judge Starr was a Mason of high standing. He joined this order in Coffeyville, Kansas, in 1875, and has been a faithful member of this great order ever since. He was buried by the order, at his home, on the 3rd of January. On account of bad weather but few of his many friends could attend his funeral.

His children are Emmett, Carl, Lettie, Joseph, Caleb, Jennie and Mary Belle. The latter had just married Dr. Wade

Vann, of Briartown, I. T., and had gone to Tennessee on their wedding tour. She nor her brother Caleb could be reached in time to attend his funeral.

He lacked but a few months of being 61 years old when he was taken away. The suddenness with which he and Judge Schrimsher were taken is certainly a warning to all to be prepared to meet death, for we know not what hour we are to be called.

As these friends of ours pass from time into eternity, let us think where we are to spend our future existence.

"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call upon Him while He is near."

A FRIEND.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, I. T.,
March 15, 1906
Vol. 6, No. 23
D. B. Collums, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF NIGHT HAWKS ✓

Last Sunday a posse of U. S. Marshals ran onto the Wycliffe boys in the woods near Spavinaw and a pitched battle ensued in which Marshal Ike Gilstrap was killed on the spot and Dick Terry was badly wounded and all the horses were killed, and it is thought some of the bandits were wounded. There are eleven bandits in the gang and it is said the Night Hawks are sympathizing with them and joining them to protect them. Chief Darrough of Vinita was notified, who communicated with the department of justice at Washington, and received instructions to put enough deputies in the field and keep them there until they capture or kill the desperadoes. Everybody believes that it will be a battle to the finish when the two posses come together. He is on the ground personally directing the campaign. Every deputy marshal in the Northern District has been ordered to hasten to the scene.

The place where the Wycliffe's rendezvous is in the wildest part of the Cherokee Nation and is in the center of the Night Hawk organization.

In February 1905 the Wycliffe boys killed Deputy Marshal Vier in the Spavinaw country, and they have been hunted by government officials ever since, but Sunday afternoon was the first time that they have come together. Only last Wednesday marshals followed the outlaws thru this section in pretty close pursuit.

The marshal wounded, Dick Terry, is well known here, where he lived quite awhile two years ago, and served as city marshal for several months.

Later -- Terry is reported dead.

There is nothing more this morning except that 100 heavily armed men are on their hunt.

THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Friday, April 13, 1906
Vol. 12 No. 15
Clark Smith, Publisher

EDITORIAL ON GEORGE LOWERY

The present town of Claremore is named in honor of Claremore, Chief of the Osages, who was killed together with about 400 of his braves by Tachee (Tatsi) or Dutch, who had with him 400 Cherokees, among whom were a few Delawares and Shawnees who assisted the Cherokee warriors in conquering the Osages. This battle was fought in September, 1828. The bones of the slain were left to bleach in the sunshine.

After the battle the remaining few of the Osages retreated west to the Big Bend of the Arkansas river. Here they were again attacked by the Cherokees and here the victorious Cherokees and the conquered Osages smoked the "pipe of peace," and this compact of friendship has existed ever since, and I hope will continue to exist as long as we are a nation of Indians.

I have in my possession two tomahawks which were

picked up on the Claremore Mounds soon after the battle between the Cherokees and Osages. I also have flints and an old hoe, picked up on this mound, where there appears to have been at an early day a place where the Indians manufactured flint arrow heads.

The last "Great Council" was held at Tahlequah in 1843. The Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes met and went into the compact to always be friends, and never again to molest each other in person or property. Major George Lowery, 2nd Chief of the Cherokees, interpreted the wampum between the various tribes who met in that great council, at which the Cherokees killed 300 beaves for the entertainment of their red brothers.

Major Lowery was the only living Cherokee at that date who was able to read the wampum between the various tribes.

As a Cherokee Indian, by blood, I have taken pains to collect the above historical facts, as at some time in the future, when we shall have been merged into American citizens, some patriotic Cherokee or Osage Indian, by blood, will cause a monument to be erected upon the Claremore Mounds, suitable to the memory of this historic battle, seventy-eight years ago.

Under the town of Claremore, named after the Chief

of the Osages, there has been discovered at a depth of 1600 feet, the most wonderful mineral water ever discovered by man. Expert chemists claim that this water contains Radium Salts or Radium, which according to medical science is the most wonderful, the most valuable mineral of earth.

Just 4 miles west of Claremore, there has recently been discovered 40 feet of oil sand, at a depth of only 700 feet, which according to oil experts tests 39 per cent., which is 4 per cent. better than any oil heretofore discovered in the Indian Territory.

Thus the town of Claremore is destined to flourish and become famous, and will ever be a monument to the chieftain who lost his life in the battle seventy-eight-years ago.

Therefore, I hope that if Congress should give us statehood, that the name of the Fourth Commissioner's District will be Claremore county.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Cherokee Indian by blood.

Claremore, I. T., April 5th, 1906.

Mr. Taylor gives us permission to add to the above that the cause of the trouble between the Cherokees

and Osages was a quarrel relative to buffalo hunting. The Osages under Claremore made a raid into the Cherokee country and were returning, when they were overtaken in camp at the Mounds. The Cherokees rushed the Osage camp and the latter were utterly routed.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, I. T.,
April 26, 1906
Vol. 6, No. 29
D. B. Collums, Editor

OBITUARY ON HON. WOLF COON

Hon. Wolf Coon, a fullblood Cherokee statesman, died at his home about 3 miles north of Stilwell, last Friday night of consumption from which he had suffered a long while. He was buried in the family lot Sunday afternoon, his funeral being conducted by Revs. John Acorn and Daniel Byrd, and Dave Muskrat, and the Peavine Sunday school attended in a body.

He was a minister in the Baptist church, having been one of its shining lights among the fullbloods for many years. In the nations political council he was a strong man, playing a conspicuous part for many years. He was serving his third term as Senator, and was President of that body. In 1903 he was candidate for Assistant Chief. His allegiance was always with the Nationals. For several years he was a Nighthawk leader and refused to allot,

but sometime ago he renounced the clan and accepted the decree of the government, and for this act his life was threatened.

He was 56 years old at the time of his death.

MARBLE CITY ENTERPRISE

Marble City, Ind. Ter.,
Saturday, June 23, 1906
Vol. 2 No. 26
E. Bee Guthrey, Editor

THE EASTERN CHEROKEES ✓

Wm. P. Ross, of Bartlesville, an Eastern Emigrant Cherokee, has received the following letter from John M. Taylor, of Claremore.

All eastern or emigrant Cherokees by blood who are living in the Cherokee nation, or elsewhere, under the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, handed down on the 30th of April, 1906, in the city of Washington, D. C. Decision as follows:

The Eastern and Emigrant Cherokees, in respect of whom it is stated in their petition, "that they number about 4,500 persons, more or less, all eastern emigrant Cherokees, residing for most part in Cherokee, Graham, Swain, Clay and Macon counties, North Carolina, some in north Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern Tennessee, together with about 1,500 emigrants portions of their vari-

ous families, gone west, nearly all of whom have been recognized as citizens of North Carolina, and others of the same class, whose ancestors may be found on the rolls of 1835 and 1838," asked that one-fourth part of the whole sum received be set apart for them as their distributive share. But we think they are only entitled to receive the per capita payment with the Eastern Cherokees and should obtain that payment accordingly.

According to the above decision all claimants who wish to receive their pro rata share of this \$5,000,000 will have to ask for it through some attorney of record under section 68 of the act of congress approved March 3rd, 1903; whose ancestors are on the 1835 roll, taken seventy-one years ago, of the emigrant Cherokees living in the states of Georgia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, which, according to the above decision, those emigrants whose ancestors' names are to be found on the roll of 1835, will get this five million dollars \$5,000,000.

THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Friday, September 7, 1906
Vol. 12 No. 36
Clark Smith, Publisher

EDITORIAL ON BUTLER BUSHYHEAD

Muskogee, I. T., Aug. 30.

Butler Bushyhead, of Tahlequah, a Cherokee Indian, was in this city yesterday enroute to St. Louis, where he will take part in the big athletic meet to be held in that city at League Park. He will probably enter the 100 yard and 220 yard dash races as the representative of the Missouri Athletic club. Mr. Bushyhead will go from St. Louis to Lebanon Tenn., to attend Cumberland University, where he will take a post graduate course in law. Mr. Bushyhead is the son of D. W. Bushyhead, deceased, who was for many years chief of the Cherokees and represented the republican wing of the tribe of Indians, and who expects to again come into his own when the new state goes republican.

THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Friday, September 21, 1906
Vol. 12, No. 38
Clark Smith, Publisher

EDITORIALS ON KEETOOWAH

Muskogee, I. T.

Some few days ago, a committee, representing the Keetoowah society of the Cherokee Indians, composed of Richard M. Wolf, J. Frank Boudinot, Soggy Sanders, James Hildebrandt, went to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Interior to send a man down to the Cherokee Nation to prepare a roll of the eastern Cherokees who are entitled to participate in the five million dollars, awarded them by the United States court of Claims, instead of the Indians making applications, personally setting out as a reason, that many of the Indians would be deprived of getting the money they are justly entitled to, on account of not knowing how to get the application blanks, which can only be secured at the Indian Agency in this city. Again many of the full bloods have not ready money to come to Muskogee.

J. Henry Dick, of Tahlequah, who was in the .
yesterday, received a message from Mr. Wolf, a member of
the committee, who is also the head captain of the
Keetoowah society, to the effect that the secretary had
agreed to furnish a man to prepare the roll, and he was
of the opinion the work would begin at once.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Sept. 21, 1906
Thirtieth year, No. 49
Geo. A. Raker, Editor

EDITORIAL ON L. B. BELL

Col. L. B. (Hooly) Bell is a unique and interesting character. His humorous and direct language marks him as an Indian in a class all to himself, and his statements for publication are always read with much interest by those who know him. On being asked what he thought of the political inclinations of his people (the Cherokees) he said:

"As to the Indian as an Indian, it passes my understanding to see how any self-respecting Indian could vote the Republican ticket. The history of the past thirty-seven years of the dealings of the Republicans, who were in control of the government, is a black record of broken promises, violated treaties, suspicious seizures, our autonomy destroyed, our lands proportioned and divided with strangers, our schools taken away from us, our namehood debased. We are left without a citizenship

and are strangers around our own fireside. Still the work goes on.

"In the name of God, if there be one, why should we vote as a Republican? Insofar as the constitutional convention election is concerned, I believe that every Indian, and every right thinking white man as well, should vote for the Democratic candidates, for the reason that the Democrats are more likely to give them a constitution that will protect the masses than the Republicans. The Republicans being the originators of high tariff, of the trusts (the outcome of the tariff) to such a degree of obedience that they would not dare to provide any measure whereby the railroads and money combine would be restricted in their present privileges, under Republican protection, of squeezing the poor devils of the country out of their hard earned savings, whether he be Democrat or Republican. Everything is fish that comes into their net, when the conditions can be turned into dollars and cents, be they iron or steel monopoly, railroad mergers, stock jobbing syndicates, beef packers' combine or any corporation to rob the public, even down to the peanut roaster. It would be foolishness to believe that a Republican, so handicapped, would or could give

the people any relief. It would not be giving their friends a 'square deal.' "

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Oklahoma
December 13, 1906
Vol. 7, No. 10
D. B. Collums, Editor

EDITORIAL ON GUS IVEY

Hon. Augustus E. Ivey -- our own Gus -- is a candidate for Auditor of the new state, subject to the action of the democracy at the polls.

He is the nester of Cherokee journalism, having in some way been connected with the press of his country all his life -- he possesses a verbiage that burns, a style original and convincing, a sarcasm withering. Not a nook or corner in Indian Territory -- and the new county as well -- but has felt the touch of his fibre in upholding the principles dear to him, his people and his party. True to his people -- being a Cherokee by blood and proud of it -- he has not proven false to anybody. His trenchant pen has proclaimed simon-pure democracy as advocated by our great party leaders and enunciated in our state and national platforms.

He was born in Texas where he was educated

and lived until he was 20 years of age -- here he learned the printer's trade under the lamented Gov. Jas. S. Hogg. In 1877 he came to the Cherokee Nation and was appointed national publisher of the Cherokee Advocate, since which time this country has enjoyed the services of a man pre-eminently qualified with brain and pen to lead. During all these years, he has been in public life where he has made enemies and friends, but no man has ever questioned his loyalty to democratic principles.

The office to which he aspires is one of great importance and responsibility, requiring peculiar acquirements which Mr. Ivey possesses to a remarkable degree, he being a splendid business man. He is a poor man and can not buy his way into office -- don't think it will be necessary for him to do that in the new state. Any consideration favorable to his candidacy, given him by the people and press of the state will be much appreciated.

THE WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Jan. 10, 1907
Vol. 6 No. 15
Scott Thompson, Editor

CHEROKEE BABIES ✓

Suit was instituted in Washington in the district court, last Saturday, by David Muskrat, Henry Dick and Levi B. Grits, representing the full blood Cherokee Indians, to enjoin the secretary of the interior from allotting Cherokee lands to Indian children born since July 1, 1902. Under a treaty entered into between the government and the Cherokees in 1901, the allotment rolls were to be closed on July 1, 1902, and the land allotted on the population of that date. It was provided that no child born after that date should participate in the distribution of tribal property. In 1905 congress, without consulting the Cherokees, passed a law giving all children born before March 4, 1906 the right to share in tribal property. Between July 1, 1902, and March 4, 1906, there were more than 6,000 Cherokee babies born. The plaintiffs in the case want these

barred. They claim that the subsequent legislation passed by congress interfered with their vested right as acquired under the agreement of 1901. The court granted a temporary writ and set the case for hearing on January 25.

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THE WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Jan. 31, 1907
Vol 6 No. 18
Scott Thompson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON KEETOWAN SOCIETY

The house Indian committee at Washington has decided to report a bill authorizing Samuel Powell of Wagoner and H. C. Linn of Kansas, to submit their claims against the Eastern Cherokees to the court of claims. Powell and Lynn contend that they made a contract with the Keetowan society under which they were to represent the Eastern Cherokees in the prosecution of their claim before the court of claims and the supreme court.

This contract, they say, provides that they were to be paid 5 per cent of the total amount that might be allowed. As the award aggregated about five millions they insist that they should have been paid about \$250,000. Some time ago Representative Miller introduced a bill directing the secretary of the interior to cause this claim to be paid. The committee on Indian affairs referred the

bill to a sub-committee rejected it and prepared a substitute referring the claim to the court of claims. This substitute will be reported to the house.

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THE WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Feb. 7, 1907
Vol. 6 No. 19
Scott Thompson, Editor

AN ORDER OF TAMS BIXBY

On Nov. 29, 1906, the commissioners of the Five Civilized Tribes promulgated an order to the effect that:

"In the event the intermarried applicants (referring to intermarried white applicants in the Cherokee Nation, whose right to enrollment had been adversely determined by the decision of the United States Supreme Court of Nov. 5, 1906) are finally rejected, the commissioner to the five civilized tribes will recognize a transfer entered into in good faith by any such intermarried applicant prior to his rejection by the secretary of the interior, whereby the improvements upon the land held by the intermarried applicants as a prospective allotment are transferred to a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, entitled to take an allotment of lands in said

nation, and upon the rejection of such intermarried applicant by the secretary of the interior, the citizen vendee of such improvements may appear at the Cherokee land office of the commissioner at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and select as his allotment the land formerly held by the intermarried applicant when such citizen vendee can produce a bill of sale evidencing the fact that the transaction was entered into in good faith prior to the final rejection of the intermarried applicant by the secretary of the interior."

On this date the commissioner is in receipt of an opinion rendered by the assistant attorney general for the department of the interior, dated January 24, 1907, and approved by the secretary of the interior on the same date, in which it is said, in part:

"The intermarried citizens, themselves without legal right to receive allotments, certainly have no power to create a preference right of selection in others, to the exclusion of a citizen who is clearly entitled to the benefit of the allotment act and who has through its operation and by virtue of a prior filing acquired a right to take the tract,

nor are the Cherokees by blood vested with such power. It is not to be understood, however, that one who succeeds to the occupancy of a given tract be a person who is not entitled to take it in allotment, necessarily derives no benefit from such successor. In cases where non-citizens were in possession of improved lands and no other person had a superior right thereto, the courts have held that the sovereign only, i. e., the Cherokee Nation, or the United States could successfully challenge their possession. *Sanders v. Thornton*, 97 Fed., 863; *Casteel v. McNeeley*, 64 S. W., 594. And where such persons surrender their occupancy, through sale or otherwise, to citizens of the Nation, entitled to allotments therein, the latter in my opinion acquire as secure a right to their holdings as if they had originally segregated the same from the public domain, and they are entitled to take such lands in allotment, provided that their occupancy antedates the occupation of any other person to select the same tract."

It would appear from said opinion that a person who attempts to purchase improvements on the public domain of the Cherokee Nation owned and now held by an intermarried applicant does so at his

peril, at least unless such purchase is accompanied by a "surrender of occupancy" by the vendor and the taking possession of the land covered by such improvements by the vendee, and that in the opinion of the department an intermarried applicant cannot sell to a citizen a preferential right to allot any lands of the Cherokee Nation, but in every such case, in the event the intermarried applicant is finally denied enrollment, the citizen first asserting a right to the land, either by duly taking possession of the same or by making formal application to take the same in allotment, acquires the preferential right to allot said land.

As it appears that the commissioner's order of Nov. 29, 1906, is, in part at least, not in accordance with the opinion of the assistant attorney general for the department of the interior, dated Jan. 24, 1907, which is in part quoted above, it has been directed by the secretary of the interior, under date of Jan. 29, 1907, that said order be revoked, and notice is hereby given that said order of Nov. 29, 1906, has been revoked.

TAMS BIXBY,

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Dated Jan. 31, 1907.

THE MULBROW PRESS

Mulbrow, Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.,
Friday, March 15, 1907
Vol. 9 No. 49
F. N. Campbell, Editor

HISTORY OF OLD CHEROKEE LAWS AND TREATIES

The following bit of interesting history of the Cherokee Nation was published last week in the Tahlequah Arrow and was written by C. J. Harris, ex-chief of the Cherokees, and who is now serving as assistant executive secretary, and who is thoroughly posted on the customs, usages and history of his people;

"The oldest written Cherokee law, that we have any knowledge of, was enacted by the head chiefs and warriors in a national council assembled at Broom Town in the old Cherokee nation east of the Mississippi river, dated 11th of September, 1808, which authorized the appointment of "regulating parties" to consist of six men; one captain, one lieutenant and four privates, whose duties were to suppress horse stealing and robbery, and to protect children as heirs to their father's property, and to look

after estates in general in their respective districts. At this time the Cherokees had three head chiefs, and this law was approved by Black Fox, principal chief, Path Killer, second chief and Toochaler, third chief. From this time written laws gradually superceded usage and custom; the enactment and enforcement of laws being done by members of a body termed 'council' and the head chiefs, until May 6, 1817, when it was agreed that there should be thirteen members elected as a standing committee, whose legislative action should be concurrent with that of the council and the head chiefs.

"In 1830 the nation was divided into eight districts, Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, etc., and representation in the national legislature provided for. The capital was at New Echota, a few miles above the present town of Calhoun, Georgia. At this date laws had been enacted to require white men to obtain a license to marry Cherokee women and services performed by a minister of the gospel or other authorized person; that a white man should not have more than one wife, and recommended that a Cherokee not have more than one; to prohibit gambling; to collect merchant and poll taxes and

debts from citizens; to provide for education of children; to regulate the making of improvements and the conduct of slaves and to prohibit the introducing of whisky into the nation with stringent penalties for so doing.

"April 10, 1810, the seven clans which compose the Cherokee tribe, met in council and passed an act of oblivion for all lives for which they may have been indebted one to the other, and thereafter blood revenge was taken from the clans and vested in the authorities of the nation, thus obliterating the practice of holding any one of the members of a clan responsible for crime committed on a member of another clan by a member of his clan.

"In a convention of delegates from the several districts, on the 26th day of July, 1827, the first Cherokee constitution was adopted and a regular republican form of government, modeled after that of the United States, provided for. From 1817 to 1826 Path Killer was principal chief of the Cherokee nation. From 1828 to 1829, William Hicks was principal chief. During those years and until 1837 and 1838, when the body of the Cherokee people were

forcibly expelled from their homes east of the Mississippi to that of the west, under the treaty of 1835, good and wholesome laws were enacted for the protection of life and property.

"A portion of the Cherokee people had moved from the east to the west of the Mississippi, under the treaties of 1817, 1819, 1826 and 1833, and organized a government in the country now owned by the Cherokees, as early as July, 1824, with John Jolly as principal chief, so the coming of the Eastern Cherokees to the home of their brothers in the west made it necessary to form a union of the two bands and inaugurate a new government. The act of union between the East and Western Cherokees is dated July 13, 1839, and commences as follows: Whereas, Our fathers have existed as a separate and distinct Nation, in the possession and exercise of the essential and appropriate attributes of sovereignty from a period extending into antiquity, beyond the records and memory of man."

"After the act of union in convention, on the 6th day of September, 1830, the constitution under which the Cherokees lived until the abolishment of their tribal relations was adopted. The events of

the war in the United States from 1861 to 1865 necessitated certain modifications which were made by amendments thereto; one of the amendments being that 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever hereafter exist in the Cherokee nation,' although on the 21st day of February, 1893 the national council had enacted a law emancipating the slaves in the Cherokee nation belonging to its citizens.

"In conformity with this constitution and the government of the United States, both of which it was the highest aim on earth of the fullblood legislator to uphold, the Cherokee Indians enacted their own laws, lived in their own vineyard, educated their children to a higher life and it may be said of them 'thou hath done well.'"

THE MULDROW PRESS

Muldrow, Cherokee Nation, I. T.,
Friday, May 31, 1907
Vol. 10 No. 8
F. N. Campbell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON L. B. BELL

Col. L. B. Bell of Vinita has consented to gather the bodies of unknown Union and Confederate soldiers whose graves are in the neighborhood of Vinita and place them side by side in the Vinita cemetery where a monument will be erected to their memory. In the hot fighting along Cabin creek near the old Bell farm, during the Civil war, many soldiers were killed on both sides, and some are still buried near where they fell. Most of the Union soldiers were gathered up after the war and interred in the National cemetery at Fort Gibson.

THE DEWEY WORLD

Dewey, Ind. Ter.
June 12, 1907
Vol. 2 No. 14
W. E. Dixon, Editor

NOTICE APPROVED BY W. C. ROGERS ET AL

No. 148

In the Matter of the Application
of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Railway Company for Appointment
of Referees to Determine and Ap-
praise all Compensation and Dam-
ages to be paid for Land, Proper-
ty and Improvements to be Appro-
priated and Condemned for Right
of Way for Dewey, Cement Spur,
Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.)

NOTICE

To the Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians, W.
C. Rogers, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation or
Tribe of Indians, William H. Shailer, Dewey Portland
Cement Company, Cinco Oil Company, Jennie Brown, Bulah
E. Chambers, formerly Bulah E. Carey, Ruby A. Shailer,

Ivy P. Shailer, Frank Phillips as guardian of Ivy P. Shailer, Mrs. Josie Moore, formerly Josie Harrison, Oliver Bagley, Howard Weber, John H. Deal, George P. Schneider, Daisey Dougherty, Fred L. Sawyer, Royal S. Litchfield, and all other persons interested:

You and each of you, are hereby notified that the undersigned referees appointed by the Honorable Luman F. Parker, Jr., Judge of the United States Court for the Northern Judicial District of the Indian Territory, to determine and appraise all compensation and damages to be paid by reason of the condemnation and appropriation of the following described land, to be used by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for right of way for Dewey Cement Spur, East of Dewy, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, to-wit:

"Beginning at a point in the southwest quarter of section 21, T. 27 N., R. 13 E. on the center line of the Osage Division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at station 7338 plus 35 of main line equals station 0 of spur, thence by center line of spur more particularly described as follows:

Across section 21, T. 27 N., R. 13 E., by a 7 degree and 30 minute curve to the right 85 feet, thence by a 11 degree 25 minute curve to the right 145 feet to a point in present east right of way line

at station 2 plus 30, thence with a width of 100 feet, 50 feet on each side of center line of spur by a 11 degree 26 minute curve to the right 19 feet thence by a 3 degree curve to the right 85 feet, thence by a 10 degree 30 minute curve to the right 501 feet, thence by tangent South 58 degrees 35 minutes East 494 feet to the north and south half section line at station 13 plus 29,466 feet north of quarter corner, thence across Dewey Cement Company's Property by tangent South 58 degrees 35 minutes East 368 feet, thence by a 12 degree 30 minute curve to the left 250 feet, thence by tangent South 69 degrees 50 minutes East 389 feet, thence by a 12 degree 30 minute curve to the right 160 feet, thence by a tangent South 69 degrees 50 minutes East 65 feet, thence by a 12 degree 30 minute curve to the left 161 feet, thence by tangent South 89 degrees 53 minutes East 3 feet to the north and South quarter quarter line, which line is East line of Dewey Cement Company's Property at station 3 plus 67,129 feet north of quarter quarter corner, thence with a width of 100 feet, 50 feet on each side of center line of spur, by tangent South 98 degrees 53 minutes East 56 feet, thence by a 4 degree 00 minute curve to the right 462 feet, thence by tangent South 71 degrees

23 minutes East 172 feet to the line between Section 21, T. 27 N., R. 13 E. and Section 28, T. 27 N., R. 13 E. at station 10 plus 77,645 feet west of section corner and contains 4 12-100 acres exclusive of Dewey Cement Company's Property and present right of way.

Thence across Section 28, T. 27 N., R. 13 E. by tangent South 71 degrees 23 minutes East 681 feet to the line between Section 28, T. 27 N. R. 13 E. and Section 27, T. 27 N., R. 13 E. at station 17 plus 58,217 feet south of section corner, and contains 156-100 acres.

Thence across Section 27, T. 27 N., R. 13 E. by tangent South 71 degrees 23 minutes East 3601 feet, thence by a 4 degree 00 minute curve to the right 275 feet thence by tangent South 60 degrees 23 minutes East 341 feet to a point in the quarter quarter line at station 59 plus 75,990 feet north of quarter quarter corner, and contains 97-10 acres."

...will meet at Dewey, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in the office of the First National Bank, June 28, 1907, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at said time and place proceed with the assessment of damages and compensation for the appropriation of said land for

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the purposes above stated, and will adjourn from time to time at said time and place provided their labors are not determined, and until their labors in this behalf are completed, at which time and place, and such other times and places to which the undersigned referees may adjourn, you, and each of you, and all persons and parties, corporations, nations or tribes of Indians owning or having any interest in or title to the above described land, or any part thereof, may appear and be heard.

And you, and each of you, are hereby further notified that we, the undersigned referees, will ascertain and set forth in our report the names of the person or persons, corporation or corporations, tribe or tribes or nation or nation to whom such damages are payable, and the interest of each person, corporation, tribe or nation in the award of said damages.

Dated Dewey, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory,
this first day of June, 1907.

HARRY M. BENT,
WILLIAM A. LETSON,
THEODORE H. REEVE,
Referees.

THE MULDROW PRESS

Muldrow, Cherokee Nation, I. T.,
Friday, Oct. 25, 1907
Vol. 10 No. 29
E. A. Miller, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF FRANK J. BOUDINOT ✓

Frank J. Boudinot, Cherokee lawyer of wealth, has negotiated for the purchase of the old Cherokee Advocate and proposes to publish at his own expense, if need be, the paper as it was once printed by the nation, for the benefit of the full-blood Cherokees who cannot read any other language.

The Cherokee Advocate is an old institution and is typical of the Cherokee national pride and spirit. An Indian paper was published at New Echota, Ga., in 1830 by Elias Boudinot, grandfather of Frank Boudinot, but it was not known as the Advocate. In 1844 the same plant was moved to Tahlequah and there established as the Advocate and was edited by Chief William P. Ross. It was continuously published there until two years ago when the Cherokee council failed to make provision for it and it was discontinued, but the printing presses and the type were

carefully kept intact. It is this material that Mr. Boudinot will secure.

The paper, if re-established, will be published at Fort Gibson instead of Tahlequah.

THE MULDROW PRESS

Muldrow, Oklahoma
Friday, Nov., 15, 1907
Vol. 10 No. 32
E. A. Miller, Editor

EDITORIAL ON W. P. ROSS

A Tahlequah correspondent to the Muskogee Times-Democrat says:

When the old Wood residence, two miles southeast of Tahlequah, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Saturday the 2nd, inst, one of the most notable houses in the Cherokee country disappeared. More than fifty years ago it was owned and occupied by the Hon. Wm. P. Ross, the first editor of the "Cherokee Advocate," afterwards principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and upon various occasions delegate to Washington, and president of the Cherokee board of education.

Subsequent to the acquisition by Mr. Ross of the place, it was owned by John Hawkins, Sr. one of the early inter-married citizens of the Cherokee nation. Hawkins' wife was a sister of the beautiful

Cherokee wife of Lieutenant, afterwards Major, General Daniel H. Rucker, of the United States army.

Connected with the old place was one of the many stories relating to buried treasure of which stories the Cherokee country has a large share. Hawkins, the story relates, had a large sum of money in gold and silver. There were no banks in the country at that date, outlaws were plentiful, and many robberies were committed. Fearing that he might at some unexpected time be made a victim of the robbers, Hawkins placed some \$10,000 in a metal vessel, securely sealed the covering, and digging a deep hole in the earth buried the treasure in a location known only to himself. For several years thereafter the owner of the money followed his usual avocation seemingly in good health, but one day he was taken ill very suddenly and very seriously; as day followed day he failed to improve and it soon became apparent that his days were numbered. The sick man himself at last realized that he would not recover, and endeavored to tell the members of his family where the treasure was hidden, but speech failed him, he became unconscious and died without making his secret known. And so, for at least a half century,

the story of Hawkins' buried money has been often related by those who delve in the earth in quest of riches, but until this day the place where the gold and silver treasure reposes has remained a mystery.

Connected with the old place is also a story of the supernatural. Some years after the death of Hawkins, one who had been intimately acquainted with him averred that he had been seen wandering about his place in the darkness of night, clad in the habiliments of life, looking much as he did while in the flesh, and that he paced up and down the yard as if in quest of something. Several times was the apparition seen but finally ceased its visits and has not been seen for more than a score of years. And the buried treasure yet awaits a discoverer.

THE WEEKLY TIMES JOURNAL

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Nov. 29, 1907
Vol. 19, No. 28
Cortez Brown, Editor

EDITORIAL ON CHIEFS. 1

During the sixty-eight years of the existence of the Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi river, there were ten men who at various intervals were called to fill the highest office in the gift of the Cherokees. When, on the 12th day of September, 1839, the constitution of the Cherokee nation was adopted it provided that the supreme executive power of the nation should be vested in an official whose title and style should be "The Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation." The names of the ten principal chiefs and the age of each at the time of his election to the office are here given; John Ross, Louis Downing, Wm. P. Ross, Charles Thompson, D. W. Bushyhead, Joel B. Mayes, C. J. Harris, S. H. Mayes, T. M. Buffington, W. C. Rogers.

When the first chief was inaugurated the land which was one day destined to become one of

the most favored sections of the 46th state was in almost its primeval condition. Its prairies stretched in grass-clad splendor westward until lost in the unknown wastes of the great plains; its rivers, swift-flowing through forest and plain, heard "few sounds save their own murmurings;" its forests, hills and tangled woodlands were the abode of every species of wild animals known to this portion of the temperate zone, and the stillness of night was often broken by the melancholy cry of the wolf or the blood-chilling wail of the panther. The majority of the homes of the Cherokees of the pioneer days were log cabins, and the cultivated fields were of small acreage. The site of Tahlequah was covered with timber -- large trees and undergrowth, and for a long while the national council held its sessions in houses built of logs and covered with boards. But with the passage of time came many changes. Farms homes, schools houses, churches, populous and busy towns thickly dotted the land of the Cherokees and when the title, "Cherokee Nation" became obsolete on Saturday, the 16th inst, the new state of Oklahoma received as the most picturesque and interesting section of country in its limits the land which

for sixty-eight years had been governed by the ten
Cherokee chiefs. -- Tahlequah Arrow.

THE DEWEY WORLD

Dewey, Oklahoma
Thursday, Sept. 3, 1908
Vol. 3 No. 26
W. E. Dixon, Editor

PIONEER OF DEWEY

Tuesday of next week the surviving members of the old Sixth Kansas Cavalry will be in Dewey to begin a three-days' reunion and they come as the guests of Jacob Bartles, one of the members, of Dewey, in whose pleasurable task of entertaining the leading citizen of the town is to have the aid of the members of the Commercial club and of every other citizen interested in the welfare and hospitality for which Dewey is noted.

It may not be amiss in this connection to publish some of the principal events in the life of a remarkable man whose determination and life of great activity have left for him a mark well defined, and which has entitled him to his place in history. He has been so closely associated with the development of this part of the country, that a sketch of his life is of necessity a history, also, of the section

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covered. It is as riverman, farmer, manufacturer, railroad constructionist, merchant, soldier, and citizen of usefulness generally that Mr. Bartles is entitled to be known.

Jacob Hiler Bartles was born in Morris county, New Jersey June 11, 1842. He embarked for the west at Pittsburg on a steamer in 1857, coming as far as St. Louis at which point he took another boat for Quindaro, Kansas, the historic spot seven miles west of the present Kansas City which he reached May 2 of that year. He made that his home for three years while he steamboated on the Missouri between St. Louis and Omaha. At the end of that time he moved to a farm near Quindaro which he occupied until the breaking out of the war. In that memorable strife Mr. Bartles had a conspicuous part, and one marked with zeal, patriotism and bravery from start to finish. He enlisted at Ft. Leavenworth early in June of 1861, with a company of Wyandotte county boys and early was sent south, and as early got into the stern realities of war, his command having a part in the battles of Big Blue, Lone Jack (twice), Dry Wood, Lincoln, West Point, Morristown, Osceola, Eutonia (twice), and the Jim Lane expedition to Spring-

field. That immediate command left Kansas City October 1 and returned December 8, 1861. Then followed a campaign into Missouri and to the south which included participation in many of the stirring engagements of the war, and which only ended with the battle near Ft. Scott October 23, 1861, which resulted rather disastrously to Price's army. The command reached Kansas City on the 30th and remained there until mustered out the following January.

LEAD CHARMED LIFE THROUGH WAR

While in the thick of the numerous engagements all along the line followed by the company during the war two incidents of the fighting as showing special bravery and hardihood are mentioned in connection with Mr. Bartles: At Van Buren, Arkansas, to which point, and through which point the First Texas had been pursued, Mr. Bartles climbed the rebels' flag pole and tore down their flag hoisting Old Glory in its place. While on the White River campaign he swam the White river, January 24, 1863, with sabre, pistols and overcoat all on. While camped on Mazard's prairie July 22, 1864, the command suffered attack from the rebels with the result that 13 were killed, a number wounded and captured. Mr. Bartles, writing of that

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event, said that his mule, Chaney, "the best animal on earth," took him out safely. He passed through the war with never a day's illness and was never wounded or captured.

WIFE INDIAN CHIEF'S DAUGHTER

October 1, 1868, at Leavenworth, Jacob Bartles was married to Nannie M. Pratt, daughter of Charles Journeycake, chief of the Delawares. They moved to the Cherokee Nation in 1873 and there were remarried according to the laws and customs of the Cherokee Nation.

ESTABLISHED FIRST THINGS

In 1873 Mr. Bartles moved a saw-mill from Wyandotte county, Kansas, to the Yellow Leaf ford on the Verdigris river and began sawing lumber thus establishing the first saw-mill in the country west of the Grand river.

In 1873 at ^SLilver Lake, a point six miles southeast of the present location of Bartlesville, and in a log house, Mr. Bartles began his career as a merchant. He built a better building on Turkey creek and moved his stock there in 1874. In 1877 he built the first flour mill in Indian Territory

on Caney river between here and where Bartlesville now stands. In 1878 he built a two-story frame building 25x100 feet near the mill for a store room and residence, and moved to it. In 1878 he planted the first wheat grown on Caney river and the following year furnished seed to other farmers in order to encourage wheat growing. He engaged in wheat growing extensively for a number of years and in the early '90s raised his banner crop of 45,000 bushels.

During the same period Mr. Bartles engaged in the cattle raising business; in the walnut log and lumber business at various places in the Cherokee Nation, and in the mercantile business at Alluwee, Pawhuska, Claremore, Milltown, Nowata and Old Bartlesville.

Mr. Bartles also built what is now the Santa Fe road from Caney, Kansas, to Collinsville, Oklahoma, in 1898-1899, and moved to Dewey the best town on the map, the latter year, and expects to live out his days here.

DEWEY WORLD OFFICE HISTORIC

The Turkey Creek store and residence, in which his son, Joe A. Bartles, was born, was moved

to the mill, Old Bartlesville, and there used as a furniture and cabinet shop and later moved to Dewey and is now the home of the Dewey World. The two-story frame store and residence erected at the mill was the best building in the Cherokee Nation when built with the exception of the capitol building at Tahlequah. This building was also moved to Dewey and now stands across the street opposite the First National Bank.

Mr. Bartles refers with pride to the fact that during his early business career in this country he had in his employ J. E. Cambell, of Nowata, John Bullet of Claremore, George B. Keeler, William Johnstone, N. T. Carr and Frank Overlees of Bartlesville, F. A. Neilsen of Coffeyville, A. H. Gibson, of Pawhuska and H. M. Brent of Dewey. He adds that these men, many of whom are now leading citizens of the new state, were all faithful employes and that it is very gratifying to him to know they have all become prosperous, energetic business men of the kind that help to better the citizenship of the communities in which they live.

While in failing health, and for the greater part of the time compelled to remain in his room Mr. Bartles has lost none of his interest in passing

events, nor in the survivors of the gallant old command of which he formed a part in the days when true manhood was the thing which counted and none will find greater pleasure in the forthcoming reunion than he.

THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1908
Vol. 17 No. 48
J. S. Holden, Editor

BRIEF SKETCH OF FORT GIBSON

FORT GIBSON is a fine natural townsite, situated on Grand river three miles from Arkansas and Verdigris rivers, where they join, and is about half way between Fort Smith, Ark., and Coffeyville, Kansas. It has two trunk railroad lines, the Mo. Pacific and Frisco, besides river navigation, and an electric car line coming, a big dam to engender electric power, to be constructed -- thousands of acres of rich bottom lands that grow two crops of potatoes a year, -- corn, cotton, oats, wheat, and all kinds of farm produce, besides fruits of all kinds -- apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, and all kinds of small fruits. This is a fine grape section, where the fruit grows with great perfection, and never fails.

A third railroad is coming, which is now being surveyed to Tahlequah, 20 miles distant, east,

from thence to Muskogee by the way of Fort Gibson. Good schools and churches abound here -- the only National cemetery in the new State, where rest the remains of 2470 of the Nation's honored dead, some being noted people. Fort Gibson is among the most historic towns in the West. Here lived Gen. Taylor, Jeff Davis, Henry M. Stanley, Gen. Sam Houston, Mrs. Admiral Dewey, and other noted Characters. Besides these, Washington Irving, the poet Longfellow, Gen. Scott, Gen. Braggs, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, Gen. R. E. Lee, Jas. G. Blaine and other noted characters have sojourned here, and many historic landmarks abound.

Fort Gibson and vicinity abounds in beautiful natural scenery, along Grand river -- towering cliffs, picturesque hills, vales, and delightful views. Fine rolling prairie extends to the north and east, and bottom land to the south and west. Tribal relations has kept back the town, which is now coming to the front. Real estate is quite low, but increasing in value. Come to Fort Gibson, and see a beautiful town-site. Call this office.

THE DEWEY WORLD

Dewey, Oklahoma
Thursday, Sept. 17, 1908
Vol. 3 No. 28
W. E. Dixon, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF ROBERT B. ROSS

Bartlesville Enterprise: Robert B. Ross, of Tahlequah, accompanied by his attorney, K. S. Murchison, of the same place, are at the Almeda today. Mr. Ross is distinguished in more ways than one. In the first place he is a grandson of John Ross, who was for forty years chief of the Cherokees, and then he recently resigned his position as postmaster of Tahlequah. Ever hear of a postmaster actually resigning before? A third reason is that he is 64 years old, and is the youngest looking man of his age in the state.

He is here on business connected with a suit against James Day, in whose favor the secretary of the interior decided a contest involving thirty acres of land just south of Bartlesville. Ross, who is contending for the land, says the Dawes commission and the commissioner of Indian affairs both decided

controversies over it in his favor, and he is now asking the district court to decide that he is entitled to the tract, and that Mr. Day, who holds the title, be made trustee for him. A stipulation was agreed upon between Mr. Murchison and Veasey & Rowland, who represent Mr. Day, to have John Kane act as referee in the matter.

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THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Thursday, March 18, 1909
Vol. 18 No. 23
J. S. Holden, Editor

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SEQUOYAH

The Cadmus of his race --
A man without a peer;
He stood alone -- his genius shone
Throughout a Hemisphere.
Untutored, yet so great --
Grand and alone his fame --
Yes, grand and great, the future State
Should bear Sequoyah's name.
In ages yet to come,
His fame will have a place --
His memory live in History's page,
The grandest of his race.

We wrote and published the above lines in
1896.

The prophecy or prediction of The Post has
at last been fulfilled, and a statue to Sequoyah,
inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet, is to be made
and placed in the Hall of Fame at Washington, D. C.,
an act for that purpose having passed the State
legislature, and signed by Governor Haskell.

Before our advent in the old Indian Territory
about 19 years ago we had read of Sequoyah, the great

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Cherokee who had invented the only Indian alphabet, and after our arrival here, commenced the story of this great man, history, relatives and everything concerning him, which we have published from year to year, advertising the movement to perpetuate his memory and great invention, having organized a Sequoyah monument association for this purpose, and working to that end for a number of years. Under the circumstances we were not only pleased but overjoyed to receive the following letter from Gov. C. N. Haskell last Saturday:

Governor's Office,
Guthrie, Okla.

March 11, 1909

J. S. Holden

Ft. Gibson, Okla.

My Dear Sir:

I have just signed the Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature providing for a Statue of Sequoyah, to be placed in Statuary Hall at Washington, and knowing of your interest in this matter, I forward

you the pen with which the Resolution was signed by me.

Sincerely Yours,
CHAS. N. HASKELL,
Governor.

Governor Haskell first came prominently into public notice through the Sequoyah movement, in 1905, when an organization for statehood was effected, ably lead by Charles N. Haskell, of Muskogee, which was carried out and put to a vote of the people, and was carried by a good majority. It was voted that the State be named Sequoyah, and that Fort Gibson be designated as the capital. But the whole thing was declared null and void by congress, which declared that the Indian Territory and Oklahoma should be one state.

The Sequoyah movement hurried Statehood, and showed that Haskell was a great organizer and politician, and finally received the nomination for governor against the strongest opposition of his own party that could be organized, which attracted attention all over the Union. Although the editor of The Post worked against him in the election, for his

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Republican opponent Mr. Haskell evidently has not forgotten our service in the Sequoyah movement, from the fact that Senator Keys and Senator Landrum of Tahlequah are Cherokees, besides several members of the lower house, and active in the Sequoyah State movement. Under these circumstances Governor Haskell's favor is the more highly appreciated, and we feel repaid for all we have ever done in the Sequoyah monument.

Sequoyah was born in the old Cherokee Nation in Georgia, about the year 1767, and removed to the Indian Territory in 1837, and died somewhere in New Mexico in the year 1843, his grave or place of burial being unknown. He was an illiterate man, and could not speak the English language. His father was a German trader, named George Guist or Guest, his mother a full blood Cherokee woman. He invented his alphabet between the year 1822 and 1824. It consists of 85 characters. He first taught his little daughter how to read and then others.

The late Houston Benge, of Fort Gibson, knew him well, having lived next neighbor on Skinbayou Creek for a number of years. He describes him to the writer as medium size, with an intelligent face

and good bearing. He was lame in one leg from white swelling when a boy, and limped when he walked. He had a favorite mule, which he rode to and from Fort Smith, Arkansas where he went to trade about every two weeks, being about 25 miles distant, the road passing through where the town of Muldrew now stands. The late W. W. Weaver, of Fort Smith, knew him well, and has told the writer much concerning the American Cadmus. His wife Polly presented Mr. Weaver with a fine Indian cap which she made.

The house in which the American Cadmus lived, is still standing, and practically the same as when the picture herein shown was taken in 1891, published in Harpers Weekly, being the only picture of the house taken and published. It is a double log structure, being built of hewed oak logs, which are still in a fair state of preservation. It stands on an eminence, not far from Skinbayou creek. The house, we learn from the late Houston Benge, who was a near neighbor of Sequoyah, was built by the American Cadmus, most of the work being done except raising, by his own hands, including the large chimney. About 200 yards below the house is a large spring coming out near a large post oak tree, where

there was a stone seat on which Sequoyah used to sit in the heat of the day. We carried the flag stone to Muldrow, also pieces of the post oak logs, and a stone from the chimney, from within and without; also other relics which we have.

The surroundings are apparently but little changed since the great inventor set out on his last journey to the far west, never to return, in the spring of 1843. Here is the same rocky road on the hill which he took, the scrubby and gnarled oaks among the rock, being still standing along the way. The whole scene here, where this great Indian lived, was interesting and soul-inspiring.

THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
June 27, 1908
Vol. 1 No. 12
J. F. Murphy, Editor

THE WATTS FAMILY

The thirty-sixth annual reunion of the Watts family and a Masonic celebration began in Muldrow Tuesday and lasted through Wednesday. For years the watts family were claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee nation and a legal fight between them and the Cherokees was waged for years, until finally the Dawes commission appeared upon the scene and settled the matter, and all the Watts family were rejected. They were intruders upon the lands of the Cherokees and made permanent and valuable improvements with out any legal right. They were finally divested of all the Indian land they held and they now reside in the Indian Territory as other United States citizens, but do not own land as Indians. They at one time had charge of more than \$1,000,000 worth of Indian lands. The head of the family is W. J. Watts, who was known to the Cherokees as the

"King of the Intruders," and he has cost the Cherokee nation more than any other living man. Many years ago these reunions were held for mutual advice, but since they have been divested of landed rights these meetings are kept up for their social features.

THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Thursday, Nov. 11, 1909
Vol. 18 No. 37
J. S. Holden, Editor

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A historical society to collect, own and preserve history of the Cherokee nation and other Indian nations and tribes, filed its charter for organization with the secretary of state Monday. It is named the Sequoyah Historical Society, headquarters at Tahlequah, former capital of the Cherokee Nation, and now county seat of Cherokee county. The incorporators are all of Claremore, and are Jessie A. Starr, John Barrett, Victoria Barrett, Sue Williams, Gazelle Lane, Ada C. Foreman, Mrs. J. C. Bushyhead, Mary M. Comer, Frank Ertel.

THE TAHLEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Indl Ter.
23rd year No. 182
March 24, 1910
O. W. Welch, Editor

FIRE DESTROYS OLD CHEROKEE SEMINARY ✓

An institution that has stood the storms of more than half a century, sending forth from its walls learned men who were destined to shoulder the burdens of humanity in the further elevation of their race, today lies in a mass of ruins.

An alarm of fire sounded at 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning followed in a short time by a volume of smoke south of the city soon spread the shocking information that the Cherokee Seminary was a mass of flames.

Crowds from the city soon gathered upon the scene and within twenty minutes every available conveyance was chartered, hundreds walked the distance of nearly two miles to be present at the destruction of one of the institutions at which the people of the Cherokee nation point with pride as the cause for the enlightenment and advancement of the pros-

perous Cherokee.

The student body together with the teachers and professors of the institution excepting Jess Wright, James Hobb, Rugy Reid, Tot Bean, Lillian Scales, Pearl Mayes, Bettie and Callie Walkingstick, Iva Boswell, Sarah Hornett, Miss Cassie Illif, teacher, Mesdames Dally Galloway, sick nurse; and Mrs. Susie Walkingstick, dining room matron, two cooks and the janitor, were attending the different churches in the city when the little Walkingstick girl who was in the yard saw the smoke and told her mother who ran up stairs and gave the alarm. Will Illif telephoned for the fire department, who done some quick work in getting to the scene, at the same time calling up residences students of the location that they might hurry to the scene and assist in saving what they could of the contents. This sight alone was heart rendering and many a tear was shed in sympathy with the tear stained faces who were left without money, shelter or clothes other than they wore, far from home and many without friends other than the faculty and students who were in a like position.

A few of the boys, being more fleet of foot than girls, arrived at the building in time to save part of their personal belongings but were unable

to rescue an article from the third story which was used by the girls as a dormitory. A portion of the contents from the dining room, kitchen and parlor were carried out by persons arriving from the city but as a whole only a small per cent was saved.

A roll of the students was called at 12:30 and every one accounted for, relieving the horror of a possible fatality.

At this time the good citizens of Tahlequah stepped forward with the announcement that they would care for all students who had no place to go, until action could be taken at a later time for their permanent location, and within thirty minutes every student was provided with temporary quarters and will be cared for until further arrangements are made.

The history of this grned institution dates back to November 28, 1848⁽⁶⁾, at which time the wise and sagacious leaders of the nation, realizing the value of knowledge passed an act for the erection of this structure for the male use and a similar one for the females of the nation. On the 7th day of May 1850, three and one-half years later, began the work destined to make men to guide this great and glorious nation.

In this respect it has been very successful and in the 46 years of continued operation 157 young men have graduated from the institution.

From 1861 to 1875, during the period of the civil war and for ten years thereafter the building was used as a hospital and home for the orphans who were made parentless during the four years of civil strife, the horrors of which have so oft been told. Since the reopening in 1875 her original cause has been continued year after year until Sunday's calamity befell it, and at the ripe old age of 59 years 10 months and 13 days all but the fond memory thereof has passed, leaving but the crumbling walls and stately pillars as a monument of that which was.

A conservative estimate of the loss places it at about \$75,000 with \$20,000 insurance on the building and \$2,500 on the contents.

Prof. Clarence Clark is to be complimented for the interest he manifested in the student body.

Temporary quarters were opened that night down town in the vacant room at 115 S. Muskogee Ave. and the trunks and belongings rescued from the flames were placed here for identification.

Prof. Clark acted as a father to the students

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and personally loaned the majority of them money to pay their expenses home.

Many of the students who only saved the belongings they wore, left on the trains Monday for home and while the scene was apathetic one, the young folks grasped the bright side of life and proceeded to joke one another about being charged excess baggage, have you your trunk checked, etc.

Arrangements are being made to care for the seniors and graduate them at the regular time. They will attend the Normal and receive diplomas at the close of the term.

A list of names of the students with their temporary addresses was prepared for publication in the Arrow, but owing to the fact that most of them have left town we do not publish it.

Any information desired concerning the location of the remaining few can be had by phoning this office.

A probable clue to the mystery of the fire is explained by the fire place in the Chapel room being bricked up and a hole cut in the flue on Friday morning preceeding the fire, a stove was put up Saturday and Sunday morning about 8:00 o'clock a

fire was built in it, which consisted of shavings and other light material which made a hot fire. It is presumed that in cutting the hole the janitor loosened the mortar between the brick, causing a defect in the flue.

This flue is several feet south of the cupolo and agrees with the statement of those discovering the fire that it originated south of the cupolo.

An event of interest will be the opening of the corner stone which will take place shortly after the insurance adjustor makes an adjustment of the loss. The insurance company was notified at once of the fire and an adjuster is expected every day.

This stone lies in the north east corner of the foundation and was placed there by the Masonic order in 1846.

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THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Muskogee Co., Okla.,
Thursday, March 24, 1910
Vol. 18 No. 37
J. S. Holden, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF GUSS IVEY

The Home and Farm, Guss Ivey's new paper, made its appearance in Muskogee last Thursday, and a good appearance it made -- a fine seven column quarto filled with interesting reading. The first page contained the portraits of all the Cherokee chiefs from John Ross to William Rogers, the last of his line. It also contained the Cherokee alphabet systematically arranged with sounds, the same occupying 2 columns, together with about two columns of reading in Cherokee characters, also reading in Creek and Choctaw. Ivey is the oldest newspaper man in Muskogee and published a paper at Tahlequah when we first came to the Indian Territory about 20 years ago. It was he who wrote and sent out telegrams from Ft. Gibson in 1884, when James G. Blaine lay sick here at the point of death. Success to the new paper.

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THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Muskogee Co., Okla.,
Thursday, March 31, 1910
Vol. 18 No. 38
J. S. Holden, Editor

LETTER OF FRANK J. BOUDINOT TO THE POST

Washington, D. C. ✓

March 25.

Special to The Post:

Thinking that the people of Eastern Oklahoma, especially the Cherokees by blood, are interested in the Eastern Cherokee per capita payments soon to be made, perhaps you might wish to publish this short statement concerning the same:

The pay roll has been finally approved by the Court of Claims and has been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. It contains an aggregate number of 30,876 names, of which 27,390 reside west of the Mississippi river and 3,437 east. The officials in the Treasury Department, are, at this writing, engaged in computing the interest up to March 15, 1910, after which date no interest will

be allowed. As the fund stood May 14, 1906, less the amounts which were paid to the attorneys, the amount was in round numbers \$4,100,000. No interest after May 14, 1906 would have been allowed, but for the second appropriation by Congress made at the request of the Eastern Cherokees' Representatives June 30, 1909. However by this last appropriation, interest will now be added upon the amount, that is \$4,100,000 from May 14, 1906 to March 15, 1909 at four percent, so that the fund to be distributed per capita now amounts to about \$4,600,000, and a per capita share will be about \$150. The payment will be made by warrant on the United States Treasury, issued in the name of each individual.

No letters of guardianship, nor other Court authority will be required to enable the proper natural custodian of minors and incompetents to receive their warrants, but if there are legal guardians, administrators, etc, of course they will take precedence over the natural guardians.

I am informed by the officials that it will take about forty five days to get the warrants ready for delivery so the payments will be actually made

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sometime in May.

Yours Truly

FRANK J. BOUDINOT,

Represent. Eastern Cherokees.

THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Muskogee Co., Okla.,
Thursday, April 21, 1910
Vol. 18 No. ?
J. S. Holden, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF SEQUOYAH ET AL

Colonel Herodotus Holden of the Fort Gibson Post continues the free and unlimited coinage of history. He now says that the News-Capital is wrong about that old half-breed heathen, Sequoyah, deserting his people and going off to Mexico to die. He scores the News-Capital for this insinuation and says that "the American Cadmus" went down to look up some lost Cherokees. The News-Capital based its criticism on divers obviously friendly statements of historians and cyclopedists and would like to know whether Colonel Herodotus is speaking from personal information or whether he is indulging in charitable surmise. -- McAlester-Capital.

No "charitable surmise" about it. We knew men who were intimately acquainted with Sequoyah -- the late Samuel H. Benge and Mr. W. W. Weaver, father of Hon. Frank Weaver of Fort Smith. Mr. Benge lived

next neighbor to Sequoyah, about 11 miles from Muldrow, for a number of years, and knew when he started for the west to seek for lost Cherokees, intending to return. Mr. Weaver kept store in Fort Smith, and Sequoyah traded with him for several years. He told Mr. Weaver that he intended to return from the west. After the return of Sequoyah's son, he told how his father wandered off in search of the strayed horses and was never found. This evidence is correct.

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THE ARDMORE STATEMAN

Ardmore, Oklahoma
April 13, 1912
Vol. 6, No. 14
Roy M. Johnston, Editor

STATEMENT OF W. W. HASTINGS

(by W. W. Hastings)

Washington, D. C.

I see from press dispatches and editorials of newspapers throughout the state the statements made that large sums of money have been disbursed by the department of the interior from the tribal funds of the Cherokee nation, and other tribes, in payment of the office force of the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Union agency at Muskogee, Okla. I desire to challenge the correctness of this statement because it is not true. I would be unworthy of being the national attorney for the Cherokee nation if I were to sit idly by and see our tribal funds squandered. There is now being paid out of the Cherokee tribal funds the salary of the principal chief, assistant chief, one secretary and the national attorney. All of these

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salaries now aggregate \$8,100 per annum. There are, of course, some contingent expenses, but they are trifling. In addition to this, the expense of maintaining the Cherokee orphan asylum south of Tahlequah, together with the Cherokee school representative, is being paid out of the Cherokee tribal funds. Congress provided last year that the expenses incident to the sale of the unallotted lands might be taken from the tribal funds, but at the same time provided that the proceeds of the sales might be deposited in banks, thereby becoming interest-bearing. I do not have the exact figures before me, but the expenses incident to the sale of the Cherokee unallotted lands were very small, and the interest derived from the money deposited from those sales was very much greater than the expenses. I might add also that a small amount was taken from the Cherokee tribal funds in payment of stenographic help in the special investigation of citizenship cases throughout the nation. Attorneys here at Washington have been clamoring for a general reopening of the Cherokee rolls, and to resist this it was necessary that definite information might be at hand to place before the committees

of congress. Only a small sum was used for this purpose, less than the amount necessary to equalize the allotment of one allottee. Many of our Cherokee people know that our fullbloods opposed enrollment, opposed allotment, refused to give the names of their children to enrolling parties, and that arbitrary applications were made for these people, and we did the best we could to enroll every one of them, but we could not make an arbitrary application for the minors born since our last census roll was made in 1896, because we did not have their names. It was in the investigation of this class of children, nearly full-bloods, that a small amount of money amounting to approximately \$500, was expended during the past year for stenographic help.

The Cherokee people will remember that during the past year a large amount of money has been paid out of the Cherokee tribal funds for equalization purposes. Section 2 of the act of April 26, 1906, provides that where an enrolled member of the tribe does not take an allotment of land, the allottee is entitled, in lieu of the land

not taken, double its appraised value. The department has paid out considerable money during the past year equalizing allotments. We hope to have all allotments equalized within the next six months.

The people of the eastern part of Oklahoma should not be deceived; they are entitled to know the facts. This report that has been given wide circulation, to the effect that tribal funds are being squandered, is for a purpose. It is the fight of land speculators and grafters against the continuance of the district agents. They want them abolished, and they are attempting to arouse the prejudice of the people against them by insinuating that they are the means of dissipating tribal funds. Not a single district agent is paid a penny from any tribal fund; they are paid from appropriations made by congress. The district agents are the advisers of the restricted Indian; they assist him in making agricultural leases, in the collection of rents from his lands, in dispossessing tenants who are trying to hold over; the district agents receive applications for the removal of restrictions and report upon the same, and if the restrictions are removed, either conditionally or unconditionally,

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they appraise the land from which restrictions have been removed, and assist the Indian in getting its fair and reasonable value; and if the restrictions are conditionally removed the money is paid to the restricted Indian in such amounts as is thought advisable through these district agents, who assist them in the expenditure of the money to the best advantage of the Indian; the district agents co-operate with the probate courts, to the end that the accounts of guardians are checked up, reports made, and that their funds are not squandered; the districts agents, in fact, hear every kind of a grievance of the fullblood or restricted Indian, and they do what they can to assist them, just as every mother and father does what he or she can to aid and advise their minor child. No honest probate court is opposed to the co-operation of a fair-minded upright official. Every county judge in eastern Oklahoma, every tribal attorney and every tribal chief has written a letter favoring the district agent system.

We might as well be frank about it; everybody who is familiar with the Indians, his history

and tradition, knows that he needs assistance in the management of his lands. Sixteen hundred and eighty fullblood Cherokees who were arbitrarily allotted land refused to take the patents sent to them through the mails out of the postoffice, and they refused to go upon the land or accept any proceeds therefrom. Will any intelligent person say that these poor, misguided people do not need assistance; that they are able to care for themselves, or that they will protect themselves? The truth is that every one knows, who is at all familiar with the Indian, that he will not assert his rights in a civil suit. Ask the lawyers of the country how many civil suits they have had for fullblood Indians. Some of them will answer that they have had a few. That is quite true; they are an exception, and if these Indians are competent to manage their own affairs, then I am in favor of removing the restrictions from their lands and let them manage their own affairs; but I know, and every good citizen throughout the eastern part of Oklahoma knows, that if the district agents are abolished, that in less than a year there will be thousands of illegal leases, deeds and other incumbrances filed of record upon their

lands. If there are no local agents to assist the Indian, to advise him of his legal rights, to help him to get into court, to help him prepare his case and to get his witnesses, no civil action would be brought, and the man in the illegal possession would retain it. Every land speculator and grafter stirring up public sentiment against the district agent, and every one of them is causing as many letters to be written as possible to members of congress against them. If any district agent is either dishonest or incompetent, he should be removed. I am defending the system, not the individual, and I am trying to arouse public sentiment against the wholesale attack of the system. I have had occasion to closely observe the work of the district agents, and I know that they have been compelled to adversely report upon many leases, applications for the removal of restrictions, payment of claims and other things submitted to them. Every disappointed man is against them.

Through my veins courses Cherokee blood.
I trust that I will not live long enough to see the fullblood members of my race homeless in their own country, wanderers in their own land. They thought they were protected by the old treaties, binding

upon them and sacred to them; they resisted the change in their form of government; they did not invite the individualization of their lands, because they had never been used to an individual title, and they appreciated that they had never had any experience in dealing with the title to lands. Their fears were justified, for the records show that thousands of leases, deeds and other evidence of incumbrance in violation of protective provisions of law, for little or no consideration, have been gotten from them and placed of record. Without the assistance of local men in the field, all of these illegal leases and deeds might as well be validated. Everybody knows this. Why not speak the truth? What the future of the Indian in eastern Oklahoma is to be, is a great problem. The state is doing a commendable work; so are the county judges and the district agents. Many people would not unfairly deal with a white man who would not hesitate to rob an Indian. They know he is powerless to help himself, and that he will not arouse public attention. The government is now paying sixteen district agents \$1,800 each per annum to aid in some measure in their protection, and I am sure that

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no fair-minded citizen, white or red, whose good opinion is prized, will believe that these Indians should be set adrift, robbed of their lands without the assistance of the government. Millions of dollars are being appropriated for pensions, for maintaining the navy, for enlarging and supporting the army, for the government of the Philippine islands, and for other governmental expenditures, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are being appropriated for costly public buildings to be erected throughout the country, and yet when the small appropriation is asked to help save a vanishing race from its own improvidence, we are met with the cry of economy. The report is being circulated that the district agents are retarding the settlement of tribal affairs. Every one knows this is untrue. The Whitmire suit and the suit to prevent the enrollment of minor children, have postponed the settlement of Cherokee affairs. We will need the district agents long after our affairs are settled. Their continuance has nothing to do with our final settlement. Every school boy knows this. I am urging, in season and out of season, a final settlement every minute. Let's not muddy the water. This issue is clear: Are you in favor of protecting the admittedly

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incompetent fullblood Indian?

The best years of my life have been given to the service of the Cherokee people, and I am determined now to do what I can for their protection. There are a few good fights left in me yet, and I appeal to the public conscience for their assistance.

W. W. HASTINGS,

National Attorney for the Cherokee Nation.

THE ARDMORE STATESMAN

Ardmore, Oklahoma
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E. L. Gregory, Editor

APPOINTMENT OF CHEROKEE AND SEMINOLE CHIEFS

(Stillwell)

R. H. Choates, of Stillwater, was appointed by President Coolidge as chief of the Cherokee tribe of Indians on Monday, succeeding Ed W. Frye, of Sallisaw. Charles Jones was at the same time appointed chief of the Seminoles.

Berrien, dated December 21, 1830. He says:

"It is true that the Cherokees west of the Mississippi have acquired by the treaty of 1828, a permanent title to the lands specified in that instrument, because they have the perpetual guaranty of the United States, and that the tenure by which they hold is in that respect different from the ordinary Indian title of occupancy. It is admitted too, that since these lands at the time of executing that treaty were the property of the United States, this Government had power thus to convey them, and consequently, that the title held by the Cherokees is such as the treaty in terms describes it to be."

Notwithstanding this, Senate Bill, No. 1,186, to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, introduced by Mr. Jewett, proposes to treat our property as if it belonged to the United States, graciously allots a quarter section per capita to the Indian, and directs entry by the United States on the remainder. It proposes to establish a land office in the Indian Territory and open our lands to settlers.

The United States have as clear a right to enter into possession of Mr. Jewett's farm, if he is so fortunate as to possess one. When they resume possession

all of the land in private hands held under patents issued since 1835, we shall expect to see them take ours from us, not before.

"To maintain," says the committee, "that the United States intended, by a change of its fundamental law, which was not ratified by these tribes, and to which they were neither requested nor permitted to assent, to annul treaties then existing between the United States as one party, and the Indian Tribes as the other parties respectively, would be to charge upon the United States repudiation of national obligations, repudiation doubly infamous from the fact that the parties whose claims were thus annulled are too weak to enforce their just rights, and were enjoying the voluntarily assumed guardianship and protection of this Government."

It is unfortunate for the Indians, that those who have the most direct interest in their spoliation, are the very men who set up a special claim to regulate Indian affairs. The white men West of the Mississippi, send representatives to Congress, who claim by their proximity to the Indian country, to know more of their requirments, than Congressmen who come from further East, or the Indians themselves. They also frequently

claim and obtain the Governorship of Territories. The Indians have no vote, and it is the voting constituency which desires to despoil the Indian, that controls the action of this class of men.

From these facts it will readily be anticipated what character of white rulers we shall have in the Indian Territory if Mr. Harlan's amendment should pass, and any attempt was made to enforce it as law. We intend no reflection on any one, far less upon the present distinguished President of the United States, whose sympathy with the oppressed Indian is always manifest. What we object to is the system. The covert purpose of the influence which secures an appointment is rarely known to the appointing power, and is often unknown to the appointed until it assumes control of his action.

Even supposing that the approval by the President and consent of the National Council of each Nation assenting, should be deemed insufficient to give validity to this Ok-mul-gee constitution, why can it not be ratified in the form in which it emanated from its maker?

A people who now elect their chiefs, who own the real estate within their territory and have long

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been accustomed to administer their own laws, may surely be permitted to elect their governor and select their judiciary, while it is quite certain they have the right to refuse and will refuse their assent to substituting appointees of the President. This, of course, does not apply to Judges of United States Courts, to the organization of which consent has been given in the treaties of 1866.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to Mr. Shanks, dated January 19th, 1871, very properly advocates this view in the following language:

"It is my opinion that the Indian tribes not now represented in this confederate government will gradually come into the Indian country, taking reservations and becoming part and parcel of this confederation; that they will more readily receive a government of which they feel themselves to be the authors, than one which they may regard as forced upon them, and which will be controlled by officers not designated by themselves, and not of their own nationality. I believe it is the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also of the most intelligent and reliable Indian agents and superintendents, that we had better adopt this course rather than to attempt at present to force

upon the Indians what is termed a Territorial Government."

The Secretary appreciates the importance to the Indians of officers of their own nationality; and deprecates any attempt to force upon them "a Territorial Government."

Mr. Harlan's amendment to the Ok-mul-gee constitution, would transform it at once into that very thing. It would be the entering wedge which would rive the oak of our nationality. From the day it would be in the power of the President of the United States to appoint a white man from outside our borders, to rule over us, our Indian State would decay. The municipal subjugation of the nations would be completed by their acceptance of alien rule; their treaty rights would be superceeded by territorial enactments controlled by the veto power of a white governor, who would continue what the Judiciary Committee so tersely call "the great sins of civilization." The white governor would as inevitably represent some of the rings that seek to despoil us, as he would get his appointment. The gubernatorial powers, intended for an elective Indian governor with a two years term, instead of an appointed white governor for a four years term, are equal, in their limited sphere of action, to those of the President of the United States in his, and

they would be augmented by Congress when once, through an abandonment of their treaty rights, the Indians subjected themselves to Congressional control. The governor can veto measures of importance to our domestic interests, and thereby impede or altogether defeat necessary legislation. He could appoint white men to office. He could pardon criminals convicted by our courts for offences against Indians. He could remit fines and penalties for breaches of our laws, and if disposed to abuse his high office might reverse the whole order of society, by subjecting us to the domination of our enemies. Such things are not strange to the experience of some of the self-governing States of this Union, and we may therefore be excused for the apprehensions we feel upon this subject. A Vigilance Committee, may receive the endorsement of a grand jury in California; but if one should become necessary for self protection in the Indian Territory, would be declared an Indian war, calling for our extermination.

As a concluding argument against subjecting us to white rule, we beg to call your attention to the following remarks of Senator Thomas H. Benton, on the efforts of our removal to our present home: -- "With the Indians," said he "it was a question of extermin-

ation, the time only the debatable point. They were daily wasting under contact with the whites, and had before their eyes, the eventual but certain fate of the hundreds of tribes found by the early colonists on the Roanoke, the James river, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Connecticut, the Merrimac, the Kenebec and the Penobscot. The removal saved the Southern tribes from the fate; and in giving them, new and unmolested homes beyond the verge of the white man's settlement, in a country temperate in climate, fertile in soil, adapted to agriculture and to pasturage, with an outlet for hunting, abounding with salt water and salt springs, it left them to work out in peace, the problem of Indian civilization."

May we not still be left in possession of the limited tract that remains to us of all this vast country, or will "the harsh treatment of the race by former generations be considered a precedent to justify the infliction of further wrongs."

Very Respectfully,

LEWIS DOWNING,

Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

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W. P. ADAIR.

C. N. VANN,

SAMUEL SMITH,

GEO. W. SCRAPER,

Cherokee Delegation.

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as before stated, except the three hundred thousand dollars now deposited in the sub-treasury of the United States, in St. Louis, Mo., reserved for a per capita payment. It is clear that the present system of education and the enlargement of expenses must be met by some action of your honorable bodies or the embarrassment will continue, as I have warned you and the preceeding Council.

The fund derived from the lease of the grazing privilege on hand amounts to three hundred thousand dollars, had the last payment been made by the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, which was due July 1st last. The Association refused to make the payment on account of the order of President Harrison for their removal from the "Strip." The Association is more than willing to make the payment if still allowed to occupy and enjoy these lands. It is an unreasonable hardship on the Cherokee to be thus deprived of a revenue of two hundred thousand dollars by such an order.

The fifteen thousand dollars that should have been available at last session of the Council that was derived from the grazing privilege west of the Arkansas River, of which \$8,750.00 was retained by the Treasurer

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There are many violators of law who go unpunished. This state of affairs is greatly due to the fact that the District Solicitors are neglectful of their duties, or incompetent. I recommend that you provide for a Solicitor General for the Cherokee Nation, with a salary sufficient to demand the services of an able attorney.

INTRUDERS -- 5,333

This question has become sickening to the pride of every Cherokee who has a bona fide interest in this Nation, and is enough to arouse his indignation and vengeance, after having endured the burden, hardships and expense of owning and holding this country for themselves and posterity, to be compelled to sit quietly and see a herd of vagabonds organizing themselves into a "citizenship association" with a fund placed by it in the hands of unscrupulous lawyers to carry out one of the boldest robberies every perpetrated on a people. This lawless class of marauders who have come from the four corners of the earth, have fastened themselves upon our rich soil, and claim to be Cherokees by blood, appealing to the U. S. Government for protection in carrying out this infamous scheme. It makes no differ-

ence from what country he hails, if he only has the initiation fee of five dollars, he is duly ingrafted into said association and then instructed by the leader to make improvements on Cherokee land. How wonderfully strange the officers of the U. S. Government, whose duty it is to remove them, after knowing all the facts connected with this fraud, will listen to their plea and afford them protection. While recently in Washington, the Commissioner of Indian affairs gave me his promise that he would see that they were removed, but many means and ways are used to defeat this purpose.

The matter passes through many hands; many formalities gone through with and finally the proper officer loses sight of it, thereby this outrage goes on unsettled. This class of persons have lived here for years and in many instances accumulated fortunes by the use of our soil and the sale of our timber, without paying one cent for the support of government, and at the same time ignoring every statute on our law book.

Now I recommend that you make a last appeal to the Government for their removal, and if this effort prove futile, that you provide for their removal at the hands of the proper officers of this

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You should take a broad and chairtable view of this matter.

JUDICIARY

As heretofore requested, I urge upon you the great necessity of the right of appeal in criminal cases. The Cherokees have long felt the want of this principal in the Judicial Department of our Government. The reversion of the verdict and sentence of death is certainly as important to the individual as his property right.

The compilation of the laws and publication of the same has grown to be a great necessity on account of their scarcity among the people. It is a difficult

I called your attention and that of the previous Council to one very important fact, that is a deficiency in the school and other funds. There is no deficiency or decrease in our invested funds. But you must remember that the expenditures of our Government for school and other purposes for many years have far exceeded the regular annuity. The schools have increased both in number and capacity, and consequently the general expenditure has been greater.

Our regular school fund amounts to something near \$45,000 per annum. The appropriations of the previous Councils for many years, show that there has been expended a far greater amount than this. The fund to meet this increased expenditure has been derived from the sale of land and tax on our grazing privileges west of the Arkansas River. The same increased expenditure in the General fund has been carried on in the same way.

From 1873 to 1885, the amount derived from the sale of the strip lands in Kansas amounted to over one half million dollars, and from grazing lands west of the Arkansas River and other grazing tax, over half a million, and the internal revenue besides, with thirty-five thousand dollars from the sale of walnut timber.

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EDITORIALS ON J. B. MAYES

The Sentinel says the Mayesites, Nationals and Liberals each held meetings at the Delaware court house week before last, and that the Mayesites showed up 42 strong. Say, Mr. Sentinel, you are not toting fair with your man Mayes. We believe he will get about 84 votes in Delaware district. Give the old man a chance, boys, and don't, for goodness sake, underestimate his strength.