

A HISTORY
OF THE
Candidates for Governor
OF THE
Chickasaw Nation.

What Douglas H. Johnston and Richard McLish
Have Been Doing for the Past Twenty Years.

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The campaign for Governor of the Chickasaw Nation will close on Wednesday, August 10, 1904. On that date the voters will decide who is to be the last Governor of the Chickasaws.

The question that arises in the mind of the voter who wishes to cast his ballot for the best interests of his Nation and people is:

"Which candidate is best qualified and most deserving of election."

It is always safe to judge the future by the past, and it is proper to inquire into the lives and past history of the candidates, not for the purpose of attack or abuse, but that the voters may be able to compare one with the other and decide who ought to be Governor.

A record of the lives and public acts of the candidates, for the the past 20 years, has been secured. Its correctness can be successfully denied by none, and on the contrary it can be vouched for by hundreds of the most reputable and responsible citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. It begins in the year 1884, when both the candidates were young men, and runs to the present moment, and is as follows:

Douglas H. Johnston.

1884.

Was selected superintendent contractor of Bloomfield Seminary. The excellence of this school under the control of Governor Johnston, has always been recognized, and its influence for good is felt in every corner and community and in almost every home in the Chickasaw Nation.

1885.

Continued at Bloomfield.

Richard McLish.

1884.

Made contract with Texas cattle owners, in violation and defiance of the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, to hold vast herds of cattle for them on the public domain. His successful defiance of the law inspired others and soon the public domain in Pickens County was covered with Texas cattle.

1885.

Governor Jonas Wolf organized militia and instructed

DOUGLASS H. JOHNSTON.

RICHARD MCLISH.

1886.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1887.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1888.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1889.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1890.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1891.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1892.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1893.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1894.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1895.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1896.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1897.
Continued at Bloomfield.

1898.
Continued at Bloomfield.

Was nominated by National Party for Governor. Was elected by a large majority. Immediately began to take steps to put up gaps let down by Harris McLish administrations by Atoka Agreement.

Demanded that United States government make per capita payment of "Arrears of Interest" moneys.

Revised tribal tax laws and took steps for vigorous enforcement.

them to enforce laws of Nation by cutting pasture fences and driving cattle out. The horses of the militiamen were run off by McLish and his associates, into a canon in the mountains in the night time and shot and killed. McLish was captured and held a prisoner for days. Fearing the vengeance of his people for his unlawful acts, he sought the aid of his Texas associates, and the horses were paid for. Many of the militiamen and scores of the sons and relatives of those whose horses were killed, now live in the Chickasaw Nation and have a personal recollection of the events of those stirring times.

1886.
McLish "laid low" throughout this year.

1887.
Made contract with Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company to furnish timber for construction of railway, through Chickasaw Nation. Cut timber from public domain in violation and defiance of laws of Nation and sold it to the Railway Company and pocketed the money.

1888.
Timber contract continued profitable throughout this year.

1889.
Took forcible possession of a vast area of land on the public domain under contract with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa

DOUGLAS H. JOHNSTON.

RICHARD MCLISH.

1899.
Demanded that United States government enter into Supplementary Agreement for retrial of "Court Claimant" citizenship cases; that Chickasaw be paid for lands of Chickasaw Freedmen; that property and political rights of intermarried citizens be settled; and that all tribal moneys be paid out per capita.

Again demanded per capita distribution of "Arrears of Interest" money.

Pressed the collection of the merchandise and cattle taxes due the nation, and urged the United States government to close stores and to put out of the nation the cattle of those who refused to pay.

Took steps for the protection of the interests of the nation in the citizenship cases before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Department of the Interior.

Refused to permit United States government to take control of Chickasaw schools and demanded that coal and asphalt royalty money be paid out for their support.

1900.
Had suits filed in Ardmore court to correct "Court Claimant" judgments by striking out more than 200 names that had been fraudulently inserted by "Court Claimant" lawyers, thus saving to the

Fe Railway Company for a town site. Sold town lots to non-citizens, in violation and defiance of tribal laws and gave quit claim deeds and pocketed the money received. Thus came into existence the city of Ardmore. Others all over the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations were thus inspired by McLish, and these unlawful acts by him are directly responsible for all townsite troubles of the tribes that followed.

It is estimated that McLish received from the sale of town lots in Ardmore a total sum of from \$100,000.00 to \$200,000.00. Every dollar was pocketed, and not a dollar was paid into the Treasury of the tribe.

1890.
The sale of timber and town lots from the public domain was still profitable throughout this year.

1891.
Timber contract expired, but he still continued the sale of town lots at Ardmore.

1892.
The sale of town lots at Ardmore was continued throughout this year.

1893.
And also throughout this year.

1894.
The same.

1895.
The same.

DOUGLAS H. JOHNSON.

tribes fully \$1,000 000.

Entered into first Supplementary Agreement with Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, along lines above set out, but it failed to reach Washington in time for congressional action.

Called convention of Chickasaws and Choctaws to meet at Atoka to memorialize Congress and arouse public sentiment in favor of securing relief from frauds and wrongs done tribes in "court claimant" citizenship cases.

Continued efforts for enforcement of tribal tax laws, and for protection of nation in citizenship cases before commission and department.

1901.

Conferred with Secretary of the Interior at Washington about Chickasaw schools. Secured agreement whereby Chickasaws retained absolute control of their schools, and the payment of the coal and asphalt royalty fund for their support.

Entered into second Supplementary Agreement, containing all advantageous provisions demanded by nations, but it failed of ratification by Congress.

Continued efforts for enforcement of tribal tax laws and the protection of the interests of the tribes in citizenship cases before the commission and the department.

RICHARD MCLISH.

1896.

Appointed a member and Secretary of the Chickasaw Citizenship Commission. Recommended to Governor the appointment of W. B. Johnson, of Ardmore, as Citizenship Attorney for Chickasaw Nation at \$8,000.00 a year and expenses, and appointment was made.

1897.

Continued to serve as member and Secretary of Citizenship Commission, and to assist attorney for the Nation in defending court claimant citizenship cases before United States court at Ardmore. As a result of his efforts and the efforts of his \$8,000.00 Ardmore lawyer, every man, woman and child who applied for citizenship, whether from Tezas, Arkansas or Hindostan, were admitted, except one poor full blood family, who were dragged in by some shyster lawyer by mistake. They were rejected. This statement is a cold fact, taken from the record. By these judgments of the United States courts, about two thousand and adventurers and wiltul perjurers from the surrounding states were admitted to Citizenship and given tribal property of the value of \$20,000,000 00.

1898.

The record does not show that McLish and his \$8,000 00 Ardmore lawyer did much this

DOUGLAS H. JOHNSON.

1902.

In this year benefits resulting from the efforts of Gov. Johnston and his administration began to be fully realized.

The Supplementary Agreement was negotiated at Muskogee and Washington and signed on March 21, 1902. It was ratified by Congress on July 1 1902 and by the voters of the Chickasaw and Choctaw people on September 25, 1902.

Thus at the end of a prolonged struggle of more than three years, Governor Johnston secured for his people the creation of the Choctaw and Chickasaw and citizenship court and the retrial of "court claimants" citizenship cases; immediate allotment for unquestioned citizens and placing them in possession of the allotments; the settlement of the property and political rights of intermarried citizens; pay for Chickasaw Freedmen, the payment of \$40. Other moneys of the tribe will be paid out per capita without delay.

The test suit against "court claimants" provided for in the Agreement was immediately filed, and on December 17 1902 the citizenship court decided it in favor of the nations, holding that all "court claimants" judgments of United States Courts numbering about 4000 were void.

RICHARD MCLISH.

year. It had all been done the year before, and nothing to speak of remained to be done. This statement is partially incorrect, for it is a fact, as shown by the records, that they did draw the \$8,000 due them.

It was in this year that McLish was heard to say by several of the most credible and responsible citizens of the Nation that he would sacrifice the citizenship right of his own wife to defeat the intermarried citizens.

1899 The record does not show that Mr. McLish performed any distinguished public service in this year.

1900.

Made contract, in violation and defiance of the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, with the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern Railway Company, to furnish timber for railway purposes. The graft which had been so successfully worked the year before failed. Governor Johnston and the Secretary of the Interior would not permit him to pilfer the timber of the tribe, and so his contract fell through.

1901

Again engaged in the town-site business. Laid out the town of Madill, in violation and defiance of the laws of the Nation and fought the Nation in a law suit that was filed to prevent the sale of town lots.

Appeared before the Commissioners who negotiated the Sup

DOUGLAS H. JOHNSTON.

RICHARD MCLISH.

appointed guardians by the courts. How well he has succeeded is shown by the following statement just issued by the Indian Agent.

When the money is paid the father or mother as natural guardian, no bond will be required. I am now engaged in preparing the payroll and will, at an early date, begin the payment. The payment has been fixed at \$40.00 per capita.

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT, Agent.

A comparison of the lives and records of men never more completely demonstrated the fitness of one and the unfitness of the other. Governor Johnston is an accomplished, consistent and patriotic statesman. Dick McLish is, in many respects, a good natured fellow, but is a reckless, irresponsible adventurer. His life, from earliest manhood, has been spent in breaking the laws of the Nation and in defying its authorities, and in taking tribal property and selling it to outsiders and pocketing the money. This article deals with his public record—for his private record, reference is made to Henry Speaks, his former associate on the "T" ranch; D. N. Kobb, of Atoka; R. L. Boyd, of Tishomingo; Ben Brown, of Pickens county; Jimmy Gardner, of Pauls Valley, and John Farley Worsham, of Hewitt. These gentlemen will tell what McLish has been doing with the property of others.

The record of McLish is but natural when we consider his surroundings. Texas cattle owners, townsite boomers, timber depredators, attorneys and contractors for railway companies and "court claimant" lawyers have been his closest personal and business associates for years. Lee Cruce is his barker. He is a member of the law firm of Cruce, Cruce & Cruce, representing fully 500 "court claimants." W. A. Ledbetter has boast-

ed that he is McLish's political advisor. Ledbetter and Bledsoe represent some 100 "court claimants." W. F. Bowman made a buggy trip through the Chickasaw nation with McLish, in the campaign and has otherwise taken a leading part. Bowman is a member of the firm of Potter, Bowman & Potter, representing fully 300 "court claimants." J. S. Mullen of the firm of J. P. & J. S. Mullen, attorneys for fully 100 "court claimants," has spent his time and means in the campaign working for McLish. Both Cruce and Mullen were leading members of the convention that nominated McLish. Within the past week it has developed that "DeLancey," the newspaper light and press agent of McLish is no more and no less than an Ardmore "court claimant" lawyer, and one of the worst of the lot. "DeLancey" is the man who told the Chickasaws that Governor Johnston had spent too much money in protecting their interests and that the attorneys for the nations were going to get an awfully big fee for defeating the "court claimants." He seemed to be bothered about all of this. This "DeLancey" has puzzled many but he is no longer a mystery. He is simply a thieving rascally Texas "court claimant" lawyer and it is easy to understand why he says things about Governor Johnston and his attorneys.

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These various lieutenants of McLish, while giving the Chickasaws political advice are trying to steal \$6,000,000.00 in fraudulent citizenship cases. Besides this the bar of Ardmore, the "court claimant" bar of Ardmore, has endorsed McLish's candidacy! They are for him because he is for them.

McLish and his followers do not deny what Governor Johnston has done. They say that where he spent one dollar to save one hundred dollars he should have spent only ninety five cents. If these arguments were not malicious they would be silly.

The legislature authorized Governor Johnston to protect the nation before the courts, the commission to the five civilized tribes, the Indian Agent, the Indian Inspector, the Secretary of the Interior and Congress against the schemes and at-

tempted frauds of the fellows that McLish is running with. How well he has succeeded is shown by the above records of his official acts from 1898 to the present time.

"DeLancey" and others make statements about the fee of the attorneys for the nation in "court claimant" citizenship cases which they know to be false. The law under which their fee is to be fixed is found upon page 16 of the official print of the Indian Appropriation Act of March 3, 1903, and is as follows:

"Provided that upon the final determination of cases within the jurisdiction of the said citizenship court, said court may fix reasonable compensation to the attorneys employed by contract dated January 17, 1910."

This is the whole matter and is and has been the law upon the subject since the work began. The court will take into consideration the extent and value of the services performed and fix a reasonable compensation as the fee of the attorneys who have performed this great work. This arrangement was made by Congress and approved by the President of the United States for the protection of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and is the course universally pursued in such matters throughout the world. It is not the fee that pesters "DeLancey," Ledbetter, Bowman, Potter, Cruce, the bar of Ardmore and McLish. What bothers them is that the whole crowd of Texas and Arkansas court claimants have been lifted up bodily by the Nation's attorneys and kicked out of the Nation.

McLish now claims to be the Christopher Columbus of Governor Johnston's wrong doings. McLish was auditor under the second Johnston administration and issued every warrant that was drawn. He did not see anything wrong then. He implored Governor Johnston and his party to make him Governor. They considered him an unfit man for Governor and then he bolted like the turn-coat and traitor that he is. He joined hands with Byrd, and called a convention of court claimants, their lawyers and friends to defeat the Supplementary Agreement. After he had been kicked out of the Johnston party and he and his conspirators were spewed out by the Chickasaw voters, then

the Indian Agent, the Secretary of the Interior and Congress against the claimants and at

it was that he complained to the Department. His first letter was written September 1, 1902, nearly a month after the election of Governor Mosely, and his second on October 16, 1902. His complaint was that the administration of which he had been a member had spent too much money and that warrants which he himself drew were improper.

Notwithstanding the unreasonableness of his complaint, it was completely investigated by Indian Inspector J. George Wright under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and by Inspectors Bonaparte and Woodruff, under the direction of the President of the United States. These officials reported that the charges were without foundation.

Does anybody imagine that McLish, in making these charges, is moved by worthy motives? He was willing and anxious to become Governor of the Johnston party. If they had accepted him, would his charges have been made?

To the old timers who know McLish and a few other things, his moral contortions and screams of virtue are funny; awfully funny. The idea of Dick McLish the rake, the high-roller and the law breaker that he is and has been for a life time, trying to convince somebody that he is better than somebody else, causes the old timers to smile. The present generation has never witnessed anything as funny as the efforts of this man McLish, the associate of adventurers, boomers and law breakers, after having spent his life in breaking the laws of the nation and in dodging its officers after having stolen enough grass from the public domain to provide roughness for the herds of Laban, (and all the other herds of the Holy Land for that matter) enough timber from the forests of the nation to bridge the ocean and enough land from the public domain, for townsites, to satisfy the greed of an Ardmore grafter, trying to convince the Chickasaws that their government ought to be turned over to him! Might as well commission a Tom cat to open a kindergarten for infant mice!! Might as well gather up all the Bibles in Christendom and deliver them to the Devil for safe keeping!!!

CHIKASHA OKLA I MIKO ELEPAFFI HIELI NANA
AKANIOHMI CHATUK NAN ISHT ANOA HOKE.

Afami Pokolli Tuklo Chash Aiahlit Himak a Alaka Douglas
H. Johnson micha Richard McLish Ittatuklo kat Nanta ho
Akatiohmi Hosh a Hoshwa Chatuk oh Cho?

August 10, 1904, Wednesday, nitak fehna Chikasha Okla,
I miko atokolla he ahnit toksaholnit hieli tuka ont aiahla chi
hoke. Ni ak yam mak felna kana hosh Chikasha okla I miko
ishtaio pi ya chi hokma okla vote i kania ahleha hat Miko ato-
kolla chi hoke.

Yohmi hot vote i kania he aialhpiesa hosh nana ka ank-
fihinli kat Nation talaiya micha okla putta kat nan isht imaihl-
piesa he aiahni hosh i kania chi kat "Nan alhtoka he ahni nan
elepaffi hieli illappat katimapo kakosh alhtoka he yat aialhpiesa
kat i shahli hoh cho," ahna he akosh aialhpiesashke.

Yohmi ka nitak olbalaka nana akaniohmi chatuk ako hattak
at nana ka isht ithayana chatuk, yohmi ho hattak tuklo nana
alhtoka banna hieli illappat nana akaniohmi chatuk micha nana
ho isht a hashwa chatuk aiena ka ittilawichit pihinsa kat nana
alhtoka banna hieli kako i sanoli kak keyo, amba katimapo kak
esh Miko ya alhtoka hokmat alhpesa hinla cho ahnit nana ka
anukfellit pihnisa he akosh alhpesa hoke.

Yohmi ho hattak tuklo illappat afumi pokolli tuklo chash
aiahlit mibintit himak a ant aiahli ka nana akaniohmi chatuk at
meyuma kat ottayani achuma fehnashke. Nana akaniohmit
hieli chatuka hattak kana kia yamat aiahli keyo acha he yat
ikscho, amba hattak lawa, hosh micha Chikasha aiachaffa hattak
aiahli hochukma Jawa kat ithayana hosh anohcula hinla hosh
aiashashke.

Yohmi ka 1884 afami yamak fehna heket mihinti hosh

himak ant aiahl ka hattak tuklo illappat hattak himitta hosh
hieli toka nan isht anoa kat yama heket mihintit himaka ant
jablika nara akamohmi chattuk o nan isht anoa kat yakoh-
mishke:

Douglas H Johnston

- 1884 Bloomfield Hollisapiesa i noshkoboka mieba Hollisso apies a ikbi aiena ho alhtoka tok; Hollisso apies a M ko Johnston at chaffiinchih ma ac ukma aiahl miha Chakasha i yakni moma otaysni, hoke.
- 1885 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1886 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1887 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1888 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
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- 1894 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1895 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1896 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1897 Bloomfield i Noshkoboka yat imoma.
- 1898 National Pati yat Miko chaffichi ra vote lawa aiahl ho isht alhtoka. Horns-McLish

Richard McLish

- 1884 Richard McLish wak imasha an ittima pesa kat Chikasha i nan ulhpisa kobaffi hosh wak lawa halalli na, i laka yak a yomihma Pickens County ya Texas wakat alota tok oke.
- 1885 M ko Jonas Wolf at militia atokolli cha holitta yomi ka taptoli cha wak lawaya Nation isht kochach ho atohnoliso chi tok; atuko McLish miha aiittapeha kat militia imissupla ha pebli ehit naiuh isht ina abit ahli tok a uko McLish at yoka cha nitak kamihmi ka yoka yosh binnili tok; okla abahinla ka komo'a cha Texas okla ha anukchieto na issubba illit taha tuka okla atobbi tok: Militia atok miha ushi ahleha aiena kat himak a Chikasha i yakmi ya aiaha nana kat aya kohni toka okla ithayana hoke.
- 1886 McLish at afmi illappa kaimma kia ikbayako ho ont Alapolli tok oke
- 1887 Talibina Company Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe ya itti imatbla chi hosh ittimapesa cha, okla moma i yakni Chikasha i yakni anukaka ho nan alhpissa bobaffi hosh achanlit kanchi cha iskalli ya elap i shok cha apitta tok.
- 1888 Itti aiima gtokseli tuk at immomah o afami illappat ahla polli tok.

Nanisht asha tuk yamat Atoka Natittimapesa tobb a tuk a alhpok sia ahnit tok salit isht ia tok United States Government at iskalli elhpitta hinla toka tushpat atobba he ahnit tok salit isht ia tok. Nahollo okla ha tax atobba he aieina Nan alhpissaa yat tobb a he anmi na, Nan ulhpissa yat tobb a ma aiahl ehit toksanbaali tok

1899 Nan ittimapesa Himona yat tobb ra "Court Claimant" ahleba ha afanali ehit Chickasha aiahl ya akostini cha chi ho United States Government a ran ittimapesa he ahnit isht a tok; Chickasha yuka issa ahleba hat yakni ya oklo ishe ka, Chikasha ha okla bat yakni yama okla imah tobb a he ahnit asilhatok: Itti halalli hosh Chikasha aia- chaffa tobb a hieli kat nan isht imai alhpiesa isha he aiahlmi tok: Iskalli putta kat hattak putta isht ilhpitta heahni tok oke Anoti Ishkalli alhtobba hinla tok at alhtobba ra ok a ilhpitta hinla ka asilhatok, Ittatobba ahleha miha intoka wak n shkoba atobba he atukat ika tobb miha tax yomi atooba he ahni tok. ikatobbo hokma aiittatobba yat alhkamakma kana hosh wak a atobba he keyo hokma, Nation a akocha ebi ho ahni tok Akmat Commission itikba miha Interior Department itikba aima nation aiachaffa elemia putta ka atoksalit isht ia kat Nation apela- chit toksalit isht mahayatok. United States at Chikasha okla i holisso apissa ya imaiesha chi

1889 Okla moma i yakni yo ehitolit eshi cha Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Company ya ittima pesa cha tamaba talona ikbit yakni yosh toshahli ehit Chikasha aia chaffa keyo ho i kanchi kat nan alhpesa asanalit kanchi cha Iskalli ya elap akinlit ishi tok; yakohmi kaka Tamaha Ardmore yat tobb a tok oke. Sula ka yat hoba chi kako Chahta, Chikasha i yakni moma ka nara ataklama yat tohomba tok oke. McLish at yakni kanchi kat Ardmore akilla ka tali holisso \$100 000.00 heket ia hosh \$200,000.00 ishi kia tali holisso shole ya ima tokeyo hoke.

1890 Itti kanchi miha Tamaha yakni toshahli kanchi kat afami illappa imoma tok.

1891 Itti aiima nan ittimapesa ya tuka ont taha kia Tamaha yakni toshahli kanchi kat Ardmore ya imoma tokoke.

1892 Yakni toshobli kanchi tuk at Ardmore ya imoma tokoke.

1893 Yamak atuk at imoma tok.

1894 Yamak atuk at imoma tok.

1895 Ymak atuk at imoma tok.

polli tokoke: Chikasha aiachaffa yat taliholisso \$40,00 aiokalli ho ilhpitta chi hsoh alhtaha tokoke: akmat achi kosi makinli ho iskalli nana hobkia okla bat ilhpitta chi hosh alhtaha tokoke. "Court Claimants" at aimai alhpiesa hokma nana ka akostinicha chi ho Nanittimapesa Himona yat amia hatuk mak Decem-ber 17, 1902 fehna Citizenship Court at apesa kat nation at nana amiatuk akosh aishlpiesa hoke achit "decision" a ikoi hosh United States Court at nanapesa tok at nana keyo hoke achina hattak tahlipa sipokni ushta foka hosh isht imalhpissa tokoke. Chikasha yuka issa ahlela yakni ishi tok a alhtobba he aiahnit Court of Claims Washing a anumpa bohli tokoke.

1903 "Court Claimant" case putta hosh Citizenship Court et fokka tuk at nitak nana ho Court at Case yomi putta kat wakit isht mahaya chi kat docket a afokat alhta ha toke Court of Claims at Washington Chieya ho Chikasha yuka issa yakni ishi tuka alhtobba he aiena aumpa itonla tuka Nation akosh abi yohmi ho Court apesa ka yakni ya tuka isht alhtobba kat iskalli yat lawa kat million achaffa ka ona hosh nation at imi yosh alhpisa tokoke Nan ittimapesa yat amia hatukma ko Chikasha okla bat taliholisso \$40,00 aiokalli kat ilhpitta tokoke. Anoti Congress at Tama- ha taloha iskalli amiati ka okla

ittimapesa hosh Muskogee ya chi yosh ma ona eba nan aealhpiesa keyo ho ish ahanta tuka Commission yot i holitobla he abnitont innsilba hock—atuk o Commissioners at i haponakla bekeyo ketok.

1902 Afami illappako McLish at nana akamibmi tokat otani achukma hoke. Johnson party ako miko ima bali li bannt hosh asilh a tokoke yohmi kia hattak ahli achukma keyo ka ithata hatuk osh ikimisso hoh Miko Mosely ako okla chaffi chi tok, ahma hashya ya cha Byrd Party ako ilafoka tok Byrd at miko balilih ma Tishomingo a Con- vention at ittatama chi ho apessa tok yamat nan ittamapesa Him- ma ako abi banna hoh itopasso tok, J. S. Mullen micha Ard- more court claimant lawyer yak- omi hosh Conversion illappa aiachaffa hosh chiya ho McLish akosh chairman atok oke. Ho- lisso chiponta atahli cha finni kat McLish Byrd micha Party aiena kat nana court claimant ahliha ha himak ma ika toksalo kabe ako aiabini hosh itti laiach- hat hielit tok. Nan ittimapesa illoppa isanali kat Chikasha yo- ka issa yakni ishi tok isht alh- tobla he achi illoppa asanli tok. Miche Nahollo itti hallali yosh nan isht imai alhpiesa hinla illap-

bat isht ilhpitta he ya apesabe ahnit asilba tokoke. Okla put- ta itikba moyoma ka: anohonli kat u la putta kat Cnahta, Chik- asha uila yosh Government protalaya kot ont moshola chi aiabli ka atta hokat h hohiffo yat okla putta hatuk ma aiitti- lawit yakni ya pibai esha he aiahni hosh himaka alhtoba- hokmat yamat aigla he abni- toksahanla chi hoke. Chikasha i Nan apesa chi ya kat Nahollo Chikasha aiachaffa tobbu hosh itti hallalli atuk putta hoka- nanisht imai alhpiesa yat moma ho resha he abnit teksa hant- nan alhpissa yat tobbu tokoke. Atoka kana h t itishabli keyo hok.

1904. "court claimant" case putta atoksahanlit ablo polli- tuk ke Case putta kat 252, okla lawa kat 4000, tali holisso- lawa hosh yamat elaishe kat \$20,000,000 million foka hoke Court at South McAlester, Tishomingo aiera ka chieya eba nana ka apesa kat hattak lawa kat 1500 a ko cha aihli tuk- oke, atuk osh, nimak atami hat- ont taha aiahli ka case mayoma ka abla polla chi hoke. "Court claimants" lawa yakomi hosh ka eba aibe ka M ko Johnston at Chikasha i yakni oka aiasha ka nakni micha ohoyo, alla aio- kalli ka Tali holisso tahlipa autuchina ho i hlakoff-ichi hoke Tamaha taloha iskalli auoti ka congress at apiessa na okla ilhpitta chi ka abla polli hoke. Chikasha i nan apessa abla polli

pa asanali micha okla moma iskalli ilhpitta he aiima illop- asanali tok ke Johnston par- at toblit kanchih ma anti elec- tion a imillih mat Department a anumpa pit ima kat Johnston nau isht aigbanta kat iskalli lawa ho- peh okpani achi hosh comp'aint a ikbi tok Anoti tamaha talo- ha at ksalit isht ia tok. Tama- aha, Mansville, Milburn micha Wapanucka yomi ho yakni tosh- tolit Choc aw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway company ya nan alh- pissa i sanali hosh illoppa yak- mih chi tek Milburn a unako hattak kanhli ka pebli micha chi cha lehikosba hosh elap im- ni osh ana tuka imaiishi cha toli tatassa lochalit imishi tek. Yakni yamat Michael Condon micha i chuka achoffa aiena im- mi atuko imishi tok, yohmi tuka okla m ma ohyo alla moma kat ithayana hoke. Abilenka koi 20 miles atolota hekoto ithana- toke.

1903 Afami illappano rana aka mihmi kat McLish at otani keyo amba. Miko balila hinla kat court claimant i lawyer able- ha Ardmore aiasha kake ittimi- chana na eimaka tukoke.

DOUGLAS JOHNSTON.

chi kat alla himo atta putta kat
 holisso eba yakni isha he abni
 nan asilba congress a bobla chi
 kat ahla polli tokoke U. S. Su-
 preme court at court of claims
 at atoksali tuka aialhpiesa achi
 hosh ahla polli chi kat Chike-
 sha yoka issa yakni ishi tok a
 alhtobba hinla ka United States
 at atobba chi ho ahla polli chi
 tokoke. Yohmi ka yoka issa
 hohchiffo holisso fokat ont ahia
 polli hokma: yamat himak
 pilla hashi kanohmi keya ho
 alhtaba hokma, iskalli lawa kat
 million achoffa ka ona choyoh-
 mi hosh alhtobbakma okla hat
 yama isht ilhpitta chi hoke. In-
 dian Agent at achekosi makinli
 ho tamaba taloba iskalli aimati
 okla hat ilhpitta he tuk a tush
 pat atobba chi ka aiahn', micha
 ulla iki, ishki aiena kat elap
 inli hosh bond nana iksho ho
 elap imall' imiskalli ya isha he
 abnit toksa bali tuk a yamat ont
 aiahli ka anumpa hat yakohmi
 hosh India Agent at atabliishke:
 "Kaniohmi kak o iskalli yat
 alhtobba hokma iki, ishki aiena
 kak osh imaihpiesa hatukosh.
 Bond nana iksho iskalli ya ish
 chi hoke. Himaka hohchiffo
 apoksia chi hosh athekosi ma-
 kinli ho amalh taha hokmat
 atobbit isht iala chi hoke. Tali-
 holisso \$40 00 aiokalla ho atob-
 bi la chi hoke.

J. Blair Shoenfelt.
Agent

RICHARD MCLISH.

1904 Progressive party yo
 mia hosh Miko okla choffi chi
 tok oke. Chikasha vote ikami
 be aialhpiesa hokato lawa kat 50
 ona keyo akma Ardmore law-
 yers, court claimants lawyer itti
 ebapa ahleba moyoma huh 100
 foka huh convention a chiya ho
 Miko balili tok oke. Conven-
 tion il'appet choya cho ka hattak
 pokolli chakallo hosh hohchoffi
 taka i hinchu tok oke. Pekolli
 tuchina kat okla itikla aiotani
 hinchu kat elap okato boh chiffo
 takalli chi tokeyo, convention
 ittoffama he abnit huh chiffo ya
 imissa tokeyo micha iaka kos-
 tinecho ho ok'a hoh chiffo takali
 bin chi tuka otani binchi hoke.

Hattak at nana isht abanta chatuk micha nana akaniohmi
 chatuk aiena ka ittilawi chit pissakmat achaffa kat aialhpiesa
 ahma anoti achaffa kato aialhpiesa keyo kat otani achukma
 chatuk oke. Miko Johnston ut hattak a abli achukma, micha
 rana anukfehni'i kat elap imatokla talaiya ka holitobli micha
 halali yoke. Dick Mclish at hattak okoto achukma hakinli;
 yohmi kie, hattak nana ka abah, abni ikimikshe, peh kaniobmit
 aya kia nana isht elamkfilli ikimiksbo yoke. Himi'asi ebash
 aiahli mihinti kat nana alhpiesa kobaffi kakosh bekeya micha
 nat alhtopa ahlechi ka ikiyumo micha okla moma nana immi
 ya kanehit iskalli putta ka elap imi ikbi illappakosh imatok-
 sali yosh bekeya chatuk oke. Nana kat aak hmi ka aittape-
 ha ahleba fak o epissah mat McLish at okla yohmi kako iba-
 takla hokat peh yohma hirla mahli elahni heke. Texas wak
 imasha ahleha, Tamaha taloha nana ikbibanra ahleha, itti-
 putta okpani ahleha, Talihina tobba he aiena Company micha
 i Lawyer ahleha, "Court Claimants" Lawyer ahleha yako-
 mi kak osh okla i kana fehra micha aittapeha aiahli ho afami
 layawa hoke.

Lee Cruce akosh iskalli imapesachi yoke Cruce Illappat
lawyer. Cruce & Cruce achi ilappa aiachaffa hoke.

Yamat "court claimant" lawa kat 100 foka ho i lawyer yoke.
 W. A. Ledbetter yat isht elawatat anompolit achi kat elap akosh.
 McLish a nan imia, apila elemia hoke. Ledbetter & Bledsoe
 yat "court claimants" lawa kat 300 foka ho i lawyer oke. W.
 F. Bowman ut McLish a ittichanalli ushi ibafokat Chickasha i
 yakni aianukaka ka ayat McLish nan elepaffi ka apilachi hosh
 noko va hoke. Bowman illappa; Lawyer Bowman & Potter
 achi ilappa aiacheffa yosh "court claimant" 300 foka ho i lawyer
 hoke. J. S. Mullen illappat J. P. & J. S. Mullan lawyer yosh
 "court claimant," 100 foka ho i lawyer hoke. Yohmi hosh Me-
 Lish a apela chit toksale hosh ahanta hoke.

Cruce micha Mullen ittataklo kat convention ont Chieya
cha McLish a nan alhtoka chaffihinechi tok oke. Anoti achikosi
fehna illappa nana kat otani kat "DeLancey," holisso ikbi yosh
McLish apilachit tikba i heka yat Ardmore "court claimant," i

lawyer yatokoshotani tuk oke yohmi kat hattak illappat ikka
 ukmo kat inla ka ya i-boyahli hoke. DeLancey illappakosh
 Chikasha okla ka nana imanoli kat holisso apissa imayasha cha-
 nek a mieha hashi achaffakma taliholisso \$8 0 atobbi cha uk a
 mosholi chi cha wila iki mieha ishki aiena kat wila ya ipitta na
 holisso pis-a hokma elop aiokalli kakosh isha hinla imahoba
 chit okla la imanohorlo tukoke. Tamakosh Chikasha okla
 imanoli kat Miko Johnson at okla ba nana ka aplachit toksa-
 hanli kat iskalli yat lawa kat peh atampa ho okpani achi tukoke,
 mieha achi kat nation i lawyer yat "court claimants" asualit
 toksalli kat imalhtobba kat lawa kat peh atampa ho imatobba
 chi hoke, achi tuk oke. Nana yakomi ka peh nan isht ataklaya
 mat kaniya ahoba tukoke.

DeLancey illappat hattak kana ha ok a hat ik ithano ketu-
 kia himak no na luma nana ho keyo Texas hattak hokopa
 "court claimant" lawyer yosh Miko Johnston mieha i lawyer
 aiena ka isanali kakosh nana ikahlo yakomi achi hoke.

McLish apela chi, itoksali ahloha hat Chikasha okla ba
 nan akaniobma he aiena ho imauolih mat auoti elap ash osh
 taliholisso tablepa sipokni mill on \$6,000,000 00 yakolmi ho
 okla aiachaffa tobbha he aihpiesa keyo ho aiachaffa ikbi banna
 hosh aiasha hoke, yohmi hosh Chikasha okla ha ibokopa banna
 hosh aisha hoke, yohma cha, Ardmore Lawyer hiehi yamat
 "court claimant" i Lawyer ahleha hat McLish at nana elepafi
 ka imaiokpanchi hosh achishke, yamat elap at aiokpanchi hatu-
 ko yamak kia aiokpanchi hoshachi hoke. McLish mieha aiitta-
 peh ahiehi kat Miko Johnston at nana ka atabli tuk a aiabli achi
 hoke. Yohmi hakinli kia Taliholisso tablepa achaffa ho hloko-
 fini chi hosh tali holisso achaffa ho isht kanchi kat, suit pokolli
 chakalli akocha tablepi ho kancha hetuk achit okla aiashashke.
 Nana okla ahanchi illappat peh nana ho keyo, imanukfilla ikono
 hosh nana acha hetuk akohmi hoke.

Nan apesa yosh Miko Johnston at ayamih cha he yat imai-
 alhpiesa cho nation atukma apeh poabanchi kat court, mieha
 Commission, Indian Agent, Indian Inspector, Secretary of the
 Interior mieha Congress aiena itikba yatukma atoskabanli chi

ho Nan apesa yat imissa kat nanikaialhpieso putta ho McLish
 itapella ahleba hat ayamohmi nation a asanali hako yama nation
 a apehpoabancha chi tokoke. Yamak atuka aiabli tok sabanli
 toka 1898 ash aiablit himak a alla kat attani chi hosh auohonli
 hoke

DeLancey mich in'a ka aiena kat nan achi kat nation i law-
 yer yat "court claimant" ahleba atoskabanli tuk osh imalhtob-
 ba he aiena ho okla achi kat peh holabbi kat ethana hoke. Na-
 tion i lawyer yat toksali tok ut imalhtobba he aiena ho nanalh-
 pissa yat March 3, 1903 fehna tobbha tok Page 16 yama afoyo-
 ka hosh illappako yakmih chit achi hoke:

"Yohmi hakinli k'a citizenship court ahanchi kash osh
 case poyutta ho qnt isht aiopi ho apisat tahli hokmat January
 17, 1901, fehna nation i lawyer ya chi ho ittimapea tok isht
 imalhtobba ya chi hokano court akosh illappak fokka kakosh
 imalhtobba he yat alhpissa achit imapesashke." Illappakosh
 Nanalhpiesa yo amoma chash inli ho atoskalit isht mabaya tek
 oke. Lawyer yat na toksali chiets illappa atokesalit tuka, court
 akosh nana ka isht anukfillit pissa cha illappakosh lawyer yat
 imalhtobba he yat alhpissa ahni hokmat yommako imapesa chi
 hoke. Yokohma chi ka Congress akosh na United States i
 Miko Prseident at Chabta, Chikasha okla ha apeh poachi aiok-
 pachi toko kanima moma, illappa ehohmi ho atoskali kat aia-
 kaya hoke. Lawyer isht imalhtobba aiima ilappak osh De-
 Lancey, Ledbetter, Bowman, Potter, Cruce, Ardmore lawyer
 aiachafa chieya mieha McLish aiena ka ataklami keyo, amba
 Texas[mieha]Ark, "court claimant" lawa ho nation i lawyer yat
 hattak yomi ka iyi fehna isht aba takali chi cha hablit nation
 a akochehit kani pilla pit pilla kako okla nan isht ataklayoma
 hoke. McLish akosh Miko Johnston at nana ikatalhpieso ho
 yamako anosh koboka kat elap akosh Christopher Columbus
 o elemia hoke.

Johnston at atukla miko alhtokah ma, McLish at Taliholisso
 sholi i holisso chi yosh iskalli isht heyo warrant putta ka ikomike
 kibi tok oke. Yamakokano nana okpolo ka ikpisso hetok Miko
 Johnston mieha inlaka parti aiachaffa hiehi ka imasilha kat elap

akosh miko alhtoka he ahnita silha tok, a'uko miko a lo yat aialhpiesa keyo okla achihra, tashara cha rafoka filemakako ehohmi hosh i kana i anali toba tekoke. Misha Byrd apeh- l echi kako ibatokka tok misha "court claimant" ableba, i law- yer ableba misha i la ka yomi hosh Navittimapea Himema ya a-anali hosh hi li tokoke. Johnston Party yat McLish a okla itti hahlit koeba pit kanchob ma auoti clap misha auitapeba hosh m ma ka okla vote i kana he aialhpiesa kat nana ish- ikahno ho okla hiela kak osh Department a anumpa atahlit pilla kat September 1, 1902 fehra holisso chi tok, Miko Mosely at alhtoka tuka hoshi ahaba ka onra ho holisso chi tok, atuk- osh October 16 1902 fehra auoti holisso chi tok. Nana isht amia kat Miko hekeya kat misha nana isht abanta kat iskali yat lawa ho okpami misha warrant putta toba ka elap akosh ikbi ka lawa kat aialhpiesa keyo hoke achi hosh anumpa (com- plaint) a a'ahlit tok oke. Complaint at aialhpiesa keyo kia nana afanali chi Indian Inspector J. George Wright at Seere- tary of the Interior yakosh yohmashke ahni na afanali chit pihaisa tok; akmat Inspectors Boraparts misha Woodruff itta tuklo ho United States i Miko President akosh ahni na hattak tuklo illappat a'anali chit pissa tok. Nanahtoka yakomi kat report bohli kat Complaint tohomba tuk at peh nana keyo ho report a ikbi tok. Yohmi ka McLish at anumpa yakohma ho a'ahlit bohli kat peh nana kat aialhpiesa he ako ahni tuka kana hat yima hueli che? Miko toba banna a'ahlit tuka John- ston party at a'ukpanchit chifi chi hatokoma anumpa yakohmi ka a'abla ho tok yo hoke.

McLish a ithana tok hopaki osh pissa hokano nana akani- hmi tuk putta kat peh kana hosh ayohma hekeyo ho ayohmi at ottayani koke.

Hattak nana anukfilli apisal ikimasho Dick McLish, ran alhpissa kobaffi a'ahlit yosh hattak achukma kat inla ya ishahli clemia kat peh hattak at nana ithana tok hopaki hokato illap- pa pissa kat pehi yokpa hinlashke.

Himak okla a'asha kat nana kat illappa choyohmi na kana hat pissa hekeyo ho hattak McLish, okla putta nana aialhpiesa

keyo aieharachoffa. raralhpissa hoboffi putta aiabaiachoffa. naralhtoka ilumat rana isht abila misha moma i hashok a ho kopat rana isht ila'ahlit kat alhpowa yat Labanasha (misha yak- ni Holitopa aiasha moma) moma isht imalhpesa hinli ho hoko- pat tahli tok, akmet auoti itti putta ka hokopat akanimih chi kat itti p'alhpowa ikbi hekma okhata chito ahmak awanapla cha hinla ho ho kopa tok, akmat yakni hokopa kat tamaba ikbi kat Ardmore okla rana kbi baana abliha bat isht imalhpiesa hinla, misha okla ha rana kaimanohonli kat Chiksha i Govern- ment clap ako ibbak foyoka chi ho okla Chiksha hieli kat ilap ako ibakfoka he ya aiahnit toksa hach ka peh katus nakni yosh pinto iskitini yo apissa cha chi ho ibakfoka hinla kako ittilawi hoke. Yakni moma holisso Holitopa aiasha ko hot it- tahobbi cha Shelombish Okpello akosh Holisso Holitopa ya achukmalit iesha chi ho ibbak foka hinla kako itti lawi hoke.