

of their tribal governments and to the operation of their educational systems, might be paid out to the Indians in such amounts and at such times as might be agreed upon with the Commission. The sources of supply to maintain the new order of government could be easily obtained, and would have to be -- by taxation -- in which the lands only would be exempted for the time being. These and many other important questions might be presented and adjusted to an advantage to the Indian, perhaps, to a degree far beyond any that could be hoped for if left entirely to the will of Congress, and the present opportunity be allowed to pass and go unheeded by the people. We believe that now we have touched upon the main features of the case as embodied in your propositions as we understand them, but stated in our own way.

Public meetings have been held at every accessible point in the Nation, and, unless we are in error ourselves, the situation is fully explained and well understood by the people. The reply in each case, without exception, has been a firm declination to agree to any of the propositions presented by the Commission.

Nothing remains, then, for us, their representatives, to do than to meet in General Council again, as we now do, at Wewoka, to give expression to these conclusions as well