

SMITH, ISLAND.

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to leave their homes. He reminded them of the treaty with the Government which stated that this would be their home as long as the water ran and the grass grew and nothing good would come from a division of common property.

Jim Parlinson urged the members to sign and take the vote in the wooden mill. He reminded them of the things that they could buy for their families with such a sum.

I think that finally the Government had to wait a while to make any allotments. Later, when Marjo and his followers held out for the land to be held in common, those that didn't go in and sign up for their allotment, would find that other people would settle on their land. They would be forced to go in and get a settlement from the Dawes Commission. They would say to such people: We have been here for 90 days to settle with you. Do you expect us to stay here for several years? You should have taken your allotment at first.

The allottees weren't suppose to dispose

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of this land for five years. Yet many gave oil leases on it and sold and were swindled out of it in violation of the law.

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He never killed a mule or a horse until about Statehood. I was always socko busta in the Cree language whipping horse.

Legus Barrman was the first chief of the Territory.

Charles Wilson, now deceased, got his start by borrowing money from Jim Parkinson with which to buy cattle. He attended to the business of the men. They were then shipped to Kansas City and St. Louis.

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I was riding behind Israel Barr, a creek Indian and a friend of mine, when he shot holes through the brass eagle on top of the Council House one Saturday. He was on horseback and shot them with a .50-50 rifle.

Daniel Pean, a white man from Texas, moved here and settled one mile south of my place in 1896. I used to work for him some and he taught

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