

Post Dispatch  
march 9. 27.

# ROLLS

### Of the Dawes Commission are Conclusive as to the Quantum of Blood Ac- cording to Court De- cision

ALTHOUGH SHE REPRESENTED HERSELF TO HIM AS A WOMAN OF NEGRO BLOOD AND SHE WAS SO CONSIDERED BY THE PEOPLE OF CHECOTAH, CHAS. NUNN WHO BOUGHT THE ALLOTMENT OF TENA DAN NOT ONLY LOSES THE PROPERTY BUT HE ALSO HAS TO PAY H. E. HAZELRIG WHO HOLDS A DEED TO THE LAND \$425 IN THE WAY OF RENTS. THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGES WAS ASSESSED BY A JURY IN THE UNITED STATES COURT TODAY BUT THE QUESTION AS TO WHO WAS ENTITLED TO POSSESSION OF THE LAND WAS DECIDED BY JUDGE R. E. CAMPBELL WHO IN AN EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT OPINION HELD THAT THE ROLLS OF THE DAWES COMMISSION WERE CONCLUSIVE AS TO THE QUANTUM OF BLOOD AND NO OUTSIDE EVIDENCE COULD BE INTRODUCED TO DISPROVE THE TRUTH AND CORRECTNESS OF THESE ROLLS.

ADD ROLLS ..... m nSA  
Nunn bought the Tena Dan allotment on the assumption that the woman was a freedman. The deed passed while the restrictions were still in force on the land of mixed bloods and full bloods and after Nunn had taken possession of the land the woman gave another deed to Hazelrig. The rolls showed that Tena Dan had been enrolled as a mixed blood and the court held that this was conclusive and that the land was restricted at the time the deed was given to Nunn. Under this decision if a negro has by mistake been enrolled as a full blood and has given a deed to his allotment the deed is of no effect.

## INGALLS ON CLEVELAND.

From the New York Journal.  
WASHINGTON, March 3.—The last day of Grover Cleveland! Had the American people no other cause for universal joy, this alone would suffice. He went into power with much opposition. He goes out with none. The nation shares the relief with which he professes to anticipate liberation from the cares and burdens of state. If he has a hearty, cordial, sincere friend, advocate and champion in either House of Congress, such a one lurks privily in ambush and makes no announcement.

Intrusted with plenary power by the people in 1893, the failure of his Administration in every department stands confessed. His policy at home has been destructive, and abroad humiliating and ignominious. The degraded coalition by which he was elected made no promises that he has not violated, and gave no pledges that he has not betrayed. His tariff reform has afforded neither revenue for the Treasury, protection for capital, nor wages for labor. His financial measures have restored neither confidence nor prosperity. Upon the pretext of replenishing the gold reserve, the national debt has been increased and bonds sold to favored syndicates to meet deficiencies in the ordinary expenses of the Government. His diplomacy has been apologetic and vacillating to the verge of dishonor, saved only from infamy by its grotesque and diverting imbecillity.

The Hawaiian episode would be incredible in the prospectus of a comic opera. There has been no day in the past four years that has not witnessed some new triumph in Clevelandism—some bank closed; some railroad in the hands of a receiver; some merchant broken; some furnace extinguished; some maimed and disabled veteran stigmatized and branded with dishonor, driven to the asylum or the grave. Boasting of his robust and incorruptible integrity, he retires with a vast fortune, accumulated during the most disastrous period of his country's history, in which millions have been reduced from affluence to want, and from poverty to beggary.

History will record its incredulity that such an impostor could so long escape detection. He is the central figure of one epoch to which no lover of his country will ever revert without the blush of indignant shame at the destruction of its resources and the degradation of its dignity and honor; a period that has no parallel, except in the time of Walpole, described by Macaulay as "the era of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices; the paradise of cold hearts and narrow minds; the golden age of the coward, the bigot and the slave." He bequeaths to his successor falling revenues, disordered finances, prostrated industries and social discontent, which has already obliterated political frontiers and will compel the readjustment of parties to meet the conditions of the revolution upon which we have entered. JOHN J. INGALLS.

Shortly before his death Thomas B. Reed was the center of a group of the Century club in New York. The talk got around to Roosevelt. "Yes, I admire Roosevelt very much," drawled Mr. Reed; "I admire him very much indeed. What I admire most about him is his enthusiasm over his discovery of the ten commandments."

## OKLAHOMA TO MARK FIRST SETTLEMENT

### Place Was a Trading Post Set Up by Chouteaus at Salina in 1796.

## GRANITE PILLAR IN PARK

### Washington Irving Visited There When He Made His "Tour of the Prairies."

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.  
TALEQUAH, OK., January 23.—To mark the spot of the first white settlement in what is now the State of Oklahoma, a granite pillar will shortly be raised in the municipal park of the little town of Salina, Mayes County. Gov. R. L. Williams will unveil the monument.

This settlement was made in 1796, when a trading post was established by the Chouteau brothers of St. Louis, who had long enjoyed an almost exclusive trade with the Osage tribe of Indians. The site was chosen largely because of the fact that in the neighborhoods were saline springs, from which salt could be procured in abundance.

The commercial intercourse of the Chouteaus with the Osages was interrupted in 1795 by a grant conferred by the Spanish governor at New Orleans upon Manuel Lisa, giving him a trading monopoly with the Indians of the valley of the Missouri and all its tributaries. This was disadvantageous to the Chouteaus, as the Osages were then living on the Osage River, a tributary of the Missouri. The St. Louis traders found a way out of their predicament by establishing a trading post at what is now Salina, inducing the Osages to follow them. Salina is near Grand River, a tributary of the Arkansas, which flows into the Mississippi.

At some time subsequent to 1815 the trading post passed into possession of Col. Auguste P. Chouteau and his brother, Paul, the former residing there until his death, in the winter of 1838-39. It was here that Washington Irving arrived in 1832 with letters of introduction to Col. Chouteau, and from whence he made his westward journey deeper into the wilderness, as recorded in his "Tour of the Prairies."

A short time after the death of Col. Chouteau the main body of the Cherokee tribe migrated to Indian Territory. The site of the trading post was included in the Cherokee grant and became the property of Lewis Ross, a brother of Chief John Ross, from whom it passed at his death to the Cherokee tribal government. The latter established the Cherokee orphan asylum at the springs. The ruins of the log building of the Chouteau trading post are said to have been destroyed by fire during the civil war. No vestige of the post may now be seen save fragments of stone marking a chimney. The post stood on the second bottom of Grand River, just north of the road that afterward led to the ferry. The place was hidden in a dense growth of timber, until the tract was cleared by the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. The woodchoppers found a number of alantus trees, which were preserved. These trees are foreign to Oklahoma. For decades the fleur-de-lis grew wild in this thicket. The railroad right of way covers a part of the site of the old post, the remainder being included in a park established by the town of Salina.

dict 6-28-14

## DEATH OF MRS. WINDER

Last Sunday night, Mrs. Elizabeth Winder passed away at the home of her son, W. H. Winder. Mrs. Winder was an old resident of this section and was beloved by all who knew her. She was a devout christian, charitable in work and generous in nature.

The remains were laid to rest at the city cemetery Monday afternoon, a large number of friends and relatives being present at the impressive services at the grave conducted by Rev. D. E. Gambrell

Table Telegram  
of 7-2-14