

directed toward destroying the Indian system of land tenure, supplanting it by holding it severalty, June 27, 1896.

10. Editorial on Porter, September 5, 1896. re: feeling that the new order of land tenure is inevitable and that Indians should deal with the Dawes Commission, but to try to guide their own destiny.
11. Porter's views, May 13, 1897. re: appointed a member of the commission to deal with the Dawes Commission, Porter felt unity among Indians would result in the best possible settlement.
12. Editorial on Porter, June 30, 1897. re: The Creeks refused to deal with the Dawes Commission, despite the fact that Porter felt they should seize this opportunity to make the best deal possible.
13. The complete context of the U.S. - Creek agreement on distribution of land in severalty negotiated between the Dawes Commission and a Creek Commission, headed by Pleasant Porter, September 30, 1897.
14. The Five Tribes in Congress, a script containing information regarding distribution of lands and the movement toward statehood, January 22, 1898.
15. The Five Tribes in Congress, February 5, 1898. re: series of bills and proposals before Congress seeking solution to the problems of distribution of lands in severalty.
16. The Five Tribes in Congress, March 19, 1898. re: proposals regarding distribution of Indian lands.
17. An editorial on Porter, May 21, 1898. re: his comments on federal government policy in Indian Territory.
18. News item of Porter and Isparhecher, November 17, 1898.
19. Porter nominated for chief of the Creeks at Okmulgee, July 13, 1899.
20. Porter elected by safe majority, September 14, 1899.
21. Biographical sketch of Porter, September 17, 1899.
22. Editorial on Porter, October 9, 1899. re: Indians appeal to Washington to get the U.S. government to abide by the treaty signed with President Adams in 1825.
23. News item, October 26, 1899. re: Creek Council meets without significant accomplishment.
24. Editorial on the influence of Porter in Indian Territory, November 9, 1899.