

CREEK

1870-1930

PAPERS



Litton Papers

Oklahoma

Historical Society

CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.
June 18, 1870
Vol. 1 No. 10
W. P. Boudinot, Editor

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL CHECOTE

Executive Department,
Okmulgee, M. Nation,
June 2, 1870

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS:

Not long since I sent a communication to the authorities of the several Indian Nations resident in the Indian Territory, suggesting the convention of an inter-national Council at this place. I am pleased to think that my views accorded with those of the authorities of the other Nations of this Territory, as is proven by their prompt response to the aforesaid suggestion.

Being convened at my suggestion, you naturally expect of me a communication of my views. It seems to me, at this time, that there are great reasons why such a council should be convened among the several Nations, and in view of these, the present

council is assembled; and we may consider ourselves particularly favored by a kind providence, when we see so many brothers of the red race, assembled together. It is well known to us that our fathers before us often met in councils of this kind, for consultation on matters having for their object the general good of the red man. One of the good results of such meetings was, that each nation understood perfectly the relations existing between all of the brother nations, which enabled them to understand and respect each other's rights, producing harmony and peace in our brotherhood.

The Government of the United States in solemn treaties promised every protection to Indians in their new homes west of the Mississippi. Guaranteeing to them and their descendants forever the undisturbed possession of the lands to which they were removed. The Indian, taught by experience and suspecting the intentions of the white man was careful to have it expressly understood, (in which the white man acceded) that the white man should never annex the Indian lands to any State, nor erect them into Territories -- nor to extend over them any laws peculiar to any of the States of the Union or

her territories.

In direct contrariety with the solemn promises and the established policy of the Government we see the authorities of the United States, striving to ignore all of her former acts and change her policy, as is indicated in the Bills introduced into Congress proposing a Territorial form of Government for the Indian country. We are sensible of the fact, that a Territorial form of Government will at this time in no wise benefit the Indians, but work their certain ruin. A great majority of the Indians are those termed full-bloods, who have no education, nor can they even speak the English language, and no such race of people can take upon themselves the laws made by the white man -- a people different in language, and customs -- and prosper under them. In view of this fact the Indian delegates at Washington have protested time and again, and made every effort to stay the impending danger. Now in view of this state of affairs, I would suggest the expediency of the passage by this council of resolutions of request that the United States Government may not adopt a policy toward the Indians that is so subversive of our relations to that Government as is foreshadowed

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in the Bills so often introduced in the Congress of that Government. The United States in former times acted magnanimously towards the Indian in matters of treaty and public policy, and in a manner characteristic of a great and Christian Nation, and we cannot but still repose implicit confidence in her continued sympathy for the helpless Indians. If the United States will continue to pursue the policy practiced thus far, we are convinced that is the most speedy way to christianize the Indians. In conclusion I would state that I sincerely trust a beneficent Providence will so direct you that your present mutual consultation will result in much good to us and those to come after us.

Very Respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL CHICOTE,

Chief M. Nation.

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CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation
Saturday, October 21, 1871
Vol. 2 No. 27-79
W. P. Boudinot, Editor

THE CREEK WAR ENDED

Believing that you can't but be more or less interested in the affairs of one of your neighboring Tribes, the Muskogees, who you are aware, for sometime past have had trouble of a serious character, among them, which, if not in some way quieted down, and that too, very soon, would end in something most serious to themselves, and do much to destroy the peace and harmony existing among their neighbors. But these difficulties, I am happy to say, have been we fully believe brought to an end, and that without the effusion of blood, or even the firing of a single gun by either party of the beligerents. When we left Fort Gibson on the morning of the 2d inst. on our way to the seat of trouble, from, the reports by the way we feared a bloody conflict had already taken place, there being no military then in reach to assist in

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quelling the strife; and as the matter of difficulty had been so long pending, there was much to increase ones apprehensions for the worst, for really, the cloud was dark and most threatening. But these apprehensions were somewhat relieved, when we learned on reaching the Creek Agency that Major F. S. Lyon, Agent for the Creeks, had left that morning in all haste for the scene of conflict, who, on meeting courriers with dispatches by the way scarcely took time to read them, but said to his driver, "Drive on John, my children are in trouble and I ought to be there." But the crisis in that affair was probably past before he arrived on the ground. The opposing party to the constitution and laws of the Nation, some six hundred in number, all well armed, were that morning in possession of the Council House, and had been for some days previously. It was determined by the constitutional party who were encamped at a short distance, and had by that time been re-enforced to nearly one thousand strong to attack them and drive them from their position at all hazards.

Brigadier General P. Porter, a brave and gallant officer was placed in command. The plan of attack was by three divisions under well appointed officers. The opposing party under Sands were then notified that if they did

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not vacate the council house by such an hour they would be attacked and driven out by force. In the mean time Gen. Porter the commander in chief issued an order for all the business houses to be closed, and the women and children with all other noncombatants to leave the place, this had its desired effect, notwithstanding both sides were highly exasperated and keen for the fight. The party in the house before the time expired gradually withdrew and fell back to their encampments. Soon after Agent Lyons arrived and exacted a pledge first from one and then the other side, that neither would fire the first gun. This measure gave time for both sides to cool down, and reconsider matters, the Agent to propose terms for reconciliation to which he applied himself most diligently, and we think with great success, for a committee of conference was soon after agreed upon to be composed of old men from both sides, to talk over the matters, while the young men and masses of the people of both parties were to be sent away as fast as possible. - The result of these preliminary measures proved of a most salutary character, so much so, that at 12 o'clock on Thursday they were ready on both sides to go in to an examination of the election returns for Chief, and the other subordinate

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officers and council for the next four years ensuing. In the meantime Sands and Checote had signed a paper agreeing to comply with the constitution and laws. And on the day I left were sending their delegates to take their seats in the council. In all this trouble too much credit can not well be given to Chief Checote and the educated young men of the Nation who showed a willingness with their commander, Gen. Porter, to stand by their Nation in Peace and in War. Agent Lyons deserves the favorable notice of his Government, for his untiring efforts to restore peace and quiet, and prevent the shedding of blood by the belligerents.

T. B. R.

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THE VINDICATOR

Atoka, Choctaw Nation, I. T.,
September 14, 1872
Vol. 1, No. 21
J. H. Moore, Editor

EDITORIAL ON SAMUEL CHOCOTE

A private letter from the Creek Nation, of date Sept. 9th, states that there has been no fighting up to said date. Chief Checote, is encamped on Cane Creek with an army 800 strong; The disaffected party, 200 strong, is encamped on the opposite side of the Arkansas river. The freedmen are at home but sympathize with the disaffected party. Checote does not wish to fight, but will do so as a last resort, if the others refuse to give up certain horse thieves.

The two white men who urged on the disaffected Creeks have gone to Kansas.

THE VINDICATOR

Atoka, Choctaw Nation, I. T.,

May 3, 1875

Vol. 1, No. 7

J. L. Caldwell, }
J. H. Moore, } Editors

LETTER OF W. N. EVANS TO EDITOR VINDICATOR

Muscogee, C. N.,

May 1, 1875.

Editors Vindicator.

I visited this place, yesterday, and in conversation with Mr. Joshua Ross the subject of the International Fair, or Agricultural Association of the Indian Territory, came up. This is a home enterprise, gotten up for the benefit of the people of the several nations, for the improvements of stock, and to excite competition and encourage improvements in agriculture. I suppose that many of your readers are ignorant of the existence of such a society. For the information of such I would say that a fair was held at Muscogee, last October, which was in every respect a success. It was, and will continue to be free to everyone, no

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fee whatever being charged to spectators. There was an entrance fee, however, paid by those who entered stock, or other things for exhibition, which was sufficient to pay the premiums, and all other expenses attached to running the fair, with a little left for improvements.

The officers of the association, who are elected to hold office for two years, consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, with a Board of Directors, some of whom are selected from each tribe in the Territory. The society met March 16th, reorganized, and elected the following officers and directors for the ensuing two years: President, John A. Foreman; Vice-President, S. W. Perriman; Treasurer, N. B. Moore; Secretary, Joshua Ross.

CHEROKEE DIRECTORS

O. P. Brewer,

R. B. Ross,

H. P. Blackstone,

J. M. Smith,

Allen Gilbert,

Chas. Armstrong,

Rev. Walter A. Duncan.

CREEK DIRECTORS

Geo. W. Stidham,	John Moore,
Wm. Crabtree,	G. W. Grayson,
P. Porter,	Wm. Robinson,
Rev. W. S. Robertson, of Tallahassee Mission.	
Rev. Young Ewing, of Eufaula mission.	

SEMINOLE DIRECTORS

John Jumper,	C. B. Brown,
J. F. Brown.	

PEORIA AND OTTAWA DIRECTORS

Ed. Black,	Francis King.
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CHOCTAW DIRECTORS

J. P. Folsom,	James McAlister,
David Harkins,	Campbell LeFlore,

CHICKASAW DIRECTORS

Cyrus Harris,	Frank Colbert,
G. D. James,	Dr. Long.

Pleasant Porter, S. W. Perriman, N. B. Moore and Joshua Ross, were appointed to inform the grand council that the International Fair at Muscogee in October, 1874, was a success in order, peace, people and exhibition.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at Muscogee on the 14th day of July, 1875.

For the above items I am indebted to Mr. Joshua Ross, secretary of the association. Nothing will do more toward improving the stock and inciting the people to greater exertions for improvement in agriculture and horticulture, than this society. It should, therefore, receive the hearty support of all persons interested in these pursuits.

Very respectfully,

W. N. EVANS.

THE VINDICATOR

Atoka, Choctaw Nation, I. T.,

July 3, 1875

Vol. 1, No. 13

J. L. Caldwell, }
J. H. Moore, } Editors

EDITORIAL ON G. W. GRAYSON

Capt. G. W. Grayson is a candidate for principal chief of the Creeks, Crazy Turtle, who can't run fast, is one of his competitors, while Samuel Checota, of third term aspirations, is the other.

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THE VINDICATOR

Atoka, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 13, 1875

Vol. 1, No. 30

Caldwell & Moore, Editors

OBITUARY ON CHILLY McINTOSH

Rev. Gen. Chilly McIntosh died yesterday.

His wife died two weeks since.

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.

Wednesday, March 1, 1876

Vol. 1, No. 1

W. P. Boudinot, Editor

LETTER OF JOSHUA ROSS TO W. P. BOUDINOT

Muscogee, I. T.,

Feb. 14, 1876.

Hon. W. Boudinot,

Sir:

We are waiting for the CHEROKEE ADVOCATE, and will be glad to see it rise from its ashes to speak for the people. Knowing your devotion to art and agriculture we will take your paper, and give you items on those interests in the Indian nations.

Directors of the Indian International Agricultural Society met today. Major John A. Foreman, President, Judge N. B. Moore, Treasurer, Joshua Ross, Secretary, J. M. Smith of Cherokee Nursery, E. Lanpheimmer, J. S. Adkinson and Rev. W. S. Roberson were present; James Mitchell, Willie D. Ross, R. B. Ross and Rev. W.

A. Duncan, represented by proxy. Constitution was adopted, and five Vice Presidents elected, one from each nation, viz: -- Ex. Governor Cyrus Harris, for Chickasaw nation, J. B. Stanley, for Choctaw nation, E. J. Brown, for Seminole nation, S. W. Perryman, for Creek nation, W. P. Ross, for Cherokee nation.

Any person can become a member of the society by paying five dollars to the Treasurer, who is under satisfactory bonds. The payment of twenty-five dollars gives a vote and constitutes a director of the Agricultural Society. Stock certificates are issued on the receipt of the money. The Fair grounds will be fenced in due time. Capital stock is fixed at five thousand dollars. No Stock certificates will be issued beyond the value of improvements. Secretary is authorized to correspond with the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and solicit seed for distribution. A memorial to the United States Congress will ask an appropriation for the good of the International Fair. Indians of the plains send us word they are coming to the Fair at Muscogee in October. We hope all will prepare for the occasion.

While we improve our condition the example of the effort will draw the attention of the hunter and

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the rover to agriculture, peace, and the comforts of fixed homes.

The Directors will meet again on Monday, the 29th day of May, to make arrangements and fix the time of holding the Third Annual Fair at Muscogee. I hope the young men and old men of my country and all the Indian nations will take shares and directing shares in this Institution, which speaks for itself, and the name of which has gone over the land as a messenger of peace, and good days to come.

Respectfully,

JOSHUA ROSS,

Sec'y Ind. Internat'l Ag. Society.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 21, 1876
Vol. 1, No. 31
W. P. Ross, Editor

IMPEACHMENT OF LOCHER HARJO

The question of impeachment being vital and important and requiring a thorough understanding by all members present was a second time read on motion of Woxie Harjoche.

Thomas Adams moved that the law specifying the manner of proceeding and conducting the trial for impeachment of officers be read.

Motion was made by Thomas Adams to entertain the charges preferred against the Executive for high crimes and misdemeanors, as reported by L. J. Perryman and others.

The charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against the Executive of the nation was taken up by a vote of more than two-thirds majority, as required by law.

Thomas Adams moved that the speaker of the House appoint a committee of seven whose duty it shall

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be to prepare articles of impeachment and submit the same for action.

The speaker appointed a committee of seven, composed of the following named members:

L. J. Perryman, Thomas Adams, Wm. Fisher, Ned. Robbins, David Cummings, Pink Hawkins and Itshars Harjo.

The committee of seven appointed by the speaker to prepare articles of impeachment against Locher Harjo reported that the original charges, which were reported yesterday, were adopted by them as the articles of impeachment.

Perskof Harjo moved to adopt the report of the Committee.

A resolution was presented directing the speaker of the House to appoint a managing board, consisting of seven members of the House, who shall conduct the trial of impeachment of Locher Harjo, now pending before the House of Kings.

The members of the House appointed as managing board to conduct the trial are as follows:

L. C. Perryman, Yarteker Harjo, Taylor Post Oak, Thomas Adams, Daniel Cummings, Ned. Robbins, Itshars Harjo.

The House of Warriors unanimously passed the

following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That the managing board of the impeachment trial of Locher Harjo, Principal Chief, are hereby authorized to proceed to the House of Kings and present, as required by law, and prosecute the same to its final result.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AS PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE

To the House of Kings
of the Creek National Council
now in session:

The undersigned members of your honorable body respectfully represent that Locher Harjo, Principal Chief of the Muskogee Nation, has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in violating his solemn oath of office, and to the injury of the peace and dignity of the Muskogee Nation. His offences against the constitution and laws of the nation demand his impeachment and removal from the high and responsible position which he now unworthily fills.

The undersigned omit many minor offences and irregularities in which the Executive has been repeatedly guilty; they omit his arbitrary conduct

of public affairs, his neglect of the interest of the Muskogee people, and his adhesion to evil counselors against the earnest protest of the people and friends of the constitutional government; they omit to recite the indifference and contempt which he has repeatedly manifested for the Council, laws and constitution of the Muskogee Nation, and prepare as fully sufficient for his impeachment the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I -- VIOLATING HIS OATH OF OFFICE

Specification 1. In refusing to execute a special law passed by the Creek National Council requesting him, without any discretion or limitation on his part, to inform the United States Agent to remove forthwith one J. B. G. Dixon, an obnoxious white man, an intruder, and a notorious disturber of the public peace, as having rights of Creek citizenship, not authorized by the public national record, nor by any construction of the laws of the Muskogee Nation defining the powers of the Executive.

CHARGE II -- VIOLATING HIS OATH OF OFFICE

Specification 1. By removing ~~and~~ and suspending

from office to which they were duly elected by the National Council of the Muskogee Nation, illegally suppressing the popular will, the following officers of the Muskogee District: Samuel Brown, Judge of said District, and John Buck, Prosecuting Attorney of said District. Said officers were removed and suspended by the arbitrary and illegal act of the Executive, without neglect of duty by said officers, thereby nullifying the integrity of the Muskogee Nation and substituting the will of the Executive for the wholesome and legal restraints of a well constituted popular government, intended to protect the rights of every citizen against usurpation of the one man power.

Specification 2. By persisting in the unwarrantable and illegal suspension of the officers of the Nation, despite the petition of nearly four hundred citizens of the Muskogee Nation, without respect to party, requesting the restoration of said officers to the places from which they had been deposed; all this illegal action of the Executive, and his subsequent contempt for the petition of so large a number of respectable citizens evincing and overriding of public sentiment, has alarmed the law-

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abiding citizens of the Nation, who are filled with forebodings of evil for our popular government.

Specification 3. By removing and suspending from the functions of their office the Captain and privates of the Light Horse Company of the Muskogee District, without neglect of duty on their part, contrary to the will of the people of said District, who had legally elected them to their respective offices.

Specification 4. By deranging and paralyzing the proper administration of the laws in the Muskogee District, thereby endangering the peace, dignity and safety of said District and the Nation.

CHARGE III -- IN USURPING UNUSUAL AND

DANGEROUS POWER NOT DELEGATED TO THE EXECUTIVE BY THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE MUSKOGEE NATIONS

Specification 1. By attaching his name as Executive of the Creek Nation to a promissory note for a large sum of money for private purposes, which act of the Executive is totally unauthorized by law, and has brought the nation into contempt by placing it in a false position, and betraying the innocent

and well meaning lender of the amount so obtained into palpable loss by the unauthorized use of the National name by the Executive.

L. J. Perryman, Woxie Harjoche,
D. Cummings, Espokeek Harjo,
Taylor Post Oak.

Okmulgee, C. N., Dec. 5, 1876

House of Kings sitting as jurors of a Court of Impeachment in the trial of Locher Harjo, Principal Chief of the Muskogee Nation, for high crimes and misdemeanors, charged with the violation of his oath of office, return a verdict of guilty, as the following will show:

Yeas -- Pushatch Emathlocher, Tustinnuck Harjo, Pike Bruner, Woxie Holarter, Jackson Barnett, Kenolth Harjo, Nocco Emathla, John Hains, Cosar Harjo, Cusetah Yoholar, Chofolup Harjo, Hollotar Harjo, John Jefferson, Archuloe Fixeco, James McHenry, Cowetah Tustenuggee, Sarpulba, Woat kar Harjo, Cusetah Micco, Hulbuttar Harjo, Yarhar Fixeco, Pleasant Porter, Yertarwar Harjo, James Larney,

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James Scott, John McGilbray, Notulkey Emathler, David Carr. -- 28.

Ways -- Jacob Knight, Oscar Hinchar, Tobey Bruner, Arholoe Fixico, Sam Taylor, Micco Harjo, Micco Nuper, Tulmo-chus Micco, Toney, Silas Jefferson, Simon Brown, Anthony Murell -- 12.

The penalty for the offence is impeachment and removal from office; therefore Lochar Harjo is hereby declared impeached and removed from the office of Principal Chief of the Muskogee Nation.

JAMES MOHENRY,

Presiding Court of Impeachment.

SAMUEL GRAYSON, Clerk.

STAR VINDICATOR

McAlester, Ind. Ter.
Feb. 2, 1878
Vol. 4, No. 51
G. McPherson, Editor

DELEGATES AT THE MUSKOGEE FAIR

The following is a list of the delegates elected at the Muskogee Fair last September to the United States Agricultural congress, which holds its session on the third Thursday in February next:

W. H. Turner, Cherokee Nation; D. A. Folsom, Choctaw Nation; Charles E. Gooding, Chickasaw Nation; N. B. Moore, Creek Nation; John Brown, Seminole Nation.

Since the election a vacancy occurred in the delegation, caused by the death of W. H. Turner, which has been filled by the appointment of Col. W. P. Adair, of the Cherokee Nation.

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STAR VINDICATOR

McAlester, Ind. Ter.
March 23, 1878
Vol. 5, No. 6
G. McPherson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Gen. Pleasant Porter, one of the Creek delegates at Washington, may be a man of ordinary sense and capable of representing his people at the federal capital, but from the insane assertions he occasionally indulges in there we think a lunatic asylum would be a more appropriate place for him. The last of his foolish and reckless speeches were made the other night at Odd Fellows Hall on the occasion of Col. Meacham's lecture entitled, "The Tragedy of the Lava Beds;" when he shook his gory locks and said: "Give me an army of 100,000 Indians and I could defy an army of 1,000,000 whites!" None but a crazy or a drunk man would make use of any such ridiculous remarks, and had they not been reported in a Washington paper the Star Vindicator would never have thought them worthy of mention; but as some, who are ignorant of the Indian character, may think that Porter reflects the feelings of his people, we refer to

the matter only to say that such sentiments would not get the endorsement of a dozen men in the Creek Nation. Porter and Adair and Frank Overton are the only fighting Indians in the Territory, and if there is to be any war with the United States these bellicose delegates will have to furnish all the blood that will be spilled.

STAR VINDICATOR

McAlester, Ind. Ter.
March 23, 1878
Vol. 5, No. 6
G. McPherson, Editor

EDITORIALS ON PLEASANT PORTER

"Red Pine" thinks Gen. Porter, of the Creek Nation a very able man, and he must be if he can take 100,000 Indians and whip 1,000,000 whites.

If Gen. Porter should find any difficulty in whipping the one million of whites with his hundred thousand Indians we would advise him to try his hand with colored troops. He knows they fight nobly!

INDIAN JOURNAL

Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
Thursday, July 31, 1879
Vol. 3, No. 47
M. P. Roberts, Editor

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL PARTY OF THE MUSKOGEE NATION

We, the delegates of the National Constitutional party of the Muskogee Nation, in convention assembled at Okmulgee, Muskogee Nation, do in the exercise of the inalienable and sovereign prerogative of a free and independent people, declare the hereunder appended resolutions a true exposition of our party measure and principles.

Resolved, That the intention and end of Government should be the attainment to, and the preservation of the happiness and prosperity of the people: and to this end it should be stable in its character, republican in its form, and should accord the largest degree of liberty to its people consistent with progress and justice.

Resolved, That the constitution and laws of a nation should be simple to be easily understood; impartial

and uniform, imparting exact and equal justice to all citizens, without regard to color or previous condition; and their enforcement should be certain, so that none can wilfully violate without meeting speedy and sure punishment.

Resolved, That though we firmly believe in internal improvement, and hold that the proper financial support should not be withheld from any department of government, we are convinced that in all efforts for advancement there should be had the closest regard for strict economy, and that governments should subsist within their income.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore and sincerely regret the financial and general political policy of the present administration. Many of our citizens were induced to support the present incumbent of the executive chair, under the promise that impartial Justice should be administered; that our financial condition should be improved; that strict rectitude and efficiency should be had in the National officer and that there should be pursued a general policy which would cement the affections of our people. But each of these promises have been signally broken.

1. Our public debts within the past four years have been more than doubled. Our public securities have greatly depreciated in value, and a deficiency of thousands of dollars have been caused by an over issue of executive warrants.

2. There has been shown a favoritism, in that some of our best officers have been illegally and without cause removed and others equally good, have by a course of carelessness, inefficiency and wilful wrong doing on the part of the chief executive been forced to resign; and persons of admitted incompetency, whose names when submitted to the National Council, for the positions, have been rejected, have been illegally placed by the chief executive, in the place of those legally elected and by him illegally removed. The constitutional right of trial by jury has been ignored and the right of jurisdiction over our own citizens within the limits of our domain has been relinquished to parties without authority, and contrary to the spirit and structure of our written law.

3. A vacillating and uncertain policy has been pursued which has tended to increase our difficulties, impede the uniform administration of law, and has introduced disturbing causes, which have lessened the confidence

in, and respect of our people for our system of government.

5. Resolved, That we firmly pledge ourselves to support all practicable measures tending to correct the misfeasance in office, which has crept into our public affairs during the last four years, and to establish uniformity in the operation of our laws, insuring exact and equal justice to all.

6. Resolved, That in the selection of the legislative, executive, and judicial officials of our Nation, there should be exercised great care, to choose none but honest, competent, firm men; and any aspirant to political honors, who has ever been guilty of dishonesty or deceit towards his constituents, incompetency or neglect in office, or wanting in sufficient firmness in advocating, and so far as is legal, enforcing what he conceives to be for the good of his country.

7. Resolved, That the rights of our citizens abroad should be protected by our home government, and to this end an enlightened and wise system of laws governing the extradition of persons and property should be formulated. We pledge ourselves to use our influence in favor of, and to support all just measures looking to that end.

8. Resolved, That our treaties with the United

States and our compacts with the different Indian nationalities should be strictly adhered to, that the various rights, privileges and immunities promised, and the interests guaranteed therein, should be constantly kept in view, that the obligations entered into by the United States to our nation should be strictly fulfilled, and that there should be no change either in our political relations with the U. S. Government or in our tenure of lands.

9. Resolved, That we place sincere trust in the people of the United States, and believe, that although that government has made many mistakes in its dealings with the Indians, and has thereby brought upon our people much suffering and wrong, that yet is paling towards us, in the main is right, and that it will respect the obligations and adhere to the compacts which it has made with our people.

10. Resolved, That the education of our children is of vital importance to our advancement and propperity as a Nation; and that in order to insure the protection of our rights in the future, and a proper degree of respect for ourselves abroad we must make ourselves intelligent, and must encourage our institutions of learning at home.

11, Resolved, That all our interests and the interests of civilization centre entirely in peace; and we hereby pledge ourselves to foster and support all measures tending to promote internal harmony, and the peaceful relations between ourselves and other Indian nationalities and the Government of the United States.

JAMES McHENRY,
Chairman of Convention

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.,
 June 23, 1882
 Vol. 7, No. 7
 D. H. Ross, Editor

THE INDIAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Indian International Fair Association will be held at its grounds at Muskogee, Indian Territory, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1882. The following list of names, representing every phase of Territorial industry, compose its Directory and Stockholders:

B. W. Bushyhead, Cherokee Nation.

Sam'l Checote, Creek Nation.

Allen Wright, Choctaw Nation.

Gov. B. C. Burney, Chickasaw Nation.

E. J. Brown, Seminole Nation.

N. B. Moore, Treasurer.

Wm. Robinson, J. M. Smith, R. B. Ross, W. A.

Duncan, Mrs. A. E. Robertson, J. S. Atkinson, A. W.

Robb, J. A. Patterson, James Mitchell, Mrs. Julia

Nevins, Mrs. Strokey, W. D. Ross, W. F. Crabtree,

E. C. Boudinot, Jr., Mrs. Minnie C. Vann, J. E. Turner,

W. L. Squier, E. Paupjeimer, J. O. Cobb, E. F. Severs,
R. A. Leslie, Mrs. D. N. Robb, Mrs. John Elliott,
Judge L. S. Wood, T. F. Meagher, Theo. Lacy, Jno. R.
Moore, R. E. Blackstone, Sam Cobb, Alex Thompson,
O. P. Brewer, I. G. Vore, W. P. Ross, F. H. Cass,
Ed. Crutchfield, Dick Sutherlin, J. M. Ryan, C. E.
Foreman, Wm. Stevens, W. W. Wilshire and Thos. Adams.

The Board respectfully invites the hearty co-
operation of all to make the Ninth Annual Fair a
credit to the Territory. The usual liberal premiums
will be paid in every department. The ladies are
all invited to make their department, as usual, the
great attraction of the Fair. The Horticulture
Association of which Col. W. P. Ross is President,
and the wool growers association of which Maj. Ed.
Crutchfield is President, are respectfully requested
to bring out their full strength and aid in making
this Fair the best yet held in the Territory.
Exhibitions of stock and manufactures from the states
are invited to show in the States department of the
Fair. The race course will be strongly represented
by the best stock in the country.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Robert Ross, Cherokee Nation.

Capt. F. B. Severs, Creek Nation.

E. J. Brown, Seminole Nation.

Alex. Thompson, Choctaw Nation.

B. C. Burney, Chickasaw Nation.

Chief Keokuk, Sac & Fox Nation.

The above named gentlemen are respectfully requested to advise with the leading men of their Nations upon the election of a delegate to represent their Nations by an address at the coming Fair, as it is the wish of the board to bring out some of the best talent of the several Nations. One delegate from each Nation is expected. The newspaper fraternity is cordially invited.

J. A. FOREMAN,

President.

J. ROSS,

Secretary.

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INDIAN JOURNAL

Muskogee, Indian Territory
January 3, 1884
Vol. 8, No. 18
R. M. Roberts, Editor

MESSAGE OF SPIECHEE

To The Honorable Members of the National Council

Gentlemen:

I am before you in response to your wishes. In this you have conferred upon me a great honor, and I am grateful to you for it. No greater honor could be placed upon the most gifted citizen of any country, than being called from the walks of an humble citizen to the executive head of his people; and such an honor it has pleased my people to bestow upon me. Consulting my own wishes, I would prefer remaining at my home as an humble citizen and permitting "the affairs of state" to be controlled by those who are ambitious for such honors; yet these private preferences will not be urged by me in opposition to my sense of patriotic duty. In political economy every citizen, however humble he may be, is called upon to perform his part, be it the observance of law in the private precinct or in office of the highest trust; and when the people

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speak in their sovereign power, calling one of their citizens to any position within their gift, it is a verdict from which there should not be any appeal.

Entertaining these views, my entrance upon the duties of my office is attended with no ordinary sense of my ability for the task, while I cheerfully acquiesce in your wishes.

On occasions like this in olden times, when it was believed that the chief was a man without a peer among his people, his inauguration was regarded of so great importance that every man woman and child belonging to the tribe was required to be present to witness the ceremonies and shake hands with the new chief. In those times the chief exercised the authority of a king or monarch whose word was law, and in whose hands was intrusted the welfare of all his people. Later down, in the history of our people, the responsibilities of that office were regarded too great for one man, and that office was then filled by two chiefs. That policy was maintained up to the late civil war in the states. After the war it was agreed upon that there should still be two chiefs, but one to be clothed with only secondary authority. At this time the chief has

but little power. He makes no more laws for his people but becomes a subject of law himself, and is only empowered to see to the faithful execution of such laws as are made by the people in their representative capacity. And then, after an experience of many long years, our superstitious notions in ascribing supernatural powers to our chiefs have gradually passed away, and the custom observed by our forefathers, as stated, have likewise gone with them. I was reminded of those traditional customs by your cordial hand-shaking with me at my inauguration on yesterday; and I cannot forbear making mention of them - not that I would compare myself to those ancient worthies, or would arrogate to myself the importance they enjoyed, for by contact we have become a different people, under different circumstances, with dissimilar wants, and living under a different form of government. It is a government by the people and for the people, and no man can now rise to power only by public favor; and whatever consideration he may enjoy after getting into authority is only such as is merited by a faithful servant. As such a servant I shall strive to be. In marking out my course I shall always have in view the land marks made

my predecessors, endeavoring to profit by their success in the proper administration of government, hoping to maintain harmony and good feeling among all my people and an uninterrupted reign of prosperity throughout our country. In this effort I shall expect the co-operation of the entire Muskogee people, for all good citizens are equally interested in good government.

It is my earnest desire a better state of our public affairs shall exist in the future than has in the past year, and every effort shall be employed by me to secure such an end. At this point I deem it proper to refer briefly to the position I occupied during our recent local troubles, and point to the cause that produced them. I believed then, as now, that this country and this government belongs to the Muskogee people as a common heritage; not to be used or controlled by any special class to the oppression of any; but when I became the object of the bitterest persecution and failed to obtain such a hearing as was allowed others on similar charges, I then and there entered by protest against such proceedings as unlawful and unjust; in which conclusion I found many others ready to join me

for which I was denounced as a vile traitor to my country. All I asked then was an equal share of administrative justice at the hands of the officers of the law. The refused my request and I determined not to submit. In this I feel my cause was just, while the officers on their part made an effort to make me submit, and thus the trouble began. I am heartily sorry it was so, yet it has taught us a useful lesson, if we will only profit by it. And it is this: that every Muskogee citizen, whether his skin be red, white or black, has equal rights and privileges in this nation; and the most abject, poor and ignorant is entitled to equal consideration with the most distinguished, rich and learned at the hands of our officers; and that such rights and considerations must be mutually respected by all if * * * successfully perpetuate peace, harmony and prosperity in our country. All governments have their good and bad laws. In this ours is not an exception. You are the law-making power, therefore the task of providing good, wholesome laws for the people falls upon you. Between this and your next annual session you will have in hand the important duty of learning from your constituency

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those laws that need to be amended or repealed, as well as such new ones need to demanded. In the meantime it devolves upon me to have the laws in force faithfully executed . In this work I shall congratulate myself of having the prompt but cautious cooperation of the officers of the six districts. And every officer who discharges his duties as indicated shall receive at my hand a full meed of praise; but every one that fails to do so, or otherwise proves himself unfit for his position, upon being properly reported to me, shall be promptly removed and his place supplied by one thought to be better.

In conclusion, let me admonish you, one and all, to cultivate a spirit of friendship and forbearance for one another, and prove to the world that the Muskogees are still worthy of their former reputation for virtue and manhood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SPIECHEE,
Principal Chief.

S. B. CALLAHAN,
Private Secretary,
Pro Tem.

THE INDIAN CHAMPION.

Atoka, Indian Territory
September 13, 1884
Vol. 1, No. 30
R. M. Roberts, Editor

DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL CHECOTE.

Died-- On Wednesday last at his home near Okmulgee, of Bright's disease, Col. Samuel Checote, aged 65 years.

With the death of Mr. Checote the Nation loses one of its best men and one who for years helped to guide the Nation's affairs. He was born on the Chattahoochee river, Alabama, and came to this country in 1829. He filled many offices of trust, including the Chieftancy, and last winter was a delegate to Washington, where his malady first assumed serious symptoms. He was a good man, a devout Christian, and in his prime a wise man. His body was brought to Okmulgee where it lay in state at the capitol, giving his many friends and admirers a chance to pay their last tributes, when it was taken back to his home and there buried with simple ceremonies.--
(INDIAN JOURNAL.)

THE MUSKOGEE PHOENIX

Muskogee, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, November 23, 1893
Vol. 6, No. 40, WHOLE NO. 280
I. W. SINGLETON, Manager

EDITORIAL ON MESSAGE OF L. C. PERRYMAN

GOV. PERRYMAN in his recent message to the Council recommended incorporation for the towns of the Creek Nation, but for some reason this recommendation was wholly ignored by the scions of the Nation. We commend the Governor's wishes in the premises, but certainly think that the indifference manifested by the Council displays not only a want of appreciation of the wishes and desires of the chief executive of the Nation, but such action is unmindful of and totally disregards these conditions of a community which need constant, close attention, and which, when properly observed, conduces to the general good health of the people. As suggested by the Governor, the Nation by a system of incorporation would derive a source of revenue not otherwise realized, and which would greatly aid the Nation in properly administering its laws. Muskogee is indeed in a most anomalous condition. We have the

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location for the growth of a large city, and at present we have a population of 2500 or 3000 people, and yet every one is permitted to do pretty much as he pleases so far as what pertains to, or what is designed to secure good health. It is an undisputed fact that the refuse of the shops and store is cast into the street; that the alleys and back streets are the dumping grounds for putrid carcasses, and the atmosphere is often laden with the stench of swill barrels and privy vaults. By wholesome local laws all this could be regulated and the general health of the town be greatly improved. But, then, we as a town can not very properly complain at Council's indifference to our needs, when we are ourselves quite as inactive and apparently as indifferent. In the absence of incorporation, which we are dependent upon others for, we should have a board of trade or an organization of the several interests of the town under some name, to promote our business, social and health interests. The absence of such an organization is chargeable alone to our own inactivity and indifference. "The gods help those who help themselves." This is partly so of the Creek Council, and one of the greatest possibilities of such an organization would be of weight in securing this much desired incorporation. At any

rate it would watch our interests and keep up the ends which are now permitted to go to wreck. It is indeed unfortunate that Muskogee must go through another summer without sanitary regulations.

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MUSKOGEE PHOENIX

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
Thursday, April 12, 1894.
Vol. 7. No. 8.
I. W. Singleton, Manager.

MESSAGE OF L. C. PERRYMAN

Executive Office,
Muskogee Nation.
April 4, 1894.

To the Honorable Members
of the National Council
of the Muskogee Nation:

Gentlemen:

You have been convened in extra session
to consider one of the greatest questions with which
the Creek people have ever been confronted.

We have reached a period in our history,
that, for the protection and preservation of our pro-
perty rights, the maintenance of our independence and
existence as a free nation, requires at your hands
the most patriotic devotion to our common country,
and the enactment of such laws as will have the effect

of facilitating the progress of our people in the various industrial pursuits common to our conditions; also, such as will bring us more in touch with the progressive ideas, pursuits, laws and usages that characterize the people and civilization with which we are surrounded, and with which we are continually coming into contact.

It seems to be the purpose of the Government of the United States to bring about an immediate change in the form of government of the several nations of the Indians comprising Indian Territory, and, also to change their land tenure from holding in common to allotment and holding in severalty.

To accomplish this purpose the Federal Government has, as you are aware, appointed a commission to visit these several nations, to treat with them, and, if possible, obtain their consent to the property, holdings, etc.

The members of this commission addressed our people yesterday in mass convention, composed of a large majority of the voters of this nation, on the subject of their mission to us.

The address of these commissioners and the propositions they make to our people are in substance

as follows:

The Government of the United States is of the opinion that longer existence of the governments in their present form of the several Indian nations comprising the Indian Territory and the holding in common of their lands and national funds, are incompatible with the laws and the policy of the United States.

That a recent act of Congress creating a commission, the members of which were to be appointed by the President of the United States. The purpose of said commission being to visit the several Indian nations of the Indian Territory and treat with them, and, if possible obtain their consent to have their lands allotted in severalty, their national funds distributed per capita, and a territorial government created by act of Congress, comprising the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, to-wit: The Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

That the governor, the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general of said territory shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and, also, the judges of the superior courts.

That the members of the legislature and county

officers of same shall be elected by the Indians of said Territory.

That the Indians and recognized citizens of the several nations of said territory shall alone have a right to vote, hold office and participate in the administration of said government.

That the lands of said Territory shall be non-taxable and non-alienable for a period of twenty-five years or more.

That the Government of the United States will defray all the expense of maintaining this territorial government, except such as is incident to the support of the county governments, and this is to be raised by taxing the personal property of all citizens and residents of said territory.

That it is the policy and purpose of the United States to accomplish the changes here indicated in the governments and property holdings of the Indian tribes comprising the Indian Territory and it desires to do so with the consent and co-operation of said Indian nations respectively, but if said Indians through their proper authorities refuse to treat with this commission, and aid in accomplishing this work in the manner here indicated, the Congress

of the United States, will, by direct legislation, in which the Indians of this Territory will have no voice, abolish the tribal governments of these several nations, allot their lands, and create a state or territorial government out of the country comprising the Indian Territory. And, that if this work is left wholly to Congress, there will be no restraint on the alienation of the lands, now belonging to the Indians, the same will be taxable and all residents of the Indian Territory, whether Indians, whites or black, and whether citizens of these several Indian nations or non-citizens thereof, will be given equal right of suffrage.

That this commission can say to these people that if they refuse to treat with them for the accomplishment of these ends at an early day, the same will be speedily brought about by direct legislation of Congress, and in a way that will be far less advantageous to the Indians concerned.

That they further say that the Congress of the United States has the power to annul any treaty heretofore made with the Creeks or other Indian nations. Thus, for the consideration of, and action on these questions and for such further legislative action, as

in your judgment may be wise and beneficial to the people, you have been called together to convene in extraordinary session.

Through your action on the propositions of this commission, the Creek people speak to the Government of the United States. This action should only be taken by you after a careful and deliberate consideration of the conditons of our country, its relations to the Federal Government, and the, effect these proposed changes would have on the piness of our whole people.

The Creek people have a government erected by them in Art. XIV, Treaty of 1832, with the United States. This government is patterned after the form of government of the states of the Federal Union, and, in conformity with the general nature of the government of the United States. The laws of our nation are all in conformity with the constitution and general laws of the United States. The enforcement of our laws and the administration of justice in our courts are such as preserve peace among and advance our people in intelligence and prosperity and bring them in touch with the people and civilization of the United States.

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We have an admirable public school system, with a school fund ample to keep all the schools of our nation open the greater part of the year, thus providing the means by which every child of our country may obtain a good English education free. Our people are progressing in the various industrial pursuits common to our country, are reasonably prosperous and contented. During the quarter of a century of the existence of our government in its present form the Creeks have made progress in self-government, are becoming acquainted with the principles of a constitutional republican form of government and appreciate the elevating and beneficial results secured to a people under such government.

We have no houses or farms for the reception and support of paupers at the public expense, and no paupers in our country to be supported by any one. Our people are peaceable, honest and law-abiding. During the past quarter of a century, under the form of government that we now have, and under laws made by our legislature and enforced by our courts, the Creek people have advanced in civilization and prosperity from a scattered unorganized tribe without fixed laws or settled habits of industry to

a prosperous country and a nation governed by wise laws.

This is the conditon of the Creek people today and it is a conditon they have attained under laws and customs of their own making and with which they are familiar and which they respect and obey.

The holding of their lands in common is a custom among the Creeks as old as the history and traditions of the tribe. This custom has been carried with them in all their changes of habitation, and has been practiced by them wherever they dwelt. Under it they have prospered and been happy. The questions that confront our people and which you, as their legal representatives, must answer, and whether or not the changes in our government and domestic relations proposed by this commission on the part of the United States are desired by the Creeks, and whether or not they will result beneficially or disastrously to them as a whole. Art. IV of the Treaty of 1856, between the Creeks and the United States, provides that "the United States do hereby solemnly agree and bind themselves that no state or territory shall ever pass laws for the government of the Creek or Seminole tribes of Indians, and that no portion of either of

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the tracts of country defined in the first and second Articles of this agreement shall ever be embraced or included within, or annexed to, any territory or state, nor shall either or any part of either ever be erected into a territory without the full and free consent of the legislative authority of the tribe owning the same."

Thus you see that it is for you, the legislature of the Creek nation, to say for the Creek people whether or not the propositions of this commission to allot our lands, abandon our tribal government and consent that a territorial government be created embodying our country, is desired by the Creeks.

It is urged by the commission that the Indians of the five tribes in the Indian Territory are incapable of self-government, that their courts are a farce, that their laws favor monopoly and their enactment is procured by bribery; yet they say to us that if we will consent to their propositions, the territorial government which Congress will create in this country shall be governed solely by the Indians of the five tribes, that they alone shall enjoy the right of suffrage and be eligible to hold office,

that their courts shall have jurisdiction over all residents of the territory, whether Indians or citizens of the United States. That they shall have the right to tax the property of the citizens of the United States, resident in the territory to support its government in the making and enforcing of the laws of which these people will have no voice.

Do the Creek people desire such a government? Do they believe that taxation without representation is just? Do they believe that this change will be a blessing to them or that it will bring about their destruction as a tribe and nation? This commission on the 3rd inst. addressed two thousand of our people at the capital of our nation, most of whom were Creeks, and when at the close of their discourse it was asked how many of the audience favored the acceptance of their proposition, the entire audience voted in the negative. But they tell us that Congress can with impunity annul a treaty, and that if we refuse to accede to their demands, our treaties will be swept away by act of Congress.

Art. III of the treaty of 1834, between the Creeks and the United States, provides that the United States will patent in fee simple to the Creek people

the lands we here occupy, and guarantees that the same shall be ours as long as we shall exist as a nation. Article III of the treaty of 1866, provides that the lands thus conveyed and now occupied by our people, shall be forever set apart as a home for the Creek nation. These treaty provisions are based upon a consideration that passed from the Creek people to the United States. We have a patent to this country and the United States have received full consideration therefor, and a part of the consideration we received for the land surrendered by us east of the Mississippi was the guarantee that we should have, as well as the fee in our lands here, the right to hold the same in accordance with the customs and usages of our people. Congress can, with just as much consistency and justice, say that our patent to this country is null and void, as it can say that it will, without the consent of our legislature, change our manner of holding the same and erect over us a territorial form of government.

Having pointed out to you, gentlemen of the national council, the situation as I can see it, and the dangers that confront us, it is my further duty

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to indicate to you the character of legislation, that, in my judgment, will have a tendency to avert these dangers and protect our people in the possession of their homes, their country, their preservation as an independent nation and insure the continuation of their government. I suggest, that, in my judgment, it would be wise to enact a law giving the courts of our country, jurisdiction over controversies relative to property and property rights acquired and claimed by citizens of the United States who have inter-married with citizens of our nation, and who, under the rights and advantages secured to them under our laws by reason of such marriage, have acquired property and property rights in our nation. I believe that it would be wise to enact a law under which children of citizens of the United States, lawfully residing among us, may, by paying a reasonable tuition, attend our public schools. Such a law would remove a great deal of prejudice that now exists among this class of people against our government, and would inspire them with a more friendly feeling towards us.

If, in your judgment, it would not be for

the best interests of our people to now accept the propositions made to us by this commission, heretofore referred to, I submit to you, that, in my judgment, it would be wise and expedient at this time to enact such laws as will enable your executive to take the necessary steps to have the legal rights secured to our people under the patent conveying to us the title to the soil of this country, and under our several treaties with the Federal Government, present and urge before the proper tribunals of the United States, the Congress thereof, and its proper committees. This step seems wise to me just now, in view of the fact that this commission has told us that upon the refusal to treat with them, the Congress of the United States will pass or attempt to pass a law which will destroy our tribal governments, change the nature of our land tenure and erect over us a territorial or state government. And that this will be done irrespective of treaties and legal rights secured to us under the same and under the patent to our country from the United States.

It, therefore, seems to me that the hope of maintaining our present autonomy, rights and us-

ages, depends on our being ever ready to assert and defend, from a legal standpoint, the rights and privileges secured to us in the manner above stated.

There are other questions along this line that I will, during this special session, submit to your consideration in a special message which will also embrace the report of the committee of this nation which represented our people in the joint convention of the five tribes of the Indian Territory, held at Checotah, February 19, 1864, to consider the same propositions made by this commission that are now submitted to you.

Realizing the gravity of our situation and the danger that now confronts us, I beg of you to stop and deliberate consideration of the questions to which your attention is called.

Trusting in your wisdom and patriotism, the justice of the great Government of the United States, and the mercy and guidance of an all wise Providence to preserve the rights and liberties of our people, I respectfully submit the foregoing for your consideration.

L. C. PERRYMAN,
Principal Chief,
Muskogee Nation.

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THE INDIAN CITIZEN

Atoka, Indian Territory
Thursday, February 11, 1895
Volume 9, No. 41
B. S. Smiser, (Editors
Nora E. Smiser, (

CHIEF PERRYMAN'S MESSAGE

Okmulgee, I. T.,
Jan. 23, 1895

To the Honorable National Council:

Gentlemen:

The constitution and laws of our nation vested in your principal chief the authority to call your honorable body together in extra session, when in his judgement, there exists a public necessity for so doing. Having on this occasion, in pursuance of the authority thus vested in me, called you together in extra session, it now becomes my duty to present to you the reasons that impelled me thus to assemble you and suggest the subjects which I deem wise and expedient for you at this time to deliberate on and enact such laws relative thereto as in your wisdom, may seem for the welfare of the nation. As you are aware, an act was passed by our national council in November, 1893, setting apart \$6,000,000 of the nations invested funds now held by the Government of the United States for distri-

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bution in a per capita payment among the Creek people, and directing your principal chief to make a requisition on the Government of the United States for a transfer of said sum to the treasurer of the Creek nation, for the purpose above stated. You are aware that the condition upon which our invested funds are held by the United States makes the same payable to us; that is the principal, only at the pleasure of the Federal Government. In view of the fact that the Government of the United States is borrowing money, I am convinced that requisition on their treasurer for the above mentioned sum would avail nothing, and hence have made no requisition. Since the adjournment of the last session of your honorable body I have received numerous letters and petitions from citizens in every part of our nation, urging that some steps be taken to make said sum of \$6,000,000 available to our people, that the same may be distributed among our citizens in a per capita payment as contemplated in said act of 1893. It is both my purpose and duty to obey the will of my people, and believing it to be the desire of the majority of the Creeks to secure said sum of \$6,000,000, and have the same distributed in a per capita payment, I recommend that you take such action in the premises as will

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accomplish that end. In this connection permit me to suggest that I believe to be the most feasible means of making said money available. By obtaining the consent of Congress, the Creek nation can sell and transfer a claim or bonds on the Federal Government for \$6,000,000 of our invested funds and get the money for the same. In view of the fact that the present Congress is drawing to a close, and that some active steps will have to be taken to secure Congressional consent for our nation to make such a transfer as above suggested. I recommend that you pass a measure clothing our delegation to Washington with full authority to employ there such council or assistance as they may believe to be necessary to obtain authority from Congress for such transfer, and to assist delegates to perfect the transfer of said sum of \$6,000,000 of our invested funds and secure the money therefor. I would further suggest that said delegates be empowered to contract to pay such persons as they may engage for the purpose herein mentioned, a reasonable per cent, of said sum of \$6,000,000. Hon. A. P. McKellop, one of our delegates, is here to report to your honorable body the work of the delegation thus far, and he will be able to make some valuable suggestions to you with reference to what action will be necessary,

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both by your honorable body and the Congress of the United States, to make said sum of \$6,000,000 available to our people. The second subject to which I invite your attention relates to an act passed by your honorable body and approved by me October 30, 1894.

This act repeals an act of council approved November 6, 1893, under which Hon. L. W. Colby employed by the Creek nation to defend certain suits pending in the court of claims against the Creek nation, based on Indian depredation. In pursuance of the directions in said repealing act I notified Gen. Colby of his dismissal thereunder. In December last Gen. Colby visited me and presented the written opinion of a majority of the members of our supreme court to the effect that said repealing act was unconstitutional for the reason that it controvened the terms of a contract. A like opinion was also submitted to me by our attorney general, and thereafter I reengaged Gen. Colby under and according to the terms of the original act of his employment, and issued to him a warrant for \$4,000 for his salary for the present year. I recommend that you take some action in this matter expressive of the sense of your Hon. body, relative to retaining Gen. Colby for the period and services contemplated in the act of 1893,

employing him.

The third subject I recommend to your attention is that you make an appropriation to compensate the assistant light-horsemen of our nation, who bravely responded to the call of your country when the desperadoes who have for some time past produced a reign of terror in the northern part of the Territory. These officers devoted a month to the work of ridding the Creek nation of those lawless characters, and their services are a great credit to our country. An estimate of the amount due them will be furnished you and I recommend that you make an appropriation to cover same. I submit as a fourth subject for you to consider and act upon the enactment of some provision explanatory of the word "majority" used in our constitution relative to the election of principal and second chief. And if you are of the opinion that under that clause of our constitution a majority of all the votes cast at a general election are necessary to elect a principal and second chief, then I suggest that it would be wise at this time for you to pass some measure providing either for the ordering of a new election or vesting in the council the power to elect a principal and second chief, when

it would occur at a general election that neither of the candidates for these high offices had received a majority of all the votes cast. I submit as a fifth and last subject for your consideration at this time that you make an appropriation to cover the contingent expenses of our government for the present year, for such as stamps and other like incidents that our officers are compelled to use in the discharge of their public duties. An appropriation of \$500 will cover this expense and relieve your executive and other officers from considerable embarrassment.

I respectfully submit all of the foregoing subjects to your consideration, and trust that the wisdom of Him who holds the destinies of men and nations in the hollow of His hands, will direct your deliberations.

Your obedient servant,
L. C. PERRYMAN
Principal Chief,
Muskogee Nation

THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Indian Territory
Thursday, September 2, 1897
Vol. 16, No. 1
D. M. Marrs, Editor

MESSAGE OF ISPARHECHER

Gentlemen:

I have convened you in extraordinary session at this time for the purpose of submitting to you for your consideration, the question of allotment of our lands. At your last annual session in October, 1896, you constituted a commission with authority to negotiate a treaty with the Dawes commission. The two commissions have met and conferred with each other several times during the interim without effecting any negotiation. In the meantime mass meetings have been held throughout our nation, and the question of allotment fully discussed by our citizens, resulting, as I am informed, in an almost unanimous opposition to allotment. I deemed it, therefore, important to convene you in extraordinary session in order that I might submit to you these facts before any further efforts are

made by our commissioners to negotiate with the Dawes commission. The situation must be regarded by all as a very grave one, involving as it does, the consideration of questions entirely foreign to our laws, usages and customs, which have existed from time immemorial to the present time. In the long line of treaties heretofore made, never before have we been asked to surrender our tribal government; but in all of them we have been assured the right of self-government by the most solemn sanction known to christian civilization. Never before have we been asked to allot our lands and thereby transform the title thereto from a tribal to an individual ownership. We can consider these questions only from the lights afforded us by history and experience. From history we learn that allotments of lands have resulted in making many tribes homeless; in the corralling of the remaining tribes within circumscribed limits by military force, and by subjecting them to restrictions no less galling to human liberty than existed in the days of slavery. From experience we learn that we have peacefully, happily and prosperously occupied this country for over sixty years,

under existing treaties, exercising the right of self-government and holding our lands as a mutual home for all our citizens. During that time we have made great progress in christian civilization, afforded protection for the life and property of our citizens without rendering a single one of them homeless. I am aware that we have permitted some irregularities to exist in our nation respecting grazing privileges and the occupation of our lands by non-citizens, but both of these can and will be rectified without means of a new treaty. It is only necessary that we shall act within the authority conferred by existing treaties to protect our best interests. If existing treaties fail to give such protection, we certainly cannot look for it from a subsequent one. I am apprised that congress has recently enacted a law to supersede our tribal jurisdiction on the first of January, next. When that date arrives, the question on constitutional law will of necessity come up for final decision by the supreme court of the United States. And in the event of an adverse decision by that court, the question would properly come up for settlement by arbitration, in a

manner pursued by the United States government in settling the troubles of the little island of Hawaii. Our political identity and individuality have been fully established by repeated decisions of the supreme court, and our treaties have been construed to be subsisting contracts between the United States government and the Indian tribes, and that the government is held as fully bound by her contracts as an individual. If these decisions are not reversable, then it follows that congress cannot abrogate treaties, and that the law referred to is a nullity and cannot be enforced. It is not my intention, however, to be understood to mean any disrespect to the congress of the United States or to exhibit any spirit of defiance to the rightful authority of that great body of lawmakers. I do not question the honesty of their motives, but I do question their source of information respecting my people. I do not question their sense of justice, but I do question the correctness of their method for securing my people in the exercise of their lawful rights. I have ever honored the United States government as my great, good father, I have faced the

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bullets of her enemies in defense of the stars and stripes, and I trust in the sear and yellow leaf of life, I shall not be doomed to see a sacrifice of this loyalty by breaking up the homes of myself and my people. I have briefly presented to you my views of the situation, from which you are advised that I am opposed to negotiations by this time. I therefore recommend that you hand the instructions to your commissioners by eliminating their authority to negotiate a treaty for the allotment of our lands I would also suggest that you will consider and provided proper means for securing competent council to represent our nation before the supreme court of the United States. In conclusion I will express the hope that your session will be harmonious, that your labors will be characterized by dispatch and wise legislation, and express the desire that you will be able to not prolong your session longer than five days, nor consider any matter not submitted to you by me.

Your obedient servant,

ISPARHECHER

Principal Chief, C. N.

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THE SOUTH MCALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.,
Thursday, October 21, 1897
Vol. 4 No. 48
W. G. D. Hinds)
B. F. Jobe) Proprietors

THE CREEK CHIEF'S PLEA

Muskogee, Oct. 13. --

Head Chief Isparhecher has sent a special message to the Creek council in session at Okmulgee, declaring that he regarded the allotment treaty agreed upon by the Dawes and Creek commissions as highly dangerous, and continues: "Allotment of lands to Indians has heretofore proven disastrous in every instance and is sure to result likewise to us when we try it. It is a system of holding land entirely new to our people. Some of us, however, tried the said experience in Georgia and Alabama a little over half a century ago, resulting in our removal therefrom. My advice is to never try it again."

The existing system of tenure was declared to have been so successful that there had never been a homeless wanderer among the Creeks, while a change would mean the substitution of individual power for the power of two governments--federal and tribal.

"Many" continued the chief, "of the shrewdest and most enlightened citizens of the United States are homeless simply because they are unable, singlehanded, to protect their home from sharpers. We have now no suits about land titles, for our land titles are not disputable and never will be until we allot our lands. Then the courts will be thronged with them, as they are in Oklahoma. We now pay no tax on our lands and never will until we allot; then the tax gatherers will become as numerous as in Oklahoma. These things will inevitably follow the allotment of our lands. Therefore I advise you to weigh and thoroughly consider these facts before accepting this treaty.

THE TAHLEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Indian Territory
Saturday, February 19, 1898
Eleventh year, No. 24
Waddie Hudson, Editor and Owner

LETTER OF ISPARHECHER

Chief Isparhecher of the Creek nation has issued the following letter to the public regarding his views of the affairs in the Indian Territory.

Okmulgee, I. T.
February 15

I see in the public prints much surmising concerning myself. Some think I have retired to my country home to saw wood, others that I have accepted the inevitable without a further struggle and still others say that I am planning either war or a general exodus of my people to Mexico. None of these surmises distrub me in the least, for I do not regard them as more than the idle, passing wind. Yet, inasmuch as silence seems to annoy some people, I will now ask you to give the public my views of the situation as I now see it. The United States government has by

its late acts of congress abrogated the treaties heretofore made with the Indians of the Indian Territory, disregarding their wishes and ignoring their treaty rights. I fell that this is an assumption of power unauthorized by the organic laws of of the American Union, and simply a declaration of war, which would be resisted as such if such treatment was attempted against the similar rights of any other nation other than the weak, defenseless tribes of the Indian Territory. In other words it is a challenge of power without affording the Indians any weapon of defense. The Indian is simply a target to stand up and be shot down. This is not fair. Let the Indian have an equal show and, if he then proves himself an unequal match, his defeat cannot be charged to unfairness. It has ever been the boast of Americans that, above all other things, they love fair play - equal rights to the humblest of her citizens at all times - but I ask in all candor, is such the fact regarding the Indians at this time? Is it fair that the Creeks shall be denied the use of their money to use as they please? Are they not free born, and entitled to the exercise of the rights guaranteed to a free people?

Yet we, the Creeks are denied the use of the means necessary to protect our rights in the courts of the United States. The great president of a free people says we can't have the money to test our constitutional rights in the courts. Thus it seems that we, the Creeks, have no rights of self-control, and are to be dealt with as little children only.

ISPARECHER.

Ohland Morton,
"The Government of the Creeks,"
Chronicles of Oklahoma.
V. 8, No. 1 (March, 1930). P. 59.

ISPARHECHER

Isparhecher, a full-blood, was born in the Creek country in Alabama, about the year 1828. In 1836 his parents migrated to the Indian Territory, both of them dying shortly afterward. Isparhecher grew up with but scant education. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in a Creek Regiment, which entered the Confederate service, but he later joined the Union Army as a volunteer, being mustered out of the service in 1865. He became a leader among what were known as the loyal Creek party, and was several times nominated as its candidate for principal chief. He was elected to that position in 1895 and served four years. He died in December, 1902. Thoburn, History of Oklahoma, Vol. 11, p. 554.

THE CLAREMORE PROGRESS

Claremore, Ind, Ter'y.
Saturday, May 21, 1898
Vol. 6 No. 15
A. L. Kates, Manager

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

In an interview with General Pleasant Porter, who returned from Washington, D. C., last Monday, at which place he has been since the first of January as a representative of Muskogee in townsite, railroad and territorial matters generally, he had the following to say regarding legislation now under consideration and pending at the seat of government. He informed the PHOENIX representative that the Curtis measure was now in charge of the sub-committee of Indian affairs of which the members comprise Senators Pettigrew, of North Dakota; Platt, of Connecticut, and Jones of Arkansas.

General Porter says that the sentiment of the Senate seems to disagree with the modes of the House in the matter of dealing with the question regarding the Indian Territory, and the Senators are earnestly considering changes that will make their legislation acceptable

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and practicable to the thousands of patient residents of this country, and the feeling is that the Curtis bill as passed by the lower House a few weeks ago is not of the character necessary to meet the requirements or conditions existing in the Indian Territory. One of the most complicated features of this country is the matter of land titles, and the Senate feels that the House bill does not offer enlightenment on this subject, as it offers no title to land, either townsite or general, but instead of solving, the question only adds to its complication. It is more of the disposition of the Senate to offer the treaties heretofore made with the several tribes, by the Dawes Commission, allowing for a few minor changes which will not materially effect the principle upon which these agreements are made. The substance of these treaties made by the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks in regard to title, provided for a change of tenure of their lands from tenure in common to individual holdings, share and share alike in value.

It is intention of the Senate to allow a reasonable time for the different tribes to take under consideration and act upon the matter, but after due allowance should the Indians of the different tribes refuse to accept any of the terms mentioned, it is more than

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probable that the Curtis bill, or one composed mainly of the same features, will be acted upon by the Senate and in all probability become a law, as the government has concluded that it will not allow any influence or objection to the division of the land of the Territory to retard their determination to carry out the policy in regard to Indian Territory matters.

Gen. Porter says while it is possible that the measure may go over to the next session on account of war matters, it is most probable that the bill will be passed at this session, as it is the desire of Congress to finish up all of this class of legislation regarding the Territory at the present time.

The General looks hale and hearty and informs us that he has enjoyed the best of health while away.

THE CLAREMORE PROGRESS

Claremore, Ind. Ter'y.
Saturday, Aug. 27, 1898
Vol. 6 No. 29
A. L. Kates, Manager

EDITORIAL ON ISPARHECHER

Chief Isparhecher, chief of the Creeks whose home is near Okmulgee, has mysteriously disappeared. His family do not know where he has gone, Since he has been forced to give up the Creek citizenship rolls, the old man has been very sullen. It is thought he is camped out in the woods some place brooding over his troubles.

THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Indian Territory
Thursday, December 1, 1898
Vol. 17 No. 14
D. M. Marrs, Editor

MESSAGE OF ROLLY MCINTOSH

To the National Council
of the Muskogee Nation

Gentlemen:

I have the honor, after the recent election, to address you in an official capacity, and whatever may be the final result of the action taken by the people in said election, it can be said to their credit that one of the most momentous actions they were ever called upon to perform was conducted all over the Nation with the most perfect order and good will.

As you are aware, we have lived many years and prospered as a nation under treaties with the United States government, the provisions of which were not, in all respects, fully satisfactory to us, but which have so long formed a part of our government that we have come to desire no radical change in their

provisions or terms. Propositions for a change have come time and again, but our council has maintained a firm opposition thereto. Our guardian, the United States government, having greater faith in the wisdom and judgment of the Creek people, laid before them an agreement framed by the Dawes and Creek commissions, for their ratification or rejection. It is provided in said agreement that if it is ratified, our government and most of the rights and privileges we now enjoy under former treaties, would remain intact for a time, while if neglected, the so called Curtis bill would become our law. This matter has been voted on by our people, and your honorable body has counted the votes according to the Creek law, and declared that the Dawes Creek treaty has been defeated by a decided majority.

It would seem that we are now in the embraces of the Curtis law, a law repugnant to our people, and in which they have had no hand or work in the making. It will be your duty now to take such action as will convey to the people the information of the recent election.

The United States government, although a great and powerful nation, has placed bounds and checks

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on its powers of legislation, and its congress is required to make all its laws in strict harmony with certain great principles of right and justice clearly laid down in the constitution of the United States, on which the government has been founded. It is found that the Curtis law, which, without our consent and against clear treaty stipulations, divests us of the rights and privileges guaranteed to us in such treaties, is one made in strict harmony with the constitution, then it will be time for our people to seriously consider the wisdom of making an agreement for a change in relations with the United States.

The Creeks have in their employ competent attorneys who are paid to bring before the courts of the United States such questions as those above mentioned, and it might be proper, in this connection, that you urge them to renewed energy in this direction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROLLY McINTOSH

Acting Principal Chief

THE DAILY CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.,
Saturday Evening, December 17, 1898
Vol. I No. 66
D. M. Marrs, Editor

MESSAGE OF ISPARHECHER

To the National Council

Gentlemen:

During your last session matters of public importance necessitated my absence during the last days of council, but, having rejected the proposed agreement with the United States, I fully expected you to formulate some plan or policy to be adopted and pursued by the nation in its future efforts to preserve our national interests. This was not done, however, and the conditions at present are such as compelled me to hasten to convene you in extraordinary session in order that you may take such action as will clearly indicate your plans for the future.

Three of our brother tribes, as you are aware, have negotiated terms with the United States and are

endeavoring as best they can to adapt themselves to the workings of the new order of things while the trend of public opinion and affairs all tend to show that the tribes of the Indian Territory must at as early a day as possible shape their affairs in the line indicated by the Indian policy of the United States.

From all of our past actions it is very clear that the Creeks are bitterly opposed to breaking up the relations subsisting under former treaties with the United States and the conditions growing out of them; but while this is so, it is equally clear now that a change must come, and this leads us to the question and consideration of the advisability of taking a hand in the work and doing what we may to give it direction and shape with a view to the preservation of the best interests of our people.

The subject of entering into an agreement with the United States has been before our people so long, and so fully has it been discussed that all understand better today the will and wish of our people with reference to it than any time in the past, and any person appointed to represent the

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people can now be confidently regarded as a true exponent of their spirit and pleasure more than at any time in the past. In these circumstances, therefore, I suggest that you provide a suitable commission or delegation of a number of competent men, clothed with power and authority to enter into an agreement with the United States for an allotment of all the landed possessions of the Muskogee Nation among its bona fide citizens. In such division I would suggest that all the land be divided and taken up, each citizen receiving an equal share of the lands of the nation wherever he may select the same, without intrusion on the rights or improvements of another citizen, to hold and use or dispose of as he may select, leaving no surplus lands anywhere for the possible future operations of trusts, land syndicates and similar corporations now loudly complained of in the surrounding states. The lands so allotted should include everything of value found beneath as well as on the surface.

The matter of townsites in the Muskogee nation has come to be of signal importance in the public affairs of the nation and should receive your careful consideration in any agreement attempted or concluded with the United States. In case you provide a dele-

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gation to represent you in any negotiations with the United States, I would recommend that they be instructed to arrange for the sale of the lands now platted and incorporated under the statutes of the state of Arkansas for townsites, to the duly authorized authorities of such incorporated towns, at some clearly stated price per acre, title to which may be given the same in the case of general allotment as soon as the agreement shall be signed and ratified and the price of such townsites paid to the authorities of the nation, in cash. This would be a simple matter by which to solve the townsite question, and one which would involve no intricacies or complications which may not be clearly understood by the humblest citizen.

Our tribal government, while republican in form and not perfect, has nevertheless been satisfactory to us, and under it we have achieved many successes towards the upbuilding of our people, and we cannot look upon our being compelled to lay it aside for something else as anything other than a serious wrong. I recommend therefore, that every proper effort be made to retain, intact, the operation and jurisdiction of our laws and government in all controversies and

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things wherein all the parties shall be bona fide citizens of the Muskogee nation. I would further suggest that any stipulation for the retention and continuation of our government should fix some reasonable period of time during which the right of self government shall continue and also provide that the usual national funds be received and disbursed by our duly authorized officers in defraying the expenses of our government during all of such period. After the expiration of such period as shall be agreed upon all moneys outstanding to the credit of the Muskogee nation in the treasury of the United States, including principal as well as accrued interest, shall be paid out per capita in money to the citizens of the Muskogee nation.

It has been held by responsible parties that the alleged claim of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company, to each alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of its right of way through the Creek nation, cannot be maintained against our consent to the detriment of the landed interests of the nation, and while this position at once commends itself to common reason as the correct one, the alleged claim is one that has stood as something in

the nature of a menace to the efforts and industries of our citizens located along said right of way, and I recommend that such commission require the government of the United States to undertake in clear and unmistakable terms to guarantee our people against further apprehension from this source.

In conclusion I must assure you that it has been my hope all along that the government of the United States, so lavish in its professions of love and friendship for the meek and friendless, would not force us, its meek and trusting wards against our will to accept a course so at variance with our past methods and history. But with the lights and age before me now I can see no other course left to us but that indicated in the foregoing suggestions, and, unpleasant as it is to me, I commend it to your calm and thoughtful consideration. In connection with the foregoing, I would further suggest that any commission appointed be instructed to insist on an early settlement of all claims of the Muskogee nation or individuals thereof against the United States. I have not entered into detail here and perhaps have overlooked some other subjects of importance, but should you undertake to negotiate an agreement as herein suggested, I feel sure that your good judgment and

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true patriotism will point out to you the interests
that will best subserve your ends. Wishing that
He who overlooks us from above may guide you in an
earnest endeavor to do the right, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

ISPARHECHER,

Principal Chief Muskogee Nation.

THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Indian Territory
Thursday, December 22, 1898
Vol. 17 No. 17
D. M. Marrs, Editor

MESSAGE OF ISPARHECHER

To the National Council:

Gentlemen:

During your last session matters of public importance necessitated my absence during the last days of council, but, having rejected the proposed agreement with the United States, I fully expected you to formulate some plan of policy to be adopted and pursued by the nation in its future efforts to preserve our national interests. This was not done, however, and the conditions at present are such as compelled me to hasten to convene you in extraordinary session in order that you may take such action as will clearly indicate your plans for the future.

Three of our brother tribes, as you are aware, have negotiated terms with the United States and are endeavoring as best they can to adapt themselves to the

workings of the new order of things while the trend of public opinion and affairs all tend to show that the tribes of the Indian Territory must at as early a day as possible shape their affairs in the line indicated by the Indian policy of the United States.

From all of our past actions it is very clear that the Creeks are bitterly opposed to breaking up the relations subsisting under former treaties with the United States and the conditions growing out of them; but while this is so, it is equally clear now that a change must come, and this leads us to the question and consideration of the advisability of taking a hand in the work and doing what we may to give it direction and shape with a view to the preservation of the best interests of our people.

The subject of entering into an agreement with the United States has been before our people so long, and so fully has it been discussed that all understand better today the will and the wish of our people with reference to it than any time in the past, and any person appointed to represent the people can now be confidently regarded as a true exponent of their spirit and pleasure more than at any time in the past. In these circumstances, therefore, I suggest that you provide a suitable commission

or delegation of a number of competent men, clothed with power and authority to enter into an agreement with the United States for an allotment of all the landed possessions of the Muskogee Nation among its bona fide citizens. In such division I would suggest that all the land be divided and taken up, each citizen receiving an equal share of the lands of the nation wherever he may select the same, without intrusion on the rights or improvements of another citizen, to hold and use or dispose of as he may elect, leaving no surplus lands anywhere for the possible future operations of trusts, land syndicates and similar corporations now loudly complained of in the surrounding states. The lands so allotted should include everything of value found beneath as well as on the surface.

The matter of townsites in the Muskogee nation has come to be of signal importance in the public affairs of the nation and should receive your careful consideration in any agreement attempted or concluded with the United States. In case you provide a delegation to represent you in any negotiations with the United States, I would recommend that they be instructed to arrange for the sale of the lands now platted and incorporated under the statutes of the state of Arkansas

for townsites, to the duly authorized authorities of such incorporated towns, at some clearly stated price per acre, title to which may be given the same in the case of general allotment as soon as the agreement shall be signed and ratified and the price of such townsites paid to the authorities of the nation, in cash. This would be a simple matter by which to solve the townsite question, and which would involve no intricacies or complications which may not be clearly understood by the humblest citizen.

Our tribal government, while republican in form and not perfect, has nevertheless been satisfactory to us, and under it we have achieved many successes towards the upbuilding of our people, and we cannot look upon our being compelled to lay it aside for something else as anything other than a serious wrong. I recommend therefore, that every proper effort be made to retain, intact, the operation and jurisdiction of our laws and government in all controversies and things wherein all the parties shall be bona fide citizens of the Muskogee nation. I would further suggest that any stipulation for the retention and continuation of our government should fix some reasonable period of time; during which the right of self government shall continue and also

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provide that the usual national funds be received and disbursed by our duly authorized officers in defraying the expenses of our government during all of such period. After the expiration of such period as shall be agreed upon all moneys outstanding to the credit of the Muskogee nation in the treasury of the United States, including principal as well as accrued interest, shall be paid out per capita in money to the citizens of the Muskogee nation.

It has been held by responsible parties that the alleged claim of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company, to each alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of its right of way through the Creek nation, cannot be maintained against our consent to the detriment of the landed interests of the nation, and while this position at once commends itself to common reason as the correct one, the alleged claim is one that has stood as something in the nature of a menace to the efforts and industries of our citizens located along said right of way, and I recommend that such commission require the government of the United States to undertake in clear and unmistakable terms to guarantee our people against further apprehension from this source.

In conclusion I must assure you that it has been my hope all along that the government of the United States, so lavish in its professions of love and friendship for the meek and friendless, would not force us, its meek and trusting wards against our will to accept a course so at variance with our past methods and history. But with the lights and age before me now I can see no other course left to us but that indicated in the foregoing suggestings, and, unpleasant as it is to me, I commend it to your calm and thoughtful consideration. In connection with the foregoing, I would further suggest that any commission appointed be instructed to insist on an early settlement of all claims of the Muskogee nation or individuals thereof against the United States. I have not entered into detail here and perhaps have overlooked some other subjects of importance, but should you undertake to negotiate an agreement as herein suggested, I feel sure that your good judgment and true patriotism will point out to you the the interests that will best subserve your ends. Wishing that He who overlooks us from above may guide you in an earnest endeavor to do the right, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

ISPARHECHER

Principal Chief Muskogee N.

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THE PURCELL REGISTER

Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, I. T.,
June 2, 1899
Vol. 12 No. 27
W. H. Walker, Editor

EDITORIAL ON SELECTION OF LANDS BY ISPARHECHER

Muskogee, I. T.,

May 26.

Honorable Tams Bixby, chairman of the Dawes commission, has completed the counting of the votes at the February election by citizens of the Creek nation to determine the ratification or rejection of the Dawes-Creek treaty, and returned to Muskogee today.

The treaty was ratified by a majority of 485 votes. This treaty is regarded as the best ever made with any of the Five civilized Tribes, and, should it be confirmed by Congress, will place the Creek people far in advance of any of the Five civilized tribes. The relations existing between Isparhecher and the Dawes commission have become friendly and the Chief applied to Chairman Bixby, of the Dawes commission, for his allotment, and he was permitted to make his

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selection while the commission was at Okmulgee.

This selection by the Chief will be a signal for hundreds of Creeks to fall in line, as many of them have refused because the Chief had not done so.

It is regarded here as an indication that the Chief is no longer opposed to the determination of the United States to bring about a change in the condition of affairs in the Creek nation, and the news was received here with much rejoicing.

He is the first man of the Chiefs of the Five civilized tribes to select his allotment.

THE CLAREMORE PROGRESS

Claremore, Ind. Ter'y.
Saturday, Oct. 14, 1899
Vol. 7 No. 36
A. L. Kates, Manager

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, '99.

A delegation of Creek Indians, headed by Ho-tul-kee Ho-lo-lee yesterday called upon Secretary Hitchcock, for the purpose of endeavoring to get the Government to allow the Creek Indians to live under the treaty, signed by President Adams, in 1825. The delegation in filing their protest claim that the "Government has violated almost every provision of that treaty and under existing laws, their people are fast being driven out and pauperized by scheming half breeds, whites and negroes, who are being permitted to come into their territory and share with them whatever privileges and rights the government allows to them.

Immediately after their arrival in Washington, the delegation called up on President McKinley. Sandy Johnson, the interpreter, a well educated Creek, laid the facts down

before the President and said in a few well delivered words "that no other treaty was ever made which would take precedence over the treaty of President Adams, and that if the 'Great Father' intended to treat the Creeks well he would see that the compact made with 'Great Father' Adams would not be allowed to remain as now -- absolutely worthless." President replied that he felt that the government intended to deal fairly with them in every way, and that he would arrange a meeting for them with Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior to whom they could communicate their grievances, and under whose official jurisdiction their claim would come.

A large silver medal bearing the inscription "United States of America, John Quincy Adams, President, to the Chief Ho-pth-lo- Ho-lo-le," was then shown the President who seemed to manifest a keen interest, and was told in reply to question that the medal was valued very highly and was never allowed out of their possession. John Wilson, a member of the delegation made a brief speech in which he said that "we want to live in peace, the few of us that are left: we do not want the half-breed, the white man and the negro to take possession of all we have. The Creek, and the Indian are badly treated. Let us live under the treaty of 1825 and we will ask no more."

The visit of the delegation to the Interior Department was then made, and the visit is not likely to prove very beneficial to them.

When they called upon Secretary Hitchcock, it was found that he had already started with the President for the west, and the matter was referred by the Department to Major Larrabee, chief of the Indian Division who heard the complaints and demands of the delegation.

While the meeting was not favorable to the delegation, it is thought on account of their urgent asking, the Department will prepare an agreement, whereby some provisions of the "Curtis act" may be modified.

The proposed agreement allows limited legislation by the tribe which must be ratified by the President. The tribal courts have no jurisdiction in capital cases, and the agreement provides specially that the Congress of the United States does not abrogate its power to make laws for the government of the nation. Provisions is also made for the leasing of land by the Creeks.

Major Larrabee when seen this evening said that the Department was powerless to act in the matter and the only relief the Creeks could obtain would be from Congress.

If Congress ratifies the above agreement, he believes, the Creeks will be satisfied.

According to the abstracts of the reports of the standing of the banks of the Territory, which has just been received by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shows that the Territory has never been in a sounder condition, and also reflects great credit on those who direct the affairs of the various banks. Conservative methods characterize the policy of the Territory's financial institutions, and the fine showing made should be a matter of local pride and gratification.

THE DAILY CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Indian Territory
Thursday Evening, Oct. 4, 1900
Vol. 3 No. 2
D. M. Marrs, Editor

PORTION OF MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

Chief Pleasant Porter delivered his annual message to the Creek council at Okmulgee Tuesday. After the general introduction Chief Porter said:

Having thus briefly called your attention to the conduct of affairs of the nation from the time of my taking office, and other matters and things that have had a bearing upon the administration of those affairs, I now deem it incumbent upon me to offer such advisory suggestions as have in the meantime presented themselves to me. More especially do I feel it my duty to do this when I appreciate the fact that I am not permitted to exercise the functions of an executive power, except to assent and dissent from the methods proposed and pursued by the departments of the government of the United States in its administration of our affairs.

The effort to resuscitate and reestablish a government administered by ourselves thus far has proved futile, and the outlook is extremely unfavorable to the success in ever again recovering even the most limited form of tribal government.

Assuming this to be true, it behooves us to cast about and find what is best for us to do. In determining this question it would be best for us to note the immediate conditions and environments and what is transpiring today. Government over us is administered by the United States: our lands patented to us as a tribe or nation are being allotted to the individual members of the tribe under authority of a law of congress. It is true that it is admitted that the title to the lands can not be segregated without an agreement with us so to do. The lands of the tribe were patented to the nation in fulfillment of treaties mutually agreed upon by and between the United States and the Creek nation, and their partition can not be lawfully made except by mutual consent of the contracting parties, therefore a treaty or agreement in the lawful and usual manner will be seen to be of the highest importance.

Attention has been called to the fact that more than two-thirds of the Creek people have made selections of allotments of the use of the surface of the land under the provisions of the Curtis act, and have received certificates from the Dawes commission for such certificates. This conclusively shows that the Creek people individually have assented to and accept the allotment and partition of their lands, and in so doing it cannot be doubted but that they were guided by the unfolding light of events in advance of any positive agreement - as it were - by intuition grasping the conclusion or end to be reached and acting upon it in so far as it is possible for them so to do, and it now only remains for the proper authorities of the nation, through the methods required by law, by agreement in the usual form, to arrange definitely the terms and conditions which shall be the rule in the division of our lands and other property.

In the light of the facts above stated, it becomes your bounden duty to the people you represent to expedite the registering in the form of an agreement the spontaneous act of the people, accepting

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with supreme trust that which the majority of the people have determined upon and are acting upon with sturdy deliberation as the will of the people, and recognize the principle that law, as a matter of fact, is only the changing will of the people.

RECOGNIZES CONDITIONS.

People acting normally endeavor to harmonize themselves and their interests with their surroundings. Our people are no exception to this rule - that is what they are now doing. In looking around us what do we see? What great movement is going on influencing, controlling, changing and rearranging the plans and purposes of our lives? It is the surveying, allotment and distribution of our lands.

What is the purpose and meaning of this surveying and allotment of our lands?

To find the answer to this question we have but to look to what has been its meaning, purpose and results in the past. In the last 100 years, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific; from the great lakes of the north to the Gulf of Mexico, the surveying and allotment of lands, in some form, has

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been going on - that its meaning, purpose and results will show has been the planting of homes, and in those homes the rearing of families.

This is what has been transpiring and now is an accomplished fact, as will be evidenced by the many millions of homes and families throughout the United States.

Those homes have been made by whom? They have been made by men - men just like ourselves. Men with hearts, brains physical and mental powers, faculties and emotions, the same as you and I. This being so, there can be no doubt as to our ability to do and accomplish what they have done. In doing this we will fullfill the promise and destiny marked out for us by the wisdom of the government of the United States and our ancestors more than a century ago.

Arriving now at the state of full consciousness of the work set before us, and what we are expected to do, and what we must do, how are we to go about to do it? Why just kike men, the same as we have gone about it. Most of our people have homes of some kind already. The survey and allotment of our lands means

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that each and every one of us shall make a home and rear a family in that home. And for those of tender years, and those who for other reasons are unable at the present time to enter upon the task assigned them, a way to conserve their interest in the landed property will be provided.

The way that men have made homes when the opportunity was opened up to them by the survey and allotment of lands, as is now being done for us upon the land of our heritage, has been to enter upon the lands thus set apart for them and begin the making of a home; the lands upon which each is to make a home being well marked, the character of the home to be wrought out will suggest itself - the place to build the dwelling house and other necessary buildings, orchards, fields for growing grain and pasture lands will easily be determined upon. You will then have pictured out in your mind the home that you have been selected and elected to make for yourselves and your children. You have the lawful right to do it - the law of inheritance, the law of the United States, the law of God and the law of progress all concede to you the right to make this

home of your mind's creation and bids you godspeed in the noble undertaking that fortuitous circumstances and duty have imposed upon you.

Now let us ask ourselves the question, will we do it? The answer that we make to this question will determine whether we and our posterity shall have a place and dwell in the land given to our ancestors by the great spirit, or as offcasts, perish from the face of the earth.

Shall I not answer this question for you, and shall not the answer be, yes, we will do it? We will each and every one of us make for ourselves a home and rear a family, and win for ourselves a place among the God - protected millions of families in this great nation born of the spirit of liberty.

LET ALL MAKE HOMES

The vitality of our race still persists. We have not lived for naught. We are the original discoverers of this continent, and the conquerors of it from the animal kingdom, and on it first taught the arts of peace and war, and first planted the institutions of virtue, truth and liberty. The European nation first found us here and were made aware that it

was possible for men to exist and subsist here. We have given to the European nations our thought forces - the best blood of our ancestors having been intermingled with their best statesmen and leading citizens. We have made ourselves an indestructible element in their national history. We have shown that what they believe were arid and desert places were inhabitable and capable of sustaining millions of people. We have led the vanguard of civilization in our conflicts with them for tribal existence from ocean to ocean. The race that has rendered this service to mankind cannot perish utterly.

Through our tribal organization is fading away, we will be transformed as a potent factor and element within the body of Christian civilization. The philosophy of history of the future shall trace many of the principles of government and institutions so dear to them to those they found among us.

Now that we have demonstrated that we have the ability to make for ourselves and our children homes, and having the sanction of every law, let us make for ourselves this firm and fixed resolution. Let our every word speak it forth; let the elements and

forces of nature carry our resolutions to our fellow men the world over; let them in their senses know and feel it, and enter upon the performance of our high mission. Many of you have done it already; many have begun it; and those that have not yet begun it, begin it at once, and devote all our energies of soul to the task set before us even if it takes years; yes, a lifetime to carry it out.

When we have thus resolved to make for ourselves and our children homes, we will have indited in and upon ourselves a law for our guidance which all divine and human law will protect and sustain us in its maintenance. No statutory law will ever annul it, and we shall then have arisen to the plane of our high destiny.

Trusting that you will appreciate and fulfill the demands and obligations placed upon you by civilization and your people, and that you will perform the duties now incumbent upon you as legislators, and that harmony and good will will characterize your deliberations, let us commit ourselves to Almighty God and implore his divine guidance, and with immovable faith and courage enter upon the work that Christian civilization warrants us the right of way.

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I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your
obedient servant,

P. PORTER
Principal Chief,
Muskogee nation.

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THE WEBBERS FALLS MONITOR

Webbers Falls, Ind. Ter.,

Friday, Jan. 11, 1901

Vol. 1 No. 42

A. M. Havermale, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF PLEASANT PORTER

A Muskogee dispatch dated the 6th says:
The order issued by Judge Thomas last fall, in which he enjoined the officials of the Interior Department from selling or offering for sale any town lots at this place, has been made perpetual. This means that title to town lots in the Creek Nation cannot be conveyed until the Creeks have by treaty or otherwise agreed to the transfer. This, will not however delay the work of surveying and platting the towns, and classifying and appraising the lots, so that immediately upon the ratification of the Creek treaty now pending before Congress, transfers of town lots in the Creek Nation can be made the same as in other states. The petition asking for the injunction granted by Judge Thomas was filed by Chief P. Porter, of the Creek

Nation, who states that asked for the injunction because he considered the sale of lots at the present time as illegal, which would cause them to bring less than they would if the transfer of the title was consented to by the Creeks, as provided for in the treaty. Chief Porter is heartily in favor of the townsite provision of the Creek treaty and is making every effort to secure the ratification of a treaty by Congress and his tribe.

-- Denison Herald.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Jan. 25, 1901
26th year, No. 4
Editor's name not given.

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 22

Washington authorities have been requested to send troops into the Creek country to quell the uprising of fullbloods, known as the Snake bands, who are creating depredations west of Eufaula, and threatening the lives of both the whites and the neutral Indians.

The Indians threaten to finally enter the towns and burn and kill. Chief Hekko has sent a message of defiance to President McKinley. The whites are arming, and serious bloodshed is feared.

United States Marshal Bennett sent twenty deputies and ten Indian police to the scene, but they were met by so fierce a fusillade that they were compelled to retire. One of the posse, named

McNac, was captured by the Indians, and it is feared that they will take his life.

The result of this effort at suppression, and because of the pressure for protection brought by the whites, Marshal Bennett and Indian Agent Shoenfelt framed a message to the Washington officials requesting that Federal Troops to the number of 500 be sent them. They stated that it would be death for the deputies and police to attempt to interfere with them.

Marshal Bennett and Agent Shoenfelt, as soon as they hear from Washington, will join the troops and invade the Indian camp in an endeavor to put the leaders under arrest.

The Creeks threaten that, after they have cleaned out the interior whites, they will visit the various towns of the Creek Nation, destroy them by fire and kill the inhabitants. They have threatened to kill Chief Pleasant Porter and any of the members of the Dawes Commission that attempt to interfere with them.

Fear for Isolated Commissioners

Great fear is felt for some of the commis-

sion who are surveying and allotting lands in that section of the country.

Chief Porter is now in Washington and has been wired the condition of affairs.

Laptah Mekko, the insurrectionary chief of the Snake bands, has submitted the following ultimatum to President McKinley:

"Hickorytown, Creek Capital

To President McKinley

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have already informed you of the matter concerning the execution of the Creek laws. I am now executing my laws, as I told you I would.

(Signed) LAPTAN MEKKO

Principal Chief."

The Creek jurisdiction has been transferred to the United States courts for several years and the Snake Chief's notification to the president that he will execute the old Creek law is considered as

merely a message of defiance.

The chief of the warring factions is a half-breed. He has just returned from Washington and claims to carry with him the authority of the president and congress to run the Dawes commission and all white people out of the territory. He uses this argument to gain followers, who apparently place great faith in him.

So wrought up are the whites that an order has been issued allowing all citizens to protect themselves, and hundreds of people are arming.

THE WEBBERS FALLS MONITOR

Webbers Falls, Ind. Ter.,
Friday, Jan. 25, 1901
Vol. 1 No. 44
A. M. Havermale, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

For months a band of dissatisfied fullblood Creek Indians have been holding meetings on Snake creek, endeavoring to promote sedition and rebellion. Several months ago Chief Porter thought enough of the trouble makers to call upon the Indian agent to put them down and disarm them. Capt Ellis was sent out to see about the uprising and found a group of sullen fullbloods, who were determined to establish a government of their own. Capt. Ellis gave the leaders a good talk and succeeded in quieting them for the time being. Within the last few days they have broken out afresh and are making lots of trouble. A telephone message today says that the dissatisfied Creek Indians are riding through the country and are whipping and otherwise maltreating peaceable Indians. Deputy Marshal Grant ran across a band of fifty west of Eufaula yesterday. He saw the glitter of their new

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Winchester gun barrels from a distance. They were arresting some Indians for the purpose of taking them to their camp to be whipped. The peaceable Indians are indignant at their treatment, and have appealed to the United States for protection. The fullblood Indians say they are going to have their own courts back and are going to stop the treaties now being negotiated in Washington. They are aroused and may make trouble before they can be disarmed and disbanded. The United States Marshal for the northern district has sent deputies for the purpose of arresting the ringleaders. -- Dennison Herald.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Indian Territory

Friday, January 25, 1901

Number 4 *26 year*

J. N. Thornton, Editor

THE SNAKE INSURRECTION

The excitement in the Creek Nation for the past week over rumored uprising of the disaffected Creek Indians who opposed the treaty party is now spreading all over the Five Civilized Tribes.

It has been known for month *that* delegates from the disaffected elements of all the Five tribes have been caucusing at Hickor Ground. 35 miles west of Eufaula but these pow-wows have not been taken seriously by the United States authorities. When these people organized in the Creek Nation and pulled off an election for chief, council and lighthorsemen the people merely laughed at them. A few weeks ago this new government began to execute the old Creek laws, whipping people on various charges and in some cases seizing stock in lieu unpaid fines. At that time a few Indian police could have put the new regime to route and imprisoned the ringleaders and this business could have been nipped in the bud, but the procrastination in all government affairs which has caused *d.v.* dissatisfaction that has resulted in

this insurrectionary movements has also caused it to grow rabid and dangerous. The Indian department has a contingent fund and could have organized as many Indian police as necessary and could have stopped this uprising at any stage of its development. We say that its neglect to do so is responsible for the spread of the uprising to the other tribes for they have gained courage to rebel by seeing their brethren of the Creek tribe prospering in rebellion.

It is charged by the treaty Indians of this district that they have been left without protection then they appealed to the United States government for protection. The reply they received was to the effect that they might legally defend themselves if attacked. It is charged by them and credited my public belief generally that the United States authorities at Muskogee have purposely allowed this fermentation to drift toward an explosion knowing that when the worst come they would be able to seize on affairs here with a firmer hand, and with the insurrectionists thoroughly crushed by soldiers, the Creek treaty in a shape that would best suit their purpose could be passed through the Creek council.

Such may be statesmanship but it is not an honest way to treat a people who are wards of a great civilized and dignified nation.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Jan. 25, 1901

26th year, No. 4

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LETTER OF LEO E. BENNETT TO HON. ROLEY MCINTOSH

To the Hon. Roley McIntosh,

Eufaula, I. T.,

Jan. 23, 1901.

I was indeed sorry on yesterday to learn that the so called 'Snake Bands' have continued to organize a so-called government and to elect officers and adopt a code of laws and are endeavoring now to enforce such laws. I say I am sorry to learn this because these misguided people are thus getting themselves up in open rebellion against the constituted authorities and are thereby themselves violating the laws of this country.

It is not for me to discuss the rights of these people, or the injustice which they claim has been brought upon them by the abrogation of their courts and the placing of the entire punishment for crimes in the hands of the officers and the

courts of the United States. The question has resolved itself by this unlawful combination and conspiracy on their part into antagonism of the laws of this country and defiant resistance to the courts and officers which congress has deemed proper to place here. In other words these people (members of the so-called Snake Band) have become violators of the laws and while justice may be sometimes slow to set in motion, there is no sort of question but that every one connected with this Snake Band, whether as Principal Chief so-called, or as light-horseman, judge, or otherwise as an aider and abettor in the outrages which they have committed will be brought to justice and required to answer in the courts for their offenses and crimes. For it is a crime for them to organize a government, it is a crime for them to enforce or endeavor to enforce any so-called law which they may have adopted. They are wholly without legal standing and the sooner they disband the less crimes they will have to answer for in our courts. It will not avail them any to organize into armed mobs and offer resistance to the service of process issued from our courts for these warrants will be served if it requires the en-

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tire force of officers, and even if it requires the use of soldiers. These people violate the law every time they arrest any one, and they can be proceeded against criminally and civilly for such actions. They are guilty of larceny every time they deprive any person of property, and in fact their entire course and actions are in plain violation of the law and in rebellion against the constituted authorities of this territory.

Every person, whether citizen, (Indian) or non-citizen has the legal right to resist this band in attempts to arrest or to in any way interfere with such person in the pursuit of his lawful business, and this resistance, if necessary, may go so far as to take the lives of these men when such person is attacked. Under the law these men are by their own actions upon a par with other thieves and criminals and will be brought to a realization of their wrong doing before many days. Both Indian agent Shoenfelt and myself are doing everything in our power to bring the department to a realization of the seriousness of the situation, and we have asked for a troop of cavalry to be sent into the disaffected country and this will be followed by

as many more soldiers as are necessary, to cooperate with our local officers in bringing these people to justice. I hesitate to send a force of deputy marshals to arrest these men because I believe they would resist my deputies and such resistance would mean the killing of many of these people, and subsequently, should any deputy be killed would mean the hanging on the gallows of those who killed him. It is with this desire to save these misguided people from this fate that some more determined action has not been taken ere this, but the time has now come when force will be used against force and the warrants I now have and may receive for members of this band will be served no matter what the cost to them. Not only every one of those who are banded together and committing these outrages will be arrested and punished, but we will arrest every person who counsels, advises, aids or assists them in this unlawful conspiracy against whom we can obtain legal information to justify such arrest.

I use the term misguided people because I feel that very many of them have been led astray by the advice of others of the band and some have been coerced and constrained to join the band of

the fear of their lives, although realizing that they are violating their laws and laying themselves liable to several penalties. A great many of these people are personally known to me and have been and are yet my personal friends, and, while I regret to see them now become law breakers which reports received here show them to be, they have nothing else to expect, save arrest and punishment under the laws of this District and they will be arrested and punished in our courts just as certain as the sun rises and sets. The easiest way for them to avoid more serious trouble will be for them to lay down their guns and surrender themselves under the officers of this court, and if they will do this without delay and will voluntarily come into Eufaula and there surrender to me and to my deputies, I will arrange to meet them at Eufaula on the first train after receipt of notice from them and do all I consistently can to aid in having them dealt with as leniently as possible in our courts. Continued resistance on their part can only result in their deserving and receiving more severe punishment. And if they do not voluntarily submit to these courts (the courts of the United States)

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they will shortly be forced to do so, and they will then deserve and doubtless receive more heavy penalties and more severe punishment than if they voluntarily submit to the constituted authorities of the District.

I have written you at some length because I know that you, like myself, deeply regret this outlawry, and like myself, desire to see these people become peaceful and law-abiding citizens, instead of being as they are now, in open rebellion and outlawry.

Yours very truly,

LEO E. BENNETT,

U. S. Marshall, Northern District of Indian Territory.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Indian Territory

Friday, February 1, 1901

Number 5 *26 year*

J. N. Thornton, Editor

REFLECTIONS UPON CRAZY SNAKE

A few years ago, say ten years, the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory enjoyed self government and tribal relations seemed good to them. Every Indian had enough *to eat, some* cattle, *some hogs, some ponies and a cabin good* to please the occupant. Others had more but all were contented with their government, their politics and home life. There were a few white men in the country but they were traders, labors, or government employees. They were all here either to serve the Indian or remained by the annually-to-be renewed consent of the Indians. There was no demand from within the borders of the Territory for a change of conditions. No white man here asked for it and no Indian desired it.

But the march of civilization westward had passed around these lands. The Indians had sold Oklahoma and that country had brought progress and the white man's civilization to the back doors of the Five Tribes. The great cities of the Southwest saw an undeveloped land a magnificent country. If this country was developed, they argued, great would be our wholesale of goods to that country. The statesman at Washing-

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ton was appealed to and he listened, as he must always listen to the murmur of millions of people as the tide of the drift westward ripples against the embankment that shall succumb to its rising might.

Nature is cruel it is said. But you can't argue with nature. Nature seems to know her business and goes right along with her cruelty as though she had an object in all things natural and an end to bring about. Civilization is a law of nature. The civilizations have ebbed and flowed over this old world until every mountain side and every rock and even the deserts of sand wear the marks of their grindings. And every succeeding tide of civilization rose higher, and from the crest of the mounting wave man has caught nearer glimpses of nature's unerring wisdom and has felt the pulse-throds of God's mighty machinery.

The survival of the fittest -- let live who can -- is a law of nature and a law of civilization. The philanthropist may feed the sick, the nun may nurse the dying and Christ will love the lowly, but the rush of progress thunders on and crushes all in its path.

And the time came when the waves of progress of the greatest civilization ever known to the world beat against the retreat of a people unable and unfitted to become a part of it. Its elements are too boisterous for their weakness

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of body and intellect. For hundreds of years they have retreated before the advancing tide until the waters have surrounded them and there is no other retreat.

The talk of protection is a credit to those who are sincere, but most of those sent to save only came to plunder the helpless. The white men who lived among these people when the knell began to sound were sincere in imploring that they be spared yet a little while, and they prayed earnestly but in vain. The leaders and head men of these Indian people were finally persuaded that they were a part of this civilization and agreed to join in its work by treaty. Those who were sent to save remained to harass and plunder.

This is no new thing. It has been always thus. The supporting arm of government may hold the Indian above water for a time, but as a more valuable article comes floating by self interest will assert itself and the white hand will let go and reach for the goods.

The philanthropist in the Boston shrieks with horror at the selfishness of man, but the Bostonian has done the same thing time-out-of-mind and his chief desire to save the red men is prompted by curiosity. His ancestors made them scarce and he loves the redman as a curio-collector loves an old stamp or coin. He don't know this himself, but it is true. Men are the same the world over. They are the greatest work of nature and nature is cruel and loves only what serves her ends.

Recopy for treatment

And so Chitto Harjo (Crazy Snake) and his people are doomed. They cannot compete with this white civilization which is so mighty, so selfish and so natural. A few Indians will survive and be absorbed but none of the Chitto Harjo element. The descendants of those who trample these people under foot will mourn over them, even as many of us sorrow now at the cruelty of the thing; but that is all.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Feb. 1, 1901

26th year, No. 5

Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON J. M. PERRYMAN ET AL

South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 29

It has been so long since there has been an Indian uprising in this country that people are almost forgetting that such a thing was in the bounds of reason. The Jones-Locke war in the Choctaw Nation some twelve years ago was the last unpleasantness to disturb the usual peaceable serenity in this nation, and a few years before that the Creek full-bloods undertook to do just what the Gaines County Choctaws are now doing, rebelled against the regularly elected chief, who was J. M. Perryman, of Eufaula, and elected Exparhechar chief, and brought on what is known as the Exparhechar war, which, however, was brief and comparatively bloodless, though the United States authorities had to be invoked to quell both rebellions. Old Spivey never got over his

defeat on that memorable occasion until after he was vindicated by being elected chief three years ago, when he made a good official, and toward the last he advised the people to accept the inevitable and take their allotments, and he set the example himself by visiting the land office at Muskogee and filing on several quarter sections of the best land in the Deep Fork Valley. This old man had always entertained a bitter hatred of the whites, and his action in this respect was quite a surprise.

The present uprising seems to have a new leader, one of the Harjo crowd being its inspirator. Both the leader and the men are ignorant of the power that they have defied, and of course will come very promptly to grief. The simultaneous outbreak of the Gaines County Choctaws would go to prove that there exists an understanding, if not a collusion, between the dissatisfied members of both tribes, and it is highly probable that the Cherokee Ke-too-wahs are in the deal. There are enough of the dissatisfied Indians in each of the tribes to make a good deal of trouble.

So far as known, none of the Choctaws have committed any acts of violence. David Bell whom

they have put up for their chief, is a very quiet, unobtrusive Indian, quite well known and generally liked here, and the news that he is at the head of the movement to overthrow the Dukes government was received with incredulity. The Creeks, however, have given evidence of what they intend to do, and the action of the marshal and other authorities show that they consider the situation to be a very serious one.

When Capt. Jack Ellis was sent by the Indian agent last summer to talk to the Snake Creek band, he reported that there were restless characters from all the tribes present, and that they were hatching up some sort of devilment. They listened to him respectfully, but did not take him into their confidence.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Feb. 22, 1901
26th year, No. 8
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HISTORY OF THE CREEK INDIANS

The history of the Creek or Muskogee Indians is yet unwritten, but their traditions have been better preserved and handed down from generation to generation, perhaps, than have those of any other Indian tribe. They know that they are of Aztec origin and that their ancestors were in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes. At that time they were not known as Creeks, but as "Muskogees," a sonorous Aztec name they still love. The name "Creek" has never been to their liking, but they have accepted it as a necessary part of their vicissitudes and as a result of the disastrous fortunes of war.

According to their traditions they left Mexico about the year 1520. In all probabilities, however, their exodus from that country was several

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years after this date, as the Spanish subjugation of Mexico was not complete before 1525. There are old stories of the unavailing valor of the Muskogees against the invaders who they say came in ships from across the great waters. They tell of the enslavement and degradation of the Aztecs, but the Muskogees were neither to be enslaved nor degraded. They antedated the Boers in trekking by more than two centuries. According to their legends, some priests of the Toltec faith came with them but these had disappeared, as well as all the forms and ceremonies of that faith, when next they come in contact with the white race during the eighteenth century.

Muskogee traditions are rich in stories of a thousand battles as the tribe fought its way to the northeast, seeking to get as far away as it could from the land it was leaving. The Muskogees, as far as can be gathered from these traditions, inhabited a part of Mexico somewhere in the vicinity of what is now the city of Vera Cruz. The sea and the seashore appear as parts of their panoramic history, and in their wanderings they appear never

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to have got far away from the gulf. They numbered many fighting men, and, if their traditions are to be believed, they prevailed against all the enemies coming up against them, including the warlike Comanches, then numerous in all the southwest; the Natchez, the Alabama Indians and other once powerful tribes. Tradition seems to be borne out by the fact that they did finally establish themselves in Alabama and Georgia, driving out the tribes then inhabiting that country. They set up their Toltec altars and altar fires, but that fervid tropical faith, it seems, could not long survive a change of latitude, for tradition soon becomes silent as gods and sacrifices, and the Muskogees became creatures of their new environments, caring nothing for sacrifices and ceremonies and having for their religion a vague apprehension of a "Great Spirit" and a "Happy Hunting Ground."

It was in this condition that the white man found the Muskogees when he came again. The white man gave the tribe the name of "Creeks" because of their propensity for a well-watered country. He found them and their neighbors, the Seminoles,

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more troublesome than any of the other tribes of the Southeast. This may have been, and doubtless was the result of hereditary bitterness and distrust, surviving for three centuries, and moving them to accept death as a welcome alternative of what they feared was to be slavery in the event of their subjugation. General Jackson, who led one campaign against them, is on record with the saying that "they fought like devils." Desultory warfare, directed against the white man, continued until 1832, when the treaty was made under which the Creeks or Muskogees now hold their present homes in the Indian Territory.

What is not tradition in Creek history is a number of illustrious names. All of the full-bloods, including "Crazy Snake" and his deluded followers, have inheritance in the glory of Charchachee of Tustennuggee. This was one of the great warrior chiefs of the tribe. His glory is not recorded on any printed page, but it is enshrined in the hearts of his tribesmen. And it is not a matter of tradition, merely, for he appeared in that warlike time when the Creek was a dangerous antagonist for even such a warrior as Andrew Jackson.

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In that time the tribe held a position against the assaults of the United States troops, under the command of Jackson himself until 600 of the Indians were killed. It was a defeat, but the Creeks cherish the memory of such a battle. Charchachee left a long line of descendants in the tribe and much of his blood flows today in Creek veins. Little of it is found among the half or quarter castes, for there is an aristocracy in the tribe which has sought to keep itself unspotted from the world, and the descendants of Charchachee are in it and of it. And perhaps there can be found nowhere in the world a prouder or more exclusive aristocracy than this. Even when the most improvident and ignorant, as it sometimes is, it asserts itself imperiously.

Thluco, of Weatherford, is another historic name in Creek geneology. His descendants are numerous among the full-bloods and some of them are to be found among those not wholly of the Indian strain. For the most part however, the descendants of the great have kept themselves free from contamination. This is particularly true of those of the old Chief Menewa, who lived a century ago, but whose memory

is cherished and whose posterity delight in honoring it. They are compelled to acknowledge, however, that some of the names which add luster to Creek history are not of Indian sound or origin. McGillivary is suggestive of the canny Scot, who cast his fortunes with the tribe, and whose diplomatic talents assisted in the formation of some of the treaties which have brought the tribe great advantages in dealing with the U. S. Government. The descendants of McGillivary are not as sand from the sea shore for multitude, but they are to be found, if not wholly among the full-bloods, then among the half breeds, or quarter bloods, and they, as a rule, display the qualities which made their paternal ancestor the children of McIntosh whose name is equally suggestive of the fine art of getting the best of a bargain, an accomplishment upon the possession of which, in their dealings with the government, the Creeks have of late years found many reasons to congratulate themselves. The half breeds has, in truth, cut considerable of a figure in Creek history during the last half century.

But perhaps there is no more illustrious

half-breed in Creek history than Paddy Carr. His father was an Irishman, and his mother one of the fairest of the Creek women. Paddy has left no diplomatic legacy to the tribe, and none of the treaties in which Uncle Sam was given the worst of it are to be credited to him. But in border foray, and leading the Creek van in all their battles with hostile tribes, he gave new luster to the Creek name. If all this could be forgotten, in these "weak piping times of peace," the story of his house would still survive in the lingering recollections of the beauty of his famous twin daughters, Ari and Adne. Ari and Adne, tradition has it, were peerless even among the women of the quarter bloods, and one who has seen the perfect loveliness of many of the young fourth caste women of this Indian country will understand the superlative degree of comparison. Mrs. Paddy Carr was the flower of that tribe, when the valor and wit of the half breed Paddy broke down the exclusiveness of the full-blood caste of that day, and the first fruit of the union was Ari and Adne, with as high a place among the Creek immortals as belongs to warriors or statesman. It may be added that such an immortality means something, in a

land where handsome young women are by no means rare.

-- Wagoner Record.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

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26th year, No. 10

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EARLY HISTORY OF THE CREEK INDIANS

James R. Gregory, a citizen of the Creek nation, and now advanced in years, is authority upon early Indian history in the Southwest. In a contribution to the Record he tells of the war of the Creeks with other tribes as follows:

"That portion of the Creek nation lying south and west of the Arkansas river, before the advent of the Creeks, was the common battle ground between the Osages on one side and the allied tribes of the Pawnee, Picts, Kiowas, Comanches and Caddoes on the other side. All this country was Pawnee Pict territory, who are now known as the affiliated tribes of the Wichita agency. In conjunction with their allies, the Comanches and Kiowas, the Osages were driven from the east by the Chickasaws. The Osages in turn defeated and drove out the Pawnee Picts with great slaughter.

"The Pawnee Picts, having formed a strong alliance with the tribes mentioned, were beginning to cut the Osages short and had them driven from beyond the Arkansas river to the Verdigris river swamps and Grand river hills and into the Ozark range. The Concharty mound was the last fortress the Osages were compelled to relinquish to the Pawnee allies south of the Arkansas river. The Cherokee and Osage war followed, being new foes from the east against the Osages.

"The first settlers of the Creeks came west and began building homes, churches and school houses on lands the Pawnee allies claimed to have recovered as their old ancient homes. Contentions followed. The first Creek killed by these wild allies was named Joe, a member of the Hitchies town. He was killed within a mile of the present townsite of Muskogee.

"This war party was driven west by a war party of Creeks. It was then that Jerry Cates -- an inter-married white man -- made a remarkable shot at a Pawnee spy disguised as a wolf, who was lying by a point of rocks viewing a passing column of Creek warriors. Jerry's horse began bucking,

and Jerry fired his rifle from the horn of his saddle without aim, killing the Wolf Pawnee at seventy-six yards distance. When the Creeks first met these prairie warriors who circled in open field battalions tactics, covered with snow-white shields, bedecked with war trophies and eagle feathers, they mistrusted the ability of their rifle balls penetrating the shields of these noble wild warriors. On trial, however, they found that these beautiful shields were no defense against a swift half-ounce rifle ball, which gave them great courage.

"The Creek frontiersmen pushed forward far west of other civilized outposts. Such men as Cancha-tee-matha, Au-kan-teenne-ya, Chola-fek-sel-ko, Long Tiger and Tiger Bone, also the elder brother and uncle of ex-Chief Roley McIntosh and others should be recognized as the pioneers and knights who led the present civilization into this country. Creek blood, drawn by Pawnee arrows and lances, splashed the wild prairie flowers far and near. In sight of Judge N. B. Moore's residence one fell. Just over the succeeding ridge to the west, near the base of the Concharty mountain, Loney Bruner defeated a superior force of the enemy. The rifle

being too slow, the Creeks charged the Pawnee Picts, sword in hand, against the forces of the wild men. In battle royal, worthy of the fame of eastern hills, the enemy was driven away. Loney Bruner is the father of Richard Bruner, now of Coweta. A few miles further on, near Blufford Miller's residence, an entire Creek family was slaughtered. The innocent boys and girls, with the infant child, and both parents whom the writer well knew long years ago, and still remembers the little life flushed cheeks of each as if they were present and speaking, were ruthlessly butchered in their home yard. Just beyond, further west, a band of Kuchees, of the Creek nation, fought a large band of Pawnee Picts in open field fire on Dick Creek prairie, defeating the Pawnees and capturing the war standard of the war chief of the Pawnee Picts.

"On Tiger Creek, now in Oklahoma, during the fall of 1859, Lone Tiger, Tiger Bone and a crippled brother of theirs -- three alone -- fought a war party of Comanches and Pawnee Picts. These three Tiger brothers whipped the Comanches and Pawnee Picts, killing seven of them. Tiger Bone's horse was shot from under him. Other similar contests

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extended along the entire western frontiers of the Creek nation, which was advanced out into Old Oklahoma of today, and beyond the parallel of the Cherokee frontier, and in a line with the Seminole and Chickasaw western frontier. These troubles lasted forty years, with Fort Gibson garrisoned with walking pop-guns, followed by Fort Arbuckle with like conditions. The last blood shed was by a Creek lighthorse company under Captain Leslie Haynes, an uncle of S. J. Haynes, now of Okmulgee, and a party of Caddoes in 1866. Then the noble red chief of the Caddoes -- George Washington -- and the illustrious Christian nobleman, Samuel Checotah, then chief of the Creeks, made a permanent peace between the Creeks and the allied tribes that had so long and manfully contested for this land that the United States government had sold to the Creeks. -- Star.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Kufaula, Ind. Ter.
March 8, 1901
26th year, No. 10
Editor's name not given

STATEMENT OF PLEASANT PORTER

"The 'Snake' boys went home in a pretty good humor Saturday night," said Chief Porter yesterday. "I have helped quite a number of them off, but you need not mention it. They were all glad to get a chance to go home and they promised me that they would go ahead and take their allotments and help along the new order of things. They were in good faith in making me these promises, and I am glad to know that this unpleasant feature has been eliminated from the present promising condition of affairs. Their coming around to our way of thinking removed the last barrier in the way of progress and they will soon accustom themselves to their environments as they now exist.

"There may be some minor defects in the treaty; there may be some bar to an elaborate and an entire adjustment of the rights and privileges

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of our people, but congress will correct all of these things and an equitable arrangement will be perfected as the exigencies of the time and moment will discover to us. There is the present to face, it is here and it is bringing its blessings. Our people see it. They are coming in and will join in a general movement to accelerate the conclusion of affairs.

"We have ninety days -- three months time; it is sufficient. With the hearty co-operation of the Dawes commission which I am promised and which I can rely upon we will get out of the woods and go ahead of all the tribes, and the prosperity that will follow will amply recompense us for the toil, the care, the worry, and the expense that we have passed through." -- Times.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 18, 1901

26 year, No. 42

Editor's name not given

EDITORIALS ON PLEASANT PORTER

Well! Governor Porter did veto the per capita payment. We knew Governor Porter was a very able man, and perhaps the most statesmanlike man of all the public men of the Five Tribes. We know that he has all the courage of his convictions. No ordinary man would dare to veto a per capita payment. The governor is doubtless in possession of some information the logic of which is that a per capita payment would not be the proper thing just now.

Ordinarily we would be for the payment, because it has got to come, and as well now as at any time, barring the governor's doubtless good reasons. Another thing: The president would most certainly have vetoed this bill on a mere hint from the Governor and thus saved the latter from the unpopular act. But he is not afraid to let

his sentiments be known, and in this he resembles the president himself, who is never accused of not writing his own messages.

Sometimes these bold strokes, the veto and the habit of autographic messages, make one more popular instead of ruining one. Let us hope that this will be the case in the present instance. If Governor Porter says we ought not to have a per capita payment we ought to know by experience that he has a reason for the faith that is in him. At any rate, he is not afraid of his people.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Indian Territory
Friday, March 15, 1901
Number 11, 26th yr.
J. N. Thornton, Editor

PROCLAMATION OF PLEASANT PORTER

Whereas, An Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement with the Muskogee, or Creek tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," was approved by the President of the United States March 1, 1901; the first section of said Act being as follows:

"That the agreement negotiated between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Muskogee or Creek tribe of Indians at the city of Washington on the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred, as herein amended, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect when ratified by the Creek National Council. The Principal Chief, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement by congress, shall call an extra session of the Creek national council and lay before it this agreement and the act of congress ratifying it, and if the agreement, be ratified by said council as provided in the constitution of said nation, he shall transmit to the President of the United States the act of council ratifying the agreement, and the President of

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the United States shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the same duly ratified, and that all the provisions of this agreement shall have become law according to the terms thereof:

Provided, That such ratification by the Creek national council shall be made within ninety days from the approval of this Act by the President of the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Pleasant Porter, Principal Chief of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, do hereby, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provisions of the Act of congress aforesaid, call an extra session of the Muskogee or Creek national council to meet at Okmulgee, the capital of said nation, on the seventh day of May, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day. All members of said national council are hereby notified to be present in their respective Houses at that time and place. When said council is so assembled, I will, in virtue of the authority aforesaid, lay before the same the said agreement and the Act of congress ratifying it for such action, in reference to said agreement as said council may deem proper, as provided in said Act of congress. And when so assembled, the said national council may transact such other business as may be deemed advisable and necessary.

I have caused the full text of the Act of congress aforesaid, which contains the agreement between the Muskogee

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Nation and the United States, as amended by congress, to be printed and made a part of this proclamation to the end that said national council may be fully advised as to the provisions of the agreement which will be submitted to them at the extra session of the council to assemble as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Muskogee Nation to be affixed.

Done at Okmulgee in said nation this 6th day of March 1901.

P. PORTER

Principal Chief,
Muskogee Nation.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Indian Territory
Friday, May 10, 1901
J. N. Thornton, Editor

MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

Okmulgee, May 7.

The Creek council met today. Senator Quarles and Congressman Curtis were present. Chief Porter delivered his treaty address this afternoon. He said in part:

"On March 9, 1901, I issued a proclamation for the assembling of the national council in extra session in order that it might take action upon the agreement entered into between the United States and the Creek Nation which agreement was ratified by Congress and approved by the president March 1, 1901.

"Now, therefore, I, Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, do heretoby, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, call an extra session of the Muskogee of Creek national council to meet at Okmulgee, the capital of of said nation May 7, 1901, at 10 o'clock of said day. All members of said, national council are hereby notified to be present in their prespective houses at that time and place.

When said council is so assembled I will, in virtue of the authority aforesaid, lay before the same the said agreement and the act of congress ratifying it for such action, in reference to said agreement, as said council may deem proper as provided in said act of congress.

"In view of the fact that it is of the highest importance that the people should be well advised as to the terms and provisions of the agreement I thought it necessary to have the full text of the agreement translated into the Greek language. This has been done and I have caused the same to be distributed throughout the country in order that the members of the council and all citizens of the Creek Nation might have the opportunity of reading and understanding it. In presenting this agreement for your consideration and action thereon it devolves upon me as your chief executive to discuss its provisions.

THE VARIOUS CREEK TREATIES

"It is a fact well known to you that in 1893 congress passed an act declaring a change of policy toward the Indians of the Indian Territory, and instead of the treaty stipulation, up to that time subsisting, providing that the Creek and Seminoles shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and have full jurisdiction over persons and property

within their respective limits, which had reference to their own citizens, and that they should hold their lands in common, as was guaranteed to them in the patent issued to them August 7, 1852, that new agreements should be made with the Five Civilized Tribes, providing for a change in their land tenure from tenure, in common to that of individual tenure, and their guaranteed rights of self-government changed and modified so as to culminate in statehood and the assumption of United States citizenship.

"It is needless to trace the steps taken by the government through its commission known as the Five Civilized Tribes, which was created by virtue of the act of congress of 1893. It will suffice to say that after many conventions with our authorities, which were fruitless of results, that in 1897 an agreement was framed which received the unqualified approval of congress. This agreement, however, was rejected by the Creek people. In February, 1899, another agreement was made upon which congress took no action, it containing provisions discriminating against certain classes of our citizens, and was, therefore, impossible of approval by the United States government. The present agreement signed March 8, 1900, was the third one framed and with its present changes and modifications has been approved by congress and tendered to our people for ratification.

STILL SOME DEFECTS IN THE TREATY

"At our last council a delegation was appointed to try to secure certain changes prior to its passage by congress. While there were some changes made bettering its terms and removing certain dangers which would threaten the property rights of the individual citizens after allotment, there are still defects which ought to be remedied by supplemental agreement. But in the main, the present agreement, touching the more important matters of interest, that is, the equitable distribution of our landed property and unsettled money interests with the government of the United States, the agreement is fair upon the theory that in the partition of the lands each citizen of the Creek Nation shall receive an equal share in value.

"The method pursued by the government of the United States in the distribution of its own lands to its citizens would have been entirely satisfactory. That method has been to permit its citizens to select homes for allotment or homestead upon the public lands at the same price without regard to any classification of valuation, based upon its productive capacity or location. This method has rendered the securing of homes on the public lands of United States easy and feasible, and has resulted in the rapid and immense development of the country, and if it had been made applicable to the

individualizing of our lands the same would have been satisfactory.

"There are some errors of date as to the time of closing the rolls of Creek citizens. Provision is made for the enrollment of certain full blood Creek Indians residing in the Creek Nation who have recently removed from the state of Texas and also for the enrolling of certain recognized Creek citizens found upon the Creek rolls who, by reason of non-residence at the time of the passage of the Curtis act were not permitted to enroll, who should in good faith, return to the Creek Nation before the commission had completed the rolls of citizenship." Also the agreement provides that no person shall be enrolled after the ratification of this agreement. It will be seen that while provision is made to enroll these classes of people, that at the moment the commission becomes authorized by law to do so it closes the roll, rendering it impossible to place these classes of people upon the rolls. This certainly will be remedied in a supplemental agreement, as it would be unreasonable to assume that congress provided a way to do a thing and at the same time rendered its accomplishment impossible.

TO MAKE THE ROLLS CORRECT

"I understand that the commission is making a roll of these people so as to be able to present the names of the

persons wronged by this error of date in the agreement. Again, the infants born up to the date of the ratification of the agreement, being citizens from the time of their birth, could not rightfully be denied the right to receive their distributive share equal with other citizens. The agreement provides for their enrollment only up to July 1, 1900, which should have been up to the date of the ratification of the agreement. This will undoubtedly be remedied, as it is so manifestly unjust. The commission will also make a roll of this class of persons and reserve lands for them until this error is corrected. There are also other defects of less consequence which can also be remedied by supplemental agreement.

"It was the desire of the council that some limited measure of government should be restored to our courts. Your delegation presented this matter with all the argument that could be put forward, but without result. The government in all its branches positively refused to re-establish that portion of government which was withdrawn from us by certain acts of congress. It would be difficult, if not impossible to successfully operate the Creek government now, inasmuch as the conditions have so rapidly changed of late by the peopling of our country with a foreign element; and the remnant of a government now accorded to us can be expected to be maintained only until all settlements of our landed and other interests

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growing out of treaty stipulations with the government of the United States shall have been settled.

INDIANS AS CITIZENS

"Congress at its recent sitting passed an act declaring all Indians in the Indian Territory citizens of the United States. Therefore, we are now amenable to its laws and clothed with all the rights of other citizens of the United States. Such rights as shall be maintained under the provisions of the agreement can only be insofar as they do not conflict with the general laws of the United States affecting other citizens in the Indian Territory. It will be seen from this that the restitution of the tribal government is now rendered a matter of impossibility.

"In the treaty of 1866 provision is made that congress and the president of the United States may when deemed necessary, legislate for the better protection, of person and property in the Indian Territory, and presume the reason why we are now declared citizens of the United States is that it is deemed necessary for the better protection of our persons and property.

"After a careful analysis of the provisions touching other matters and things with which this agreement deals, and in view of all the conditions with which we are confronted and embarrassed, I am convinced that it has become our duty, both

to ourselves and to our posterity, to ratify the agreement, even though we have thus far failed to secure all the changes that seemed to us desirable, trusting that whatever defects it now contains, or may hereafter develop will be remedied by supplemental agreement. We are assured by the government authorities with whom we have thus far conferred that upon the adoption of this agreement, which is an acceptance of this government's policy toward our people, that if there appears to be any lack of justice or equity in the carrying out of this agreement, the purpose of congress being to do full justice to our people, it will afford such remedies as are found to be necessary."

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.

Saturday, May 18, 1901

Vol. 25

No 19

Wm. T. Leoser

Editor

MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

Chief Porter, of the Creeks, recommends in his message to the Creek Council now in extra session to ratify the agreement made by the late Creek delegation and amended by congress. He says:

"I am informed by the Dawes Commission that 11,494 of our citizens have selected allotments and received certificates therefor, and that the remainder, something like three thousand persons, had been enrolled, and that certificates of allotment would soon be issued to them, leaving only a few hundred persons who had not been enrolled, and up to now had not consented to take allotment, but steps are being taken to enroll them during the present sitting of Council, and prior to the adoption of the agreement. A large majority of the members of your respective houses have enrolled and have taken allotments, and I feel assured, inasmuch as a large majority of the members of Council, together with nineteen-twentieths of the Creek people have now accepted

the policy of allotment, believing that the Council will ratify the agreement, thus enabling them to get complete title and full possession of the allotments they have selected. When our citizens made their selections of allotments they did so under the provision of the Curtis Act, which gave them the right to the surface only, without any right to take anything from their allotments for sale, such as coal, timber, stone, etc., believing that as soon as a treaty could be arranged and agreed upon that they would get a perfect title to and full control over them. This is evidenced from the fact that they took oath that they had made their selection of allotments for their final home, and as a part of their distributive share of the lands of the Creek Nation.

I have especially called attention to these features of the agreement, first the errors, so that remedies may be provided and then to the more important gains that we have made in this agreement in freeing our landed property from the great dangers that have thus far threatened us in any attempt that has been made to change the title to our lands from title in common, granted to us as a Nation, to that of individual title.

After a careful analysis of the provisions,

touching other matters and things with which this agreement deals, and in view of all the conditions with which we are confronted and embarrassed, I am convinced that it has become our duty, both to ourselves and to our posterity, to ratify the agreement, even though we have thus far failed to secure all the changes that seemed to us desirable, trusting that whatever defects which it now contains, or may hereafter develop, will be remedied by supplemental agreement. We are assured by the government authorities with whom we have thus far conferred that upon the adoption of this agreement, which is an acceptance of the government's policy towards our people, that if there appears to be any lack of justice or equity in the carrying out of this agreement, the purpose of Congress being to do full justice to our people, it will afford such remedies as are found to be necessary.

The adoption of the agreement provides a rule whereby the National estate is to be divided among our individual citizens. A failure to adopt it leaves our people open to the possibility of never acquiring titles to their lands and rendering them subject to the threatened dangers of railroad land grants and mining lease permits.

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It will be seen from this that the only object that has delayed the agreement, so far as the Creek people are concerned, was in order that the distribution of their lands and settlement of their affairs with the United States be made upon equitable principles, and as the agreement which is now presented to us, in the light of the assurance that its errors will be remedied, there stands no reason in the way of its ratification.

Each and every provision of the agreement should be dispassionately considered in the light of the present conditions and the uncertainties with which we are surrounded, allowing no personal interest or wrong to influence your judgement, thinking only of the interest of the people as a whole, inasmuch as the interest of all the people unitedly should be regarded paramount to any personal interests, and I am sure you will cast your vote rightly, and that such supplemental agreement will be framed as will forever settle justly the distribution of our lands and place our people upon grounds, with respect to their property and status, equal to the demands of citizenship of the United States with which we are now clothed.

THE INDIAN CITIZEN

Atoka, I. T.

Thursday, Oct. 10, 1901

Vol. 16

No. 25

B. S. Smiser

) Proprietors

Norma E. Smiser

)

NORMA E. SMISER

Editor and Manager.

MESSAGE OF CHIEF PORTER TO COUNCIL OF CREEK NATION

Ardmore, I. T.

Oct. 5

The Creek agreement was ratified by congress and approved by the president in March, 1901. After a full discussion of the terms of agreement said agreement was ratified on May 25, 1901, with the exception of section 36, which provided that Seminole citizens who had heretofore settled and made homes on lands belonging to the Creek nation might take for themselves and families allotments of 160 acres each.

This section was rejected, and now Creek citizens residing in the Seminole nation will have to take their allotments in the Creek nation, and Seminole citizens residing in the Creek nation will have to take their allotments in the Seminole nation. After the

ratification of the agreement, council passed an act creating a commission, which commission was empowered to enter into a supplemental treaty with the Dawes commission looking into the correction of errors in the agreement above referred to, as well as to make such amendments as might seem necessary to carry out harmoniously its provisions.

Great difficulty has been experienced by some of our people in the matter of making their selections for allotments so as to embrace their homes, or such lands as they wished to select, on account of not understanding the surveyor's marks, thus subjecting them to errors in filing, and in many instances they have selected lands miles away from the lands which they expected to select. Wherever it has been possible the Dawes commission has made corrections of such selections, but in instances, on account of working hardships on other citizens, such corrections have been rendered impracticable.

Up to the present time about 12,000 of our citizens have enrolled and taken their allotments embracing about 1,700,000 acres of land.

Some of our citizens have been reluctant in the matter of taking their allotments, which has been

another source of difficulty, as persons from a distance, by looking upon the map, finding that certain quarter sections were vacant, selected them, thus filing upon lands embracing the homes of this class of people, and when they afterwards appeared before the Dawes commission to make their selections of allotments they found their homes filed upon, and the only method open to them to secure their homes is to enter a contest against such persons filing upon their homes. This subjects both parties to the contest to expenses and delays the matter of completing the work of allotment.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 18, 1901

26 year, No. 42

Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Okmulgee, Oct. 12

The city has been visited by a very heavy rain, all last night being a steady downpour.

Council transacted considerable business today and many appropriations were made. Several claims aggregating about \$800 were referred to different committees.

Chief Porter sent in a message, with a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking if the Creek Nation would accept \$50 per mile from the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad for right of way. Referred to committee.

The council passed an act authorizing the Chief to sell the district court houses. They will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

A bill was passed and an appropriation of

\$300 made for the employment of a competent architect to examine the condition of the different boarding schools.

One of the bills passed by the House of Warriors is an appropriation of \$12 each for the school trustees. It has not yet passed the upper house.

A bill was passed authorizing the payment of \$200,000 for per capita tax.

A bill was passed appropriating \$600 for the expense of the delegations engaged in framing the supplemental agreement.

An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for incidental expenses of the executive office.

An appropriation of \$8,450 was made for standing officers' salaries.

Okmulgee, October 14

The council met today, but transacted no business.

Deputy Marshal Cochran went to the depot and seized four cases of beer and three cases of whiskey, the liquor was loaded into a wagon and taken to the business center of the city. A

large crowd gathered and the bottles were smashed.

Chief Porter and his private secretary, Will Fears, arrived in Okmulgee tonight from Muskogee.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 18, 1901

26 year, No. 42

Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

It is said that Chief Porter will veto the \$200,000 appropriation of the Creek council for a per capita payment. We don't believe he will. No Creek politician can have the love of the Creek people after a veto of a per capita payment. The president may veto the measure, but P. Porter loves his people.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 18, 1901

26 year, No. 42

Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

In olden times when the Creek warriors wanted a change they went on the warpath. In modern times when the Creek warriors want some change they go on the pay rolls and have a per capita payment. Gov. Pleasant Porter, the bravest general that ever commanded the Creeks, has introduced still another era, and they have his veto for the fact that hereafter when they want any change they will have to work for it.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 29, 1901
Vol. 2 No. 8
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Gov. Porter of the Creeks, made a grand stand
play for the deeds to the Creek lands, and he got
them. THE STANDARD likes a whole lot about Porter --
for he has brains -- even if he does appear a little
spectacular now and then.

THE WEBBERS FALLS MONITOR

Webbers Falls, Ind. Ter.,
Friday Eve., Nov. 29, 1901
Vol. 2 No. 36
(Editor's name not given)

NEWS ITEM OF PLEASANT PORTER

A bill instructing Chief Porter of the Creek Nation not to issue any deeds to Creek allotments till the supplemental agreement is made and ratified has been introduced in the Creek council. Another bill, permitting all Creeks who are enrolled with the Shawnees to put in their claims for Creek allotment, the same to be incorporated in the supplemental agreement between the Creeks and the Dawes Commission, has also been introduced.

THE TERRITORIAL NEWS

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 14, 1901
Vol. 1 No. 16
Wm. A. Keithley, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Col. Pliny Leland Soper will be appointed attorney for the Creek Nation by Governor Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks. His salary will commence when President Roosevelt approves the act of the Creek council appropriating \$5,000 per annum for an attorney for the Nation.

Gov. Porter authorizes Phoenix to state that he will make the appointment. From what is known and from hints dropped by Col. Soper it is readily believed that he will accept the office. There is the fat salary and then he is not restricted from picking up fees in other cases. It is understood that Col. Soper will resign his position as district attorney immediately upon the approval of the act by President Roosevelt. He is at present attorney for the Frisco road and for the new Arkansas Choctaw railroad.

Mr. E. B. Burton, brother of Senator Burton,

was in the city last night. A representative of Phoenix saw Mr. Burton and stated that Col. Soper would be appointed and would resign as district attorney. Burton was asked if he knew whether his brother had a man for the place.

"When brother was elected several people up in Kansas held up their hands and snapped their fingers to call his attention. Some of these fellows may want to come down here but if you have here a man who is capable, brother no doubt, will hasten to recommend him," and the brother of the senator who has only three lines of autobiography in the Congressional Directory, stepped on the train, while the reporter hunted up Annenias' first name.

-- Muskogee Phoenix.

STILWELL STANDARD

stilwell, Ind. Ter.
Jan. 10, 1902
Vol. 2, No. 14
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Gen. Pleasant Porter is making a righteous fight against the machinations of the autocratic Dawes Commission -- and accuses that body with acting in bad faith toward the Creek people in issuing those people deeds to their lands as solemnly promised by that body when the Creeks made their agreement with that commission. Chief Porter will carry his contentions to congress direct -- as he and his people will protest to the last ditch against being federalized to death -- and being made the prey of greedy corporations, who expect to get in their work while the Dawes Commission delays matters in that Nation for them.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Feb. 28, 1902
27th year, No. 9
Alex. Possey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON CRAZY SNAKE

All Eufaula had a good square look at the noted chief of the Snake Indians Monday afternoon when Deputy United States Marshal Grant Johnson and posse brought him and eleven of the faithful into town from Hickory Ground. The marshal marched the prisoners straight to the M. K. & T. depot, where he corralled them until the arrival of the north-bound flyer. The marshal stated that the Snakes made no resistance when captured, and had behaved well during the overland trip to Eufaula.

During the hour or so that passed before the train arrived, the depot platform swarmed with people curious to catch a glimpse of Crazy Snake, the bad 'Injin,' who has been a disturbing element to the peace and dignity of the country and the federal courts for two years. He sat apparently indifferent to all that was going on about him, with his black slouch hat

slightly pulled down over his eyes. Once he remarked: "I wonder what kind of animal they think I am?" After a while he added: "I don't know why we have been arrested and taken from our families at a time when our families can least spare us. We'll not suffer, perhaps, but they will. Food is scarce, and how are women to get it? We were peacefully assembled counseling among ourselves for our own good. We meant nobody harm. Why should we be taken to jail for this? We have not laid waste nor plundered. No home is vacant and no field lying untilled because of our mischief. Rather our homes are vacant and our fields are lying untilled. We believe that if the United States officials understood our wants and needs as we understand them, we would not be regarded as outlaws, but as friends to be helped and pitied."

Crazy Snake is a typical Indian. He has the coarse black hair and piercing eye, the high nose and cheek bones, the arrow-straight carriage and the reserved dignity peculiar to the true Indian.

Hotgun was among the captured. He is a little, dried-up, crick-necked Indian with long hair. He is a noted mechanical genius among his tribe. He can make anything from a pocket knife to a first-class residence.

He can also knock the bottom out of any preacher's grace by his rare performance on the fiddle. Withal he is a medicine man and a deadshot when it comes to curing people.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.
Aug. 1, 1902
Vol. 2, No. 43
Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

The Creek Council met last week and ratified their treaty with the government. Sensible people those Creeks, and strong is Chief Porter, who so ably looks after their interests in the face of bitter opposition at times among the "don't care-a-dam" fellows in his tribe.

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Vol. 9 No. 44
Thursday, September 18, 1902
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON MEETING CALLED BY PLEASANT PORTER

Pleasant Porter, Chief of the Creeks, has called a meeting of the chiefs and governors of the five civilized tribes to be held at South McAlester, September 26, for the purpose of formulating a general plan for bringing the Indian Territory into statehood at the expiration of tribal government, which comes in 1906.

Some time ago Porter published a signed statement of his position on the matter and it is understood that the chief of the Cherokees and the governor of the Choctaws are with him on the proposition. The Indians are against the Indian Territory going into statehood with Oklahoma and are trying to form a line of action, and back it up with united forces at the next session of congress.

Chief Porter has announced that both Governor

Buffington of the Cherokee Nation and Governor Green McCurtain of the Choctaw Nation have signified their intention to be present and participate. Governor Moseley of the Chickasaw Nation has not been heard from, but his presence is assured.

The meeting will be one of the most remarkable ever held on Indian soil. Five Indian governors formulating a plan to dissolve their governments and adopt the government of the white man --the inevitable result of development and settlement of Indian Territory.

STILWELL STANDARD

Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

Sept. 19, 1902

Vol. 2, No. 50

Augustus E. Ivey, Editor

EDITORIALS ON PLEASANT PORTER

It looks a little strange to the people that Pleasant Porter, the first man almost to advocate the breaking up of tribal autonomy in the Indian Territory, should now be pleading for the preservation of Indian recollections by advocating an Indian State. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Chief Porter of the Creeks has invited the other Chiefs in the Indian Territory to meet and endorse his plan of a government for the Indian Territory.

THE TAHLEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Indian Territory
Saturday, Oct. 18, 1902
Sixteenth Year, No. 6
Waddie Hudson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

In his message to the Creek council last week, Chief Porter reviewed the affairs of the nation as they have been conducted up to the present time. He recommended the collection of various amounts due from different sources; the placing of the schools of the nation upon a better basis and an effort to induce a better attendance. He advises that the people should not encumber their lands nor attempt to make any sale of their lands, with a bond for delivery of same when restrictions for sale are removed. He also advocates the formation of the Indian Territory into a single state and deprecates the movement which contemplates adding the Creek and Seminole nations to Oklahoma at the coming session of congress. In order to further this object he advises that the council

appoint delegates to meet the chiefs and representatives of other nations at South McAlester
Oct. 15.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Bufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Oct. 24, 1902
27th year, No. 42
Alex. Posey, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER ET AL

This morning the visiting Indians, who came here for the second time to attend a statehood meeting, as suggested by Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creek nation, returned to their homes, after two days waiting for representatives of Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations. Speaking of the failure to hold the meeting Chief Porter said this morning just as he was leaving for Muskogee, says the South McAlester Capital:

"We decided not to hold our meeting because we wanted the important step to be made by a unison of Indian forces. We want our expressions to be made by representatives of all the five tribes. The Cherokee nation was to have been represented by two delegates sent by Chief Buffington, but failed to appear. Governor Hosely, of the Chickasaw nation,

was here a few hours yesterday, but had to leave for Muskogee to transact tribal business and could not participate. He was, however, enthusiastic over the project. Gov. McCurtain wired that his son, D. C. McCurtain was appointed to represent him, but the latter gentleman was not in the city. At the suggestion of Governor Mosely, the third meeting will be called for some time in November, the call to be issued by Governor McCurtain. "All the Indians present, in fact, the leading men of all tribes endorse the object set fourth in the call for the gathering.

"Do you feel discouraged at the failure of the second meeting?" was asked.

"I never get discouraged," replied the great Indian, "On the other hand, I feel elated at the spirit which has been manifested. I am satisfied that we are going to win our fight for statehood. It can be truthfully said that the administration never considered the proposition of attaching us by piecemeal to Oklahoma. Take all of the old treaties and they specifically state that no portion of the Indian Territory can be attached to any state or territory without the consent of the tribes. This law has

never been repealed and if the Indians will assert their rights they will win over the schemes of the Oklahoma politician. Secretary Bliss and in fact, all the secretaries of the Interior since the creation of the Dawes Commission have repeatedly told representatives of the five tribes that as soon as the lands were distributed that a separate form of government would be given to us.

"At this time, in counting the opposition faction, every bush and rock looks like a man."

Chief Porter talked at length on the assured success which would result from a demonstration on the part of the Indians themselves.

All of the delegates left this morning apparently satisfied with the convention.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Oct. 31, 1902
27th Yr. No. 43
Alex. Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO'S

Well, so I was got all right again once more. My friend old Choela was give me some physic and make me feel bully like old time. Old Choela was sure good doctor. He was just take his grubbing hoe and go out in the woods and dig up lots medicine anywhere. Then he was take his cane and blow in the medicine pot long time and sing little song with it, too, like at busk ground. But he aint want no monkey business round there neither while he was fixing that medicine. If you aint dead yet before he was got through, he make you so well you just want whole lot sofky, right quick or may be sak-ko-nip-kee. The medicine what Choela was give you taste good all right too, you bet. 'Taint stink like white man medicine.

Well, them council members was all come home now from Okmulgee. They all bust up last week sometimes.

All them was come back on passenger trains, or make some was come back in buggies. They was all quit riding horse or maybe wagon like long time ago. Reckon so they was get civilized.

Well, so Tookpafka was stay all night with me when he get back from council this last time. He got heap influence too and make them other Injins vote like he say all time nearly, except them what's got influence over him. He and him talk long time till about one o'clock I reckon. He was tell me lots thing about Creek council. He says they was elect Mr. A. M. Bassador delegate to see what them Choctaws want, also them Cherokees and Chickasaws, too. When he was come back from there, council meet again about two weeks more and hear what news he was bring back.

Please, you must tell Charley Gibson that I was read what he says in the Journal last week about dozen time. He was told the truth good that time sure enough.

Maybe so next time I write you more news to put in like this one.

THE DAILY CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 10, 1902
Vol. 5, No. 27
D. M. Barra, Editor

EDITORIAL ON MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

The annual message of the principal chief, delivered to the National council, contained an exhaustive review of the progress made toward the final adjudication of tribal affairs. The most important matter referred to was the necessity for a supplemental agreement. In referring to this the executive said:

"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 allotable 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 dissolved 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 aside for our use during continuance of tribal autonomy should be recognized as proper subjects for disposition 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".

Council Notes

Friday afternoon Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, addressed both branches of the council on the question of statehood. Cheesie McIntosh, superintendent of the Creek schools, and Mr. McGilbreth, bearing resolutions from the Creek council anent a union of interests in the pending change in governmental affairs, addressed the council in joint session.

Claude Shelton has received the Downing nomination for a place on the board of education.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Nov. 21, 1902
27th Yr. No. 46
Alex. Possey, Editor

LETTER OF TUS FIXICO

Well, so I was not write to you any news to put in for about a month nearly. But I didn't had no time to write. My cotton was bust open so much last two three weeks I was had to pick out every day about twenty-five pounds or little over, and my wife, he was pick out about fifty pounds maybe.

I was raise about two wagons plum full of sofky corn too, and lots of bushels of sweet potatoes, like what the white mens call "nigger-chokers" -- they wont choke Injins though, 'cause Injins don't eat potatoes that was cooked dry like niggers.

I was raise lots pumpkins and turnips and things like that too. My wife was sliced up the pumpkins and hang it up all 'round the kitchen to dry for Christmas times.

Well, Chitto Harjo and his friend, was all

come back from jail, and was hold some councils in the woods already. They was make lots big speeches about old times. I think maybe so if they don't quit their monkey business the white man will round them up and put them back in jail for about ten years next time.

Well, one thing I like to know is if Porter was quit trying to issue them deeds. I guess maybe so he was had so many deeds to sign up he was just give out of breath and quit. I think the Creek council ought to elect some white man to fix up them deeds for us anyhow. It's too much work for one Injin.

I don't know what I do if I don't get my deed pretty soon. The land buyer say he can't give me but 15c for my land if them deeds don't show up. So you see I was in a bad fix for Christmas times with nothing but sour sofky to make me feel good.

SALLISAW STAR

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

RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY PLEASANT PORTER, SWIMMER,
ET AL

The convention of the Five Tribes called to meet at Eufavla, I. T., on the 28th ult., was attended only by the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws -- the Chickasaws and Seminoles failing to show up. On account of sickness Chief Buffington was not present and Assistant Chief Swimmer acted for him in the convention. That part of the resolutions passed by the convention protesting against a territorial government, and asking for a state government, as soon as the tribal governments are dissolved in 1906 is good. Part of these resolutions are sound and part are not. THE STAR will comment on these resolutions next week.

Here are the resolutions:

Whereas, The Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory have, by agreements, made and entered into with the United States providing for the dissolu-

tion of the tribal governments, and

Whereas, The changed conditions brought about by such agreements require a complete revolution in our land tenure, and new laws and usages unknown to the Indians composing the Five Tribes of the Indian Territory, which conditions will require time for the new citizens to adapt himself to the changed order of things, and

Whereas, these changes were apparent to the contracting parties at the time of the making of said agreements, which is evidenced by the fact that a separate political organization was provided for the Indian Territory, and the period of dissolution of said tribal governments was fixed at March 4, 1906, and

Whereas, Citizens of the United States, and not Indians, now resident in and upon the lands of the Five Tribes are making by petition and lobby, influence and efforts to induce Congress of the United States to ignore the spirit and letter of these agreements by placing the Indian Territory under the laws of Oklahoma Territory; failing in that to organize a regular United States Territory out of the present judicial organization known as the Indian Territory,

either of which propositions would delay the work of the government as now organized and satisfactory proceeding under direction of the Secretary of the Interior in our Territory for the fulfillment of the agreement referred to. Now, therefore be it

Resolved, By the duly authorized representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes in convention assembled at Mufaula, Indian Territory, November 28, 1902:

That we affirm our confidence in the purpose of the United States government to faithfully discharge the obligations she has assumed in her treaties with the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory.

We are opposed to and protest against any legislation by congress that contemplates the annexation of the Indian Territory or any part thereof to the Territory of Oklahoma, or any state and we insist upon our tribal governments continuing in tact and our tribal conditions remaining unchanged until March 4, 1906, at which time should Congress deem it wise to change the present form of government in the Indian Territory, we ask that a state be formed out of the territory composing Indian Territory without

the preliminary steps of a territorial form of government.

That the authority and supervision of the Department of the Interior over Indian affairs in the Indian Territory and the duties imposed on the Dawes Commission by such authority in the distribution of the lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes are sufficient for the present demands of government and satisfactory to the owners of the soil.

That it is incumbent upon us as self governing people to propose a state form of government and take part in the establishment of the same for the country owned by us, to take effect at the dissolution of tribal government in 1906.

We most earnestly protest against the misrepresentation found in the petitions presented by the people assembling in convention at different places in the Indian Territory, purporting to represent the wishes of the people of the Indian Territory, firmly believing as we do that they represent no part of the Indian population and a very small part of the white population of the Indian Territory, in-so-far as they represent the people of the Indian Territory as asking for Territorial form of government or a statehood

jointly with Oklahoma.

Creek Nation,

P. PORTER, Principal Chief,

ROLEY McINTOSH,

JOHN R. GOAT,

CHEESIE McINTOSH,

ALEX A. DAVIS,

A. P. MCKELLOP.

Cherokee Nation,

WASH SWIMMER,

A. I. LACIE,

GEORGE SANDERS,

J. O. SCHRIMMER,

L. B. BELL.

Choctaw Nation,

H. P. WARD,

L. C. LEFLORE,

HAMPTON TUCKER,

HENRY ANSLEY.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Bufoala, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Dec. 19, 1902
27th Yr. No. 51
Alex. Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, I think was have to make big ark like old Noah and put my families in it if it was keep on raining this way all time. Guess so it rain 'bout forty days and nights, too, already. But I was want no animal in that ark except lots a hog meat and 'bout wagon load of sofky corn, and also 'bout hundred bundles a devil shoestrings to to pizen fish with maybe. Hotgun he was good etow calefa (carpenter) and he says he show me how to make ark better than what old Noah had. Maybe so Hotgun thinks he could get in and go to Mxico easy this way, but he was had to look out himself like me.

Well, reckon so them Injin delegates was all in Washington looking at lots a things to talk 'bout and was drink lots good whiskey instead old sour sofky like at home. One Snake Injin says he was

stay at Washington put near six months maybe and had good times. He say Washington was like Saturday in Eufaula all time, but he say he was see no cotton and renters like in Eufaula. He was see nobody but big mens that was not wear overalls and buy things with due bills. He says them big white mens was ride in wagons that didn't had no horses hitched to it neither and run like down hill all time. But he say he was not had chance to see president and secretary interior and make treaties before he was had to come back busted.

I read in Journal Charley Gibson was go to Gulf a Mexico. He say he was Snake Reporter and maybe so he call council and tell Latah Micco and Chitte Harjo he was find lots good hunting ground cheap.

Wasache was not quit make medicine. He was got lots water to make it in, too, Limbo creek was get so high he was had to make sick folks wash off out in the woods.

Please you must tell postmaster I was not want my deed go back to Porter or dead letter office. Maybe so I come soon and get it.

So I write you more news to put in next time.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Jan. 2, 1903
27th Year, No. 1,
Alex. Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so I was had bad luck Christmas times. I was fly out of bed soon about daylight and look in my socks, but I was see nothing in there but big holes. Maybe so, my deed was fall out in the fire, or, maybe so, Old Santa Clause think I was not want any deed, like Chitto Harjo and Hotgun.

So Misco Rutka was give a big dance, like I say last week, and Hotgun he was make music on the fiddle. Long time ago out in the mountain, Old Devil he was show Hotgun how to play on fiddle just like he do himself. So Hotgun was play some good Injin tunes like the devil till Choela's old rooster was crow for daylight before sun-up. They was lots a Injins be at the rag and lots a gals, too, what the preacher was not had chance to marry. Hotgun was pat his foot on the floor all time, like he was want to dance

together with them too. One Weo guffy Injin was beat on the chair with two sticks like big woodpecker by himself way out in the woods. He say he was do this to make more noise, like hail falling on top of a house while it was raining like everything. One Snake lighthorse was be at the dance and he was steal all the whiskey and run off to Hickory Ground and get drunk two days.

White folks was had a big times at Dogtown too. They was had more fun than what Micco Hutka was had. One white feller he was try to dance and had his hat on like out doors. Somebody he was tell him he was had to take it off, but he say he won't and so he get shot and the feller what shot him get killed.

Well, so I was had lots to eat Christmas. Maybe so, I was not had that much to eat till Porter was run for chief and give big barbecue. I was had lots visitors too. Hotgun was brought his families and eat, Choela was brought his families and eat, Old Nocos Emarther was brought his families and eat, and lots a others was brought they families and eat. They was all fetch they dogs, too, and they was eat up what they was left. I was tell my wife, maybe so, I was sick and hard up they all go some other place and eat.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Muskegon, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Jan. 16, 1903
27th Yr., No. 3
Alex. Posey, Editor

LETTER OF PUS FIXICO

So I was quit talk about Creek deeds this times. Maybe so Porter was get mad and say he wont issue deeds soon if I was not shut up tight like terrapins. Maybe so he don't give me no office neither, like delegates to Washington and superintendent public instructions. So I was stop bother him about deeds. Hotgun say all I was had to do to get my deed was drink lots sofky and wait till it was come.

Well, so I was hear lots a talk about single statehoods. It was alright, too, and I was like to hear it. The Bible say it is no good to live alone by yourself, and maybe so that's what Injin Territory and Oklahoma say last week when they was had big council. I sure vote for single statehoods quick, too, so next times I was go to Keokuk Fall or Shawnee, I was bought red-eye and don't be'fraid

to go home with it neither, like Christmas times when my old filly was fall down in the night close to John Dutchman's and bust my jug up bad. I think Hotgun and Choela was not go to Mexico quick, like they say, if they was know single statehood good like me and Kid Morgan and them Osage Injins what make big talk in Oklahoma.

So I was to Eufaula last week and stay all night in wagon yard with white folks and Arkansawyers that was come to town to get in debt for sowbelly and tobacco and molasses and things like that. We was walk 'round and see everythings. We was go to depot and look at trains, but we was see nothing but lots a niggers. Maybe so they was fixing to go to Africa, or maybe so Muskogee or Wildcat. Then we was go in one place and eat chili that was put nigh cook my throat. We was go 'nother place and see big ball play on table that was had sacks to it. But they was not play ball like Injins do, 'cause they didn't had no feathers and tiger tails and paint and lots a fights. And they was not whoop and hee-kee neither. They was just stand round and knock ball with sticks like

hoe handle and laugh and cuss, maybe. Then we was
see some drunk mens going to calaboose with marshal
and we thought we better go to bed in wagon yard
soon, and left town before daylight.

SALLISAW STAR

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

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

The Characteristic of the Indian was fully set forth recently at Muskogee, when several fullblood Creek Indians called at the office of Chief Pleasant Porter to see about the deeds to their allotments. When shown the instruments they declined to take possession of them, stating that they did not want them and might lose them, and absolutely refused to take them.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Bufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Feb. 20, 1903
27th Yr., No. 8
Alex Posey, Editor

LETTER OF PUS FIXICO

Well, so I send you some more news to put in Injin Journal.

One Snake Injin he say it was the coldest time he see since he lay on the ground in the tent when the soldiers was had him 'rested for holding council at Hickory Ground.

Hotgun he say it was get so cold last Sunday night he was had notion to change his name. I ask him what he call himself then and he say Blowgun was have more truth to it then Hotgun Sunday night when the wind was keep on blowing the rags out the cracks in his cabin, He say he was put near burn all the rails up 'round his sofky patch and was cover up good with saddle blankets and wagon sheets and old clothes and things like that and lay right still 'till daylight but was like to freeze to death

anyhow and was want to go to South America all night with Crazy Snake.

Cheela's old red rooster was freeze to death on his roost that night, and Cheela was stay in bed all day and say it was not daylight yet maybe.

My old filly was had a close call too, but I was had him tied up to south side a hay stack on lots a warm manure and that was save him.

Well, I like to know who we going to had for next chief. I see in Journal Roley say he was tired a running for chief and was going to work. Maybe so he was just say that. Porter was not say nothing yet, but I think he was had his eye on it like buzzard on dead cow in winter time. But I was druther had somebody else for chief. Porter was stay too much in Muskogee and St. Louis and Washington and places like that to make good chief. Injins was not like that. Porter he was send deeds by express like he was not want Injins to had it; or, maybe so, he make you come after it to Muskogee. Injins was not like that neither. It was cost too much hotel bill to get deeds that way.

I like to know what Charley Gibson say about it next time he was shot his rifle.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, March 6, 1903
27th Year, No. 10
Alex. Posey, Editor

LETTER OF LETTER FUS FIXICO

Well, so I was had no paper to write news on it hardly this time but some old slick wrapping paper what the clerk was twist up 'round some things I was buy with due bills in Eufaula last Saturday. Maybe so, that kind a paper was no 'count for nothing but kindling, but I was had no other kind a paper except Creek deeds what Chief Porter and Dawes Commission was scribble up signing they names to it, like they was just learning how to make letters so you could read it. They was one name signed to it that was look like a thousand-leg that was freeze to death in winter time. I was show it to some lawyers in Eufaula and they say, maybe so, Tams Bixby was sign his name that way.

Well, so Hotgun was glad his hair was getting long again like before the white man was put him in

jail for making too much medicine at Hickory Ground, while them Snake Injins was hold council and talk about what good times they could had in Mexico, or, maybe so, South America. Hotgun he say they was shaved his head like it was some mule's tail and shut him up with bad men in the bull pen. He say they was too much niggers in there and he was not like it 'cause he not Republican.

So Wacache was great prophet and he was told about big flood, like bible people was had to ford in olden times. Wacache he say his old swimming hole was hide everything so you can't see Bald Hill floating 'round in it. And so he was send Hotgun word he was had to go to work and don't quit till he was make a ark and put all Snake Injins in it. Wacache he says Dawes Commission was had to save other Injins like me and Charley Gibson. When Hotgun was got that word from Wacache he give Choela order to make lots a boards to cover his ark with. But Choela was hardly know where to get board timber that was not filed on.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL.

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, March 20, 1903
27th Yr., No. 12
Alex Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so Chief Porter and Johnny Coat was go see President Rooster Feather in the White House same as Booker D. Washingtab and talk about Royal Creek claim and statehood and things like that. They was stay long time and wait for dinner, like Booker D. Washingtab, but President Rooster Feather was not say "hombux," like he was rather eat with nigger than full-blood Injins. So Chief Porter and Johnny was had to go to National hotel and drink soup instead a wine. And Johnny Coat he was tell Chief Porter he wish he was back home and eat wild onions what his wife was dig up on Little river. And Chief Porter he was tell Johnny Coat he wish he was in Choska bottom or Cane Creek. They was stay in Washington about a month maybe, but they aint do no good look like but have good time. Congress was

cut the Royal Creek claim down to nothing, same as Spain. But the Creek treaty was not read that way. Guess so somebody was make big steal. But maybe so that was all right, 'cause anybody do it anyhow that was had a chance.

Well, so they was not much talk about next Chief, and it was look like Creek Injins was lost they grip and they suspenders couldn't hold up they breeches. If Chief Porter was not talk good, maybe so he was had a black filly run over him like at a horse round-up. If I was vote for him next time maybe so he was had to give big barbecue and make me superintendent public destruction like Alice Robertson. Maybe I was make big stride with schools, too, and learn Injin boys how to play base ball.

Well, so I was tell you bad news about my old friend Choela. He was gone to be good Injin, like white man say when Injin die. It was look like all old Injins die now and make good Injin that way. Maybe so pretty soon Fus Fixico was make good Injin, too.

Well, so I was write you more news like this next time. I was had to go after my plow what Hotgun was let rust so long in his blacksmith shop.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, March 20, 1903
27th Year, No. 12
Alex Posey, Editor

CHOELA IS DEAD

Choela, the Creek medicine man legislator and one of the unique characters of Fus Fixico's letters, is no more. He passed away last Thursday at his home on Shell creek after a long illness. Choela was a conspicuous figure in the Creek house of kings and famous in his neighborhood as a medicine man. He was a unique character and among other characteristic stories the following is related. Once upon a time Choela ran short on bread stuff and went to every house in the neighborhood hunting corn to buy. Coming to an old grist mill he asked the miller, in sheer desperation, to allow him to go in and "dust" the mill. The favor was readily granted and Choela succeeded in dusting out about one half bushel of sand meal. This did not last long but it helped out. Wild game without

bread was hard living, but Choela toughed it out until the corn season arrived and the corn got hard. Then he hired a number of Indian women at 50 cents a day to pound corn for him while an equal number of others baked bread and stacked it up like poker chips. When a wagon load of bread was cooked he paid the women off and hauled the bread to a public road and rolled johnny cakes on both sides of it for eight miles, saying, "A few suns ago I wanted bread and my children ate sand and dust. Now I have and to spare. Let the stranger, the homeless dog, the cayote and the birds feast and be merry. The bread is free for all."

Then Choela drank a couple of quarts of sofky and retired to his deer hide happy.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Bufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, April 3, 1903
27th Year, No. 14
Alex Posey, Editor

POSEY'S COLLECTION OF INDIAN RELICS

One of the most valuable collection of Indian relics and articles of Indian manufacturers in Oklahoma has been deposited with the University of Oklahoma by Mrs. Alex Posey, of Muskogee, widow of the Creek poet. The collection is one assembled by Mr. Posey and Mrs. Posey has loaned it to the university for safekeeping and for exhibition purposes. Prof. Theburn, of the department of history of the university is now cataloguing the collection and placing it in exhibition cases in the administration building.

The most valuable portion of the collection, aside from personal relics of the poet is the collection of Creek pottery. Pottery is now a lost art among the Creeks. When Mr. Posey was on the Dawes commission and for years previous he went among the older members of the tribe, gathering wherever he could specimens

of the pottery made by the old Creek women. The collection embraces sof-ky bowls, crude water bottles and shallow bowls and kettles used by the Creeks for cooking. In addition to the pottery the collection loaned the university includes wooden spoons, carved out of solid pieces of wood by hand, stirring paddles, bows and arrows, sticks and balls used by the Creeks in playing Indian ball, probably the original game of this country; and tortoise shell dance rattles.

These dance rattles are made of the whole shells of tortoise, polished and filled with smooth round pebbles. The shells were bound on the ankles of the dancers with leather thongs and make a monotonous rhythm as the Indian dances. Often the dance rattles weighed several pounds each.

The Posey collection of Indian relics was probably the most valuable collection in Muskogee with the exception of that owned by Miss Alice Robertson. Miss Robertson's collection embraces more fine examples of old pottery and includes hundreds of personal relics of famous Creek and Cherokee chiefs.

Included in the collection of Indian relics and articles which Mrs. Posey has carefully preserved

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since the tragic death of her famous husband are manuscript copies of many interesting places in in Indian territory that he photographed and then made famous in verse. Alex Posey was drowned in the Canadian river in 1908 in the May overflow and his body was not recovered for several weeks.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, May 8, 1903
27th Year, No. 19
Alex Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so Hotgun he say he wake up and didn't had no greens to eat except poke leaves. The frost was left nothing in his sofky patch but crab grass and his one-horse plow and a set a chain harness. But Hotgun he say he was glad it wasn't a cyclone.

Well, so I like to know what kind a man Secretary It's Cooked is anyhow. Look like he didn't had no safety notch and couldn't stand cooked. He was change his mind every time before he get it made up good. When he do anything he acts like he was sorry and take it back after it's too late in the day. So He was had Tom Ryan change the message he was sent to Tams Big Pie and say, "Well, so I don't want no monkey business when I get off of the train in Muskogee. I dan't want to hear no brass band playing Dixie or big talk about statehood and things like that. So you must stay in your office and work same

as a beaver instead hanging up flags and running down to depot to see if it's train time yet; so when I come there sure enough the people went think Ringling Brothers was in town to give a show."

When I was told Hotgun about it he say, "Well, so I don't see how Secretary It's Cocked catch on to anything down here if he don't get out with the boys and had a good time and get acquainted."

Well, so I think Dennis Flynn was smarter man than Rob It Owing, 'cause he make a stride sometime and show he wasn't stood still and study about the the same thing all time. Dennis Flynn was change his mind for one statehood, but Rob It Owing was want two statehood like he say ten years ago and was made me think about a poker player that was stood pat on two ducses and nothing to nigger with.

Well, so I see in the newspapers they was lots a candidates for Creek Chief 'sides Pleas Porter and Charley Gibson and Legus Perryman and Yaha Testanuggee. But I think it was laid between Yaha and Charley 'cause they get all the Injin votes and was left nothing for Pleas and Legus but niggers to vote for them and maybe so a few half breeds that was hungry for

pie.

Hotgun he don't care much for politics like
in olden times when he could get on the jury and
draw \$1.50 a day for three weeks, or maybe so be
lighthorse captain and have lots a prisoners to
hoe in his sofky patch for nothing and get paid
for feeding them on apusky and sour bread.

THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Ind. Ter.
June 5, 1903
Vol. 9 No. 12
H. Jennings, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so Hotgun he say he wake up and didn't had no greens to eat except poke leaves. The frost was left nothing in his sofky patch but crab grass and his one-horse plow and a set of chain harness. But Hotgun he say he was glad it wasn't a cyclone.

Well, so I like to know that kind a man Secretary It's Cocked is anyhow. He was changed his mind every time before he got it made up good. When he do anything he acts like was sorry and take it back after it's too late in the day. So he was had Tom Ryan change the message he was sent to Tams Big Pie and say, "Well, so I don't want no monkey business when I get off the train in Muskogee. I don't want to hear no brass band playing Dixie or big talk about statehood and things like that. So you must stay in your office

and work same as beaver instead hanging up flags and running down to depot to see if it's train time; so when I come there sure enough the people won't think Ringling Brothers was in town to give a show."

When I was told Hotgun about it he say, "Well, so I didn't see how Secretary It's Cocked catch on to anything down here if he don't get out with the boys and had a good time and get acquainted."

Well, so I think Dennis Flynn was smarter man than Rob It Owing, 'cause he made a stride sometime and show he wasn't stood still and study about the same thing all the time. Dennis Flynn was change his mind for one statehood but Rob It Owing was want to statehood like he say ten years ago and was make think about a poker player that was stood pat on two deuces and nothin to nigger with.

Hotgun he don't care much for politics like in olden times when he could get on the jury and draw \$1.50 a day for three weeks, or maybe so be lighthorse captain and have lots a prisoners to hoe in his sofky patch for nothing and get paid

for feeding them on a pusky and sour bread. --

Indian Journal.

THE VINITA CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Saturday, June 6, 1903
Vol. 5, No. 204
D. M. Harris, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, maybe so everything was worked out all right anyhow, 'cause Hotgun he say while cocklebur was growing tall in his sofky patch his old rilly was mending up and getting frisky like a young calf that was had lots a milk to suck. Then he say maybe so while it was too wet to plow he was had a good chance to set out cabbage, or maybe so study about the Royal Creek payment.

Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so that was good philosophy but I think we was had too much rain, and cotton seed was too scarce to find if you didn't had no bank account to offer a big reward for it. Maybe so Hotgun talk that way 'cause was had it coming to him out of the Royal Creek payment, or maybe so 'cause he was not live down on Canadian where he was had to run for his life up a cottonwood

tree that didn't had no limbs to it only at the top when a ten foot rise was come tearing through the woods with shacks from Oklahoma floating round on it."

When I was tell Hotgun what Tookpafka say, he was shut his eyes close together and say, "Well, so everybody couldn't see the same thing like it is and Tookpafka Micco was made me think about these fellers that was all the time sorry they couldn't splice Injin Territory onto Oklahoma so they could get up a big fight in politics and take it all back in a sack a ashes like in olden times."

Well, so Frank See Cupboard was took up a big collection to make Injin Territory show off before the world in St. Louis.

Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so how they make her show off?"

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so they build a big box house up there wit a side room to it and fill it up with everything that was raised in Injin Territory, like coal from South McAlester, and oil from Bootleville, and railroads from Muskogee, and cotton from Eufaula, and natural resources from Fort Gibson, and hot air from Checotah, and prospects from Wagoner, and town

lots from Spokogee, and things like that."

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, June 11, 1903
Vol. 10, No. 29
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ALEX POSEY

Alex Posey, the Indian Editor of the Mufaula Journal, thinks the following from the Muskogee Phoenix, the best argument for separate statehood yet produced: "West of the flood belt, east of the drough, south of the blizzard, north of the hot winds; growing the cotton of Mississippi in the same field with the wheat of Dakota, clover of Indiana with the corn of Texas, apples of Missouri with the strawberries of California; with cattle, sheep, and hogs living in Western pastures; with thousands of acres of virgin soil untouched by hand of man; with vast deposits of coal, gas, oil and minerals undeveloped, why should not this land, the fairest spot of God's domain, be prosperous during this era of general prosperity, when capital is seeking investments and people seeking new homes."

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, June 12, 1903
27th Year, No. 24
Alex Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so all the wire-stretchers for single statehood was leaped on the fence but one politician up to Wagoner who was sign his name See A. Castle. He was called a big convention over to Shawnee if he could get up a crowd. He was the only one that was still on deck and don't want to give up the ship and swim out alive.

Hotgun he say, "Well, maybe so it was take lots a grit to do that but it don't take no philosophy hardly."

Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so I was had lots a doubts about that statehood 'stomp' dance over to Shawnee, 'cause Henry Fur Man down to Ardmore was wrote a letter in the newspapers and say, "Well, so I don't think it was time to make the wool fly yet. Maybe so the people wasn't with us and we couldn't go

to congress from Jefferson.' So I don't think them single staters was get along well over to Shawnee and maybe so was bust up in a row like the people in olden times that was tried to build a tower too high up."

Hotgun he say, "Well, so I see where Henry Fur Man was a fine politician, like Clarence Dug Last up to Muskogee who was a black cayuse to run agin Plenty Soap and Mallet for town king a carpet-bagger."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so its look like this way -- When the cyclone was switched its tail and made a break for you its time to jump down in the cellar and get religion. So when everybody was solid agin hitching up with Oklahoma the politicians think its time to get on the fence and see what side had the most votes on it."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so I think See A Castle was better changed his name to See A Fence.

Well, so the big lawyers was had a powwow down to South Town and made big speeches like on Fourth of July. Cliff Jack's Son was rapped on the table and say, "Well, so the meeting must come to order

and behave itself while I was made a talk." Then he was got up and looked all 'round like a owl in the daytime and say, "Well, so I was astraddle a the fence, too; cause we was had a big fight on hand about statehood. If we don't win out for single statehood maybe so we win out for separate statehood. But I don't care which way we win out so we win out." Then he was ripped Secretary It's Cocked up the backbone for butting in down here. When Cliff Jack's Son was take his seat Judge Stew It was jumped up and say, "Well, so I was made a motion to send Cliff Jack's Son speech to congress."

Hotgun he say the white people in Injin Territory was need some body to lead them like Chief Make Certain was leading the Injins, and maybe so we get statehood like we want it.

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so how they get a leader when all the big guns was on the fence and 'fraid a they shadder."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so that's what's the matter, and maybe so we was all fool along till we had to take what congress give us."

THE SOUTH MC ALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, June 18, 1903
Vol. 10, No. 30
U. S. Russell, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Fus Fixico in today's Indian Journal says:

"Well, so all the wire-stretchers for single statehood was leaped on the fence but one politician up to Wagoner who was sign his name See A. Castle. He was called a big convention over to Shawnee if he could get up a crowd. He was the only one that was still on deck and don't want to give up the ship and swim out alive.

Hotgun he say, "Well maybe so it was take lots of grit to do that but it don't take no philosophy hardly."

Tookpafka Mico he say, Well, so I was had lots a doubts about that statehood 'stomp' dance over to Shawnee" cause Henry Fur Man down to Ardmore was wrote a letter in the newspapers and say, "Well, so I don't think it was time to make the wool fly yet.

Maybe so the people wasn't with us and we couldn't go to congress from Jefferson." So I don't think them single staters was get along well over to Shawnee and maybe so was bust up in a row like the people in olden times that was tried to build a tower too high up."

Hotgun he say. "Well, so I see where Henry Fur Man was a fine politician, like Clarence Dug Last up to Muskogee who was a black cayuse to run agin Plenty Soap and Mallet for town King a carpet-bagger."

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say, "Well, so the meeting must come to order and behave itself while I was made to talk." Then he got up and looked all 'round like a owl in the day time and say, "Well, so I am astraddle a the fence, too; cause we was had a big fight on hand about statehood. If we don't win out for single statehood maybe so we win out for separate statehood. But I don't care which way we win out so we out." Then he was ripped Secretary It's Cooked up the backbone for butting in down here. When Cliff Jack's Son was take his seat Judge Stew It was jumped up and say, Well, so I was made a motion to send Cliff Jack's son speech to congress."

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Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so how they get a leader when all the big guns was on the fence and 'fraid a they shadder."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so that's what's the matter, and maybe so we all fool along till we had to take what congress give us." --

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Muskegon, Ind. Ter.
Friday, June 26, 1903
27th Year, No. 26
Alex Posey, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so Legus Perryman was a sly old coon and was made Wolf Warrior hide out up to Okmulgee. Hotgun he say, "Well, so how he do it?"

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so they was had a big fight over the last bone."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so what Chief Porter do when they was get into it?"

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so he was just set off to one side and watch the wool fly and glad he was not had a hand in it."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so what about Charley Gibson?"

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so he was load his rifle and say nothing."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so what kind a bone Legus Perryman and Wolf Warrior was had a fight over?"

And Tookpafka Micoo he say, "Well, so they was had a big caucus up to Okmulgee to see who be the last chief. They was get together in the council house and Marcey Harjo was called the roll and say, 'Well, so they was about thirty-one towns had delegates here.'

This was sound like hambux che (make ready to eat) and Legus Perryman and Wolf Warrior was get ready to help theyselves. Then the chairman he say, 'Well, so who you was want for next chief?' and they was put near all hold up their hands for Legus Perryman, and it was made Wolf Warrior look like white folks that didn't get to the first table. Then the chairman he say, 'Well, so it's carried like a shack on a headrise in Oklahoma.' So this was bust up the powwow and they was all tied they apusky sacks on they pot-bellied fillies and scatter off like poor cows in the spring a the year.'

Then Hotgun he say, 'Well, so I was mighty sorry old Legus get nominated, 'cause he aint a fullblood Injin.'

And Tookpafka Micoo he say, "Well, so good men like Wolf Warrior don't all time get in office."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, maybe so that's why it is old Legus was carried off the bone."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, guess so it was laid between Chief Porter and Charley Gibson to scratch up the bone."

Then Hotgug he say, "Well, maybe so they was had Chitto Harjo to help find it."

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, July 9, 1903
Vol. 10, No. 33
U. S. Russell, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so Hotgun he say he don't think the Great Spirit was put his name in the pot with See A Castle and Kid Morgan and Ridge Pasture and Henry Be Robbing when they powwowed over to Shawnee.

And Tookpafka Micco he was asked Hotgun, "Well, so what reason was you had for it?"

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so 'cause they didn't had any good weather. A big wind was blowed they arbor down and the rain was droweded 'em out and the hail didn't had no mercy on 'em."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so the Bible say it was rained on the just like on the unjust."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so it do; but when it was rained on the unjust by themselves, like over to Shawnee, it was plow and hail to."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so I hear

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they was five hundred delegates there from Injin Territory."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so that's newspaper talk. Muskogee and Wagoner didn't had that many lawyers that could dig up they car fare and settle they hotel bill and blow theyselves for a morning's morning in Shawnee."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so, but they was so many of 'em there they couldn't had order."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so they was the people that live in Shawnee doing all that milling."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so when the chairman was made a racket with his maul and asked a preacher to say the blessing, "they was all bend over the beer kegs except Cliff Jack's Son, and when they was all raised up he was had the floor to make a big talk."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so that was a big scoop. What sort a oration was he got off."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so the newspapers say he was talked so fine the band was played ragtime and they was all blister they hands

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enjoying it, like when William Ginning Bran was hoodooed the Democrats in Chicago."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so who else was get up and recite?"

And Tookpafka Micco he say "Well, so it was Ridge Pasture."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so what tribe do he belong to anyhow?"

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so he was a Cherokee, but I think he was druther be a Republican and had a big appetite for pie. The newspapers say he was had lots a brains he didn't had no use for, but the Keetowahs aint onto it and can't appreciate it like the boomers for single statehood. So when he was say his piece he was throwed 'high life, on the Injin that was made everybody laugh."

And Hotgun he say, "Well, so no good Injin was do anything like that to a dog."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say "Well, so when Henry Be Robbing was made his big talk they was something doing. He was had a fine voice with music in it like a mule braying in the meadow, and he was knowed it all like a set a encyclopedia, and maybe so he was

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seed it all 'cause he was from Missouri. He was worked em up like Mark Antony when Ceaser was died with his boots on. He was hold up the map a the United States and showed 'em how little Rhode Island was and how big Ohio was and say, 'well, so, my friends, how you like that? Would you druther Injin Territory and Oklahoma was divided up so they was looked like two Rhode Islands or would you druther they was joined together so they was looked like Ohio.' When he says this, See A. Castle and Kid Morgan and Cliff Jack's Son was want to lynch Chief Make Certain and Hulbutta Micco and burn they houses down and chop Secretary It's Cocked's head off."

THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Saturday July 11, 1903
Vol. 27, No. 25
G. O. Butler, Editor

LETTER OF PLEASANT PORTER TO PRESS

In order that his position in the Clarence Douglas removal matter may be thoroughly understood, Chief Porter, of the Creek nation, has given out the following.

"To the Press: In the matter of the dispensing of the services of C. B. Douglas as head of the land sale department in the Indian agent's office, so much has been said by the newspapers of the country, that much misunderstanding prevails.

There can be no doubt that the Secretary of the Interior has authority to remove or dismiss any subordinate in his department. The impression has gone out that I have in my official capacity protested against the secretary's action in this matter. This is not true. Having a very high person at regard for Mr. Douglas, I felt that he should have had a hearing. My telegrams to Mr. Murphy, the national attorney, were for the sole purpose of keeping the nation or any of its representatives from taking any part in the matter of the dismissal of Mr. Douglas, personally knowing no cause

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against.

Whatever Mr. Murphy may have done in this matter, I understand, grew out of inquiries made of him by the secretary, and I am informed by the secretary that he took action upon his own responsibility.

Again, the impression prevails that it is probable that Mr. Murphy may be dismissed as national attorney. This is erroneous because the matter has not been considered in that light. And I wish to say that he has rendered good service to the Creek nation and I trust full reliance will be placed in him by the Creek people. If the government chooses to engage in an investigation, I trust it is thorough, and if wrong is being done, that it will be brought to the doors of the wrong doers, I thought it best to make this statement.

Very Truly,

P. PORTER

Principal Chief.

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THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation
Saturday, July 11, 1903
Volume 27, No. 25
G. O. Butler, Editor

MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

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Very Truly,

P, PORTER,

Principal Chief.

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, July 16, 1903
Vol. 10, No. 34
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ALEX POSEY

"Fus Fixico" is in town.

Fus is the Indian humorist who is raising such a fuss in the world of literature that he is today known all over the United States.

"Fus Fixico" the humorist, or Chinnubba Harjo, the Creek Indian politician, is plain Alex Posey, half Indian, editor of the Indian Daily Journal at Eufaula, and one of the brightest newspaper boys in the territory.

Mr. Posey is here to meet with the executive committee of the separate statehood crowd, as selected at the recent Eufaula meeting of prominent Indians.

Posey modestly confessed this morning that he had on his desk offers from New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis papers for contributions under the title of Fus Fixico's Letters."

Speaking of his work and the offers from outside

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publications, Mr. Posey stated:

"Heretofore I have always made my letters of territorial importance only, using characters and incidents that all of our people are familiar with. I fear that the eastern people would not understand me."

A Capital representative suggested that he deal with national characters and national incidents for the eastern press, giving the Indian idea of the American politician, financier and soldier.

Posey says while he has not answered the inquiries he will probably do so soon.

Alex Posey was born near Eufaula August 3, 1873. He was raised as an ordinary farmer boy on a small place, where he first saw the light of day. His father Hence Posey, was a white man of unusual mental capacity for one who had been reared among the Creeks. The mother was a full blood Creek, unable to speak one syllable of the English language. She still lives.

At the age of 14 Alex's father determined that his son should not grow up uneducated and then tutorship in English was made compulsory.

Posey was educated in the Eufaula schools, afterwards spending several years at Bacone University,

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Muskogee, where he graduated with honors. He then accepted the superintendency of Creek Nation schools. Later he was elected principal of the Eufaula High School and followed this experience by being a member of the faculty of the Creek boarding schools. He was elected to the Creek legislature and thus gained his first taste of politics, which he says, caused his downfall for the educational work was dropped and Posey turned into journalistic paths and kept playing his game of politics -- and a very successful game he made it too.

The press boys of the Territory are proud of the only Indian editor in the country, who publishes a daily newspaper, and especially do they predict great things for their comrade since he has made a "ten-strike" with his quaint humor.

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THE VINITA DAILY CHIEFTAIN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Aug. 27, 1903
Vol. 5, No. 272
D. M. Harris, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

Well, so Hotgun he say Secretary It's Cocked was trimmed the wick in his lantern and struck a match to it, like old Diogenes, and was set out to see if he could find a man that didn't had his breechhooks hung up under his coat tail for boodle.

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so must be honest men was put near all left the range if It's Cocked was had to fire hunt for 'em like deer."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so I was had to 'gree with you. They was put near all extinct in politics and they was hardly 'nough left in the republican party for seed."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so how about in the democratic party?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, maybe so they was some good seed in it, but it was take it too long to come up."

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And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so it was need some good manure on it."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so that not what's the matter -- it was had too much hot air."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so they'll be lots a time to talk politics some other time. So I want to know what Secretary It's Cocked was up to anyhow with his lantern?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so it was like this way: President Rooster Feather was ordered Secretary It's Cocked to go see what Brosius was had treed in Injin Territory, but It's Cocked was too busy fixing up rules and sitting down on skin games to climb up in the tree and see what's up there. So he was go out and tried to find a honest man that could made a good investigation. But maybe so he was had bad luck same like Biogenes in olden times."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so what do you guess Brosius was barking at?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so I think it was lots a coons he was chased out a the Injin's sofky patch. The newspapers say they was some old raccoons, like Tams Big Pie and Jay Coughs Right

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and Tom Needs it and Plenty So Far, laying up the tree."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so reckon he was had 'em all treed?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so I don't think it, 'cause they was lots a young coons mixed in with the big ones, like little Charlie Divine Some and little Cry For The Cobb and little Jimmy Kate Huckleberries, that is hugging the limbs way up close to the top so you couldn't see nothing but the rings 'round they tails."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so what Secretary It's Cocked do with 'em when he was shaken out?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, maybe so he was put 'em in the zoo so everybody could take a look at 'em."

THE SOUTH MC ALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, Sept. 17, 1903
Vol. 10, No. 43
U. S. Russell, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so if we could had that investigation and put Dam Big Pie and Jay Gouge Right and Brek in Rich and Plenty So Far and Tom Needs It and grafters like that out a business."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so I think the fuse was put near burn the powder 'cause they was lots a dry powder 'cause they was lots a dry wood popping in the tall timber."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so the grafters was flushing so Secretary It's Cocked couldn't get a pot shot."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so it's looked that way to the Injin in the sofky patch."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so who was take to the wilds first?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, reckon so it was Charley McCoy, 'cause he was shy in the jack pot."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so he was called it a misdeal and jumped the game."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so Ben Called Burt and Plenty So Far was cashed in they stack too and slide down the back way, but they was a good game going on yet and they was lots a reds on the green cloth to be gobbled up.

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so who you think was sewed up the game?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so Dam Big Pie was a stayer and had lots a nerve and aint afraid to set in the whole gob."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so the Muskogee Phoenix say Dam Big Pie was a hero and could tell the police judge. "Well, so what you do about it?"

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, maybe so he was learned to talk that way from Boss Tweeds a New York."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so the Muskogee Phoenix was go on and say Dam Big Pie ought to had a monument, 'cause he could 'fess up like George Washington and set a good example to young America."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, so the Muskogee Phoenix

might say Cherley Barrett ought to be turned loose 'cause he said he killed the old section hand over to Calvin for his roll."

And Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, maybe so confession was good for the soul."

Then Hotgun he say, "Well, maybe so it was saved the soul from destruction but it don't keep a feller's name out a the newspapers or his body out a the bull pen."

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THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 23, 1903

Vol. 2 No. 35

J. P. Murphy, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Okmulgee, I. T. Oct. 18.

Chief Porter has recommended Robert Fry to the Creek council for auditor of the Creek nation. The recommendation of Fry met the approval of the council and he was appointed. Fry belongs to the Snake faction. Porter recommended one of his friends to the council for the office, but he was turned down. The Snakes had a majority in the house of warriors and the house of kings, thus tying Porter's hands so he can do nothing without the approval of the council.

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THE CHOERKEE ADVOCATE

Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.

April 16, 1904

Vol. 28, No. 11

W. J. Melton, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF ALEX POSEY

We see that Fus Fixico has resigned as city editor of the Muskogee Times and has been appointed to a position in the Indian office. We hope he will find time to write an occasional article.

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THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, May 5, 1904
Vol. 11, No. 24
U. S. Russell, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

"Well, so," Hotgun he say, "It was time to go barefooted and quote poetry and spark some widow woman that was had a good family history on the Loyal Creek roll, 'cause every evening after sun down the frogs was give a concert, like the Muskogee Merchant's Band, and the old plow filly was picking up on the green grass and scattering lots a dead grass where she wallows."

(Tookpafka Micco and Wolf Warrior and Kono Harjo they was grunt and look way off toward creek like they want to go fishing.)

Then Hotgun he smoke slow and look at red ants on the ground, go on and say, "Well, so I don't know what the newspapers was had to fill-up on, 'cause Crazy Snake was made a assignment and gone out of business and retired to cabin to fix up the fence

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around his sofky patch and clean out his old spring and start over again."

"Well, so," Tookpafka Micco he say, "the newspapers could find lots a stuff to fill up on, like the removal a the restrictions so the niggers could squander they land for a blue suit of clothes and rubber-tired buggy and make room for progress, while the Injun he look on and learn a good object lesson."

Then Wolf Warrior he join in and say, "Well, so the newspapers was had lots other news 'sides that to fill up on, like when Chief Porter go to St. Louis and get married and Secretary Its Cocked was approved the matrimony; or maybe so, when Muskogee was had the state capitol and all the railroads and street car lines and all the senators and congressmen and members a the ligislature and judges and road overseers and coroners, notary publics and things like that."

Hotgun he look at the red ants and smoke a long time and say, "Well, so all that kind of thing looked good in print, but it was not made spicy reading like bad news from Hickory Ground where the Snakes was uprising and throwing tomahawks at the pale face prisoner for practice."

"But," Hotgun he go on and say, "like I start to say, Crazy Snake he was called his people together and make a motion to give it up.

"He says,' 'well, so I was want to advise you they was no hope -- and no provisions neither. So we better give up and be reconciled, like the Chinese. The United States was break treaty and break treaty, and the white man he has come from Arkansas and come from Arkansas and stay and write back to kinfolks and say this was the garden spot a the earth and you better come out here before it's all gone. So that way the country was settled up and settled up and they was no game left but swamp rabbits. We couldn't have any fishfry and stomp dance like in olden time. The white man he was made town and make town and build railroad and appoint federal judge to say it was all right and we couldn't help it. So if we was had a council to talk it over, the marshal and soldiers was arrest us for trying to kill the president and put us in jail to catch consumption and maybe so lice. So I was make a motion to give it up and see what become of us anyhow."

(Tookpafka Micco and Wolf Warrior and Kono Harjo

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they was look mighty sorry.)

"Well, so," Hotgun he go on and say, "That was made me think about the old chief that was want to die long time ago, because he knew too much. The old chief he think he learn everything and maybe so he better lay down and die. So he called his warriors around his buffalo hide and made 'em long talk about how to run the government when he die. Then he called for his pipe so he could die in peace and was ask a little boy to get him a coal of fire. The little boy he go to the fire and bring the coal on some ashes in his hand instead of a chip or maybe some bark. The old chief he was watch him do it and jumped up and say, 'Well, so I was a damn fool and was had lots of sense to 'learn, maybe so from a little boy.'"

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, June 9, 1904
Vol. 11, No. 29
U. S. Russell, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

"Well, so," Hotgun he say, "if I was had the nerve and the old handpress and no family to support, maybe so I like to be a country editor, with five thousand readers in some town that was had a good future and but near two hundred souls in it. The country editor was a big man in the community and was received lots a compliments. The prominent farmer was lugged his pumpkin into his sanctum for remembrance, and the women a the ladies aid society was left fresh boquets on his desk for advertising the ice cream festival, and the candidate for office was dropped in and paid up his back subscription for his support, and the business men was cut down they space in his weekly so he could had more space to boost the town and blow they horn."

(Tookpafka Micco and Wolf Warrior and Kono Harjo they was looked kind a mystified, like Hotgun was

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getting too far away from the sofky pots and they didn't know what he was driving at. But they was smoked slow and watched the red ants and paid close attention and wait for a chance to grunt.)

"Well, so," Hotgun he go on and say, "sides that maybe so I could be toastmaster for the press association and called on Editor Holden, a the Post, for a story about Ft. Gibson the time old Heroditus was come there to write up the town. Or maybe so I was called on Colonel Clarence Dug Last, a the Phoenix, for a sonnet on Secretary It's Cocked. Or maybe so I called on Sidney Suggs, a the Ardmorite, for a talk on how to graft in the newspaper business. Or maybe so I called on Editor Rustle, a the Capital, on how to fill up the front page on a tip or grapevine special. Or maybe so I was called on Kirt Whitmore, a the Enquirer, to tell why he run a thumb sheet daily in his town instead of a monthly. Or maybe so I was called on Bert Greer, a the Times, for a set speech on how to be afraid a your shadder in politics and gobble up the patronage after the election. Or maybe so I was called on the Durant News and Wagoner Record man to explain how to swipe stuff without credit.

(Tookpafka Micco and Wolf Warrior and Kono Harjo they was looked like they was more interested in the red ants.)

And Hotgun he go on and say, "Well, so If I was a country editor I could had lots a mileage sticking in my vest pocket that wasn't good on the Katy Flyer nor in Texas neither."

Then Tookpafka Micco he say, "Well, so I was druther had a pass to ride on, like a flunkey a the federal court or maybe so a roustabout for the Dawes Commission or Injin agent. So when the conductor was come around and holler "tickets! all I had to do was flash the paste board and keep my eye on the landscape like I was had a deed to it."

Then, Hotgun he say, "Well, so, anyhow I druther I had my name to the head a the column and lots a snap shots hanging under it than a pass on the railroad and privilege to bog up when I want to in the palace car carpet and no votes to make me sanitary policeman."

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THE PRYOR WEEKLY CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

6th year No. 15

Oct. 8, 1904

H. M. Butler, Editor

SPEECH OF PLEASANT PORTER

Saturday Oct. 1, 1904 was red men's day at the World's Fair. Music that thrilled every soul was furnished by an Indian band and the noble tribe had a monopoly of things on the fair grounds. Commissioner Hubbard had been very cautious and all arrangements for a big show were perfect. The dress of our people surprised many visitors and the sparkle of diamonds that adorned so many fingers has been spoken of by all the large metropolitan papers. Two chiefs and a governor spoke. The CLIPPER reproduces Chief Pleasant Porter's speech in full, as follows:

INDIANS BEFORE THE WAR

What is known as the Indian Territory, being neither a state nor an organized territory, is a country within the boundaries of the United States

and within what is known as the Louisiana purchase. This was set apart and patented in perpetuity by the government of the United States (under an act of congress of May 8, 1830) for the exclusive occupation and use of the Indian tribes whose former habitations were principally east of the Mississippi river, where they could be secluded from the people of the states who had organized systems of government, poorly comprehended by the Indians, and for that reason had a baleful influence upon both interests and morals. They had peculiar institutions of government envolved up to a state of progress that answered the purpose of keeping peace and harmony among themselves and neighboring people.

This is especially true with regard to the Indians composing the Five Civilized Tribes. It is known that they were transferred from the Southern states, because it was assumed to be inimical to the interests of both the white and the Indian race to inhabit the same country.

Under the policy of isolation, the purpose, as shown by agreements between the government of the United States and the Indian nations referred to, was to locate them respectfully upon portions of the

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country described by treaty boundaries, and hold the lands in common with equal opportunity of use to every member of the tribe, share and share alike, prohibiting the boundary of any state or territory of the United States being extended over them or thrown around them, and subordinate to only such laws for their protection and for the government of trade and intercourse as congress in its wisdom from time to time may find necessary; and to encourage their development by locating schools and industrial plants among them. Under this policy, for a period of some thirty years, the promises of the government in this respect were faithfully kept. Their advancement fully justified the expectations of the government. Missionary boards established schools among them, traders and artisans whose moral fitness was approved locating among them, and being to some extent a farming people, and not coming in contact and competition with their more enlightened white brother, they grew into a people who inhabited good homes, cultivated farms and were possessed of herds of domestic animals.

The effect of embracing the Christian religion, grafted upon their known love of truth and good faith, envolved a people whose moral condition was not inferior to that of the United States: they were a wealthy, contented and prosperous people.

This condition was arrested by the calamity of the civil war. The evolution of government in the direction of making effective the Declaration of Independence, and the intent of the constitution of the United States, disarranged many of the institutions and policies of the government which existed therefore. Among other things it appeared impracticable to continue the policy of isolation as regarded the Indian Territory. New treaties were made with the Indian people looking toward a change from the policy of isolation to the absorption of the Indian nations and their people into a more enlarged citizenship, eventually clothing them with all the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the United States.

The policy to effect the end indicated was outlined in the treaties of 1866, which restricted the governmental powers of the Indian nations and provided for the unification of the governments of the tribes eventually into a state government to be

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organized, embracing the country owned and occupied by them, with individual ownership of lands as a necessary consequence.

In these agreements provisions were made for the construction and operation of railroad lines, and the introduction of other industrial enterprises. Following the line of railroads, towns grew up and the influx of population from the states found ways, through renting and leasing, to acquire temporary use of the lands adjacent to such towns, and through these influences more liberal laws were made by the Indian nations to accomodate the changing conditions attending the development of the country, until congress found it necessary, by legislative acts, to establish courts for the maintenance of justice and order in the country. Finally, the people, having no interest in the soil, became largely in the majority throughout the territory, and the use of the lands which was set apart for the Indian only, was rapidly converted to the use of this incoming wave of white settlers without any well defined legal status.

The nations, under this pressure, had neither the ability nor power to maintain themselves in the use of the lands in common, nor did the government of the United States exert its authority in their maintenance in such manner as to prevent the growth and development of the country through these means. While the land belonged to the Indians, the developments of its resources and benefits was rapidly passing over to this incoming population. To avert the evil of the occupation of the country by liens, and converting to the uses of those not the owners of the soil, the thought was conceived to cede the western half of the Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma Territory, to the United States, upon which these people might settle and acquire legal title to their homes and thus give flow for this westward trend of settlement. This idea proved to be a short-sighted one, and it only attracted further interest and added impetus to the all ready rapid settlement of the country.

At this juncture, the government of the United States proposed, by treaty, to arrange for the distribution of the lands of the different tribes to the individual members, in equal parts in value, and

segregate the title in common by the individual citizen of the respective tribes, and at the conclusion of such distribution of the property interests, to establish a government embracing the land owned by them.

In these treaties, provisions were made through which title could be obtained by non citizens living in towns along the railroads that had grown up in the country; and also provisions for the legal manner of leasing the lands from the individual owner of allotments, and under certain regulations established by the government, the right to purchase.

The process of individualizing the land, granting full title to those who have the right of allotment and those acquire it by purchase is going on, and conditions are being reached where the fullest development of the country is assured, and where one common citizenship shall become the birthright of every resident of the Indian Territory, in good faith, for a limited period of time, the government of the United States will have to exert its helping hand to conduct the Indian citizen through this transition period to where he will understand

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and have the ability to maintain his rights and undertake the full responsibilities incumbent upon a citizen of the United States.

INDIAN TERRITORY AT THE FAIR

This is a brief historical outline of the laws and policies under which the people inhabiting the Indian Territory have lived up to the epoch of the World's fair. At the inception of the proposition to hold a world's fair in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory, and the general scope of its purposes was wrought, invitations were extended to the different nations of the world, together with all the states and territories within the boundaries of the United States to take part in it. The country we represent, not being an organized territory, but a part of the United States, there was no authority with adequate power to provide means, through government, to take part in the fair. However enterprising public spirit in the territory exerted itself in such manner as to secure an appropriation by congress, undertaking the task to raise a like sum as congress should appropriate for the purpose of enabling us to make an exhibi-

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tion. Congress appropriated \$25,000 and individual citizens contributed a like sum, making \$50,000. With this fund to work with, the people of the territory have, by concerted action, been able to make an inadequate, but what we believe to be a creditable, exhibit of the conditions and development of the country, its people, its industries and its native products.

The people of the Indian Territory, in all that constitutes a high standard of manhood, are not inferior to those of the older settled states. They have among them all the organized Christian churches, with well constructed houses of worship, with a membership, in proportion to the population, equal to that of the best communities of the United States.

And the country was fortunate in the selection of our honored commissioner, Frank Hubbard, to take charge of making the exhibit for the Indian Territory. The wisdom of such choice has amply been demonstrated by the faithful and able manner in which he has presented the people, industries, products and advancements of the Indian Territory.

IMPROVEMENTS IS MARVELOUS

The Indian nations have organized systems of schools with creditable buildings, at which a larger per cent of their children are being educated than in many of the states. The towns that have grown up in the territory, are in the main, populated by citizens of the United States, who have with their own means built good school buildings and support the schools, thus affording school opportunities to a great number of children; and in some towns large denominational schools are established where children are educated from various sections of the country. It is true that the educational facilities are inadequate, especially for the people in the farming districts, congress having no land to grant for school purposes in the territory. However, in lieu of this, the proposition is favorably entertained by congress to appropriate a round sum of money equal to what the usual school lands grants would yield in the aid of education.

Permanent business houses are being erected out of stone and brick and rapidly taking the places of temporary frame buildings, for the accomodation of the merchants and traders. Our merchants carry as high class stock of goods as may be found in the

business houses of the towns in many of the states.

National banks are located in all the towns and are doing a thriving business. Few failures have occurred in our country.

The area of the country subjected to farming is being doubled every year in all parts of the country. Cotton, corn and wheat products yield returns equal to that of the best farming portions of the states. Fruit and vegetables of the highest grade yield in abundant paying quantities, and their growing is becoming one of the greatest industries of the country. Stock growing is also one of the industries of the territory.

The mineral resources of Indian Territory are superior in quality to that of any of the states west of the Mississippi river over the same extent of territory, and whatever enterprise has been exerted subjecting these resources of the country are sufficient to supply all the demands of the country many times as large as Indian Territory for centuries to come.

COUNTRY'S NATURAL RESOURCES

The country abounds in forests of most excel-

lent timber for building purposes in practically inexhaustable quantities. The country is intersected with many rivers and beautiful minor streams, supplying ample water facilities for all purposes to the inhabitants of the country.

Health producing waters are secured from artesian wells in different parts of the territory. In fact, the climate and topography of the country are highly conducive to good health and resultant thrift and enterprise. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land are under cultivation, this year's products of the farms and mines will fully supply all the demands of the present incoming population, with much to export. The greater portion of our country is susceptible of cultivation and will yield great profits. In a very few years all the land will be subjected to use.

Much more could be said were I to attempt a detailed showing of the conditions, resources and possibilities of our country. No word of mine would be adequate to give a nation of this splendid domain and its sturdy citizenship. The highest proof can be had by gazing into the faces of the people of Indian Territory here assembled. What I have vaguely

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called attention to speaks out more eloquently from such a glance than any words that can be spoken.

The unspoken and unspeakable glories of the future of Indian Territory will be thus fully appreciated.

The origin of the idea of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, I understand, originated in St. Louis, now the greatest city within its confines. In the selection of the president of the World's Fair Association, St. Louis, with its usual appreciation of the fitness and business qualifications of the man to head an enterprise, made no mistake, but honored itself in its selection of the Hon. David R. Francis as president. He is well known to the people of Indian Territory and they feel proud of his success.

We glory in the achievements of the people inhabiting the Louisiana purchase. We predict that it is destined to become the seat of empire of the western continent and will with a heart work to that end.

Governor T. B. Ferguson, of Oklahoma, and W. H. Fuller, of South McAlester, also spoke. Music was furnished by an Indian band. In the afternoon a musical programme, vocal and instrumental, was

rendered. Tonight a reception was given in the territory building. The structure was highly decorated and illuminated. In the receiving line were President Francis, Chief Porter and daughter, Chief Rogers, and Commissioner Frank Hubbard. Refreshments were served by several pretty girls from the territory.

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WEEKLY FRANCISCAN

Francis, Ind. Ter.,
Friday, October 14, 1904
Vol. 1 No. 18
By Joe. F. White.

LAST CREEK COUNCIL

Muskogee.

The last annual session of the Creek Indian nation opened at Okmulgee last Thursday. Most of the time was taken up with the reading of the message of General Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the nation, in which the veteran leader outlined the measures that, in his opinion, should be passed by the council before the end of the session of thirty days hence.

Referring to the Indian appropriation bill providing for the removal of restriction upon the alienation of the allotments of freedmen, or citizens not of Indian blood, Chief Porter declared the law has had a bad effect on the non-English speaking people of the nation in that it has created the impression among them that they must sell their lands.

Chief Porter disapproves of the construction of the agreement as interpreted by Judge Raymond in the Noah Foster case, which com-

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pels parents to give bonds for the legal management of the allotments of the minor children. Many of the people, he says, are unable to make report as required, of the manner in which they have handled the allotments of their minor children, and will have to secure the services of an attorney to do this for them. This will put them to much expense. The allotments of orphans and incompetents, he declares are in much more deplorable condition, as no person except a citizen can be made their guardian. Consequently a large per cent of them are receiving no benefit whatever from their allotments.

The message declares against the promiscuous leasing of Indian lands, and especially homesteads. "I believe it would be better," it says "to secure the passage of a law by congress prohibiting the leasing of the homesteads for the same period of time that sale is prohibited. Then all citizens will have at least a home for that length of time, and by that time sufficient progress will have been made by them to understand its value and through its proper use obtain a livelihood."

In pursuance of a previous announcement Chief Porter expresses his opposition in his message to the sale of the residue lands, declaring that such action will be a direct violation of the agreement. He believes that each allottee should be given enough of the residue lands to equalize his allotments to the value of \$10,040.

Only brief mention is made in the message of annulling the

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contract with the Creek national attorney, A. P. Murphy, which resulted in an investigation and the filing of two damage suits.

Several minor recommendations are made in the message. One is the re-accounting of the expenditure of the Creek monies by the department for purposes unauthorized by law will be made with the department so as to secure an appropriation by congress to cover it. It is also recommended that an appropriation of \$75,000 be made by the council to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the nation.

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, Nov. 17, 1904
Vol. 11, No. 46
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON CHITTO HARJO (ALEX POSKY)

Chitto Harjo, the leader of the Snake band of Indians and generally referred to as Crazy Snake, has given out a statement that is interesting from a political point of view. There is a great deal of speculation as to how the Indian will vote and no test has ever been possible as to their political faith. Crazy Snake recently had a long talk with Fus Fixico, a Creek Interpreter, in which he stated that he and his band would oppose any kind of statehood except that which would as nearly as possible preserve the entity of the territory of the five civilized tribes. He knew nothing about democrats and republicans but states that he and all his tribesmen are opposed to any party that has forced the allotment of their lands in severalty, which of course means the present administration.

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, Dec. 8, 1904
Vol. 12, No. 3
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ALEX POSEY

Alex Posey, interpreter and diplomat of the Dawes commission sent among the Snake Indians has returned with a field party of assistants from the interior and reports a great deal of valuable testimony secured from this recalcitrant band of Indians who have caused the government so much trouble. being an Indian by blood, Mr. Posey succeeded in getting the Indians to testify under oath, something which has been almost impossible in the past.

Among the fullblood Snakes this field party found a woman who is the modern Zenobia of her race. Her Indian name is Fahnee. She cannot speak English but is considered a woman of wisdom among her tribesman. She is fifty years old and for years there has not been a Snake council of war or any other matter of import to the tribe at which she has not been present

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and given advice. She is always listened to by the men of the tribe and seldom has her judgment been at fault. She has been in sympathy with the faction which has always resisted the allotment of lands. She has never led a band of Indians in a fight, but she has taken a very active part in shaping the policy of the Snake government for the past twenty-five years.

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MARIETTA MONITOR

Marietta, Ind. Ter.,
January 13, 1905
Vol. 10 No. 7
Willis Choate, Prop.

NEWS ITEM OF PLEASANT PORTER

Muskogee:

Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Creek nation, will go to Washington this week to work for the approval of two unsigned bills which are important to the Creek people. One is a measure creating a commission of six members to wind up tribal affairs, and the other provides for an appropriation of \$5,000 to prosecute persons who are alleged to be fraudently enrolled for allotment.

THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, May 11, 1903
Vol., 12, No. 25
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON JACOB HARRISON

Jacob Harrison, second chief of the Seminole Nation, who has been acting chief executive since the death of Chief Halputta Micco some weeks ago, was today impeached and deposed by the tribal council, John F. Brown, former chief, was then elected as his successor by the unanimous vote of the body. Samuel H. Haney was elected second chief.

The above telegram is from Capt A. S. McKennon, tribal attorney. It does not state what charges were preferred against Chief Harrison. The new executive is one of the best known men in the territory. He is progressive and able and during his administration the Seminoles made rapid progress.

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THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, July 20, 1905
Vol. 12 No. 35
U. S. Russell, Editor

CONVENTION OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, July 15

Coming as an aftermath of the single statehood convention just held at Oklahoma City, an important conference will be held by the chiefs of the five nations at the office of Chief P. Porter, of the Creek Nation on Tuesday next when separate statehood for Indian Territory will be discussed.

The principal prominent Indians of the Creek Nation met with General Porter Friday and had a preliminary pow-wow over the matter.

At 10 o'clock the Creeks met, in the commercial club rooms and organized chairman, A. P. McKellop, clerk and G. W. Grayson, interpreter. It was moved that a roll of the members of the conference be made showing the towns which they represent. The following roll was then made and those present at today's meeting were: Moty Tiger, 2nd chief,

THE SOUTH MOALESTER CAPITAL

So. McAlester, I. T.
Thursday, July 27, 1905
Vol. 12, No. 36
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ALEX POSEY

The Snake Indians are again active, according to Alex Posey, who has just returned from a two months' trip to Bristow, Sapulpa and other places in the Creek Nation. The Snakes have never become thoroughly reconciled to the new conditions, and have an attorney in Washington, who is endeavoring to get a bill through Congress permitting the Snakes to return to their old customs and traditions.

Mr. Posey says the Snakes are preparing for a big "busk" south of Bristow. Two meetings recently held near there were largely attended by the disgruntled Snakes. At the last meeting the Snakes were advised not to lease their allotments. This advice was based on a letter received from the Snake attorney at Washington, who informed them that he had prepared a bill for introduction at the next session of congress providing for the restitution of Snake laws and customs.

In order to carry on their fight against the government the Snakes are raising cotton on small patches, working it on the co-operative plan, the revenues being used to defray the expenses of the attorney at Washington.

THE VINITA REPUBLICAN

Vinita, Ind. Ter.
Sept. 1, 1905
Vol. 4 No. 28
J. F. Murphy, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

The colored men of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma met in delegate convention at Muskogee last week and passed Single State-hood resolutions. The first part of the meeting was an interesting affair. The Muskogee gang of bulldozers attempted to control the convention and turn it into an adjunct to Chief Porter's Double State-hood affair. But it did not work. Even after the Double State-hood cohorts had been unseated and kicked out of the convention hall they managed to get a stool pigeon to present Double State-hood resolutions, prepared by the Democratic authors of the "15,000 membership Keteowah society," but the fellow and his harangue did not last as long as it takes to tell it. The Muskogee bulldozers met their Waterloo, to such an extent that they will remember the jolt for many days to come. The colored men are in favor of Single State-hood almost to a

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man outside of a few fellows in Muskogee who were working
in conjunction with Chief Porter's Democratic gang of
ringsters.

THE HARTSHORNE SUN

Hartshorne, Indian Territory.

Thursday, October 12, 1905

Vol. 11 No. 34

T. W. Hunter, Editor

EDITORIAL ON MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER.

Okmulgee:

The Creek national council convened in its last annual session here last week. The feature of the opening meeting was the reading of the annual and last message of Chief Pleasant Porter.

The message covered practically every point of interest which will be up before the council before the dissolution of the tribal government.

In his message Chief Porter quotes from his last message matters of interest to the tribe, and calls attention to the fact that the meeting is the final one. He says that a resolution adopted by that body at its last session has had the effect of materially increasing the number entitled to enrollment. He says that he is informed by the Dawes commission that applications for the enrollment of 2,400 children have been made, and that up to the present time

337 children and 153 freedmen children have been enrolled, and the commission gives it as its opinion that of the 2,400, 2,000 will receive favorable action. When the work of enrollment is finally closed there will be 17,368 citizens receiving allotments, as against 15,388, when the rolls were closed in September, 1904.

The number of deeds executed and passed through the office of the chief is 30,838. There being two deeds for each citizen, it fixes the number of citizens at 15,419, and of this number of deeds there have been canceled and returned for various reasons about 3,000. The number of deeds delivered to allottees is 23,070. This would show that there have been 11,536 citizens of the Creek nation to whom deeds have been delivered, as against 18,062 at this time a year ago. There are now on hand for delivery deeds for about 4,000 citizens, as against 5,000 at this time a year ago.

The reservations set aside for townsites have all been surveyed, appraised, scheduled and approved by the secretary of the interior.

The residue of lands when the rolls closed in September, 1904, was supposed to be about a half million acres, but the new act permitting children born after May 25, 1901, to be enrolled will, from the best of information obtainable, leave the surplus lands at about 200,000 acres.

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Chief Porter advocates an appropriation for the purpose of completing a list of all minors whose allotments are bringing them no incomes, and in many cases are occupied by aliens, who have no authority and who pay no tribute.

"In speaking of the school matters," he says, "I omitted to call attention to the Nuyaka school, operated by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. I would urge that you provide for its continuance for the same length of time that our national schools are to be carried on. This school, perhaps, has been more valuable to our non-English speaking Creeks or fullbloods than any other school in the Creek nation, and it would be a great misfortune to discontinue it at the present time."

He recommends that provision be made for the sale of the nation's school property to the government, or in event of statehood to the state, and asks that consideration be given the continuance of the schools until schools are provided by the state.

THE WILBURTON GAZETTE

Wilburton, Indian Territory
Friday, Oct. 13, 1905
Vol. 7 No. 10
D. L. Wood, Editor

EDITORIAL ON MESSAGE OF PLEASANT PORTER

Okmulgee:

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The message covered practically every point of interest which will be up before the council before the dissolution of the tribal government.

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He recommends that provision be made for the sale of the government, or in event of statehood to the state and asks that consideration be given the continuance of the schools until schools are provided by the state.

According to Chief Porter the affairs of the Creek nation will not have been completed when tribal relations are dissolved, and he recommends that the usual appropriations be made for carrying out and completing these affairs. He advises a sum sufficient for two years' work, only such part to be used as is needed.

He believes it would be the proper thing to ask

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congress to enact legislation permitting allottees to rent or lease their homesteads for twenty-one years, running parallel with the exemption from sale. Homesteads that have been leased for the legal term of five years, after its termination, should be subject to the provisions recommended.

He suggests that the office of principal chief be continued with government consent after the end of tribal government until such time as may be necessary to fulfill the terms of treaty.

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THE ATOKA NEWS

Atoka, Indian Territory
November 2, 1905
Vol. 1 No. 40
Editor's name not given

EXEMPT MINORS

Chief Porter Will Have Bill Introduced
To Relieve Taxation of Lands

As Land of Minor Cannot Be Sold Chief Porter Contends There is
no Way to Collect Taxes -- Treaties Forbid Alienation of Minor
Allotments.

Oklmulgee:

Chief Pleasant Porter will have a bill introduced in the
Creek council providing that lands of minors in the Creek nation
cannot be taxed during the period of minority.

This measure, if passed and approved by the interior
department, would exempt more than half of the land in the Creek
nation. At least a fourth of it is homestead allotments, which
cannot be sold for a period of twenty-one years, and therefore,
cannot be taxed. This would exempt three fourths of the Creek
farms lands.

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Chief Porter contends that as minor lands cannot be sold until the allottee reaches his majority there is no means by which the collection of a tax could be enforced. The only way to enforce the payment of a tax is by selling the land in default of payment. As the treaties and agreements expressly forbid the alienation of minor allotments, such a proceeding would be impossible without violating the agreements.

"It is of paramount importance," said Chief Porter, "that the Creeks secure the passage of a law that will make the allotment of minor non-taxable. A large proportion of the minors under our guardianship system are realizing practically nothing from their allotments. They are in the hands of lessees, who have no responsible guardians to answer to, and as a result the minor allottee receives no revenue from his land. In many cases neither he nor his guardian can even get possession of the allotments. If taxation were imposed upon these minors, by the end of their minority the taxes would have almost eaten up the value of the land."

Chief Porter says that the condition of minor allottees in the Creek nation is deplorable. By the present law the parent cannot act as legal guardian of the child without giving hand. As many of them cannot afford to do this, the child is left without a guardian. In such cases greedy lessees hold the land of the minor and pay no rental upon it.

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PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.
Nov. 17, 1905
7th year No. 21
H. M. Butler, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

"I would like to speak to Gen. Porter," was the telephone message received at the Planters' hotel, St. Louis, last week from a woman. But it was not the message that the telephone girl thought. Instead of summoning Gen. Pleasant Porter, who was stopping at the hotel, a message was sent for Henry Peters, the head porter of the hostelry. He came.

"All right!" shouted Peters into the transmitter. "What is it?"

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"Well, I don't know anything about statehood," was the reply the hotel clerks heard from Peters after a short wait in the telephone booth. "No. I just handle trunks and do general work. I am not expected to know anything about that."

"You are Gen. Porter, are you not?" he was asked.

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"Yes, I guess I am -- that is, the head porter, or the general porter, if you want to call it that."

"What!" exclaimed the person at the other end of the line. "I want to speak to Gen. Pleasant Porter, who is a guest at the Planters'."

Peters faded away. A page was sent for Gen. Porter. After a lengthy conversation Gen. Porter came out laughing, as though he had just enjoyed the best joke of his life.

"That's one on me," he said, as he invited the clerks to go with him to that part of the hotel which is closed on Sunday. "Don't you ever tell the story boys, for I want to tell it on myself."

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THE SOUTH McALESTER CAPITAL

South McAlester, Ind. Ter.
Thursday, Nov. 30, 1905
Vol. 12, No. 51
U. S. Russell, Editor

EDITORIAL ON ALEX POSEY

Alex. Posey has presented Irwin Donovan, of the Creek enrollment division of the commission at Muskogee with a rare and valuable earthen sofky jar that he picked up during his rambles through the Creek Nation on business connected with the commission.

The jar is thought to be more than a hundred years old and belonged to Mele Thloco, wife of Hollis Harjo, who lives at Hickory Ground town.

The bowl originally belonged to Tustanugga Thloco, the grandfather of Mele who lives in Alabama.

Posey chanced upon the rare example of Indian pottery in a little deserted and long abandoned hut long since roofless, with the ivy trailing about it.

These specimens are now nearly extinct and bowls such as this one are no longer made as it is a lost art among the Indians.

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THE PRYOR CREEK CLIPPER

Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

Dec. 8, 1905

10th year No. 24

H. M. Butler, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Washington

The committee which Secretary Hitchcock named to report on the legislation desired by the Creek tribe of Indians informed the delegation yesterday that it would recommend a detention of the chiefs in office for the purpose of signing and delivering the remaining deeds to allotments. The other tribes have asked for similar legislation. It is also understood that the committee will recommend an act providing that the money obtained from the sale of surplus lands shall be used first to be distributed among the citizens.

The Creeks are opposed to having the restrictions removed from the allotments of any of the full-bloods. D. M. Hodge, of Tulsa, who has been prominent in the councils of the Creeks for more than thirty years, says it would be almost equivalent to

robbing the fullbloods of their patrimony to remove the restrictions from their allotments. Under existing laws the allotments will not be alienable wholly for five years, and the homesteads for twenty-one years. During these periods none of these lands will be subject to taxation, and that has been one of the considerations which have induced many to urge a contrary course, for it has been felt that the taxation of these lands would be necessary for a state government, whether the state be made of one or both Territories.

LEHIGH LEADER

Lehigh, Indian Territory
Thursday, December 14, 1905
Vol. 14, No. 7
W. H. Witmore, Publisher

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

Muskogee:

Chief Pleasant Porter has addressed an exhaustive letter to Senator Beveridge of Indiana on the separate statehood question. In which he pleads the case of his people with great ability besides reviewing the treaty phases of the matter.

Chief Porter makes the following points in his argument:

When congress removed the southern Indians to Indian Territory it promised them that they should never be made a state or a part of a state without their consent.

The Indian tribes have no consent for union with Oklahoma or with any other territory.

The Chickasaws, Choctaws and Cherokees have voted for separate statehood.

To disregard the wishes of the five civilized tribes in the matter of statehood would be to violate a treaty.

The government as guardians of the Indians would

hardly break a treaty except for their benefit.

Absorption with any state is against the expressed will of the Indian tribes.

The suit in the matter of the lands in severalty would be expedited better under separate statehood.

THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Cherokee Nation, I. T.
Friday, April 13, 1906
Vol. 12 No. 15
J. A. Constant, Editor

EDITORIAL ON PLEASANT PORTER

The papers have had a good deal to say recently about an alleged movement headed by Robert L. Owen, Chief Pleasant Porter, Ben Marshall, Wash Grayson, A. P. McCellop and others, to form a political party among citizens of the five Civilized Tribes, with the object of holding the balance of political power in the Territory. One of the reasons why they wish to form such an organization, it is said, is the belief that the Indians will be crowded out and will get no recognition in politics after the formation of a state. If anybody entertains a fear that men now citizens of the Indian Nations will not be recognized in politics after the formation of a state, it is because he doesn't understand politics. Both parties will be striving to get as many of the Indians as possible to affiliate with them, and to this end will be very liberal in their recognition of the leading citizens of the Nations. This will

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be the natural and inevitable thing, and it is legitimate and right. And besides, the Indian citizens as politicians are away up. When they get left in politics it will be when white men get up earlier in the morning than they do now. Dr. Starr, a Cherokee citizen of this place who was in Muskogee recently, tells us that some of the men mentioned in the foregoing talked to him about an organization of Indian Citizens, but that they referred to it as a social organization and did not mention politics at all. Considering all these things, it is probably safe to take the Indian political party story with a liberal allowance of salt.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, July 20, 1906
Thirtieth year, No. 39
Geo. A. Baker, Editor

EDITORIAL ON D. C. McCURTAIN

D. C. McCurtain will enter the coming campaign, in the Choctaw Nation, for the Democrats, and the committees have already assigned him a list of engagements.

His action will have a big influence with the Choctaw full bloods, with whom he and his family are immensely popular. The Democratic committee of the McAlester district estimates that 70 per cent. of the full bloods will vote the Democratic ticket.

The Choctaw Indians also look to the Democratic party for justice in the matter of dealing with the lands now segregated because of their coal. It is the earnest wish of the more intelligent full bloods that the surface of these lands be disposed of so that the people may derive some benefit from the growth of the country in an agricultural way.

The failure of the Republican party to give the situation down there any intelligent attention will be one of the campaign issues. Then many of the Choctaw full bloods feel that the system under which they have labored has been grossly unjust. Many of them have had hundreds of acres of land and were yet so poor that if it had not been for the friendliness of their white neighbors they would have starved to death. They had neither money nor credit and could not obtain the wherewithal for the purchase of farm machinery with which to work their allotments.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Bufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Oct. 5, 1906
Thirtieth year, No. 51
Geo. A. Baker, Editor

INTERVIEW WITH ALEX POSEY

Alex Posey, the interpreter for the Dawes commission, Creek poet and writer and collector of Indian folk lore, was in McAlester Saturday night, after a two months' tour in the far away parts of the territory, says the Capital.

According to Mr. Posey, the Indian will vote the democratic ticket. He has no inducement, no inclination to vote otherwise.

"The Indian," said Mr. Posey, "is a natural born democrat, and there is no tenet of the republican party which appeals to him at all. He is against the present method of administering affairs. The great trouble with the Indian politically is his apathy. He is too prone to regard politics as the white man's business -- something that he, as an Indian, should let severely alone."

"The policy of the government," continued Mr.

Posey, "has never been wise so far as the Indian is concerned. He has not been taught self-reliance. There has been too much guardianship. He labors under the evils of free beef and cash payments."

Mr. Posey is the author of the inimitable "Fus Fixico" letters, which bubble over with genuine fun. Although written in prose, they sometimes approach Lowell's "Bigelow Papers" in vigor, in point and in merry, shrewd ridicule.

At present Mr. Posey is engaged in paraphrasing the 23rd Psalm from the Indians' point of view in regard to the present federal officials.

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THE CLAREMORE MESSENGER

Claremore, Cherokee Nation, I. T.

Friday, November 2, 1906

Vol. 12 No. 45

Clark Smith, Publisher

, NEWS ITEM OF PLEASANT PORTER

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 21.

The Democrats of Oklahoma and Indian Territory are trying to bait the voters of the new state to support Democratic nominees for the constitutional convention by appealing to race prejudice against the negro and at the same time professing undying love for the Indians.

The records of the session of the territorial legislature in 1901 show that a Democratic member of a Democratic council (or Senate) introduced a bill providing for separate coaches for whites, and negroes and Indians. The bill went to the railroad committees without objection where it was amended, striking out the discriminating clause against the Indians through the efforts of a fusion member of the committee who was sent to the legislature

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by the Republicans. E. Duffy, of the committee, succeeded in having the objectionable clause stricken out and the bill was recommended for passage as amended. The Democrats, however, did not like the bill after the clause against the Indians was eliminated, and allowed it to die in the senate.

WANTED INDIAN SEGREGATED.

The bill was introduced by Councilman Freeman E. Miller, now editor of the Peoples' Progress, and placed on its first reading, January 14, 1901. It was referred to the railroad committee March 4. The section of the bill in point reads: "The term negro as included in this act shall be construed to mean any person of African descent of the eighth blood and the term Indian shall be construed to mean any person of Indian descent with the one-eighth blood." The title of the bill was "An act to require railroad companies in this territory to provide separate coaches for white and for negro and Indian passengers and to prohibit passengers from riding in any coaches other than those set aside for their races."

At the next session of the territorial legislature in 1903 another but somewhat milder attempt to put

Indians in the same class with negroes was made. House bill 109 introduced by Representative Robinson January 1, 1903, provides for separate coaches for whites and negroes with a clause providing that Indians may ride either in the coaches set aside for negroes or those reserved for the whites. Here the Indians are placed on middle ground where they may be considered on an equal basis socially either with negroes or whites. The Democrats of the house made every effort to secure the passage of this act, but were frustrated by the Republicans.

The action of the two great parties in placing Indians on the tickets as nominees to the constitutional convention shows the inconsistency of the position of the Democrats in avowing love for the red man. The Republicans of the new state have nominated twenty Indians as delegates to the constitutional convention. Eighteen of these are in Indian Territory districts and two in Oklahoma.

HAND P. PORTER A LEMON.

The Democrats slaughtered Indian candidates right and left and placed but nine Indians in nomination for the constitutional convention. The Democrats did not nominate a single Indian in the Oklahoma Territory districts

while the Republicans placed two in nomination, from this territory. The Democrats led Chief Rogers, principal chief of the Cherokee nation and one of the foremost among Democratic Indians, to the slaughter on the altar of his own home district.

Notwithstanding this fact when P. Porter, principal chief of the Creeks, happened into Oklahoma City on business, the Democrats at Democratic headquarters started a real live boom for Porter as United States senator from the Indian Territory side of the state merely for political effect upon the Indian voters of that section. Later Chief Porter was made president of the newly chartered Indian Central railroad. The Democratic press heralded it all over the state and commented upon it in such a way as to kill him for all future political honors.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Muskegon, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Jan. 11, 1907
31st Yr. No. 12
Geo. A. Baker, Editor

LETTER OF PUS FIXICO

So it was Hotgun he had the woman folks make some sour bread an' some blue dumplings an' some hick'ry nut sofky an' some good sak ko-nip-kee an' lots of ol' time dishes like that, for New Year. Then he was invite his frien's to come an' feast with him. Tokpafka Micco he was there, an' Wolf Warrior he was there, an' Kono Harjo he was there. They was all come soon an' bring their folks an' dogs an' stayed till put near sun down. Hotgun he was had a little white jug sittin' back under the bed to 'liven the conversation.

"Well, guess so," Tokpafka Micco he say, "Alfalfa Bill an' Boss Haskell was put near ready to let their work so shine."

An' Hotgun he spit in the ashes an' say, "Well, so, not hardly. It was slow business to get started

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out right. It was take lots o' time to draw up the plans an' specifications. So, they didn't had none o' the immortal document written yet but the scare headlines, an' they was had a big confusion o' tongues before they get that far."

An' Tookpafka Mico he say, "Well so, what was the trouble anyhow?"

An' Hotfun he go on an' say, "Well, so, they couldn't decide, what name to give the Great Spirit, an' that bring up lots o' talk an' extra expense. Look like the Great Spirit was a stranger in the convention, an' none o' the delegates could remember His name. Boss Haskell he think it was God, but no one was second his motion. An' Henry Asp he think it was the Supreme Ruler o' the Universe, but no one was agreed with him. An' Alfalfa Bill he say he believe it was Divine Providence, but there was no second to his motion neither. They was all three right, but they didn't know how to go ahead. So, while they was lockin horns with one another, lot o' outsiders butt in with long petitions an' throw fat in the flames. There was a long petition from the unbelievers saying, 'Leave the Lord out.' An' there was another

long petition from the pawn brokers sayin,' 'Don't put Christ in it.' An' there was still another long petition from Zion City sayin' 'Dowie's the gen-u-wine article; beware of imitations.' Guess so, the petition about Misses Eddy was delayed."

Then Tokpafka Micco he smoke an' look under the bed an' say, "Well so, Alfalfa Bill an Boss Haskell an' Henry Asp could settled their differences an' saved lots o' work for the printer an' give general satisfaction if they had recognized Confucius for the Chinaman, an' Bhudda for the Hindu, an' Mohamet for the Turk, an' Saint Patrick for the Irishman, an' the totem pole for the Eskimo, an' the almighty dollar for the American." (Wolf Warrior an' Kono Harjo give big grunt.)

An' Hotgun he say, "Well, so, otherwise the delegates was worked like one man an' head off lots o' future legislation for the new state. If a delegate was kicked over the trace chains an' tried to be insurgent Boss Haskell was named a few townships after him an' all was serene along the Potomac. Boss Haskell was a big medicine man an' had mighty influence. If he could make his men shovel dirt

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like he makes them vote ag'in their conscience, he could had the Panama canal dug maybe so in six weeks an' had time enough left to run for office on the independent ticket."

Then Tokpafka Micco he glanced his eye under the bed ag'in an' say, "Well, so, anyhow I druther kill time in the chimney corner an' spit over the backlog an' worry about what is goin' to become o' me than risk my political future in a one man pow-wow like that up to Guthrie."

MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX

Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

July 30, 1907

6th year, No. 193

Clarence B. Douglas, Editor

ADDRESS OF PLEASANT PORTER

Holding what is probably its last session the Creek council meets at Okmulgee today for the purpose of considering the McCumber amendment.

Following is the official proclamation issued by Chief Porter to the Creek people, and calling a special session of the Creek council which convenes today.

To the Honorable Members of the house of Kings, and of the House of Warriors.

Gentlemen:

On the 19th day of July, 1907, I issued a call for the Council to convene in extra session, on the instant. The purpose of the call is that you take into consideration the propriety or necessity of giving an expression by resolution or not, on the McCumber Act so-called, approved April 26th, 1906:

Section of said act reads as follows:

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"That no full-blood Indian of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek or Seminole tribes shall have power to alienate, sell, dispose of, or encumber in any manner any of the lands allotted to him for a period of twenty-five years from and after the passage and approval of this Act, unless such restriction shall, prior to the expiration of said period, be removed by Act of Congress and for all purposes the quantum of Indian blood possessed by any member of said tribes shall be determined by the rolls of citizens of said tribes approved by the secretary of the Interior: Provided, however, that such full-blood Indians of any of said tribes may lease any lands other than homesteads for more than one year under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and in case of the inability of any full-blood owner of a homestead on account of infirmity or age, to work or farm his homestead, the Secretary of the Interior, upon proof of such inability, may authorize the leasing of such homestead under such rules and regulations; Provided further, That conveyances heretofore made by members of any of the Five Civilized Tribes subsequent to the selection of allotment and subsequent to removal of restrictions, where patents thereafter issue, shall not

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be deemed or held invalid solely because said conveyances were made prior to the issuance and recording or delivery of patent or deed, but this shall not be held or construed as affecting the validity or invalidity of any such conveyances, except as hereinabove provided: and every deed executed before, or for the making of which a contract or agreement was entered into before removal of restrictions, be and the same is hereby declared void; Provided further, That all lands upon which restrictions are removed shall be subject to taxation, and the other lands shall be exempt from taxation as long as the title remains in the original allottee."

It is the opinion of quite a number of our people that the ratification of the above quoted section of said Act by the Creek Council, would give strength to the maintainance of this effort to preserve and protect the Indians in their landed interests. The Creek Council at its last regular session, while it did not directly ratify the Act, was of the opinion that the Act was made in their interest, and would protect the Indian from land purchasers.

Sections 22 and 23, of the same Act, I bring to your notice for information, as it is not so well understood by quite a number of our people.

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Said Sections read as follows:

Section 22: -- "That the adult heirs of any deceased Indian of either of the Five Civilized Tribes whose selection has been made, or to whom a deed or patent has been issued for his or her share of the land of the tribe to which he or she belonged, may sell and convey, the lands inherited from such decedent; and if there be both adult and minor heirs of such decedent, then such minors may join in a sale of such lands by a guardian duly appointed by the proper United States Court for the Indian Territory. And in case of the organization of a State or Territory, in which said minor or minors may reside or in which said real estate is situated, upon an order of such court made upon petition filed by guardian. All conveyances made under this provision by heirs who are full-blood Indians are to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulation as he may prescribe."

Section 23: -- Every person of lawful age and sound mind may by last will and testament devise and bequeath all of his estate, real and personal, and all interest therein: Provided, That no will of a full-blood Indian devising real estate shall be valid, if such last will and testament disinherits the parent, wife, spouse, or children of such full-blood Indian, unless acknowledged

before and approved by a judge of the United States Court for the Indian Territory, or a United States Commissioner."

From these two sections it will appear that the supervising care of the government is required for the Indian to make sale of or otherwise dispose of inherited lands. In case of wills, it requires the approval of a judge of the U. S. Court of the Indian Territory or a United States Commissioner to give them validity, in some instances.

To recapitulate the government's policy with regard to the Indian people, we cannot but recognize that this purpose primarily has been to preserve the Indian people. All laws and treaties made, barring a few exceptions, conform to this policy. The proposition of the government, by agreement, to change the land tenure in common to individual holdings of the Indians, was undertaken upon the assumption that the Indian had evolved a degree of civilization which would enable them to pass over from their system of land holding in common to that of individual land holding, and still maintain homes there.

The restriction from sale and otherwise disposing of their lands by rents, or leases, for a limited

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period of time, as is provided for in the agreement was intended to test their capacity to maintain themselves in their homes in their changing conditions. The purpose of the agreement being well understood, and the carrying it out in detail being an unforeseen problem, it was agreed that the Secretary of the Interior should have authority to supply such defects by rules and regulations prescribed by him. It is evident that many of these rules and regulations were erroneous from their continual change, and this goes further to establish the fact that the primary purpose was adhered to.

The limitation placed upon the tenure of land did not entirely meet the purpose intended. For that reason Congress from time to time took the authority to change the provisions of treaty, in most instances advantageous to the Indian.

Congress saw fit, without any demand on the part of the Creek people, to remove the restrictions from the freedman citizen. Again limitations on all but the full-bloods were changed from time to time until at present their status is that of entire removal of restrictions on the 8th day of August next. These two classes of Creek citizens will have titles to their

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allotments equal to that of a fee simple title, reserving their homestead of 40 acres for a period of twenty-one years from date of the agreement.

But with regard to the full-blood or such Creek citizens as have been enrolled as full-bloods, the government concluded that for their preservation it was necessary to continue the restrictions on the sale of their lands for a period of twenty-five years. It is possible that this will appear to be a discrimination against the full-blood in the matter of their right to the use of their allotments. Some discrimination has always been made between the status of the white man and the Indian from the beginning of the government of the United States.

The McCumber Act was passed by Congress in the light of the policy of a government to protect and preserve the Indian people, and was passed between the time of the making of the agreement and the expiration of the period of five years, when the limitation would have expired, and as no person could have legally purchased any land from a full-blood Indian without the supervision of the government up to that time, the government had a perfect right to change the law so that the full-blood Indian would be protected in possession of his land, for a period that it deemed advisable. I

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think that the McCumber Act will continue to be the law governing the sale of lands of full-bloods until otherwise changed by law of Congress.

If it is found by the Courts that it is not in accordance with some of their decisions, to restrict the Indian in the use of his land further than was provided for by agreement, I do not think such decision will be rendered until some further measure is passed by Congress protecting the Indian in the matter of the sale of their lands. The present method being pursued by land purchasers is purely speculative, and will prove a source of interminable law suits. I do not think a single purchase had been made of a full-blood Indian that will have any legal effect other than that of litigation.

I wish to further state to you that it would be best for the Indian people, especially the full-bloods to do nothing that would divest them of their lands, unless they have the advice and approval of the general government. Whatever may be the termination of this difficult problem, the Indian should not make it more difficult by listening to the advice of those who are so diligent in seeking to secure their lands; of course for their own benefit and not for the benefit of the Indian land holder. It is of no benefit or interest

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to persons that do not care to, or cannot purchase lands, to know to whom these lands belong or whether they are used or not. This matter concerns not the matter of value of their lands and should not be considered in the solution of the problem. It is a question of existence that the Indian be possessed of some portion of his land. The matter of enhancing its value does not enter into the matter.

Sale of their lands will not benefit the Indian in a majority of instances, for he does not retain the money, or use it for his benefit. The Indian lands being made inalienable, is the basic fact upon which their existence depends. This is not a wild statement, but has the proof of history.

Whenever an Indian becomes intelligent enough to cope with his white brother, he enters into business relations with him, and rightly he should because thereby he becomes possessed of the same protection of law in every respect, but in the instance where he is unable to cope with his white brother, he must be sustained by some protection or inhibition from the sale of his land, and the purpose and policy of the government certainly has fostered this idea.

Whatever errors may have been made, should be

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corrected. To compel the Indian to submit to abstract principles of land in general, will prove his utter destruction; will render him landless, purposeless and consequently lead to his extinction. Many of the Indians have passed beyond the stage where it will require any special care, but will only require an equal chance in the race of life with the citizenship in which they are merged. I see no difficulties for the Indian, not a full-blood, having every opportunity in the race of life as a United States citizen. In the event he is not satisfied with the conditions here, there are forty-five other states and quite a number other countries where citizens of the United States stand equal. The broadening area in political life to those who desire that those of Indian blood have the same liberty; to use his own judgment and discretion as other persons of the United States, is a very seductive argument, but is entirely inapplicable and of no benefit to the person who has not the ability or capacity to exercise this full freedom in directing themselves. Those that feel that they are competent and have the ability, should not advise and delude those weaker than themselves, to accept such a fatal policy.

Many other things might be said in support of

the McCumber Act, but I feel sure that the Council is conscious that it is for the betterment of the Indian that this law was made, and is therefore in accordance with the government's purpose to preserve the Indian. The experience of the non-English speaking portion of our people is sufficient to convince anyone that the full-blood Indian still needs the protecting hand of the government. Such form of endorsement of the McCumber Act, and of other Acts protective of the full-blood Indian should be gratefully accepted by all the Creek people, and all other Indians. While it may be incomplete, it is in the right direction and can be remedied.

I urge upon you to take action in the ratification of the McCumber Act, as the limitation from sale of lands by full-blood Creeks expires on the 8th day of August, 1907.

At our last annual session in October, 1906, the Council passed a resolution that Congress and certain governmental officials be memorialized to investigate the matter of scheduling townsites in the Creek Nation, setting up that fraud had been committed and was generally known. The government in compliance with that request, began investigation and concluded to sub-

mit the matter to United States Court, in form of suits against certain persons to whom lots had been scheduled. The matter thus being in the hands of the government it perhaps would be best to await their final decision in regard to it; probably by October it will have progressed sufficient for the nation to know what course to take in the matter. There is one thing however, incident to it, which I wish to call to your attention. That is the matter of paying the expense of such suits, which should be paid in accordance with the agreement, by the United States, and I would suggest that you pass a resolution expressing your judgment in the matter.

In an interview with the Secretary of the Interior last March, he expressed a desire to see the Creek people sometime during the summer. At that time he contemplated visiting the Territory for the purpose of getting correct information with regard to their status and wants. I am advised that he will be in the territory about the 23rd of August, and in order to give him full opportunity to see the Creek people, I would suggest that a general convention of the whole Creek people be held at Okmulgee, beginning the 22nd of August, and invite him to visit the Creeks at that time. I would suggest that the old custom of the Creeks in

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calling the people together and providing food for them while in such convention be exercised. In order to do this, it will require an appropriation of money for expenses, and I would suggest that you make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

There being some question as to whether the present tribal government has been continued with its present personal, or that general elections should be held at the usual time, which would be in September, I wrote to the Secretary of the Interior asking his advice as to the meaning of the Act continuing tribal government. I presume I shall receive a reply before the Council meets, which will be submitted to the Council.

The management of the estates of minors of our people, has been a source of great wrong to them, and in a number of instances no guardian has been appointed, and those who have been appointed, appear not to have taken the position for the purpose of taking care of the minor, but for personal gain. A resolution showing dissatisfaction with the management of minor's estates, suggesting that their parents be made guardians without bond, or that public guardians be appointed for them, I think would be the proper measure.

At your last Council, you passed a resolution requesting the government to continue the delivery of deeds in accordance with the treaty, through the Principal Chief. The government has signified its consent that your wishes in this respect, be complied with. There are in my hands some two thousand deeds. I would urge upon the citizens of the Creek Nation that the earlier they call for their deeds, the better, as the deeds that are not called for, and to which no claim has been made by any citizen of the Nation, may be required by the government for the purpose of carrying out the treaty, as allotments under such deeds are to be sold and the proceeds placed in the credit of the Creek Nation, and paid out per capita to each member of the tribe.

At your last Council you expressed a wish that is general among the Creek people, that the equalization funds provided for in the treaty, should be paid out. The Department agreed to this request, but stated that the assets of the Creek people would have to be capitalized before it could be done. It was suggested by your delegation that those who had received their allotments and had nothing but the equalization interest in the Creek estate, could not receive the

remainder due them, and that the amounts due and coming to minors be retained by the government until such minors reached their majority and could receive and receipt for it themselves. This view was entertained, but as yet nothing has been done. I would suggest that you pass a resolution requesting that the reason that so many of our people are dying off, and it will become more and more difficult to adjust the interests of heirs to deceased allotments, the longer it is postponed.

These are some of the matters which after conference with the governmental officials, I may find necessary to lay before you, which if done, will be separate communication.

Respectfully Submitted,

P. PORTER.

Principal Chief of Muskogee (Creek) Nation.

THE WELCH WATCHMAN

Welch, Ind. Ter.,
Thursday, Aug. 22, 1907
Vol. 6, No. 46
Scott Thompson, Editor

EDITORIAL ON J. A. GARFIELD

For the first time in the history of the Five Civilized Tribes the Secretary of the Interior of the United States met the Indians upon their own chosen ground and ate and talked with them Friday. The meeting was two miles west of Okmulgee on the Deep Fork, at the new church town. It is a typical Indian town. The Secretary had no chance to speak to the fullblood Creeks face to face, as was his desire, because the fullbloods the recalciant element, instead of coming to meet the secretary held a rival meeting of their own on the old Hickory council grounds, forty miles away and according to a runner from that place Friday there were five times as many Indians at the Snake meeting as at the Secretary's meeting.

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THE WEWOKA DEMOCRAT

Wewoka, Seminole County, I. T.
Friday, Sept. 6, 1907
Vol. 1 No. 52
R. R. Lively, Editor

DEATH OF PLEASANT PORTER

Vinita:

General Pleasant Porter, the noted chief of the Creek Indian nation, died here Tuesday morning, following a stroke of paralysis, aged 67 years. Second Chief Moty Tiger will succeed General Porter as chief of the nation.

Muskogee:

Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, who died Tuesday morning at Vinita, left his home in Muskogee for Crocker, Mo., where he was a defendant in a damage suit for \$30,000 brought by A. P. Murphy, former member of Congress from the Sixteenth district, because he dismissed Murphy who had a contract as national counsel for the Creeks.

He was stricken on the train and taken off at

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Vinita. A special train run from Muskogee to Wealaka, the country home of the dead chief, where the chief was interred beside members of his family who have gone before. The funeral was under the direction of the Masons and Elks, Chief Porter being a member of both orders.

Chief Porter was remarkable man. He was born and reared in the Creek nation near Coweta. During the civil war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of general.

When the war was over he returned to his home. All was desolation. Everything had been devastated in his absence. He commenced all over again. He fenced and improved his present farm at Wealaka and commenced to till the land. He stood for progress in his nation always and it was due almost entirely to him that the Creek school system was established. He was elected a member of the House of Kings as soon as he was old enough to become a member. In 1889 he was elected principal chief and re-elected in 1903.

Chief Porter was a well known figure in Washington. An intimate friend of President McKinley, admired by President Roosevelt and referred to on the floor of the senate as the "greatest living Indian,"

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by members in debate -- "the peer of any man here" -- he acquired national acquaintance and influence.

As chief of the Creeks he drew \$2,000 a year salary, and spent more than that amount on the needy of his people. In late years he became wealthy. A week ago in discussing his financial affairs he said that he believed his estate would be worth \$100,000 clear of all settlements. This estate will go to his three children, Will Porter, Mrs. Jay P. Farnsworth and Miss Leonore Porter.

Chief Porter was a nephew of ex-Governor McCurtain, the war governor of Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of Chief Okmulgee. His wife was a daughter of Judge Keys of St. Louis.

Moty Tiger, a full blood Creek Indian, was elected second chief of the Creeks at the time Porter was elected chief. He succeeds to the office of principal chief. He assumed charge of the executive office Tuesday and immediately closed it until the funeral ceremonies were over. He is a man of considerable force of character but lacks the culture of the dead chief.

While General Porter educated himself, he was one of the most widely read men of Indian Territory and was a thinker and philosopher. During his public

life he has made many oratorical efforts that was classic in the pathetic realization of his dying race.

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THE WEWOKA DEMOCRAT

Wewoka, Seminole County, I. T.

Friday, Sept. 27, 1907

Vol. 2 No. 3

R. R. Lively, Editor

EDITORIAL ON MOTY TIGER

Guthrie:

Moty Tiger, chief of the Creek Indian nation, succeeding the late Chief Pleasant Porter, has received his commission from President Roosevelt making him the authoritative head of the Creeks.

In view of the fact that he will probably be the last chief of the Creeks, much interest attaches to Chief Tiger. Bearing a name which indicates agility and strength, Chief Tiger does not belie his name in appearance. He is straight as an arrow, wears a black beard and has a dignified manner which commands attention at the first glance.

The chief's name is Ho-mah-ti-ka, which, being difficult to pronounce in English, has been corrupted to "Moty." This name translated from the Creek means, "The first to cross the river, enter enemies' countries

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and recapture canoe." It was the name of one of Tiger's gallant ancestors who, with three other brave Creek warriors were the first to recapture the canoe from the enemy during the Florida war.

Moty Tiger comes from pure Indian blood, and was born in Indian Territory five years after his father, Tulsa Fixico, and mother, Louisa, emigrated with the Creek tribe to Indian Territory in 1835.

Tiger, true to his name and parentage, early became a warrior, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the volunteer Indian regiment of Colonel Chilly McIntosh and served through the war, retiring as a first sergeant. Reduced to poverty in the service of the southern cause, he split rails, fenced a plat of ground and proceeded to make a living for himself and family. He was not called to official position until 1874, when he was elected captain of the light horse of the Creek nation. Later he was elected a member of the house of kings from Tuckabatchee town and held successively thereafter the position of district judge of Deep Fork district, member of the house of warriors, attorney general, superintendent of Creek orphans' homes and prosecuting attorney of Deep Fork district.

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In the fall of 1899 Tiger was elected second chief of the Creek nation and re-elected in 1903. In 1893 the Dawes commission was created by act of congress for the purpose of negotiating with the several tribes of Indians in Indian Territory with a view of dissolving the tribal relations and allotting the Indian lands. A mass meeting of the Creeks was called by Chief Perryman to consider the proposition of the commission and Tiger was the only Indian present who did not oppose the plan.

Chief Tiger is following the precedent of Sam Checote, who was chief of the Creeks many years ago. He was an English scholar, but whenever anyone spoke to him in an official capacity, especially as a representative of the government, he refused to talk unless the conversation was interpreted into Creek. He took the ground that he was representing the Creek nation and that their native language was the only one he would recognize in the transaction of business for his people,

Since assuming the duties of chief a constant stream of full-blood Indians may be seen filing into his office. His callers represent largely the non-progressive element, who hope through their new chief to restore some of their lost power. Although he can

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talk English perfectly, Chief Tiger conducts all his conversations regarding official affairs in the Creek language. His office force is composed of a secretary, two stenographers and an interpreter and if a white man wishes to speak to the new chief he must do so through this interpreter.

THE TAHELEQUAH ARROW

Tahlequah, Indian Territory
Saturday, September 28, 1907
No. 5, 21st year.
Waddie Hudson, Manager

APPOINTMENT OF MOTY TIGER

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255
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While serving his term in this position the act of congress known as the Curtis bill, which abolished the Indian courts, was passed.

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MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX

Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 1, 1907

6th year, No. 247

Clarance Douglas, Editor

MESSAGE OF MOTY TIGER

Paying a high tribute to the late Chief Porter and calling attention to the affairs of his people, Moty Tiger, Chief of the Creeks, has issued his first and perhaps his last message to the Creeks.

Chief Tiger has called a meeting of the Creek National council for today at the old Creek capital at Okmulgee. This will perhaps be the last council meeting of the Creeks, as statehood will be granted before another regular session.

Following is the full text of Chief Tiger's message:

To the Honorable Members of the House of Kings and
the House of Warriors of the Muskogee (Creek)
Nation:

Under the darkest shadow of a great loss to our people and the entire country, you assemble this year.

On the night of September second, Principal Chief Pleasant Porter was stricken with paralysis in the town of Vinita, and died the following morning at eight o'clock.

It will be stating it mildly and modestly to say that he was the most universally loved man among all the Creek people. He was benevolent and generous to the weak, magnanimous, candid and fair to the strong. He was the champion of the oppressed, the bold uncompromising foe of the oppressor. His great big heart was full of kindness and he loved the Creek people with an unsurpassed patriotic devotion.

He long ago foresaw the passing away of Tribal Government, together with those customs and habits dear to the hearts of our people, and whilst much of the plan of the General Government affecting the status and conditions of the Five Civilized Tribes was objectionable to him, yet he met the conditions and did the best that could be done, realizing and knowing it would be but a useless resistance to attempt to stand in the way of the white man's present day idea of Christian civilization and commercial progress.

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All men respected Pleasant Porter. He was an honest man and a fearless one, and as he lived so he passed away. His last words with due reverence but calmly spoken were: "I am not afraid to die."

The Act of Congress of April 26, 1906, provides as follows:

"That if the Principal Chief of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek or Seminole tribe, or the Governor of the Chickasaw tribe shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties devolving upon him, he may be removed from office by the President of the United States, or if any such executive becomes permanently disabled, the office may be declared vacant by the President of the United States, who may fill any vacancy arising from removal, disability or death of the incumbent, by appointment of a citizen by blood of the tribe."

Under the Act above quoted, the President of the United States did on the 5th day of September, 1907, commission me as Principal Chief of the Creek Nation, Vice Pleasant Porter, deceased.

On the 19th day of September, 1907, I took the oath of office as required by law, and immediately entered upon the active discharge of its duties. It

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will be my purpose and aim to do all in my power and to use every legitimate power my office carries with it to protect and foster the best interest of our tribe as a whole and of every individual comprising it, and to this end I ask and pray for the sincere co-operation of every member of the National Council, and I feel assured and confident that I will have it.

The Council at its last annual session passed an Act making provision for and electing a delegation to go to Washington and represent the Nation's interest before the departments of the Government and the Congress of the United States. The report of the surviving members of that Committee will be made to your Honorable body, and I am sure you will appreciate and approve the conscientious service they gave and the faithful results of their efforts and labors.

Section 5 of the Act of April, 1906, provides in part as follows:

"All patents or deeds to allottees and other conveyances affecting lands of any kind of said tribes shall be recorded in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and when so recorded shall convey legal title, and shall be delivered un-

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der the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,
to the party entitled to receive the same."

It was under this Act that former Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock did on May 9th, 1906, direct that all deeds to the Five Civilized Tribes be delivered by the Commissioner to said tribes. At the October session, 1906, of your Honorable body, you passed a resolution directed to the Principal Chief in which you requested that every influence possible be brought to bear to secure a cancellation of the above order, to the end that the delivery of the deeds to the Creek citizens might be continued by the Principal Chief in accordance with the terms of the original agreement. On May 24th, 1904, Secretary Garfield cancelled the said order of May 9th, 1906, and directed that all deeds to citizens of the Creek Nation be delivered by the Principal Chief of said Nation, and in furtherance of such order the deeds are now being delivered from my office.

There has been 37,396 deeds executed and of this number 27, 160 have been delivered. Since each allottee receives two deeds there is 18,698 citizens comprising the Nation. Of this number 11,893 are of Indian blood and 6,805 are Freedmen.

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Under the "New Born" Act of 1905 there has been enrolled and deeds executed to 1,728 children of Indian blood and 936 Freedmen. That the delivery of deeds may be expedited with all the dispatch possible, I suggest that each member of the council use his best efforts to induce every allottee (who is without their deeds) to take immediate necessary steps to secure the same.

There is in the Creek Nation 3,079,094 61-100 acres of land. Of this amount 2,991,680 acres have been deeded for allotments and homesteads leaving a surplus of 87,414 61-100 acres.

Another resolution of the last council asking that a Roll of the citizens of the Creek Nation be furnished the Principal Chief, has received favorable consideration at the hands of the department and such a roll, full and complete made up and furnished by the department is now in my office and is open to the inspection of every Creek citizen. This roll may be of some value even at this late day, since through the intervention of the Interior Department, The Department of Justice is filing suits where the evidence can be obtained that the deeds were obtained by fraudulent citizenship.

Contrary to the usual custom, there is no report this year by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is because under the Act of Congress of April 26th, 1906, the Indian schools were put under the authority and control of the Secretary of the Interior. That Act further provides that no amount for any one year in excess of that expended by the tribe for the same period, should be used for school purposes. Upon the admittance of the Territory to statehood, all use of the tribal funds for schools is at an end.

I herewith transmit to you for your inspection and consideration, the report of our National Auditor. This report contains statement of appropriations for last year for different purposes, the amounts expended from such, the receipts from the Government, interest on invested funds, and the proceeds from townsites together with revenues collected from all sources; the same is hereto attached and marked exhibit "A".

I also transmit to you for your information, statement of expenditures of delegates to Washington, D. C., under appropriation at October session 1906, the same is hereto attached and marked exhibit "B".

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Now that the roll of citizenship of the tribe is complete and the number of acres of surplus lands is fixed and known, nothing remains in the way of a final settlement of the Nation's affairs and the payment of the equalization fund, other than the disposition and sale of the school and public buildings. I am sure we will have the earnest co-operation and help of the Interior Department to bring about this final closing of our affairs at the earliest possible moment and that the coming Congress will provide the necessary legislation to this end.

The work in the office of the Chief having in no way diminished, I recommend that the usual appropriation be made for carrying out and completion of the Nation's affairs.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the land speculators and grafters in the Territory, as well as elsewhere, to secure at this winter's session of Congress the removal of restrictions from the allotments of full-bloods and the home-steads of Freedmen citizens. Since the Council in its late extra session ratified and approved the McCumber Amendment, I cheerfully advise and recommend that your Honorable body take positive action by way of resolution protesting

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against any violation of the Agreement between the Government and the Nation touching the alienation of these homesteads of our Freedmen citizens before the twenty-one year limitation will have expired.

It is lawful to sell the inherited lands of full-blood citizens, but the sale must be under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that is, by advertisement and sealed bids through the United States Indian Agent. Notwithstanding Congress has declared and the Department holds that all deeds to full-blood lands are absolutely void, except as above set out, yet there instances of where these void deeds (Called clouds on the title) have harmfully affected the sale of these lands and the parties bidding for the same are urging the Agent (and with some degree of success) that these said void deeds be cancelled, or the cloud removed from the titles before they (the successful bidders) are required to pay balance of purchase (or bid) price. Unscupulous men have by the payment of a little money and by an ever abundance of promises (made in bad faith) secured deeds from heirs to much of this land, and this hurt is constrained to urge you to take action in the shape of an earnest resolution to the Department asking that

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such steps as are necessary to relieve our people of this evil condition.

The National Attorney has now in course of preparation, a bill to file in the courts at an early date involving this question of the validity or invalidity of deeds executed by a full-blood citizen to the lands allotted to him and the allotments inherited by him. This case will be in the nature of a test case and will have the effect of definitely and finally settling these questions in every instance where full-bloods have signed deeds. I would advise that each member of the council make it a point to impress it upon the full-bloods of his town that they can sell only their inherited lands and that through the Indian Agent and in no other way, and that the signing of deeds by them away from the Agency is but one of the ways the spiders have of pulling them into their webs.

There has never been a time since the signing of the Supplemental Agreement when it was more urgent and important that the Nation have representation at the coming session of Congress, I therefore recommend that you make necessary provisions and appropriations for this purpose.

The visit of Secretary Garfield to our people

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in August was indeed a pleasure to us all and I am sure will prove fruitful of good results. His heart is with us in the many trials and hardships incident to our new form of government and life, and he will give us the benefit of his personal and official influence in securing such legisla-tion as is adapted to our best good.

I will no doubt during the session call to your attention in a separate communication, other matters I may deem of importance.

Feeling assured that your acts and deliberations will be wise, judicious and harmonious, I am

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

MOTY TIGER,
Principal Chief of the Muskogee (Creek)
Nation.

THE MULBROW PRESS

Muldrow, Oklahoma
Friday, Nov., 15, 1907
Vol. 10 No. 32
E. A. Miller, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF MOTY TIGER

Moty Tiger, chief of the Creek nation, was seriously injured while riding in the woods near his home. His horse became frightened and broke from the trail into a dense thorn thicket, two large thorns piercing Moty Tiger's head, pressing into the left ear. Both thorns were almost five-eighths of an inch long. Surgeons have operated on Chief Moty Tiger and it is possible he may recover. Moty Tiger recently succeeded the late Pleasant Porter chief of the five nations.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Ind. Ter.
Friday, Jan. 24, 1908
32d Yr., No. 14
Geo. A. Baker, Editor

LETTER OF FUS FIXICO

"Well, so," Hotgun he say,
"My ol'-time frien', Yedoka Harjo,
He
Was died the other day,
An' they was no ol'-timer left but
me.

Hatulk Enathla he
Was go to be good Injun long time
'go,
An' Woxie Harjocke
Been dead ten years or twenty,
maybe so.

"All had to die at las';
I live long time, but now my days
was few;
"Fore long, poke weeds and grass
Be growin' all aroun' my grave
house too."
Wolf Warrior listen close
An' Kono Harjo pay close 'tention,
too,
Tookpafka Cimmo he almos'
Let his pipe go out a time or two.

Hot Gun, whose Indian name was Mitche Hiyah,
one of the most famous of Creek medicine men, and a

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character who figured prominently in the Pus Fixico letters, satirical Creek logic upon the political administration of Indian affairs by the white man, died yesterday at his home in the forest between Eufaula and Wetumka, at the age of 60 years. He was seized by that disease so fatal to Indians, pneumonia, and lived but a short time.

Hot Gun was a genius. He was an Indian tinkerer of great fame. It was said that he could make anything. His inventive genius was remarkable. He was a philosopher, carpenter, blacksmith fiddler, clockmaker, worker in metals and a maker of medicines. Out of scraps of iron and wood, old wire springs and small wheels that he had collected, he set to work and made a clock that kept excellent time. It was a crude affair, but it was faithful. In the early days when the government paid a blacksmith to do the work for the Indians when they needed any, Hot Gun was the government blacksmith. Near his old home there stands the same old blacksmith shop, and until he died he worked when so inclined in his old shop.

Among the Snake Indians, to which faction he belonged, he was the most highly regarded medicine man, and it was said of him that he could cure gunshot

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wounds better than any white doctor. In this he seemed to be especially skilled. He used medicines of his own manufacture and kept his formulas secret. His practice was a strange mixture of modern ideas and the old-time witchery. While he used medicines, he also chanted over his patients, looked into clear, deep water for advice and guidance and did many other strange things to obtain wisdom.

Hot Gun, Wolf Warrior, Kono Harjo, and Fus Fixico were a quartet of Creek philosophers who used to spend much time together, and criticisms became as proverbs among their fellow Indians. Hot Gun was a Snake Indian, and at the time the government decided that the Snakes must be subdued, Hot Gun was at the big camp making medicine for them. He was taken along with a lot of leaders among the rebellious Indians and thrown into the "bull pen" at Muskogee that served for a jail and kept there for several months. His long hair, of which the Snakes are so proud, was cropped close, and this Hot Gun regarded as the one shameful incident of his life.

On an eminence in the deep timber stands Hot Gun's

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house. He has lived there since the civil war. The government allotted the land to him without his knowledge or consent, but allotted his wife's land elsewhere, and neither she nor her husband know or care where it is. The house is a little log cabin without windows. Out the back door leading down to a magnificent spring there is a path that is worn a foot deep in the soil by constant use.

This spring used to be a stopping place for travelers along the old trail leading west from Eufaula. Hot Gun levied tribute on all persons who camped there and used his spring. When the government sent field parties out to survey and appraise the land they located a camp at this spring. Hot Gun went down to levy tribute upon them, and when the government men flatly refused to pay, he threatened to overrun their camp with tarantulas and rattlesnakes, using his power as a medicine man to call them forth. But Hot Gun was up against civilization this time and he had to let the camp remain without getting his usual tribute. That was one of the bitterest experiences of his life, for he hated the government and the policy of allotting lands to the Indians.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, April 10, 1908
Alex Posey, Editor
32nd Year, No. 25

LETTER OF ALEX POSEY

Some five years ago I severed my connection with the Indian Journal and moved from Eufaula to Muskogee, but I have always considered Eufaula my home. My reconnection with the Indian Journal is to me a resumption of a very pleasant duty. The people of Eufaula and McIntosh county have been my friends since I can remember, for I was born and brought up in these parts. There are no better people and I shall do my best to serve them as editor of the Journal and in any other manner that I may be of use to them.

Very Respectfully,
Alex Posey

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THE DEWEY WORLD

Dewey, Oklahoma
Wednesday, Apr. 15, 1908
Vol. 3 No. 6
W. E. Dixon, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF MOTY TIGER

Muskogee, Ok.

Angry and mortified at the action of the county authorities in searching his office on suspicion that liquor was stored therein, Moty Tiger, Principal chief of the Creek Indian Nation, is on the war path, and prosecution of the sheriff of Muskogee county and a justice of the peace may result.

Last week Deputy Sheriff, U. G. Hamlin, armed with a search warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Wolfenbeger, entered the executive office of the Creek nation and proceeded to ransack the desks and closets and every possible place where contraband liquor might be hidden. It had been tipped off to the sheriff's office that a supply of booze was kept on hand in the place. None, however, was found.

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and the officer gave up the search.

In the absence of Chief Tiger no action was taken at the time, but the Chief, who is in Washington, was promptly notified by wire. At Creek headquarters it is claimed that the warrant was incorrectly drawn and provided for the search of one room only. The deputies, however, ransacked every office in the building. Steps will be taken to prosecute the officials for unlawfully breaking into the office of the chief.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, April 17, 1908
32nd Year, No. 26
Alex. Posey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF LOKPAFKA MICCO

Tokpafka Micco, one of the disciples of the Hot Gun school of philosophy, was in Eufaula Monday. He came to look after affairs on a farm which he owns near Eufaula. When seen by the Journal reporter, the sage was leaning against a telephone pole blowing clouds of smoke into Main street from his peace pipe. Tokpafka Micco said, in reply to the Journal reporter's question touching the attitude of himself and people on the county seat question: "Well, so Eufaula was the Injin's old stomp ground, and all the Injins was feel good to be here. Eufaula was the Injin's first resting place when he come here from Alabama. So the Injin didn't want no new busk ground like Checotah."

Tokpafka Micco blew another fragrant fog from his peace pipe and returned to his philosophical meditation.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, April 24, 1908
32nd Year, No. 27
Alex Posey, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF THE SNAKES

When the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes opened the Creek land office at Muskogee in April 1899, there was a rush to file by those citizens of the nation possessing the least Indian blood. These people secured the cream of the Creek Indian land. Later the full-bloods began slowly to file upon their allotments, but in almost every instance they could find nothing to file upon but second and third grade land. The best lands lying along the streams and adjacent to thriving towns had all been taken up. After it appeared that all who would file had done so, there was a numerous remnant of the Creek tribe which had absolutely refused to accept the situation and accept their part of the common domain in severalty. They were arbitrarily filed by the Dawes commission upon lands

in the western part of the nation, lying for the most part twenty-five to fifty miles from their cabins and sofky patches. These people have made homes principally along the South and North Canadian river bottoms. The lands on which they live have been allotted in many instances to others. It is only a question of a very short time until these people will be evicted from their homes and be compelled to make new ones on their allotments to which they are strangers. This will work great hardships upon these people. There are several hundred families of these Indians thus situated and they are the real Indians which the United States Government has made so much talk and bother about protecting. These people are totally unfitted to face the conditions that now surround them in Oklahoma. Those of their friends among the more intelligent and well informed Indians think that their affairs should be taken in hand by a commission under the auspices of the United States government, which commission could realize in Mexico a new and better home for them in exchange for their allotments and share of the tribal funds of the Creek nation.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, June 5, 1908
32nd Year. No. 32
Editor's name not given

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALEX POSEY

Alex Posey, poet, dialect writer and business man, who was drowned in the North Canadian river last week, was born near Eufaula about thirty-five years ago. He was educated at Bacone University and since the year of his graduation has been active and prominent in the politics, literature and business of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. He held the office of council member in the councils of his tribe, the Creek or Muskogee nation, in early manhood and was later in charge of three different boarding schools all of which he managed very successfully though he was quite young. He was promoted to the superintendency of all the Creek schools but resigned in a few months and retired to his farm near Bald Hill where he remained until 1901 when he removed with his family to Eufaula and became

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publisher and editor of The Indian Journal. In his newspaper he began publishing his Fus Fixico Letters of Indian dialect and philosophy which immediately made him famous for keen insight into character, goodhumored satires on public men and affairs and high literary merit. He sold the Indian Journal in 1903 and became interested in the Muskogee Times Democrat in which he continued his Letters, but after another year of newspaper life he resigned and entered the service of the U. S. Indian Agency for the Five Civilized tribes where he did faithful work for the government and in which capacity he exerted much influence in the interest of the poorer and less enlightened Indian people.

A little more than a year ago he became interested with associates in buying lands in Oklahoma and so continued until his death, Wednesday, May 27, 1908.

So much for the bare outline of a life that has left its impress in the history and literature of a young commonwealth. Alex Posey has sung the beauty and glory of his Indian country in verse that will live as long as the name of Oklahoma shall endure on her monuments. He has woven the names of her

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rivers, mountains, valleys and plains into song
and story which will inspire the young patriots of
other generations and brighten the pages of the
nations literature.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, June 5, 1908
32nd Year, No. 32
Editor's name not given

GIBSON RIFLE SHOTS

The mystery of life was as vague to Alex Posey as it was with all men. He had worked for the best for his people, the red men, and always extended the right hand of fellowship accompanied with an honest smile.

On the bosom of the stream that at last swallowed him he had often paddled his bark. He loved the old river that in a moment of rage extinguished his young life.

Cruel River; to murder so good a friend!

But, as the red men say, it was in the beginning ordained that he should retire from this life as he did. The roar of the old stream put him to sleep and sent him to his long home. To grieve for him is vain and those who had his good will have only regrets that his life was so short. He was one of

the few Indian writers of North America.

Peace to the dead.

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THE DEWEY WORLD

Dewey, Oklahoma
Wednesday, July 1, 1908
Vol. 3 No. 17
W. E. Dixon, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF CREEK FULLBLOODS

Guthrie, Ok.,

June 28,

The supreme court of Oklahoma today held that the so-called McCumber amendment of 1906, extending the restrictions on the holdings of all fullbloods in Indian Territory for twenty-five years, applied only to original allotments, and not inherited lands. Under this decision all deeds to Creek inherited lands made since August 8, 1907 when the five year limit of the Creek supplemental agreement expired, are valid, even if made by fullbloods and without the approval of the secretary of the interior. The decision involves probably more lands than any case which has yet been decided in the state.

The opinion of Justice Hayes was handed down

in the case of the Western Investment Company and the Coweta Realty Company vs Marchie Tiger. Tiger who is a Creek fullblood inherited the allotments of four relatives, also fullbloods. Part of this inherited land he sold to the Western Investment Company, on August 8, 1907, and the remainder to the Coweta Realty Company, on August 13, 1907. Later he brought suit to cancel these deeds and quiet the title to the land. The referee before whom the case was tried declared against Tiger, but Judge Lawrence of the Western district set aside the referee's rulings in all important particulars and decided for Tiger, awarding him the title to the lands and ordering the deeds canceled.

Now the supreme court reverses Judge Lawrence, and declares that the deeds are good. It is pointed out that the language of the act in question in forbidding the sale of lands is "no fullblood Indians" and not "no fullblood Indian or his heirs" it also refers only to the land "allotted to him" and not "allotted to or inherited by him."

In its syllabus the court says:

"An adult fullblood Creek Indian, who,

after five years after the approval of the supplemental Creek agreement, executes a deed without the approval of the secretary of the interior, conveying lands which had been allotted to certain of his relatives who were fullblood Creek Indians, and which have been inherited by him upon the death of such relatives, thereby conveys a good title to his grantees."

The syllabus further holds that the McCumber amendment does not extend beyond the time provided by sec. 16 of the Creek supplemental agreement the restrictions upon the power of heirs who are fullblood Creek Indians to alienate their inherited lands.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, July 17, 1908
32nd Year, No. 38
Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON ALEX POSEY

A correspondent writing from Eufaula to the Kansas City Star says that Alex. Posey did not believe in God, or in the existence of the soul. This is too much. The editor of Free Lance is in a position to know something about Mr. Posey's belief, and the statement that Posey did not believe in God is an error. There is a more or less well founded belief that he was skeptical about orthodox religion, but he did believe in God, and in the existence of a soul.

Amongst his poems there is one little waif that was published some years ago, and he wrote it in our scrap book. It is there in his own characteristic chirography any one doubting it may come and see. The lines breathe a sweet message back from the dead. They whisper back from the gloom of eternal silence

and give hope to the friends of the poet. The lines are:

"When death has shut the blue skies out from
me, sweet daffodil,
And years roll on without my memory,
Thou 'ilt reach thy tender fingers down to mine
of clay a true friend, still,
Although I'll never know thee till the judgment
day."

Death "has shut the blue skies out" from him. The years will come and go, but his memory will be kept green. What daffodils in other lands will "reach their fingers down" in silent friendship for the heart that loved them, will never be known. He has gone to mingle with the elements and the Spring flowers will bloom above his nameless dust for a thousand years; yet that part of the man that his friends knew and loved is alive today, and will forever live. That soul that reveled in the beauties and spotless purity of the humble flowers of the wildwood, that soul that heard the voice of God in the wind, or listened to the pulsing throb of the world's great heart in the stillness of a summer evening, is a part of eternity and can never die. Posey loved the best and purest of God's creation. He loved the mocking bird that caroled him to sleep in the old home at Bald Hill.

He loved the shining reaches of Limbo creek that winds its way through the Tulledegan hills, but above all he loved to lie under the whispering pines of the mountains and listen, in rapt silence, to the crooning melody of the forest.

To him the sighing branches told tales of wondrous mystery. They touched his poet-soul with the magic of the wild, and lingered in his memory forever. They told him tales of ages past and gone, and lulled his soul to rest amid the Sylvan solitudes of the hills. He seemed to be on friendly terms with all the gentle spirits of the woods. He never felt alone when out in the pathless forest or seated on a bolder, feasting his eyes on the long stretches of yellow sand and limpid water of North Canadian. He was a child of nature, and had a soul attuned to all the sweet and varied harmonies of the universe.

He was gentle and kind to all, but most especially the helpless. He would not kill a bird or a rabbit. The shy creatures of the woods were safe from his hand. His name will live long on the lips, and his songs will live long in the hearts of men.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma

Friday, July 24, 1908

52nd Year, No. 39

Editor's name not given

POSEY'S BODY FOUND

The body of Alex Posey was found in the North Canadian bottoms just north of Rock ford near Eufaula last Monday by Jud. Newton of this town. The body lay on a pile of drift about one hundred yards from the river where it had doubtless been for several weeks since the going down of the floods. The body was identified beyond a question by the clothes, papers found in the pockets of the same and by several pieces of jewelry. Mrs. Posey, wife of the deceased, was phoned at Muskogee and came to Eufaula Monday night. The body upon being found was removed to the undertaking establishment of F. X. Suesse and on Wednesday it was taken to Muskogee on the noon train and interred in Green Hill cemetery. Several friends of the family attended the funeral from Eufaula. Following is an

account of the funeral from the Muskogee Phoenix:

"The body of Alex Posey, the famous Creek bard and Indian dialect writer, who lost his life in the raging Canadian over a month ago, was escorted to its final resting place in Green Hill cemetery yesterday afternoon. The body arrived here on the north bound Katy passenger train at 12:55 o'clock. The casket was placed in the hearse and driven to the cemetery. Representatives of each of the newspapers in Muskogee acted as pall bearers. Besides a large number of Muskogee friends who attended the funeral were the following: C. E. Foley, F. W. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grayson, Virgil Winne, editor of the Eufaula Republican; John Morris, Connie Posey, brother of the deceased, and Mrs. Hence Posey, his mother, all of Eufaula.

At the grave Rev. A. N. Hall of this city conducted the services which were simple, but impressive. J. S. Holden, editor of the Fort Gibson Post, a close personal friend of Posey, also spoke briefly."

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Bufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, July 24, 1908
32nd Year, No. 39
Editor's name not given

A TRIBUTE TO ALEX POSEY

By invitation I am invited to give expression at this time to such sentiments as occur to me concerning our friend, Alex Posey.

While I confess it is a labor of love; yet at no time have I ever felt such embarrassment or assumed a task with greater misgivings. Such occasions are always attended with sadness but they should at the same time be embraced as opportunities to consecrate our lives anew to the higher vital purposes of life. We have met here as friends to pay respect to the mortal remains of Alex Posey; but what we mourn in this mass of clay let us remember is not Posey, but the work shop, the tenement of clay, in which he developed and cultivated those qualities of heart and mind which alone move us to this devotion. Alex did not observe the conventionalities of religion, refusing

to subscribe to what he considered idle ceremonies; his house of worship was all nature and was as broad and comprehensive as nature itself. He loved nature and in the silence of his own heart and in his own way worshiped nature's God. Like all original thinkers he sought in the solitude of his own mentality solution for the truths that are wrapped in the mysteries of nature, stripped of the ceremonial and glamor with which so many surround their devotion. He lived and was educated in a school of thought that combatted and resisted superstition in every form. His ideals were drawn from that school of vigorous French writers producing the anti-clerical agitation that sprang up in the early part of the 18th century and has continued to grow in potency and influence to the present time. In all his thought and expressions, however, he disclosed a belief of and a reliance in a universal religion, comprehensive enough for the whole human race. In his philosophic way of thinking he assumed the responsibility of working out his own salvation, sensibly realizing the responsibilities of life and courageously accepting them. He saw

and acknowledged in them all the hand of divinity. To him life was not vouch-safed as a period for selfish indulgences nor to be regarded as a void in the cycles of eternity but rather as an earthly sojourn of probation full of life and consequences for which he was to answer at the last great day. Ever showing reliance and an abiding faith in the words and promise of the Savior that he gave his life as a propitiation for the sins of the children of men, How sweetly does he thus assure us when he says:

"When death has shut the blue skies out from
me, Sweet Daffodil,
And years roll on without my memory,
Thou 'lt reach thy tender fingers down to
mine of clay,
A true friend still,
Although I'll never know thee till the judgment
day."

No man with such a mind and heart as Alex Posey ever lived who did not acknowledge the omnipotence of God; who did not realize and expect that merciful treatment comprehended in the words of the Savior. Nor did he. His life was serene and beautiful; in his home markedly so; he was a devoted husband and loving father; to his friends sincere, and to his acquaintances everywhere a considerate and exemplary

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man. To his own people he was ever looked up to as a comforting guide and to none will his death be a greater blow. He was born and lived through all his life amongst his own Creek people whom he loved and protected. He lived to see but the beginning of the end of that once proud and courageous nation, however, and in the dim distance clearly saw the result, the absolute absorption and changing of his people and his people's institutions by the resistless onward sweep of that higher and nobler civilization of this Christian age. Alex did not resist this change, for to his enlightened mind and broader view it was inevitable; But his whole life was wrapped up in the work of aiding and helping his people to surmount the difficulties with which this change had strewn their path, using his own language in the song of Oktahutche:

"My life was through field and vale, green-
because of me, I wandered to the distant sea:

"Though I sing my song in a minor key,
remember lands and attest the good I do,
though I carry no white sails to sea,
Towns nestle in the vales I wander through
And quail are whistling in the waving grain,
And herds are scattered o'er the plains."

His life was a sweet song of hope and encourage-

ment to all with whom he came in contact and to his own people a comfort and inspiration. And so strong was the influence of his personality and so deep the impress made that we can hardly realize that the mortal part even of Alex Posey is no more. Let us remember, and it is a happy thought, that the bonds of his usefulness and beauty of his example is limited only by the bounds of the sphere of human thought and activity.

I shall not believe that his life is extinguished or that his influence for good is gone. In the language of another: "If the Father designs to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless buried scorn and make it burst fourth from its prison walls, will he leave neglected in the earth the soul of man who was made in the image of his Creator? If he stoops to give to the rosebush, whose withered blossoms float upon the breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, will he withhold the words of hope from the sons of man when the frosts of winter come? If matter, mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the imperial spirit of

man suffer annihilation after it had paid a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement of clay? Rather let us believe that He who in His apparent prodigality wastes not a rain-drop, a blade of grass or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all carry out His eternal plans, has given immortality to the mortal and gathered to Himself the generous spirit of our friend. Instead of mourning, let us look up and address him in the language of the poet:

"The day has come, not gone,
Thy sun is risen, not set,
Thy life is now beyond
The reach of death or change,
Not ended, but begun,
Oh, noble soul, Oh, gentle heart, hail and
farewell."

By S. M. Rutherford in Phoenix

THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, October 9, 1908
32nd Year, No. 50
Editor's name not given

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE
ALEX POSEY, (MRS. MINNIE POSEY

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the County of Muskogee and State of Oklahoma, made on the 28th day of September, a. d., 1908, in the matter of the estate of Alexander Posey, deceased, the undersigned as the Administratrix of said deceased, will, on or after Monday, the ninth day of November, a. d., 1908, and within six months from said last mentioned date, sell at private sale to the highest and best bidder therefor, all the right, title, interest and estate of said Alexander Posey at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law, or otherwise, acquired in and to all his certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in the State of

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Oklahoma, bounded and described as follows, and upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit:
An undivided one-half interest in lot Seven (7) Block One Hundred and Twenty (120) in the city of Muskogee, Muskogee county, also W 1-2 of SW 1-4 of Section 15 and N 1-2 of NW 1-4 and SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 of Section sixteen (16) and E 1-2 of SE 1-4 section 16 township ten (10) North Range 16 E. all in McIntosh county, and W 1-2 of SW 1-4 of Section 15, Township 10, North Range 15 E, in the last aforesaid county.

Said property cannot be sold for less than 90 per cent of the appraised value thereof, which appraisement was made on the 15th day of August, 1908.

Offers or bids for said lands must be made in writing and the same may be left at any time before such sale at office of Z. T. Walrond, Muskogee, Oklahoma, addressed to me or delivered to the undersigned personally, or the same may be filed in the office of the Judge of said county court.

Dated September 29th, 1908.

Mrs. Minnie Posey,
Administratrix.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, October 9, 1908
Thirty-second year, No. 50
Editor's name not given

EDITORIAL ON ADDRESS BY MOTY TIGER

Chief Tiger in his annual address delivered Thursday, the second day's session of the Creek National Council, at Okmulgee, urges his people to face the new conditions that confront them, to participate in elections and take up the white man's burdens that they might secure a creditable place in the present day affairs of the country and in history, to retain their lands and keep their homes.

Following is the introductory to his message:

"The affairs of the Creek people as a tribe are so nearly closed up, insofar as any action of the tribal authorities will affect the same, that there is but little I can call to your attention or recommend for your consideration.

However much a large number of our citizens may regret and oppose the abandonment of our old tribal form

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of government, and however much they may resist the present conditions, and however much they may appeal to the government at Washington to alter its purpose to wipe out all tribal government among the five civilized tribes, I say to you in candor, truth and sincerity that it all will be to no purpose.

"Many of our people have believed and no doubt, may still hold to the belief that there is some means and some way by which our old tribal government and the holding of our lands in common can be reclaimed. I feel that I would fail in my duty to myself, as well as to our people did I not say that such a hope or belief is utterly impossible of realization, and I wish to say further that any contributions for any such purpose is just that much money thrown away, and further all attorneys at Washington or elsewhere who encourage and receive any part of such contributions do it knowing that they can give no return or service for same and that they take such money fraudulently and dishonestly."

Chief Tiger advised his people to hold to their lands and homes, to cultivate and improve them, send their children to school, familiarize themselves with state and national affairs, participate in the elections, vote their convictions and permit no undue or improper in-

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fluence. Such a course he assured them would insure to the Creeks a respectable and creditable place in the present day affairs of the country and history.

Ellis Childers was formerly elected speaker of the House of Warriors to succeed Alexander Davis, deceased.

There were about 100 members of both houses in attendance. It is believed the council will remain in session for thirty days.

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THE INDIAN JOURNAL

Eufaula, Oklahoma
Friday, Oct. 23, 1908
Thirty-second year, No. 52
Editor's name not given

NEWS ITEM ON ALEX POSEY

Sometime about the holidays there will be issued from the press a little volume of verse, the poems of Alex Posey, the Indian poet, who met a tragic death by drowning last spring. The work of gathering his scattered poems into book form is a labor of love undertaken by his widow, assisted by several of his friends.

In the little volume the title of each poem will be given in the Creek language, together with its translation into English and the book will preserve a number of dialect poems which Mr. Posey wrote.

THE OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITAL

Guthrie, Oklahoma
Sunday Morning, Apr. 18, 1909
Vol. 20 No. 306
Frank H. Greer, Editor

EDITORIAL AND STATEMENT OF ALEX POSEY

A pathetic figure of the days that are gone forever, a type of the old-time Creek Indian as he existed in the years when he was free to roam at will through Indian Territory, is Chitto Harjo, "Crazy Snake," rather than the figure that has been conjured up by the lurid accounts of the recent "war," which have led many people to picture him as a second Geronimo or Satana, decked in war paint and feathers.

Harjo's only offense is that he has insisted on the carrying out of the treaties of the early days as he understood them -- treaties that guaranteed the Indians possession of the land "as long as grass grows and water flows." He insists that the possession should still be of the same sort that it was then, when all of the land was held in common, each member of the tribe using as much or as

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little as he wished of the tribal domain, with none to let or hinder.

He had made many appeals to the federal officers, both in Washington and at Muskogee, and, while they recognize the futility of the fight which he is making, many of them are proud of his friendship. He has always felt that his people have not been treated fairly by the white man's government and felt that he had an additional grievance in the recent removal of restrictions which made the lands taxable.

INDIANS' SIDE OF THE CASE

Probably the best statement ever made of the Indian side of the tragedy of a dying race, now being enacted in Oklahoma, was made by the late Alex. Posey, the famous Creek Indian bard. He said:

"When the commission of the five civilized tribes opened the Creek land office at Muskogee in April, 1899, there was a rush to file by those citizens of the nation possessing the least Indian blood. These people secured the cream of the Indian lands. Later the full-bloods began slowly to file upon their allotments, but in almost every

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case they found second or third grade land. The best lands lying along the streams and adjacent to the thriving towns had all been taken up.

"It is only a question of a very short time until these people will be evicted from their homes and compelled to make new ones on their allotments, to which they are strangers. This will work a great hardship upon these people. There are several hundred families of them thus situated, and they are the real Indians which the United States has made so much talk and bother about protecting.

"These people are totally unfitted to face the conditions which now surround them in Oklahoma. Some of their friends among the more intelligent and well-informed Indians think that their affairs should be taken in hand by a commission under the auspices of the United States government."

The snakes have been naturally suspicious of the officers of the law, which was in considerable measure responsible for the recent trouble, and have complained that white men claiming to be officers have come among them, arrested members of their clan and then told them that in order to secure

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their release they must sign certain papers which proved to be deeds to their allotments.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE LAST YEAR

Following the removal of restrictions last year, Harjo called a meeting at the Hickory Ground to discuss the situation. The deliberations were secret and the armed light horse guard kept out, by force, if necessary, all prying strangers. This action led to excited rumors that an armed force of Indians and negroes was gathered at the Hickory Ground, preparatory to making an attack on the towns and villages in the vicinity.

A request was made for the national guard, but Adjutant General Frank Canton, who had been all through the Indian country as cowman and Deputy Marshal twenty years ago, and knew the habits and temper of the Indians, decided that he could do more good by a personal visit than by going at the head of the troops. He proceeded to the Hickory Ground alone and unarmed and secured a personal interview with Chitto Harjo, telling him that his armed guard must be disbanded, as under the state laws no one had a right to carry arms except officers.

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Harjo insisted that under the treaties he had a right to maintain his guard, but stated that he would forego this right except for the danger of attack from some of the white men, who were greatly excited and wanted to take vengeance on him. After the adjutant general had promised him protection all arms were laid down and his forces disbanded. That finished the Snake "uprising," so called, of last year.

THE "UPRISING" THIS SPRING

The one which has just closed is scarcely more serious except that the militia were actually called into the field this time and the Indians took to the woods. General Canton opposed calling out the troops this time, and would rather have handled the situation himself, believing that he could again have prevented trouble by a personal visit to the Snake clan. A warrant was then issued for Harjo on the charge of inciting resistance to the officers. Harjo and his immediate friends resisted arrest and two officers were killed, although there is no evidence that the old chief himself fired the shot.

White lawyers, making their headquarters much of the time at Washington are considered to be largely responsible for the continuance of the Snakes' resistance toward the government. These lawyers would tell the unsophisticated full-bloods that they stood close to the federal government and that for a certain consideration they would see that the old tribal relations were restored and have a bill passed through congress ordering the whites to leave the Snake country, so that the Indians might hunt and fish undisturbed. A collection would be taken up among the Snakes assembled at Hickory Ground to furnish the money which they demanded.

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THE OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITAL

Guthrie, Oklahoma
Friday Morning, Apr. 30, 1909
Vol. 21 No. 8
Frank H. Greer, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF PLEASANT PORTER

Checotah,

April 29.

It is rumored here that representatives of the state militia under direction of Col. Bill Tighlman, have been indirectly offered the production of the lost Chitto Harjo, chief of the Snakes, through men supposed to speak for Chief Pleasant Porter of the Creeks, who is known to have been a close friend of Crazy Snake, and who will doubtless use his influence to compromise the trouble.

THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Thursday, May 6, 1909
Vol. 9 No. 5
J. S. Holden, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF MRS. ALEX. POSEY

Mrs. Minnie Posey, wife of the late Alex Posey, Creek bard and philosopher, and J. W. Sherman, of Muskogee, were in Fort Gibson, Sunday, and paid the editor a pleasant visit, being Mrs. Posey's first visit to Fort Gibson, with which she was delighted on account of its beautiful surrounding scenery and rich historic associations. Mrs. Posey informs us that but little has been done in the way of arranging for publication in book form, the writings and memoirs of her late husband, who was considered the greatest literary character among the Indians, some of his verse, sonnets and humorous writings having attracted National attention.

Posey's mother is a fullblood Creek Indian, and his father an Irishman of much latent literary talent and ability, which was developed in his son Alex. who was a great student and admirer of Thoreau, the "Sage of Concord," from whom he largely derived

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his religious sentiments and philosophy, founded on Nature's Laws, as demonstrated by Copunicus, Descartes, Kepler, Newton, Spencer and others -- the indestructability of Matter; the continuity of Motion; the persistency of Force, united in an unchanging Power, of which no limit in time or space can be conceived, as the fundamental principle in all religions, which survives all changes of forms, dogmas, creeds, kingdoms, empires and ravages of time -- the Unchangeable -- "the Great First Cause, least understood," -- the Great unknowable -- only thro' His great works, which, when studied and understood elevates mankind to higher planes of thoughts and action.

These were the principles we had in mind when we wrote "Alex Posey's Creed," which attracted a good deal of attention and had a wide circulation, the opening of which is as follows:

"I believe in one God, and no more, and hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and that religious duties consists in Acts of Charity, Love and Mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow creatures happy."

Then followed eleven verses, of which the

following is the first:

"What's good and pure in any creed,
I take and make it mine;
Whatever serves a human need,
I hold it to be Divine."

We intend shortly to publish a portrait of
Alex Posey, with some extracts from his writings.

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THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Thursday, July 22, 1909
Vol. 9 No. 24
J. S. Holden, Editor

NEWS ITEM OF ALEX POSEY

We intend to publish shortly some sketches of the literary productions of Alex Posey, the Creek bard and philosopher, with a picture taken from his latest photograph. Mr. Posey has the distinction of being the greatest literary character among the Indians who has left his writings to the world, thus far the greatest native writer of the new state of Oklahoma. He was both a humorous and sentimental writer, based on the philosophy of nature. Thoreau, the Sage of Concord, was his favorite author, and he carried a small volume of "Waldene" in his pocket for a number of years, that he might peruse the same whenever he had leisure. His father was a full-blood Irishman, and his mother, who is still living, is a full-blood Creek woman. He inherited his talents from his father, who he told us was a man of much more natural ability than himself, which

was not put to use. He was born not far from
Bufaule, in the Creek nation, and met his tragic
death but a few miles from the same place in the
turbulent waters of the Canadian river, of which
he had so sweetly written.

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THE FORT GIBSON POST

Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
Thursday, Sept. 9, 1909
Vol. 18 No. 31
J. S. Holden, Editor

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ALEX POSEY

Alex Posey, the Creek bard and philosopher was born near Eufaula in the Creek nation, now part of Oklahoma, August 3rd, 1873, and met his tragic death by drowning in Canadian river, May 27th, 1908, only a few miles from the place of his birth. He graduated at Bacone college, about 5 miles from Fort Gibson, in 1894, having acquired local fame as an Indian dialect writer and humorous sketches. He was married to Miss Minnie Harris, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, a white woman, in 1867, the union being a very happy one. Mrs. Posey is now living in Muskogee with her two children, a boy and girl, very interesting and intelligent children.

Posey's mother is a fullblood Creek Indian, still living, and his father, an Irishman of much latent literary talent and ability, which was developed in his son Alex. who was a great student and admirer of Thoreau, the "Sage of Concord," from

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whom he largely derived his religious sentiments and philosophy, founded on Nature's Laws, as demonstrated by Copurnicus, Descartes, and others, Kepler, Newton, Spencer and others, the indestructability of Matter; the continuity of Motion; the persistency of Force," united in anchanging Power, of which no limit in time or space can be conceived, as the fundamental principle in all religions, which survives all changes, creeds, kingdoms, empires and ravages of time -- the Unchangeable -- "the Great First Cause, least understood," -- the Great Unknownable, only thro' His great works, which, when studied and understood elevates mankind to higher planes of thoughts and action. These were the principles we had in mind when we wrote "Alex Posey's Creed," which attracted a good deal of attention and had a wide circulation.

Alex Posey did not observe the conventionalities of religion, refusing to subscribe to what he considered idle ceremony. His house of worship was all nature, and was as broad and comprehensive as nature itself. He loved nature, and in his own heart, and in his own way, worshipped Nature's God. He recognized the "Sermon on the Mount," The "New

Commandment" and the teaching of the Book where it says: "As men sow that shall they also reap," and as a true philosopher believed that no one through theological or religious jugglery can escape the consequences of evil acts, or misspent life, and that every one shall be "judged according to the deeds done in the body." How sweetly does he answer us in his lines to --

DAFFODIL

When death has shut the blue skies
 out from me,
 Sweet Daffodil,
 And years roll on without my memory,
 Thou'll reach thy tender fingers
 down to mine of clay.
 A true friend still,
 Although I'll never know thee till
 the judgment day.

*

*

'TIS SWEET

'Tis sweet, so sweet, when work is o'er,
 At eve, to hear the voice of love
 Shout welcome from the cottage door,
 Embowered on the bill above.

The furrowed field: where, all the day,
 You toil and sweat for little bread,
 So sweet to see the child at play
 Drop toys and come with arms outspread.

*

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HUSSE LOTKA ENHOTUTLE

(The West Wind.)

From o'er the hills it comes to me
The clouds persuing,
With song of bird and drone of bee,
So soft and wooing.

From o'er the woods, thro' shade and sheen,
With fragrance teaming;
From o'er the prairies, wide and green,
And leaves me dreaming.

Across the fields of corn and wheat
In valleys lying,
It seems to sing a message sweet
Of peace undying.

I shout aloud -- the wildwoods ring
As they have never --
"Blow, O Wind of the West, and sing
This song forever!"

TO THE INDIAN MEADOW LARK

When other birds despairing southward fly,
In early Autumn time away;
When all the green leaves of the forest die,
How merry still art thou and gay.

O, golden breasted bird of dawn,
Through all the bleak days singing on,
Till winter, wooed a captive by thy strain,
Breaks into smiles and Spring is come again.

*

*

ON THE CAPTURE AND IMPRISONMENT OF CRAZY SNAKE, JAN. 1900

Down with him, chain him, bind him fast!
Slam to the iron door and turn the key!
The one true Creek, perhaps, the last
To dare declare, "You have wronged me?"

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Defiant, stoical, silent,
Suffers Imprisonment!

Such coarse black hair! Such eagle eye!
Such stately mein! How arrow straight!
Such will! such courage to defy
The power makers of his fate!
A traitor, outlaw -- what you will,
He is the noble red man still.

Condemn him and his kind to shame!
I bow to him, exalt his name!

*Chitto Harjo -- the leader of the Snake
band who would not submit to allotment of lands.

TWILIGHT

O Twilight, fold me, let me rest, within
Thy dusky wings;
For I am weary, weary. Lull me with
Thy whisperings,
So tender; let my sleep be fraught with dreams
Of beauteous things.

SHELTER

In my cabin in the clearing,
I lie and hear the Autumn shower falling slow;
Afar, almost out of hearing,
I lie and hear the wet wind thro' the forest
go.

Sense of shelter steals o'er me;
Into the ev'ning dimness falling,
Into the night before me,
I lie and fancy I am sailing.

All night the wind will be blowing:
All night the rain will slowly pour;
But I shall sleep, never knowing
The storm raps ceaseless at my door.

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WHEN LOVE IS DEAD

Who last shall kiss the lips of love,
when love is dead?
Who last shall fold her hands and
pillow soft her head?

Who last shall vigil keep beside her
lonely bier?
I ask, and from the dark, cold night
without, I hear.

The mystic answer, "I, her mother,
Earth, shall press
Her lips the last, in my Infinite tea-
derness."

Under the name of "Fus Fixico" Posey treated some of the questions of the day in a humorous philosophical manner, which attracted almost National attention. The following on the so-called Oklahoma State Dispensary Law shows a specimen of his wit and humor. It was republished in the Post May 21, 1908, six days before the death of its author, and was the last of his published humorous productions:

"So it was Tokpafka Micco want to know if Sunnybrook was any kin to Senator Brook, an' Hot Gun he tell 'im, 'Well, so they was no kin to one nuther; but maybe so, they was good frien's socially.'

"Topafka Micco he didn't know no better an' think Sunnybrook was a man, an' Hot Gun was had lots o' fun out o' him before he get wise. An' Wolf Warrior an' Kono Harjo didn' know no better neither, an' think Sunnybrook was a young boy from Kentucky, like Hot Gun say, 'when the find out different they smoke slow an' look way off an' don't see nothin' to laugh

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at.' But the women folks was fixin' dinner an' Topatka Micco an' Wolf Warrior an' Kono Harjo wasn't offended long.

"You can't make an Injin mad when the smoke is comin' out o' the chimney an' the dog is lookin' in the kitchen door.

"Well, so,' Hot Gun he go on an' say, 'ever'-thing was different since statehood. In stead o' busk groun's we got county seat, instead o' stopp dances we go rallies, instead o' green corn feasts we go primaries, instead o' fish fry we got the initiative an' referendum; an' instead o' fifty lashes on the bare-back we got sixty days on the rock pile. So, instead o' the ol' time whiskey peddler that stayed in the woods till after dark, we got a dispensary agent.

"This nek kind o' whiskey peddler was come out of the pulpit, an' you couldn't see the back o' his knee for the tail o' his coat. He was peddle Sunnybrook, an' it was put' near good as 'White Muls' mixed with branch water, or the kind o' Peruny.

"He was handle no other bran' of fire water but this Sunnybrook. If you drink it you wasn't accountable for your misdemeanors. It was the kind o' strong drink Solomon tackled in olden times an' called a mockery. (Topatka Micco an' Wolf Warrior an' Kono Harjo pay close tention an' look dry.'

"An, Hot Gun, he go on, say, 'The peddler o' this Sunnybrook stuff was a preacher, I say, an' he was had lots other peddlers under him, an' some o' them was women. Guess so that made the business more interesting. You didn't know how to tell big lie an' swear it was the truth. Makes no difference how husky you was you had to make a oath you was punny an' wasn't long for this world.'

"Then Topatka Micco, he say, 'Well so I think the new state whiskey law was breed lots o' graft an' cheerful liars, an' was make me sorry for religion an' womanhood.'

The above are but a few extracts taken at random from the writings of Mr. Posey. It is intended shortly to have his writings collected, and printed in book form.

OKMULGEE REPUBLICAN

Okmulgee, Oklahoma
Thursday, April 27, 1911
Vol. 3, No. 31
By Okmulgee Herald Co.,

HISTORY OF CREEK INDIANS

The following history of the Creek nation, which is now losing its identity as a race, was written by Mrs. W. M. Bryson, formerly the wife of a Creek Indian, A. P. McKillop, a member of the House of Kings of the Creek Council from 1880 till his death in 1903. Mrs. Bryson is one of the best authorities on Indian history in the territory, and this brief history of the Creeks should be preserved by everyone. It was read at the meeting of the Federation yesterday.

To write a history of the Creek people which would be interesting and teeming with facts to be read in the time allotted is one of some difficulty -- but with the short notice given me, and difficulty in finding data, I have formulated a short but I hope interesting sketch of these wonderful people. Years could be devoted to it and I would only find them too short in which to study this question.

Away back in the Sixteenth Century when the Spaniards were "discovering" America the Muskogee (or Creeks, as their name implies "many rivered" country) were a powerful people and when Montezuma

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was defending his country against the avarice of Cortez the Muskogee's helped him, but Cortez was victorious and the Creeks rather than live subservient to the cruel conquerors moved eastward and in 1520 after a journey of six months came to Red River, where they settled for a time. The Alabama's here met them and a war followed resulting in victory for the Creeks. After travelling several years hunting and fishing and fighting they finally settled in the country now known as Alabama or Georgia.

In 1541 DeSota in his march of discovery across the continent, killing all he met and making every tribe his enemy was advised to make allies of the Creeks -- but the chief Acuera refused the proffered hand of friendship or to promise any allegiance to a people of such cruel and treacherous nations as the Spaniards had shown themselves to be and declared war upon the invaders. Even at that time they were an agricultural people for their corn was sold and given to and stolen by the Spaniards.

At this time the Muskogee people had incorporated the Asbeka, Cusseth, Coweta and Okfuskee tribes.

The Euchu, a powerful tribe living on the Savannah river was conquered and made a part of the

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Creeks in 1620 and in 1703 the Tuckabotchess and Alapamas, by treaty became a part of the Confederacy which was thus formed. Later came the Hitchite, Quasarte, Taskeke, Yamase, Natchez and others.

Because of their strength and reputation for wisdom, many others came asking for alliance with the Confederacy until in 1798 it numbered 77 tribes or towns as they are now called.

Forty-nine were classed as Upper towns and twenty-eight as Lower towns.

The Tuckabatchie which had located on the Tallipoosa river was the leading town and was the seat of their capitol. Others prominent were Tulsa, Taskegi, Okfuskee, Hillabe, Antosse and Eufaula -- and among the lower was Coweta, Cussetah, Hetchewetumka and Okmulgee were the most prominent.

Apart and without any direct connection with the other towns were the eight original clans of the Muskogees, viz: The Wind, Bear, Tiger, Deer, Bird, Raccoon, Snake and Fox. The first, second and third were most aristocratic according to precedence.

The ties of clan were even stronger than those of blood and a son in the clan relation owed and gave more strict obedience and deference than that

of tribe or family. Advice given by the Tiger clan to the Deer clan was strictly followed and no joke was permitted to be played by the Raccoon upon one of the Wind. Even to the present day among the full-blood the clan tie is strictly obeyed. Once upon a time I had occasion to know from personal experience how much it meant.

My husband belonged to the Tiger clan and a friend, a full blood was in need of advice and I gave it. He took it with great humility and obeyed it to the letter, saying that as I was of his clan mother, he must.

My husband explained this matter to me at that time at length and since it has appeared to me the most fascinating thing about the Indians. But it would take too long to unravel at this time. I also knew a friend who belonged to the Turtle clan and therefore would not kill a turtle. The clans could not marry in their own clan.

The Tuckabatches brought with them to Lallipoose in 1759 some curious brass plates, the origin and object of which has puzzled all scientific men who have examined them. There were seven of them,

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two of brass, 18 inches in diameter about the thickness of a dollar and stamped with a dim "A-E" connected -- the other five are of copper.

The tradition is that these were given them by their ancestors and they were kept sacredly by the Muicco or King and only used annually on the occasion of the Green Corn Dance or Busk, at which time the prophet used them in the ceremony.

This Busk or Green Corn Dance is a ceremony still observed by the conservative Indians, and is the only one of great importance of national origin of which we have knowledge. It is a religious ceremony and one of Thanksgiving for the corn crop. It is observed when the corn becomes eatable and no one is allowed to touch it until after the "Busk" when they purify themselves with the black drink which is an emetic. There is always a "square" in town and the Town King is in charge of the square which has seats on four sides. The men sit and drink the medicine until they have performed their part. After this the fire is lighted and the men and women dance around it and feast for several days. It has been my great pleasure to attend several Busks of the Coweta Town and the ceremony impressed me

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with its meaning -- although it is greatly abused at this present age and has lost much of its seriousness and former meaning to many.

The Creek Confederacy was ruled by one Great Chief chosen from the original tribe (the Muskogee) in early days, but after the beginning of the Nineteenth century the chiefs were chosen from Tuckabatches and Cowetas, the Towns of Chiefs.

Each town had its own chief or Micco who was called by town name as "Coweta Micco."

Subordinate to the Great Chief were two chiefs -- one of the Upper and one of the Lower towns chosen from Tuckabatche and Coweta respectively. These were the War Chiefs or Tustenugger (Warrior) Chief. When war was to be declared the Tustenugger sent to the town chief a stick painted red. The Town Chief would call his warriors together by drum beating and after the required number of warriors were secured the war party would purify themselves by taking medicine before departing on the journey to war.

This of itself showed that they were governed by a deep religious fervor and deference to a Higher Power on whom they depended for help in all of their affairs.

Many ceremonies common to the Creeks and especially the Uchees, tend to show Asiatic origin -- The purification of women who at regular periods retire into solitude and at child birth the retirement is strictly observed.

At these times the plates, spoons, etc., are only used at that time and by her alone. This seems to be identical with the written law of the Bible Lev. XII -- 2-5.

It is the people of a country who make history and one of the early men of prominence was Tecumseh, who was born of a Creek father and a Shawnee mother. In 1789 he was active in the war against the whites and in 1792 defeated the celebrated Union Kentow with nearly four times the number of whites.

He was a noted fighter, a wonderful orator and a man of very strong character.

Menawa, War Chief from the Okfuskee Town was another chief of undoubted valor and leadership -- We have his decendants among us today in this district.

Weatherford was another who caused the white people much hard fighting and loss of life and was brave enough to surrender himself voluntarily and alone -- when Jackson told the Creeks he

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would make peace when Weatherford was surrendered.

Opothleyoholo was a great speaker and councillor while Menewa was chief of the Upper towns.

McIntosh, chief of the Lower towns was in favor of a treaty to sell their lands and Opothleyoholo was not. At a meeting at Broken Arrow he told McIntosh to be aware of signing the treaty -- but McIntosh signed it and was immediately executed according to the law at that time.

During the Revolution the Creeks took sides with the English -- Many of our Creek names may be traced to the English soldiers and the Highlanders of Scotland and numerous progeny of titled families are found in our Creek families of today. I know one family who trace their ancestry back to the Austrian Emperor. Another who has in their archives heirlooms of George Washington -- others who claim decent from Sir John Marshall -- Among the McGilroy, the McIntosh and Barnetts we find representatives of the Scotch Clans. Yohola Micco and Paddy Carr were two other warriors of note at the close of the Eighteenth century. The latter was of Irish father and Creek mother and a very shrewd man -- a smart and intelligent trader and interpreter. At the age of

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thirty he owned 80 slaves, lands, horses and cattle. Many race horses as they were his great favorites, frequently riding his own races. His descendants are citizens of the Creek Nation today.

The treaty to sell the lands was signed by McIntosh at Indian Springs February 12, 1825. In 1827 the first immigration took place under the leadership of Chilley McIntosh, and finally by 1832 the majority of the Confederacy had been forced to move to the Western country and settle in a new land.

Much hardship was experienced and many died enroute.

Chilly McIntosh became leader of the Southern Creeks in the Civil War and Chief of the Lower town and was succeeded by Roley McIntosh. Opothleyoholo kept his chieftaincy of the Upper town and was succeeded by Tematchee Micco. Then Tuckabatche Micco followed by Deere, the last of the Upper town chief during the old Constitution. Roley McIntosh was succeeded by Motey Canard and afterward by Checote during whose term of office the New Constitution was made.

The present form of government that is consti-

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tution and by-laws (which is now only a form) was modeled upon the U. S. Constitution and old Creek Code combined.

The framers of this constitution were D. N. McIntosh, David Jodge, S. W. Perryman, Coneto Micco and James McHenry. Only David Hodges remains alive today of the committee who in 1866 modeled the Constitution under which the Creek Nation lived and thrived until the U. S. Congress passed the Dawes Bill which took from the Indians their authority and sounded their death knell as a Nation, and separate people. Since the adoption of the New Constitution the Creek government had consisted of 47 towns. These were represented by one King or Micco each and representatives according to population and at the last session of the Council there were 102 warriors in the Lower House.

The chief was elected every four years as were the Kings and Warriors. The Treasurer and Supreme Judges, District Judges, Prosecuting Attorney, Light Horsemen and Police. It was my good fortune to attend with my husband many sessions of the Creek Council, regular and special, for 18 years, to assist in the clerical work of the warriors and act as clerk for

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the Educational, Finance and Census Committees as well as serve as private secretary for the Principal chief Hence my acquaintance with the people who operated the government was most intimate. Assisting in campaigns and elections and law making etc., has given me an insight which few have been privileged and it is my sincere opinion that the Indians are the most perfect politicians the world has ever known.

Of the many treaties made with the Creeks -- 1790-1803-18-21-25 the burden was cession by the Creeks of their lands and boundary of a gradually lessening territory until at the last treaty of 1825 the last of the land was finally sold by McIntosh for which his death could not atone and in 1827 the Creeks began their immigration to the New Land and west of the Mississippi. Many hardships were suffered in the long journey and many died on the trail. The old and the sick being unable to survive it. Then came the struggle for a livelihood which would have been impossible but for the numerous kinds of game abounding -- Of their final end we know -- Of the allotting of land and gradually one by one their prerogatives of holding the various offices

have dwindled to the Principal Chief and Secretary. The schools have been taken out of their hands by the U. S. to be better (?) managed.

However the Creek treasury still does duty by paying many of the expenses of education, allaying epidemics, etc.

Few of the relics of the people survive. Now and then a basket and bead work are found but are very rare. The last pattern worker known died recently. Perhaps a half dozen of the hatchet pipes are in existence. The Buffalohorn spoon is a great rarity. Moccasins are unknown and we do not know the peculiar style of the Creek moccasin as we do those of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and others.

With the passing of this nation goes a great people, of which little history is written but such as we know is of great interest.

The impress of their personality will long be felt and will I hope be remembered with a sigh for a people that are a vanished race.

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Ohland Morton,
"The Government of the Creeks,"
Chronicles of Oklahoma.
V. 8, No. 1 (March, 1930). P. 59.

ISPARHECHER

Isparhecher, a full-blood, was born in the Creek country in Alabama, about the year 1828. In 1836 his parents migrated to the Indian Territory, both of them dying shortly afterward. Isparhecher grew up with but scant education. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in a Creek Regiment, which entered the Confederate service, but he later joined the Union Army as a volunteer, being mustered out of the service in 1865. He became a leader among what were known as the loyal Creek party, and was several times nominated as its candidate for principal chief. He was elected to that position in 1895 and served four years. He died in December, 1902. Thoburn, History of Oklahoma, Vol. 11, p. 554.

Ohland Morton, *var found him, like most of his*
"The Government of the Creeks,"
Chronicles of Oklahoma. *less. He began life then*
V. 8, No. 1(March, 1930), pp.60-61.
as a farmer. His first official position in civil

PLEASANT PORTER

life was that of superintendent of schools of the
Creek Nation, in which capacity he re-organized
the educational system, which had ceased to exist
during the war. His ability becoming recognized,
his ser. Pleasant Porter was born on a plantation near
Clarksville, in the Creek Nation, September 26, 1840.
His paternal grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania,
was a captain in the United States Army at the time
of the Creek War, and showed such consideration for
the defeated Muskogee Indians that they formally
adopted him into their tribe. Years later, Pleasant
Porter's father, Benjamin E. Porter, came to the
Creek country and married the daughter of a promin-
ent chief, Tah-to-pee Tust-e-nuk-kee, and settled on
a plantation. Pleasant Porter's early life was
simple, if not uneventful. His education was secured
at the Presbyterian Mission School at Tallahassee.
At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Con-
federate Army as a private. He saw much active ser-
vice during the war, and was promoted through the
various grades to the rank of first lieutenant.

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The close of the war found him, like most of his fellow tribesmen, penniless. He began life then as a farmer. His first official position in civil life was that of superintendent of schools of the Creek Nation, in which capacity he re-organized the educational system, which had ceased to exist during the war. His ability becoming recognized, his services were soon in demand as a representative at Washington. At the time of the Spiechee War in 1882-3, Pleasant Porter was entrusted with the command of the administration military forces, a duty which he discharged not only fearlessly, but also with great judgment and tact. During the later years of his life he occupied the position of principal chief of the Creek Nation. His attainments and integrity were such that he easily ranked as one of the most distinguished and influential Indians of his time. His death occurred at Vinita, in September, 1907. Thoburn and Halcomb, A History of Oklahoma n. p. 156.