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THE EVENING NEWS

OUR MOTTO: HUSTLE AND HUSTLE

VOLUME III. SOUTH M'ALESTER, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905

GOV. M'CURTAIN STATES HIS POSITION

Says No Personal Animosity Exists—He Is Merely Trying to Protect His People.

His Duty.

Is Not Seeking Any Power or Authority That Does Not Belong to His Office—Law Plainly Points Out His Duty—A Lengthy Interview.

Governor McCurtain in an interview at Kinta yesterday stated his position on the land patent question as follows:

"There never has been, and there never will be, any personal feeling between myself and the secretary of the interior relative to the insistence of the department that the patents shall be approved of by the secretary of the interior which convey titles to the lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. My reasons for opposing the secretary are:

"1. No authority exists anywhere that warrants such approval by the secretary of the interior.

"2. After Governor Johnson and myself have signed these patents we then become responsible to our people and the law makes it our duty to safely deliver them."

The governor further stated that should he comply with the wishes of the secretary in this matter and forward the patents for his approval, he feared that they would suffer the fate of thousands of acres of allotment that have never reached the allottees, but have fallen into the hands of grafters and adventurers that abound here. He states that if this state of affairs should find a parallel in the distribution of patents the Choctaw and Chickasaw people would hold Governor Johnson and himself responsible, because the law plainly points out their duty to "execute and deliver" these patents to the allottees.

"I am not seeking any new power or authority that does not attach to my office," said the governor, "neither am I shirking any responsibility fixed by law. I have earnestly tried to find a way that would continue the harmonious relations existing between the department and my administration. I shall continue to heartily co-operate with the department in the future, to this end. I want it clearly understood that I have no disposition whatever to antagonize any policy the department may formulate looking to final adjustment of our affairs, when it does not conflict with the performance of a plain duty, involved in the present unfortunate controversy."

It was suggested to the governor that the recent press reports from Muskogee are to the effect that the secretary of the interior had directed the Indian office at that place to refuse to consider application for the removal of restrictions, where it appeared that the applicant had deeds from the governor which had not been approved by the secretary. The governor merely remarked that, so far as he could discern, the question of the removal of restrictions gave him no great concern, as he had no land for sale.

SENSATION AT HOT SPRINGS.

Bank Clerk Absconds With $15,000 Belonging to the Institution.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 25.—A sensation has been created by the public announcement that Wesley G. Parker, exchan[illegible]

[illegible] aged $5,000 each.

Last Tuesday Parker was given three packages of money for shipment. He mailed one package containing $2,700, in mutilated bills to the sub-treasury at St. Louis, the other two for $5,000 each, addressed to other banks, he slipped into his pocket. He informed his wife that he was going to Little Rock to investigate an offer for a better job, said if he did not return in the morning she should answer inquiries by saying he was sick.

From Memphis he sent his wife $1,000, telling her in the letter that she need have no hesitancy in using it, as he had plenty more belonging to her. Mrs. Parker promptly took the money over to the bank.

The absconding young man is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Finn Parker, old residents of this city, and who are held in high esteem. His wife is also a daughter of old residents. The parents and wife are heart broken over the affair.

AFFAIRS AT SNYDER.

Citizens Well Supplied With Clothes, But Need Money.

Snyder, O. T., May 25.—Miss Murphy, another victim of the cyclone, was buried today. Nearly all other patients in the hospital are doing nicely and it is believed there will be no [illegible] ing given them, trained nurses are in charge and some of the recoveries are considered wonderful.

All houses are being repaired as fast as carpenters can do the work and next week the work of rebuilding houses in the path of the cyclone will commence. Not a house in town will be without a dugout inside of two weeks, as all that were in dugouts were saved. Plenty of provisions have been received and more clothing than can be possibly used, and all the people need now is sufficient funds to build shelter. The hardest rain ever known to fall in this section fell yesterday evening. It was accompanied by a hard wind, giving [illegible] nerves are completely [illegible] the recent cyclone, and the terrific strains they have gone through since. Every lady went to storm houses except those in charge of patients in the temporary hospitals.

NOVEL PROCEDURE.

How the Grand Jury at Marietta Secured Incriminating Evidence.

Coalgate, I. T., May 25.—The grand jury which recently adjourned at Marietta brought in a large number of indictments for introducing liquor into the Territory. The grand jury did not confine itself to cases in the district contiguous, but returned indictments against parties all over the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Among the number are several from

RUSSIAN OFFICER MANGLED BY BOMB

Governor of Baku Assassinated While Riding In His Carriage Wednesday Afternoon.

Second Bomb Is Thrown at Chief of Police of Soldiee, But Does Not Kill Him—Internal Trouble in Russia Is Growing at An Alarming Rate.

Baku, Caucasia, May 25.—The governor of Baku, Prince Nakachidza, was assassinated at 3 p. m. yesterday by a bomb which was thrown at his carriage. A lieutenant, who was accompanying the governor and a bystander were also killed by the explosion and the coachman is [illegible]

St. Petersburg, May 25.—Though no details of the assassination of Prince Nakachidza, governor of Baku Caucasia, at Baku, Wednesday, have been received, the impression here is that the outrage was the work of the Armenian revolutionary committee in revenge for the attitude taken by the prince during the radical war between Armenians and Tartars, in February last, and it is not attributable to the Russian terrorists, even though the latter are a present extremely active in many parts of the empire. The Armenians laid the responsibility of the deaths of those slain in February at the door of Prince Nakachidza, against the [illegible] before the senate tribunal at St. Petersburg in behalf of the children of Lalaieff, a Baku millionaire, whose house was stormed and burned and himself, his wife and parents killed during the riots. In the suit damages to the amount of $12,500 were claimed, it being maintained that the governor, instead of performing his duty by stopping the massacre, actually incited the Tartars to attack the Armenians.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 25.—The chief of police of Siedlee, capital of the government of that name, was severely injured by the explosion of a bomb at midnight. He was sitting on the veranda of a club when an unknown approached and hurled a [illegible] him. The missile, however, fell short, but exploded near [illegible] to the chief of police for [illegible] to injure him seriously. Three persons were also injured. The man who threw the bomb escaped.

BIG POWER PLANT.

Weleetka Has Plan to Furnish Power to Cities.

Holdenville, I. T., May 25.—Weleetka, always in the forefront of expectancy and progressive enterprise, is again engaging public attention through the proposed development of a great water power plant. Holdenville and Weleetka parties are back of the project. They propose to develop power which will be sufficient to supply Oklahoma City, [illegible]

MOVEMENT TOWARD PEACE.

Either Side in Chicago Teamsters' Strike Willing to Concede and Trouble Continues.

TROUBLE IS SPREADING RAPIDLY.

Two Thousand Extra Policemen Have Been Sworn In, Together With Several Hundred Deputy Sheriffs—Situation Remains Unchanged.

Chicago, May 25.—Final rejection of union demands, especially those of the express drivers, was officially announced today by the employers. They demand practically unconditional surrender. Neither side in the fight made a direct step toward peace and each was apparently waiting the next move of its opponent. The employers sent their goods all over the city under police protection without encountering violence.

There was one peace effort today, but it was enveloped in mystery. It was said that a prominent business man was making efforts to induce the managers of the express companies to make terms satisfactory to the striking drivers, and that he had "good news." Nothing came of it, however, and there was no good news today from either side.

The strike in the lumber district spread today with great rapidity, and practically all business of that kind is at a standstill, some few lumber yards are in operation, but their [illegible] amount to practically nothing. A number of planing mills and sash and door factories were compelled to shorten operations today, and by Friday at least will be compelled to close entirely if the supply of lumber is not largely increased. The lumber yards made little effort to transact business today, and were waiting for drivers to be sent them by the Employers' Teaming company. A number of these, it is expected, will be at work tomorrow, and business will be resumed in a small degree.

TO HANG AT ANADARKO.

Sentence of Court to Be Carried Out on July 7.

Guthrie, O. T., May 25.—E. Wright, convicted of the killing of William Slattery, in Kiowa county, was returned here today to the federal jail from Anadarko to await his day of execution at Anadarko on July 7, between the hours of 5 and 8 in the evening. Wright was brought in by Deputy Marshal Jacobson.

Wright is not at all uneasy and declares he will never hang. An appeal will be taken to the Oklahoma Supreme Court and an attempt made to stay the execution.

SWINDLED THOUSANDS.

Manager of Get Rich Quick Concern Under Arrest.

Chicago, May 25.—William T. McKee has been arrested here, charged

RAIDED GAMBLING JOI

Marshal Pritchard Gives H Gamblers a Surprise Pa

Marshal Pritchard last nigl Haileyville and caused cons among the tin horns of the had heard of a fine gambl in the sister town which w a big business. Last night the reports were true. The discovered one of the best gambling houses this side Springs in full operation an an old timer, a gamble seated around tables when shal entered and they were ered in and, with the brought to this city.

Nine fine tables and othe nalia was piled into the s soon a fine bon fire was in The officers also raided ano but the proprietor was the bagged. The furniture of also went the bon fire rout

MADE AT HOME.

Union Iron Works Complet Electric Mine Pump fo Bolen-Darnall Co.

The Union Iron Works o has just completed one of electric pumps ever used tory mine. The pump has up in the Bolen-Darnall C pany's plant at McAlester a ready for operation. Ever the pump was manufactu Union Iron Works shops. lence of workmanship an the pump cannot be excell other in the country. The a four-inch suction and a one-half inch discharge and pressure machine. It will a twenty-five horsepower

KNIFE PENETRATED

Fatal Ending of a Fight W Night Near Tishomin

Tishomingo, I. T., May since given last night a of a man named Winches four miles from Tishomin Johnson and George Cleme involved in a difficulty. struck Clement in the he pocket knife. The blade the brain and broke off, and a half inches remain skull. Clement's death w instantaneous. Johnson ca morning and surrendered Colbert.

HEAVY ITALIAN FLOOD

Persons and Live Stock Churches and School B

Milan, Italy, May 25.—[illegible] of by the recent rains are calculable damage and de province of Vicenza. Sev persons are homeless and refuge in churches and Meledo with their cattle Many houses collapsed at the province of Verona. tants were rescued.

FATALLY SCALDED B

Head Blows Off Heater Literally Cooke

Guthrie, O. T., May 25. hill, aged 59 years, was f ed here early today at th tal printing plant. He w as assistant engineer. T off the heater and a stre ing steam and water s boiling his legs and bod [illegible] attending physicians

RNING, MAY 14, 1910.

GOV. McCURTAIN TO SENATOR GORE

WANTS TO SELL ALL PROPERTY AN DNOT DISPOSE OF IT BY PIECE-MEAL.

Kinta, Okla., May 12, 1910.

Hon. T. P. Gore,
Washington City.

My Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter dated May 3rd, and I assure you that I am deeply interested in the subject mentioned therein. Like you, I realize the importance of early action on the part of Congresss, as regards the disposition of our property. I realize more forcibly each day the absolute necessity of an immediate settlement, and I want to impress you with the fact that we Choctaw people are now ready—and have been for several years—for final disposition of this estate. I realize that as long as our affairs stand in the condition they are now in, just that long will they stand as an object of exploitation by "grafters" and plunderers of the weak and defenseless. I know these things, just as you warn me in your letter, and for that very reason above all others, we urge an immediate settlement.

But, my dear Mr. Senator, if we are to begin proceedings looking to this end, why not accomplish our purpose at one full swoop? If we are to have legislation along these lines, why not make it complete, and give our people final relief? Wherein lies the wisdom of the justice of piece-meal legislation? If Congress can dispose of our segregated surface, why not by the same act dispose of the mineral, which underlies it, as well? This property belongs to our Choctaw and Chickasaw people. It is protected by treaty [illegible] primarily recognize this, but it is belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, and by all means, the disposal thereof, should be brought about for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people. These are facts, and since this is the case, the interest of all other persons concerned, or purported to be concerned, in the disposition of our lands, is a matter of secondary importance to us. We must fight for our own rights, and in doing this, the claims of all others, so far as we are concerned, meets with little consideration, however, judging from the substance of your letter, I feel in asking you to ureg an immediate settlement of all matters pertaining to our people, that we are at the same time doing the persons you mention a service, as well as proposing great good for the state of Oklahoma. If this is true, I am pleased, but I must insist that the foremost object in our minds is a settlement of our affairs, complete and final. The government is strong. We are a weak people. Our property is held at the disposal of Congress. No man of sound mind doubts for one moment but that Congress has the power to dispose of our affairs in short order. This being a fact, then why the delay?

In your proposition to sell the surface of our mineral lands and to reserve the mineral for future legislation, permit me to give you an illustration of how the matter looks from an Indian standpoint. Take a beef steer as an example. Sell the hide to one man, and reserve the meat for future speculation. Along comes another man who understands the fix this beef is in, still he wants the meat for market. You make a trade with the second man, but when the moment arrives for closing the deal, the man who owns the hide objects to slaughtering the beef. What then is the outcome? A law suit and endless litigation. This is a situation that we Choctaw and Chickasaw people desire very much to avoid. In reply to this, you will say that Congress has the power to make this reservation. Certainly. The government has power to make treaties, too, but it also has the power to ignore them, whenever it suits the department to so rule. In conclusion, Mr. Senator, I desire to make one statement that has become perfectly to me Indian people. In the beginning the government established the Indian Bureau as a great philanthropic institution. To my notion, a sad departure has been made from the original idea, and today, I am afraid that the government in its Indian policy has resolved itself into a veritable plunderbund.

Yours very respectfully,
GREEN McCURTAIN,
Principal Chief Choctaw Nation.

M'HARG MAY GET INDIAN JOB

Said to Be Slated for Eastern Representative of Chics and Chocs---Dr. Wright Claims Credit for Getting Carter's Scalp

(By J. W. Flenner.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 31.—ORMSBY McHARG, ACTING SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR WHOSE RESIGNATION WAS ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ONE OF THE MOST VICIOUS AND VITRIOLIC ATTACKS EVER MADE ON THE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION THEORIES AND WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS IMPRACTICAL AND "THE IDEAS OF AN EGOSTICAL DREAMER," IT IS SAID, MAY BECOME THE EASTERN LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF OKLAHOMA AT AN ANNUAL SALARY OF $12.000 PER YEAR, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

McHarg's Connections.

McHarg was the right hand man of Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock in Oklahoma last summer when Hitchcock was conducting his

(Continued on page 5. Column 4.)

INDIAN JOB

(Continued from page one.)

southern campaign for Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. He is a great friend of Col. Cecil Lyon, National Republican Committeeman from Texas and J. F. McMurray of the law firm of Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish at McAlester.

It is understood here that McHarg is slated for the Eastern attorneyship of these two tribes, owing to his acquaintanceship with leading officials of the present administration and leading financiers on Wall street and that he hopes to have his tentative appointment approved by Governor Johnson of the Chickasaws and Chief McCurtain of the Choctaws.

Might Sell Coal Lands.

It is also figured out that McHarg might be able to solve the problem as to how the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations should be disposed of. It is said that Dr. E. N. Wright, of Olney, Oklahoma, the accredited delegate of the Choctaw nation in Washington, who draws a yearly salary of five thousand dollars is one of McHarg's strongest supporters for this new position. Dr. Wright also claims the credit for having influenced Speaker Cannon to remove Congressman Carter of the Fourth Oklahoma district fom the Indian Affairs committee.

D. C. McCURTAIN. E. P. HILL.

Mr Curtain & Hill,
Lawyers,
McAlester, Okla.

From the Murray ce
exact.

GENERAL ATTORNEYS, CHOCTAW NATION

THE ENID EAGLE

Published at 108 Broadway, and entered at the Enid postoffice as second class matter.

HAVENS & DRUMMOND, PROPRIETORS.

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Three months, by mail	1.00
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Delivered by carrier, per week	10

WEEKLY, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Republican City Ticket.

For Mayor,
JOHN B. LINDEN.

For City Attorney
H. G. McKEEVER.

For Marshal,
AL THRASHER.

For Police Judge

For Treasurer
JOHN P. COOK.

For Clerk,
EARLE R. LEE.

For Street Commissioner
W. A. PARKER.

For Treasurer Board of Education
CHARLES M. LEWIS.

FOR CITY COUNCIL.

First Ward	AL LINDEN.
Second Ward	R. A. OGDEN.
Third Ward	T. W. JARBOE.
Fourth Ward	H. H. WATKINS.
Fifth Ward	L. EARL HOWELL.
Sixth Ward	W. M. RANDELS.

FOR MEMBERS SCHOOL BOARD.

First Ward	S. T. GOURLEY.
Second Ward	W. A. WILLIAMS.
Third Ward	DR. MUNDELL.
Fourth Ward	THOS. BOYD.
Fifth Ward	S. D. PATRICK.

THE PROPER POLICY AS TO STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma would have been admitted to statehood at the recent session of Congress with but little opposition but for the complications with other territories created by the omnibus bill. Those complications will to some extent be avoided in the future, but there is danger that the question of single or double statehood will continue to embarrass the situation. This danger, however, can be avoided if the people of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory pursue the course which is clearly to the best interests of both. And that is to insist upon independent statehood for each territory. It is not to the interests of either that the two should be consolidated into a single state. And there is no doubt that a large majority of the people of both territories are opposed to such consolidation.

Outside of one or two towns in Oklahoma there is very little sentiment in favor of single statehood, and these towns are influenced by considerations entirely independent of the merits of the statehood question. Both want to [illegible] future state or secure state institutions and believe that with the Indian Territory their prospects would be improved. And either of them would favor any kind of statehood Oklahoma—if they accomplish anything.

With the question of single statehood eliminated the Indian Territory would readily be given at least a Territorial government. And this would be far better than existing conditions, or being attached to Oklahoma in sections in the future.

The Indian Territory is large enough to have her own capitol, her own government and public institutions. And it is not to her interests to be attached to Oklahoma either by piecemeal or in bulk. She might be compelled to accept a territorial form of government for a short period, as Oklahoma has done; but she would become a state at an early period.

Let each territory protest against a forced union and insist upon becoming an independent state, and both will very speedily become states. It is the confusion and doubt created by the continual clamor for single statehood that has delayed Oklahoma and deprived the Indian Territory of even a territorial government.

[illegible] bills providing for a future attachment of the Indian Territory. Such measures precipitate an issue in Congress, and an antagonism from the Indian Territory, that are obstructive and fatal to action. They furnish eastern opposition the material for effective antagonism. And we are responsible for it ourselves. In indicating a belief that in some way the two territories should at some time be united we give countenance and support to a proposition that will not, and can not now be settled. Oklahoma should disclaim any desire to absorb the Indian Territory, or to be united with it. The Indian Territory should assume an equally independent attitude. And both should demand what they are entitled to, in a [illegible]

Between this time and the next session of Congress there should be such an expression of the popular objection to single statehood that Congress can not be misled by the clamor of a noisy minority, as it has been heretofore. While each territory protesting against consolidation by any method, and demanding separate and independent consideration, the single statehood proposition would lose most of its force as an obstructive agency, and there would be no doubt as to the result of Congressional action.

New England is opposed to the increase of western power in Congress, and wants as few new states as possible; and any excuse to justify the strangling of an unborn state is eagerly seized upon. And we should stop furnishing them plausible pretext, and take all we can get. We can get two states instead of one if we insist upon it. If Oklahoma and the Indian Territory were divided into half a dozen states every one of them would make a greater state than either New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, and some others. But the Senators from those little states vote that we are only big enough to make one state. And a few of our own people tell them they are right, and advise them to do so. The Indian Territory is handicapped just as seriously by a small but noisy single statehood element that stands in the way of her best interests. In both territories the ob-

First Ward	S. T. Goltry.
Second Ward	W. A. Williams.
Third Ward	Dr. Mudgett.
Fourth Ward	Thos. Boyd.
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Outside of one or two towns in Oklahoma there is very little sentiment in favor of single statehood, and these towns are influenced by considerations entirely independent of the merits of the statehood question. Both want to become capitals of a future state or secure state institutions and believe that with the Indian Territory their prospects would be improved. And either of them would favor any kind of statehood promising most in the direction of their ambition.

In the Indian Territory there is an element, eager for statehood, who believe their only chance is by hitching on to Oklahoma. They would prefer independent statehood but fear that they can not get it so speedily.

These elements in both territories are a small minority; but they are clamorous and noisy and very active in holding conventions. And they have succeeded in creating an opinion outside of the territories that a majority of the people of both desire single statehood. Leading newspapers of the country assume this to be a fact; and it was so stated repeatedly in the Senate at the recent session of congress. And this belief—the belief that it was the judgment of the people, and their strong desire, that the territories should be united in a single state—had much to do in shaping the views of Senators. This false opinion should be corrected and the truth made clear.

Statehood for the Indian Territory, in any form, at this time, is embarrassed by the unsettled condition of Indian affairs, and of titles to lands, as well as by unexpired treaties which forbid statehood in certain parts of the territory. And it is not probable that Congress would seriously consider a proposition to establish state government over that territory until after the expiration of those treaties, and the settlement of questions relating to the Indian lands. The most that could be expected would be a provision for the gradual extension of Oklahoma statehood over it in the future. This the people of that territory do not want. But it is exactly what they will accomplish by insistence upon statehood legislation in connection with [illegible] the Indian Territory, or to be united with it. The Indian Territory should assume an equally independent attitude. And both should demand what they are entitled to, in a positive and emphatic way.

Between this time and the next session of Congress there should be such an expression of the popular objection to single statehood that Congress can not be misled by the clamor of a noisy minority, as it has been heretofore. While each territory protesting against consolidation by any method, and demanding separate and independent consideration, the single statehood proposition would lose most of its force as an obstructive agency, and there would be no doubt as to the result of Congressional action.

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Carl Yonson.

The great Woodman drama, Carl Yonson, will be played at the opera house on Thursday evening, March 26. This is one of the finest dramas known and when properly played never fail to awake a thrill in the breast of the on-looker.

Carl Yonson is a play which contains [illegible] and pathos of life, dealing in realism and fiction, and presenting the noble traits of humanity and the better impulses which underlie the fabric of society.

No one should miss seeing this great Woodman drama, for in it they learn a lesson which will follow them through life.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

West, Southwest, Old Mexico.

April 1 and 21 the Rock Island System will sell round trip tickets to points West and Southwest as well as to points in Old Mexico at one fare plus $2.00. Liberal stop-over privileges.

[illegible] growing Southwest and quaint Old Mexico at small cost.

For full particulars, tickets, etc., see nearest Rock Island agent.

21 4 7.

Pneumonia Follows a Cold.

but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough, heals and strengthens the lungs and affords perfect security from an attack of pneumonia. Refuse substitutes.—Watrous-Herley Drug Co.

HASKELL COUNTY TRIBUNE
A HOME INSTITUTION
STIGLER, HASKELL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1951

Alice Scott Died July 24 In Hospital

Mrs. Scott, A Leader Among Her People For Many Years

Mrs. Alice McCurtain Scott, widow of the late George W. Scott died at the Oklahoma Baptist Hospital in Muskogee at 3.07 p. m., July 24 following a short illness.

Mrs. Scott was born February 5, 1879 at Old San Bois town in Indian Territory, and was the daughter of the late Kate McCurtain and Governor Green McCurtain, who was the last principal chief of the Choctaw Indians.

She attended a Female Seminary at Tuskahoma, I. T.; St. Anne's Acadamy, Ft. Smith, Arkansas; and Harrell Institute, Muskogee, I. T.

In 1896, she was married to George W. Scott in San Bois, I. T. and moved to Stigler from Kinta in 1916.

She was a great leader in all Indian affairs, being the first president and organizer of the Mahaiya Indian Club in Stigler, which was named for her paternal grandmother, Mahaiya McCurtain. She was a member of the Rebecca Lodge and a charter member of the Kinta Chapter of Eastern Star.

Survivors include her children George W. Scott Jr. of Lubbock, Texas; Breck Scott, Catherine Scott and Folsom Scott of Stigler; Yvonne Scott of Washington, D. C.; Vernona Scott and McCurtain Scott, Oklahoma City; a sister, Mrs. H. M. Moore of Stigler and a brother, Judge D. C. McCurtain of Oklahoma City.

Funeral services will be held at two p. m. Friday, July 27 at the First Baptist Church in Stigler, where she was a member. The Rev. John Brill will officiate.

The Mallory Funeral Home will have charge of the burial, which will be in the San Bois Cemetery.

The Indian Orphan.

Vol. 2. AT[illegible] INDIAN TERRITORY, APRIL 1, 1903 No. 2.

A Home As Well As a

Murrow Orphans' Home d[illegible] most of the Orphan schools [illegible] generously by the general g[illegible] and by the tribal governmen[illegible] Indian orphans.

At these government boarding[illegible] the children remain only nine mo[illegible] the year, and then return to their[illegible] if they have any.

At Murrow Indian Orphans[illegible] the children will remain all the ti[illegible] will be to them a sure enough ho[illegible] well as a school. The property b[illegible] to them. They have a right to all[illegible] benefits just the same as childre[illegible] have parents have a right in their h[illegible] It is to them *in loco parentis*. It is [illegible] enough for children to have no fa[illegible] nor mother but it much worse when t[illegible] also have no home. Home to a [illegible] means and is much more than to an ad[illegible] There ought to be a home for every c[illegible] on earth.

How dear to this heart are the
scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollections recalls them
to view.
The orchard, the meadow, the [illegible]
tangled wildwood.
And every loved spot which my in-
fancy knew.

At many of the government Indian schools the children are not taught industrial work. The education of the hand is just as important as educating the head. Murrow Orphans' Home proposes to make industrial work, a very important part of the training of these Indian boys and girls. The dignity of labor will be instilled into their minds as a true principle. They will be taught that it is honorable to work and a disgrace to be lazy. This will not be done so much by force as by precept and example. This has been done by Mr. and Mrs Rishel and their co-laborers at Atoka Baptist Academy and they will have a far greater opportunity of exalting labor and training these Indian orphans now than ever before.

At the government orphan schools the Bible and Christianity are not taught and emphasized as their importance demands. No child is well trained if the claims of Christianity are neglected. As eternity is more important than time, and as the spirit is more important than the body, the spiritual necessities of the children need to be most emphatically cared for.

In Murrow Orphans' Home the blessed word of God will be taught daily, every effort made to educate the heart as well as the heads and hands of the children. Every effort will be made to lead the children to Christ, their Redeemer. This Home will be most emphatically a Christian home though not sectarian.

In the government schools there is an age limit. Those admitted must be over and under a certain age.

In Murrow Orphans' Home there will be a nursery, and Indian Orphan babies will be received and placed in the care of competent women with kind hearts and skillful hands. Thus in its character as a Savings Bank it will receive and save the pennies as well as the dimes and dollars and pay rich interest on all.

In the Government Orphans' schools sick children are not admitted, and those who develop consumption or chronic diseases are sent back to their friends or homes frequently to die from neglect or lack of suitable means or knowledge to properly care for them. At Murrow Orphans' Home there will be a hospital, well furnished as we may be able, with all necessary comforts and medicines for consumption and scrofulous children. The attention of a good physician will be provided.

In all this I do most emphatically disclaim any intention to disparage the government schools. They are excellent and have done vast good to the Indians. Many a poor orphan boy and girl have been educated in these National orphan homes and have become good and useful citizens. All honor and praise for those schools. But I think everybody, Indians and white, must admit that, in the particulars mentioned above, they may be improved upon.

A Letter From Mr. Phelps.

To those who love the Lord and love their race among the Creek and Seminole Indians—Dear brothers and sisters:

Many of you already know of the "Murrow Indian Orphans' Home." All the older ones among you also know our dear aged brother, Rev. J. S. Murrow, who spent many years in preaching the glorious gospel of our Christ to the Creek and Seminole Indians. This dear old brother is now growing very old, but is still full of life and vigor, and has his same unchangeable love for the Indians. And, now, in his last days, the good Lord has laid it upon his heart to undertake to build a home for poor and needy Indian orphan children; also a hospital for sick children and for old and infirm Indians. He has secured temporary quarters at Atoka and is now caring for a goodly number of orphans. It will take a large amount of money and land to build and support a Home like this. Now, the Indians have an opportunity to help build this Home, which will be a blessing to the Indian race for all time to come. Your children and children's children will be blessed by this Home, if you will help to establish it now while you can. If you willl give some of your land it will be kept forever for the benefit of Indian orphans. What better thing could you do with a part of your land than to give it to a Home like this? We do not know yet where this Home will be permanently located; perhaps where we secure the most and best land, but no matter where it is located, Indians of all tribes will be admitted on exactly the same terms. Some of you have children now in heaven, in the home our Jesus has prepared for them, and they have land here which was allotted to them before they went to be with Jesus. Now, dear brother or sister, what better thing could you do with that land than to give a part or all of it to this Home to help care for some poor Indian child who is left in this cruel world without a home or parents to care for it? Now, let me ask each one who reads these lines to think and pray over this matter and decide to give some land to this Indian Orphans' Home. If you will write me a card telling me you will give some land I will come to your place and help you to make the transfer. Many of you could also give a little money to this Home. If you will do so send it to Dr. J. S. Murrow, Atoka, I. T. At least send him fifty cents for this little paper, and you will receive it twice a month for one year. Please pray for the success of this great enterprise.

Your brother and servant in Christ,

G. LEE PHELPS,
Missionary.

It is independent. Murrow Indian Orphans' Home has no organic connection with any mission board or convention or association or church. It is established for the benefit of the orphan children of a race which can justly claim the prayers and aid of Christians of all denominations, and the sympathy and help of all citizens of the United States, whether christians or not. Needy Indian orphan children of any christian denominations, or of no denomination, and of any tribe in the United States, will be welcomed and cared for and trained. (See section 13 of the by-laws.) All denominations can and ought to pray for and give to this philanthopic institution.

We are glad to inform sister Stevens that brother and sister Rishel have heartily identified themselves with this Orphans' Home. Brother Rishel has been elected as the general manager.

The Indian Orphan.

Application made for entry as second-class matter in the postoffice, Atoka, I. T.

SUBSCRIPTION, PER YEAR - - - 50c

Published bi-monthly, if possible, in the interest of Murrow Indian Orphans' Home. Address all communications to the founder, J. S. MURROW, Atoka, I. T.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. J. S. Murrow, president, Atoka; Rev. D. Rogers, D. D., secretary, Atoka; Geo. W. Choate, vice-president, Choate; D. N. Robb, treasurer, Atoka; D. J. Byington, Scipio; Rev. A. W. Folsom, Atoka; Rev. J. G. Brendel, Tahlequah; Rev. G. Lee Phelps, Okmulgee; Rev. J. B. Rounds, Atoka; Rev. N. B. Rairden, D. D., Omaha, Nebraska, honorary member.

J. S. MURROW, - - - - - EDITOR

Again have our hearts been made glad by letters of endorsement and edcouragement from many sources. Here is one from Rev. and Ex-Gov. John F. Brown, of the Seminole Nation. Gov. Brown is one of the best and brainiest Indian men in the territory. He is an able stateman and has placed his people in the best condition of any of the tribes in the critical period of their history. Better than all, he is a spiritually minded and devout christian minister and pastor of the largest Baptist church in the nation.

"This note is written to add my testimony to the worth and integrity of Rev. J. S. Murrow of Atoka, I. T., whom I have personally known almost forty years, during all of which time he has resided among the Indians in the Indian Territory, laboring among them thus long and faithfully as a conscientious Baptist missionary. His labors have already borne much ripe fruit, but he still occupies the field and continues to cultivate the ground his own hands have prepared. His name is a household word in the whole territory to those who have lived and watched the spread of the gospel in this beautiful land, so long a barren wilderness. He really needs no additional testimony from my feeble pen but I feel constrained to do so for the reason that this eminently wetl qualified brother, so peculiarly fitted to carry out the plan, has recently set his heart upon building in the Indian Territory a permanent Home for Indian orphans, the importance of which cannot overrated. I earnestly bespeak for him the entire confidence of those who may chance to know me within and without this territory. If in this way I may aid in this laudable enterprise just a little, I shall be much gratiffed.

The following is from young brother, Greenwood Thompson, at Durant. "I read your enclosed leaflet and think that Orphans' Home is a grand thing. I shall be glad to assist you by a donation in the near future. I am very much interested in the enterprise.

Rev. W. P. Blake, superintendent of Emahaka Academy, writes: "I heartily approve of all that has been done in the matter of the Orphans' Home. Maybe you will come out and speak to this school about it. We will give you a hearty welcome. I will send you some money very soon."

I greatly appreciate the following: "Dear brother Murrow: Your scheme for an Orphans' Home is grand. I will get all the help I can secure for it. It must appeal to all friends of Indians. Some day I hope to see it. I am as busy for the red man as ever. Yours truly, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia."

Brother A. F. Cowling of Cowlington, thus writes: "I pray God that you may succeed with that Orphans' Home. The Lord seems to be always giving to you some wood work and it seems that you are always on the lookout for some grand, good work to do for the Lord and the Indians. I wish I could help you and I shall certainly do so with my prayers, with my influence and with means."

Sister C. Robb, a most earnest christian and influential Choctaw lady writes: "Mr. Robb and I often talk together about the Orphans' Home. We pray for it constantly. It is on our mind and heart all the time, and we shall certainly do all we can for it. If I had the same energy I once had I would give it all to this Home."

We quote a few lines from an excellent letter by Miss Florence K. Ellis, who taught in the Academy two years: "I am glad that yovr idea of an Indian orphanage has materialized. You have my deepest interest and most sincers sympathy in the great undertaking and I will certainly help you materially when I can."

The following from Mrs. . N. Stevens of Ohio ..ow of Stetson, Fla., is very valuable. "I am glad you have successfully started the Orphans' Home for Indian children. I hope, before my death, to make at least a small contribution towards it. If brother Rishel will continue to have charge, it will add much to the confidence of those who are acquainted with the institution. He and his wife have done so well that I hope they will be retained The importance of having some one to look after the lands of those orphans can hardly be estimated. It is a grand work to engage in. May you have divine wisdom to carry you through to the end."

he following is a very sweet note. ords cannot express my feelings en I saw the seal for the Home. it was spoken of I expected to see dian head with feathers, and some relics of barbarism except the I knew Mrs. Murrow would op- the pipe. But when I saw the re of a real Indian girl, the orphan hter of our beloved Bro. J. P. son, standing with hands lifted rd, I thought "what does this ? Does it mean "help us," or it represent the many little Indian and boys that may lift their hands d and thank God for allowing you vide them a christian Home? God you in this work. Mary M. rs."

A. E. Robertson, one of the old- esbyterian missionaries among the ks, and who has translated most of th New Tastement into the Creek la age, writes thus kindly: "I thank y or giving me an opportunity for h ing about the Indian Orphans' H e I tru t that your hopes for the H e, which is surely needed, will be fu led and very many comparatively he less orphans be saved, not only for co ort and usefulness on earth, but for eternal joy in the presence of Him who di to save the lost world."

s. Annie Guy Addington is a very accomplished Chickasaw lady. Thus she writes: "I assure you that the Orphans' Home appeals to my tenderest sensibilities and is the more warmly regarded because it emanates from our loved and honored missionary teacher and preacher. I assure you that Mr. Addington and I will do anything in our power to assist or further the plan in any way and be glad to be identified with an undertaking that has for its foundation the uplifting of my race into the pure light of christianity. In all respects we will give and do as far as we are able, and trust that yo. will feel no hesitancy in calling upon us."

The following from Gov. Green McCurtain, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, made our heart large, as the Blanket Indians say.

REV. J. S. MURROW,
Atoka, I. T.

MY DEAR BROTHER MURROW:

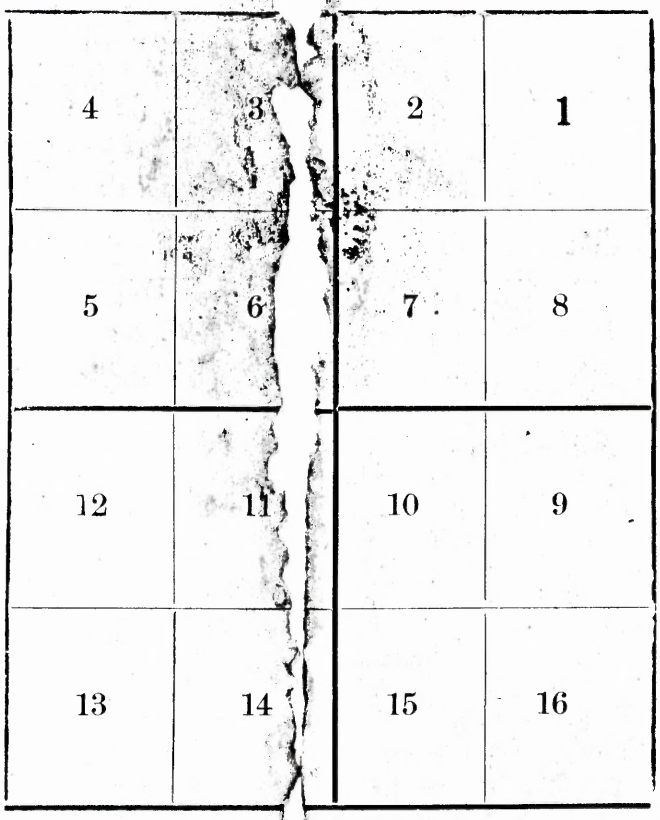
I am just in receipt of the "Indian Orphan," which I have read with much pleasure, I certainly appreciate your unselfish motives in the labor of love you are now engaged in.

I believe that my people are thoroughly impressed with the your sincerity and earnestness to promote the happiness and future welfare of the Indian, and feel sure that the Indian's property, under your charge, is in safe hands. God knows the Indias needs such friends in his hour of peril.

I had it in my power I would give you Home, under your supervision, the authority to represent every Indian child in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

ing you many year of usefulness in gracious undertaking, I am, sincerely Your friend.

GREEN MCCURTAIN,
Principal Chief,



No. 6 Stephen Kemp, quarter; No 7 Ina Scott, quarter.

The above diagram represents the prospective plat for the Murrow Indian Orphans' Home.

It is the purpose of the Home to secure, if possible, four sections of land in one body. We want good farming and pasture land well watered. We also want some timber. This is to be secured, if possible, about three or four miles from some good railroad market town.

HOW PRRVIDED.

This land is to be the gifts of Indians to the Home. The gifts may be ten, twenty, forty, sixty or a hundred and sixty acres or any other amount which the donor may wish to give. We already have the entire allotment of Miss Ina Scott, who died in November, 1902, and willed her entire interests in the lands and money of the tribe to the Home. Miss Scott was educated in the Atoka Bapsist Academy which has now become the property of the Murrow Indian Orphans' Home. Thus she knew from her own personal experience the grand work being done here, and has taken this very metertal way of expressing her gratitude. Mr. Warren Kemp, former student of the Academy, has also shown his appreciation by donating to the Home, the entire allotment of his little child who died recently. Others have donated from ten to forty acres each as they felt able. We desire to take these smaller donations and put them together thus bunching the gifts to the Home as much as possible. For example: if sixteen persons give ten acres each we will have them all allotted in one-quarter section. Or if four persons give forty acres each we will have them allotted in one-quarter section, thus grouping as near as possible all the property of the Home.

A LIVING MONUMENT.

If there are any persons who have departed friends and want to perpetuate the names of their friend, one of the very best ways would be to follow the example of Mr. Kemp who gave his child's allotment to the Home. One of the quarter sections of the Home will always be known as the Stephen Kemp quarter. The marble pillar placed over the grave of the dead does nobody any good and is noticed by a comparatively few people. A monument of one hundred and sixty acres bearing the name of the deceased continues to live and be a blessing and also perpetuates the name of the departed friend.

HOW TO PERPETUATE YOUR NAME.

Any person who will get one hundred and sixty acres for the Home, either as a personal gift, or by getting donations from friends, may have a quarter section named after him. If you can get sixteen persons to donate ten acres each we will have these all grouped in one-quarter section and name that quarter after you. Or if you do not wish your name used you may substitute the name of a relative or friend. Address all donations or letters of inquiry to

Rev. J. S. MURROW, president,
Atoka, I. T.

A. S. McKENNON. THOS. R. DEAN

McKENNON & DEAN

. . . LAWYERS. . . .

Office—Kali-Inla Bldg. So. McAlester, I. T.

J. O. H. LINEBAUGH. D. H. LINEBAUGH

LINEBAUGH BROTHERS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

ATOKA, - - - IND. TER.

I. A. BRIGGS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 'phone, 26. Residence 'phone, 27.

Office on Court Street, Atoka, I. T.

J. S. FULTON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office over Officer's drugstore.
At home on Sundays.

ATOKA, - - - - IND TER

J. G. RALLS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office: One door west of Alexander's drug store and opposite U S court house. Notary Public and Stenographer.

ATOKA, - - - IND. TER.

THE COBB MERCANTILE CO.

Dealers in General Merchandise.
Lowest prices. - Fair dealing.

Consumption Not Hereditary

Let no one who thinks of father and mother dying of consumption lose heart, after reading the following:

Among the things which now seem to be established by scientific methods of investigation is that tuberculosis, the old-fashioned consumption, is not hereditary.

It is preventable and curable.

The best feature of the new treatment is the disuse of all medicines, and dependence by the physicians upon three things: pure air and plenty of it, nourishing food in abundance, and absolute rest.

Taking the disaase in time the Massachusetts Board of Health is able to report that a majority of cases are easily cured.

When those who consider themselves candidates for consumption get rid of the nightmare of heredity, and take to the fresh air, under proper conditions, the danger passes.

Even without the aid of any antidote which may be discovered, the prospect is that within the lifetime of this generation tuberculosis will become as rare as hydrophobia, and then disappear entirely.

One of the best things about it, according to the testimony of an expert physician, is that ANY CLIMATE will do, and any place is wholesome, if only plenty of pure air can be furnished the patient both by bay and by night.—Christian Register.

Wants.

We want and need $2,300 in money to pay for the present buildings and grounds.

We want money for the current expenses of the Home.

We want clothing, shoes, wearing apparel of all kinds for boys and girls from five years old to fifteen. Bed clothing of all kinds, groceries, fruits and provisions of all kinds.

These childree need books and periodicals suitable to their condition. They enjoy reading very much, and their supply of reading matter is very meagre.

A Special Need.

We earnestly beg for money to purchase the necessary furniture and type for a small printing office, all except a press. If we had the type, Rev. J. B. Rounds, missionary to the Choctaw Indians, and one of our trustees, who is a practical printer, would, when at home, instruct two or three of the boys in the art of setting type. The newapaper in our town, The Indian Citizen, would do the presswork, and thus we could issue this little paper very much cheaper than now. This supply of type is greatly needed, and will do much good. We earnestly plead that friends will contribute sufficient money to enable us to purchase this type.

Receipts.

The following are the donations in money since the last issue of the paper:

FOR THE GENERAL FUND.

Rev. F. L. King and wife, Geary, Oklahoma, $5.00; Mrs. J. B. Rounds, Atoka, $5.00; Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, Muskogee, $1.00; Rev. G. Lee Phelps, Okmulgee, $5.00; Mrs. M. J. Reeside, Philadelphia, Penna., $10.00; Rev. W. B. Toney, Allen, $2.50; Rev. Jackson James, Wilburton, $5.00. Total $33.50.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE INDIAN ORPHAN.

G. Lee Phelps, Okmulgee, 25 cenes; Prof. E. H. Rishel, Atoka, 50 cents; Rev. J. B. Rounds Atoka, 50 cents; Mrs. M. M. Rogers, Atoka, 50 cents; Capt. J. S. Sfandley, San Antonio, Texas, $1.00. Two copies to be sent to parties who will appreciate them. This is a hard request to comply with because everybody will appreciate this little paper of course. Orphan boys in the home: Kirby Cooper, 10 cents; Binnie McKinney, 10 cents; Sidney Bond, 10 cents. Total for paper, $3.05.

Thus far our expenses are eonsiderable larger than the receipts. We beg the friends of Indian orphans to remember that not a penny of any contribution made to this Indian Orphans' Home goes to any worker. Every penny is expended on needed current expenses, and the receipts are not suffieient for this. We also beg to correct the frequent statements that the Indians are rich. If they had what rightly belongs to them and if their estate in lands and funds in the U. S. Treasury were managed for their benefit they would be well off. But white men are feasting off the Indians patrimony while thousands of the full bloods are miserably poor and often suffer for food and clothing.

The band instruments, owned by the Atoka Woodmen, have recently been purchased for the use of the boys in the Home, and with the efficient instruction of Mr. Will Chaffin, are making rapid progress. They are making some good music.

A Little Hospital

The heart of Mr. Rishel, general manager, his good wife and other workers in the Indian Orphans' Home are often made very sad when they are compelled to refuse the admission of diseased children or to send them away when disease permanently unfits them from companionship with the healthy children. In the last few weeks two excellent children, a boy and a girl, had to be sent back to their friends because of developed consumption. The little girl had been here one or two years. It was her only home. She has no one to care for her. She has no home to go to. She begged to remain and wept bitterly when taken away. Mrs Rishel and other workers wept also. The boy had been here only a short time. He, too, was far gone with consumption. Before he left he said, "O that I could remain here! Every boby is so kind. These teachers and workers seem to love me. This is the best place I have ever known."

There is another girl here who is badly diseased. She may have to be sent away. But she has no home, no one wants her. What will become of her? Some of the Board of Directors of the Home had a conference with Mr. and Mrs. Rishel and they have heartily agreed to open a little hospital in the house belonging to them, a few hundred yards from the other buildings. We will all pray our heavenly Father to send some good person to take charge of this little hospital and care for these poor, sick Indian orphan children. Where the means to support this hospital is to come from we do not know but we do know that there is a great necessity for it, that it will save some poor children from suffering, perhaps save them to renewed health and life, and that it will afford them comforts of body, mind and soul that they cannot have without it. We are trusting our heavenly Father to provide the means of carrying on this little hospital.

Very earnestly do we plead with the friends of humanity everywhere to aid in the support of this hospital. We will need everything. Bedding, furniture, clothing, medicine. Anything and everything will be thankfully received and faithfully used. Donations for this object may be marked "Murrow Indian Orphans' Home, Atoka, Indian Territory." Atoka is on the M., K. & T. R'y. It is an old station with freight and express offices. All donations will be acknowledged by receipt and in this paper.

Local Items.

The [illegible] garden is growing. [illegible] up.

Aunt [illegible] has been having a siege of [illegible]. We all miss her.

There have been few cases of sickness among the Home pupils this year.

Mrs. Ida [illegible]ats of Antlers will take charge of the sewing department of the Home.

The Home was honored by the presence of Miss Lee from Arkansas and Misses Young and Marshall from Atoka to supper on March 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawes and Miss Dickerman entertained the seniors and 8th grade pupils at the Dawes home March 20th. All had a good time.

Miss Mattie McGahey has very ably assisted Mrs. Williams in teaching the small boys to sew. No one would be ashamed to wear such patches as these boys can put on.

"I really must have our kitchen range cleaned, it smokes so," said Mrs. Housewife.

"Mamma," said the four-year-old scion of the house, "don't you think papa would better be cleaned out? He smokes awfully too."

The Atoka Baptist Academy will, in May, finish its sixteenth year. It may be justly proud of the work it has accomplished and the friends it has won. While there have not been many graduates, we can be justly proud of the honorable place filled by those who completed the course, as well as by many who did only a part of the prescribed work.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society and kindred societies have nobly assisted the work to the extent of about two thousand dollars a year. Most of this aid will cease at the end of this school year, and the work will be restricted to Indian orphans. The name of Atoka Baptist Academy will give place to that of Murrow Indian Orphans' Home, and while the former will be remembered by hundreds, for its kindly aid, we are sure that the new name will rapidly win its way to the hearts of all.

TO EAT.

BLIC

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TAURANT

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TUSKAHOMA CONVENTION

The Tuskahoma Party Meets at Tuskahoma on June 16 and Nominates Candidates.

A Full and Complete Reorganization Was Perfected, With Hon. W. W. Wilson as National Chairman and B. S. Smiser, Secretary.

Proceedings.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m by W. H. Ansley and Hon. W. W. Wilson was elected temporary chairman and B. S. Smiser temporary secretary.

The chair then called for delegates to present their credentials and thirty-nine delegates from the different counties responded.

The convention then went into permanent organization. Hon. W. W. Wilson was elected permanent national chairman and B. S. Smiser secretary.

The convention then decided to fill vacancies by appointment by the chair, when bona fide residents of counties short on representation were found present; and where they were not to leave the varcancies unfilled.

Each county was entitled to three delegates and the representation by counties was as follows:

(Those marked with * were appointed by chair).

Sans Bois County—Green McCurtain, Ridgley Bond, Joseph Garland.

Tobuxsy County — Hampton Tucker, W. H. Ansley, Johnson Frazier.

Skullyville County—Amos Henry, Ed McDaniel, T. G. Overstreet.

Gaines County—S. W. Nelson, *Louis Fry, *Houston Nelson.

Sugar Loaf County—W. Henry Harrison; T. J. Sexton, M. H. Lefflre.

Towson County—W. W. Wilson, John A. Garland, *E. H. Wilson.

Eagle County—No. representation.

Wade County—S. [illegible] McKinney, D. Anderson, E. D. Benton.

Boktukle County—E. M Ward, P. M. Ishcomar, Ellis Jefferson.

Red River County—Wilson A. Shoney, Sidney J. Herndon, Daniel Webster.

Cedar County—G. P. McKenzie, George Dillard, R. S. Frazier.

Nashoba County—Simpson Wilson, Isaac Winship, *Paul Stephens.

Kiamitia County—T. E. Sanguin, H. L. Sanguin, L. W. Ratcliff.

Jackfork County—Wesley Anderson, J. H. Miller, Harris Noaker.

Atoka County—A. J. Harkins, B. S. Smiser.

Blue County—Campbell Leflore.

Jackson County—*Philip Johnson, *Lane Wilson.

On motion the chair appointed committee of six members on platform and three on order of business.

The convention then took a recess of thirty minutes to give the committees time to formulate their work and report.

Convention was called to order at 11:30 a. m. and reports of committees received and adopted.

(The platform adopted will be found elsewhere in this issue).

The convention then proceeded to the regular work of nominating candidates.

Geo. W. Scott, was unanimously nominated for National Treasurer, R. H. Wilson National Secretary and P. J. Hudson for National Auditor.

C. S. Vinson was nominated for National Attorney, receiving 28 votes against 18 cast for M. V. Everedge.

The convention then proceeded to a detailed local organization for each county, making the permanent national organization of the party the most complete that has ever characterized any political party in the history of the Choctaw Nation.

After an eloquent address by Governor McCurtain the convention adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

W. W. Wilson, Chairman.
B. S. Smiser, Secretary.

ATOKA MEAT MARKET.

W. Bassett, Prop.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

REPORT OF THE CONDI

Atoka Nation

No. 579

At Atoka, in the sta
Territory, at the c
ness June 9th, 1903

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....
Banking house, furniture an fixtures.....
Other personal property owne
Due from national banks (no reserve agents).....
Due from approved reserv agents.....
Checks and other cash items..
Notes of other national banks.
Fractional paper currency nickels and cents.....
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE I BANK, viz:
Specie.....
Legal-tender notes.....
Redemption fund with U. S treasurer (5 per cent of circulation.....
Total.....

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....
Surplus fund.....
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....
National bank notes outstanding.....
Due to other national banks..
Due to Trust Companies and and Savings Banks.....
Individual deposits subject t check.....
Time certificates of deposit.
Bills payable, including certifi cates of deposit for money borrowed.....
Total.....

State of Ind. Ter., Central Dis
County of Atoka,

I, Palo A. Roberts, Cashier named bank, do solemnly swe statement is true to the best of and belief.

PALO A. ROBEI

Subscribed and sworn to bef day of June, 1903.

J. G. CAM
[SEAL] N

Correct—Attest:
J. S. Fulton,
J. D. Lankford,
G. T. Ralls,

Amos Henry ut Yak
Isht Anumpu

Editor Indian Citizen:

Chahta okla hut p
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apihinsa tok yommat
foyuka hachi ka nit
alakmano Chahta ash
oh chash bannak ma
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aiyukali hosh alobow

bed therein; and the United tates Indian Agent at Union Agency, shall, upon the application of the allottee, place him i possession of his allotm shall remove t sons objecting and the acts hereunder shall not by the writ or process court."

I have earnestly advised these people not to enter into these contracts. If I had a thousand tongues, they would all be kept busy urging the Indians not to make these contracts, and that if they had, then to refund the money and revoke the contract.

You state that the commission knows all about this and that some of our "best" citizens are aiding and abetting the scheme. This does not lessen the fact that there is an attempt being made to perpetrate a great wrong upon the Indian. While there may be rare exceptions in which the Indian will be the beneficiary, yet, the hidden purpose, in most instances of this character, is to secure the Indian's property for a pittance. This fact will be revealed the moment that it is safe to do so It is perfectly shameful that it can be said that some of our "best" citizens are acting in behalf of these schemers. In doing this they not only for their own self-respect, but the esteem of every one who has the proper regard for upright dealing.

In replying to your last question, in regard to filing on land that has cottonwood, ash, oak and walnut timber on it, which the commission claims has no commercial value, I desire to say that, while I may differ with the commission on this score, yet, since this right can be exercised by any citizen, including yourself, and as no complaints from that source have been made, I take it that it is entirely proper to file on these lands.

I will say, in conclusion, that while I feel very much hampered in carrying out the plans looking to an equitable division of the big estate, by reason of the fact that some of our leading Choctaws are lending aid and comfort to the enemy; yet, I am not the least discouraged over the prospect, I believe that right will eventually triumph over wrong, and that while some of the Indians may go down in disaster, yet I can not help but believe that the very controversy in which we now indulge will lead others to preserve their patrimony for themselves and their children.

Yours truly,
GREEN McCURTAIN,
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation.

TIMBER ALLOTMENTS.

A Correspondent Gives Some More Facts About Speculators' Schemes to Get Timber Lands.

To the Indian Citizen:

There appeared in a recent issue of the Antler's News an editorial which bears all the "ear-marks" of the recent "would-be" attorney of the Choctaws, in which he states that "the lumber embargo continues" and that "no one who is worthy of consideration desires to see the law disobeyed or even avoided," and with a somewhat injured and haughty air, asks some one to

stood that the courts would not interfere with the arrangement. Just how this information was gained and the confidence it begot, the writer is unaware. The speculator had a bold face, however, and talked glibly of his "get rich quick" scheme to those in whom he had confidence. It is here,

PLATFORM OF THE TUSKAHOMA PARTY.

aration of Platform or Principles of the Tuskahoma Party.

n Convention Assembled at Tuskahoma, June 16th, 1903.

The delegates of the Tuskahoma party, in national convention at Tuskahoma, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, June 16, 1903, declare as follows:

1. We pledge the Tuskahoma party to an economical administration of public affairs, and guarantee that its legislation will be for the best interests of all the people. We will at all times insist upon the United States government complying strictly with our treaties.

2. We re-affirm our approval of the supplementary agreement, and congratulate the Choctaw people upon its ratification. It insures to them a prompt and honorable settlement of all tribal affairs. Before its ratification, our rolls included the "court citizens," and the burden and expense of disproving their claims to citizenship rested upon the Choctaw Nation. The supplementary agreement gave us the citizenship court, without cost to the Choctaw people, and all good citizens now rejoice that the decision of that court on December 17, 1902, removed the "court citizens" from our rolls and placed the burden and expense of proving their claims upon the "court citizens."

3. We call attention to the recent petition of the attorneys of the "court citizens" filed in the supreme court of the United States, asking for an order restraining the citizenship court from further trial of citizenship cases. The supreme court on June 1, 1903, denied their petition, and the citizenship court is now daily trying the cases of "court citizens" at South McAlester, as provided in the supplementary agreement.

4. We endorse the action of Governor McCurtain in withdrawing our timber lands from allotment until all questions concerning them are settled. He was prompted to take this step by numerous complaints from citizens in the timber districts, and in doing so, has furnished additional proof of his determination to safeguard the interests of the people at all times. Our timber lands are growing more valuable each year. The timber speculators, realizing this fact, were using questionable methods to get possession of our timber at prices far below its market value. A great wrong was about to be done the Choctaw people. Governor McCurtain prevented that wrong by having the department of the interior temporarily withdraw our timber lands from allotment. The timber lands will be allotted to our citizens, but not until all complaints of questionable transactions have been investigated and the conditions of allotting them have been made such that every allottee will be protected in his right to sell his timber for its market value.

5. We favor the early approval by the secretary of the interior of the rolls of intermarried citizens of the Choctaw nation, as provided in the supplementary agreement; and if the said rolls are not approved by the time of the assembling of our next general council, we pledge ourselves to have our general council next October memorialize the secretary of the interior to hasten the approval and return of such rolls.

6. We believe steps should be taken to assist our citizens in locating and platting their allotments. At a special session of the general council in December, 1902, upon the recommendation of Governor McCurtain, an act was passed providing for the appointment of three allotting commissioners for each district of the Choctaw nation. Many of our citizens are unacquainted with the methods of locating land according to the United States government survey, and the duty of these commissioners was to go into the several counties and assist citizens in locating their allotments. The act was disapproved by the president of the United States, because it was thought that the work of these commissioners would interfere with the work of the Dawes commission. It is now well understood by the department that such commissioners will render valuable assistance to our citizens and will hasten the work of the Dawes commission. The president of the United States will now approve an act appointing the commissioners, and we pledge the passage of such an act by our next council.

7. The efficient and patriotic administration of Governor McCurtain meets our warmest approval, and we take pleasure in publicly declaring our confidence in his purpose to fearlessly administer our laws and faithfully guard the interests of all our citizens.

8. Believing, as we do, that our policies are for the best interests of all the people, we invite all citizens to co-operate with us in carrying forward our policies.

Mr. Poland Explains.

Dear Citizen: Instead of getting out of humor about your article headed "In Bad Company," I was glad to see you on guard; that you had the interest of the Indian at heart; that you are a watch-dog that does not sleep. Not knowing any more about the

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...ove Is Endorsed

...In 1882 the council passed a reso...lution, subject to the vote of the people, to locate the Choctaw seat of government at a site where Tuskahoma now stands. On August 1, 1883 the Choctaw people heartily endorsed such a move.

The building itself was a subject of discussion and J. F. McCurtain, principal chief, appointed three commissioners to select the best plan and specifications for a brick or stone capitol building. It was designated that there be four large rooms, one a senate hall, 20 by 24 feet; one a supreme court room of the same size; another for a representative hall, 20 by 28 feet, and an executive office, 20 by 20 feet.

McCurtain, however, disapproved of space allotted, believing that more room would be needed for the senate and representative halls and the supreme court room. Consequently he granted the commissioners authority to figure on each of these three rooms to be 24 by 30 feet.

Bids were advertised and the contract was let to H. T. Jackson who bid low at $24,500.

Jackson chose brick for the construction. Inasmuch as the capitol was constructed three years before Frisco railroad built through the ...itory to Tuskahoma, he had to ...sport much of his material from ...town, 60 miles west of the capi... the M. K. and T. railway.

The first session in the new capitol was held in October, 1884. Thirteen senators and 20 representatives met.

Three districts, each composed of several counties, constituted the Choctaw nation. The first district was known as Mosholatubbes and boasted of five counties, four senators and five representatives. The counties were designated as Sugar Loaf, Skullyville, San Bois, Gains and Tobaksi. They constituted the territory now known as LeFlore, Latimer, Haskell and Pittsburg counties.

Paid $5 Daily

The second district, known as Apukshanubbee, contained seven counties and was represented by four senators and seven representatives. The counties were named Towson, Cedar, Wade, Red River, Bok Tuklo, Eagle and Nashoba. Now this territory is designated as Pushmataha, Choctaw and McCurtain counties.

Pushmataha was the third district and contained five counties represented by five senators and eight representatives. The counties were named Kiamichi, Blue, Atoka, Jack's Fork and Jackson. They were on the western end of the nation.

Representatives and senators were paid $5 per day. Some councilmen knew only the Choctaw tongue, others talked only English, some knew both languages. As a result interpreters were popular. Reports, however, were made in English. Nevertheless from the Choctaw speaking delegation speeches in the Indian tongue were heard frequently.

According to Hudson the last councilmen who met under the old Choctaw run of things convened three times. With the knowledge that on March 4, 1906 that the government, through the Atoka agreement, would take over tribal responsibilities, the representatives met in regular session in October, 1905. This session lasted 42 days. They met a second time in December for a 34-day session. Then, with final tribal business to be cleared up, they met the third time on February 3, 1906 and continued in session until March 3. Incidentally Hudson, then Choctaw nation auditor, paid off the representatives.

However, the same senators and representatives returned to the old council house in 1906. Then they met more as "petitioners" than they did as a law-making body. They would petition the government to pass certain legislation for tribal good. But their power had been clipped.

No other elections were held to choose representatives or senators. The same group remained as petitioners. When one died or resigned another man was appointed in his place by the principal chief. By this method regular meetings of the powerless council continued annually up to 1911. They continued to gather in the old council house.

Met Last in 1915

After 1911 the council stayed home for four years, finally convening again in 1915 for the last time in the capitol. When the council dissolved the building was turned over to a custodian. With no money appropriated for its upkeep the building eventually became a ruin. Once a gesture at remodelling it was made. A tin roof was supplied but the repairing stopped there and finally the roof disappeared. Now, Hudson says, it is a crumbling affair with no roof to protect the interior.

The property now belongs to the Southeastern State Teachers college, Hudson says.

At one time the Durant Historical society sought to purchase the capitol and remove it to Durant. The methods of removal varied. One suggestion was to tear the building down, brick by brick and reassemble it with the material. Another was to haul it overland in sections.

With this idea in mind the Indian office sold the building to the state school for a small sum but because of finances and in face of numerous protests, nothing further has been done about the matter.

The 51 men shown in the above picture are members of the 1905 council and their aides. Senators in the photo are Joseph P. Thompson, Daniel Webster, Cornelius Jones, Morris Williams, Ellis Bohanan, Joe L. Ward, Thomas L. Griggs, James H. Harkins, Frank Folsom and George W. Choate, president of the senate. Two senators were absent.

ASK FOR A PROHIBITION STATE

Recommendations and Resolutions by the Governors of the Five Civilized Tribes. No Territorial Government or Annexation Wanted.

The press of the Territory and elsewhere will be requested to give the fullest publicity to the resolutions adopted by the convention of the governors of the Five Civilized Tribes held in Eufaula. The executive committee appointed by the convention has had the resolutions printed in pamphlet form and will send them broadcast over the land. They fully represent the Indian's desire on the statehood question. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, the United States government in the several treaties with the Five Civilized Tribes under which the present tribal governments were organized, guaranteed that the limits of no state or territory should ever be extended over the territory now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes without their consent, and in the act of Congress of June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495,) agreed that the lands now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes should, when prepared, be admitted as a state of the Union, and

Whereas, we believe that the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes are opposed to any territorial fotm of government for Indian Territory, either now or hereafter, and to any legislation by Congress, whose object is the absorption by Oklahoma of the Indian Territory, in whole or in part, and

Whereas, we feel that some method should be adopted whereby the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes may, by popular vote, determine whether or not they are in favor of statehood for Indian Territory, separate from Oklahoma, after the expiration of their tribal governments;

Therefore, we, the chief executives and representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes, assembled at Eufaula, Creek Nation, May 21, 1903, do hereby make the following recommendation:

1. The chief executive of each nation shall, in his next message to the general council of his nation, recommend legislation authorizing the chief executive to call an election to decide whether or not the members of his nation are in favor of an international convention. This convention shall be composed of twenty delegates from each of the Five Civilized Tribes, and shall be held for the purpose of framing a constitution for a state government to succeed the several tribal governments which expire by treaty provisions on March 4, 1906. The chief executive shall also recommend that the geenral council prescribe a plan for selecting delegates to the constitutional convention. **The general council of each nation shall instruct its delegates to incorporate in the constitution a provision prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of the state to be formed out of Indian Territory.**

2. We recommend that the citizens of each nation vote for the constitutional convention.

3. We recommend that each nation hold said election not later than December 20, 1903, and that said election be held in the same manner as other our demands, we recommend that the non-citizens hold a convention and ratify the constitution framed by the convention of the Five Civilived Tribes or propose whatever amendments they deem proper. Should amendments be proposed by the non-citizens, their convention shall appoint a committee of two persons from each nation, this committee shall meet a like committee appointed by the convention of the Civilized Tribes and these two committees shall constitute a conference committee of twenty persons, who shall adjust all differences in the constitution.

8. The president of the constitutional convention of the Five Civilized Tribes shall appoint two delegates from each of the five nations. These ten delegates shall invite the co-operation of a like number of delegates appointed by the convention of the non-citizens and the two delegations shall take the constitution adopted by the conference committee and proceed to Washington and urge Congress to pass an enabling act authorizing the people of the Indian Territory to vote upon the ratification of this constitution for the members of the house of representatives of the United States and for all elective officers provided for by said constitution.

GREEN McCURTAIN,
Chief Choctaw Nation.
P. PORTER,
Chief Creek Nation.
T. M. BUFFINGTON,
Chief Cherokee Nation.
P. S. MOSELEY,
Gov. Chickasaw Nation.
HULBUTTA MICCO,
Chief Seminole Nation.

WILL BE ACCOMMODATED.

Dawes Commission Demands Investigation of "Fanatical Reports and Questionable Journalism" Which Threatens Their Job.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, today announced his intention of having a thorough investigation made into irregularities in Indian Territory by some one not connected with the Department.

This announcement was made in response to a request from the Dawes Commission, as follows:

"Muskogee, I. T., Aug. 26, 1903.

"Secretary of the Interior,

"Washington, D. C.

"Widespread and continued newspaper criticism of most serious character involving integrity of our work and our fidelity to duty impels us to request that an immediate and searching investigation be instituted and that the president be informed of this desire. A work unparalleled in the history of civilization, the result of years of unremitting toil, is threatened by fanatical reports and questionable journalism. We urge that there be assigned to the work of investigation one whose reputation for honesty, ability and fearlessness is well established and whose findings will be universally ac-

Territory, in whole or in part, and

Whereas, we feel that some method should be adopted whereby the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes may, by popular vote, determine whether or not they are in favor of statehood for Indian Territory, separate from Oklahoma, after the expiration of their tribal governments;

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2. We recommend that the citizens of each nation vote for the constitutional convention.

3. We recommend that each nation hold said election not later than December 20, 1903, and that said election be held in the same manner as other elections are held in the several nations, the votes cast in each nation shall be certified by the precinct officers and forwarded to the chief executives. The chief executives of the five nations shall constitute a board of commissioners, who shall canvass and count the votes cast in each nation and issue proclamation of the result not later than January 4, 1904.

4. If a majority of the qualified voters of the five nations are in favor of a constitutional convention, the convention shall be held. We recommend that the international convention be held not later than February 1, 1904.

5. We recommend that the general council of each nation at its next session memorialize Congress for independent statehood for Indian Territory to become effective March 4, 1906, and that such memorial be transmitted to Congress, the president and the secretary of interior.

6. **We further recommend that the general council of each nation address a memorial to the various religious and temperance organizations of the United States requesting them to assist the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in their efforts to prevent the annexation of Indian Territory to Oklahoma and to secure an independent state government for Indian Territory under a constitution which will protect the Indian from the baleful influence of intoxicating liquors.**

7. Knowing that the non-citizens of Indian Territory, not members of either of the Five Civilized Tribes, prefer independent statehood for Indian Territory and realizing that the efforts of the non-citizens and the Indians will cause Congress to favorably consider

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(Signed) "Tams Bixby,
"T. B. Needles,
"Commissioners."

The secretary replied to the telegram saying that as soon as the proper man could be secured he would be sent to the Territory with instructions to make a complete and impartial inquiry into conditions there.