

that we are carrying, in other words, finally they will abolish the government. Finally, in the year 1898, a law passed through Federal Government called the Curtis Act. By this act, Mr. Curtis happened to be a senator from Kansas. So, this act completely abolished all tribal form of government, and Cherokees and other tribes were to live under the law of the state of Arkansas. So, in 1898, from that time on, everything would be abolished because the Federal Government before this government the Federal Government knew that down the roll in the very distant future that plans would be completed. But the Cherokees were determined, "We're going to make one, last stand." And with the help from the other four tribes, they will meet in Muskogee in July--I believe that's the correct month, 1905. A hundred and eighty-two delegates will work for several weeks writing something. How many remember what they wrote? A constitution for a new state--the new state consisted of forty-eight counties and was to be called the State Officer Tuorum. So, it was very much like the constitution--very much like our Federal Constitution, and, naturally, copied from it. And when it was completed, all was presented to the five republics, and, naturally, were sympathetic, wanted it, and, then, improved it and then, it was sent to the Federal Government. Well, the Federal Government will completely ignore of their work. The only good part--the things that I see from the work of the Sequoyah Convention, if you read the delegation or about the people, read about the people that attempt, you'll find a number of them will, later be delegates that will write our state constitution. So, the Cherokees, Hastings, a good example, and others will play a major role and a very well known individual from down by way of Tishimingo. Again, the name, Mr. Murray comes to mind helped in the meeting in Muskogee, I believe.