

in relationship to the Cherokees. In Texas following the Civil War, a good^a steer would bring--if you're lucky--three dollars; but in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and other places, the same steer would bring around fifty dollars, give or take a few dollars. So, the idea originated at, well, we'll drive the cattle four million from Texas to market. You can't escape Oklahoma. There's no way to do it. In other words, you can't go out California--that far away. They tried to drive to California but entirely too far--too dry to cross Mexico and Colorado. Arkansas made a state in 1836 so well developed. So you go to Arkansas. The only place you could go would be across the Indian Territory. So you see where the Cherokees are involved. This, some six million acres, the Cherokees will try for a number of years to beat at least cooperative for a few year they will say, "You give us cash from time to time, and we'll be nice to you, and let you can use our property." But, finally, the Cherokees apparently though had opposite views, have abused the privilege. Therefore, in the year 1879, the Cherokee government in Tahlequah--told the Texas cattlemen, "You will pay forty cents for a full grown cow or steer for grazing rights. For a calf, you'll pay twenty-five cents." Well, now, you began to use your imagination. You can't go out and count cattle and get an accurate count. So, the Cherokees (not clear) finally, said in 1883, "You will pay us money for our property--for grazing rights." So a treaty agreement signed whereby the Cherokees for a five year period will get a hundred thousand dollars per year. That's the Cherokees in Tahlequah were getting. A hundred thousand dollars per year for grazing rights for a five year period. So, that takes up to 1888. The Cherokees in signing the treaty said, "We want the money in advance." You can't blame them. They said, "We take