

Both Hunter were then placed before the convention as nominees for the position of chairman. This contest was decided by a standing vote, those favoring Ward standing to one side of the house, those favoring Hunter to the other. The result of the vote was 23 for Ward, 4 for Hunter.

The convention then proceeded with the regular routine of business.

After the organization had been perfected Hon. Green McCurtain was nominated by acclamation. A committee was appointed to notify him of the action of the convention, and in due time he appeared and made a speech in which he accepted the nomination and outlined the policy which should govern his administration if he should be elected. In his speech he dwelt in his usual vigorous manner upon the situation in which the Choctaw Nation stands at present, endorsed the supplementary treaty, and explained the conditions which had called it into existence.

The Dukes men, after withdrawing from the convention, went to Tushkahomma station, two miles from the capital, and held a meeting on the porch of Jackman's old store building. Twelve persons participated in this meeting, the chairman, and 11 on the floor. G. W. Dukes and Thomas Hunter were placed in nomination for chief. Dukes received 5 votes and Hunter 6.

This is the way the matter stands at present.

to listen to the Dawes Commission when congress created the commission for the purpose of extinguishing the tribal rule. It took a brave man to say and do what McCurtain did. At times his advice was resented to such a degree that his life was in danger. Time proved that he was right.

Now comes the second and last crisis that the Indian must meet. Political influence threatens to absorb the domain that is as yet his own, and fasten him unwillingly to Oklahoma, a process that means lost identification of the Indian, retarded development of the five nations through demoralization and unjust discrimination

A farmer: I am a patron of a creamery and have a hand separator. I have been getting six cents per pound more for my milk than those that haul their own milk to market and I have the sweet skim milk to feed to my calves.

Uniformity in Butter.

Uniformity in butter is one of the most difficult things to be obtained, yet it is one of the things that the market demands. It is claimed that the British market is even more exacting in this regard than is our own market. The foreigner demands that he receive the same kind of butter each time, for he wants to know that it is good, and how can he know that it is good unless it be uniform. Moreover, the taste becomes educated to a certain product, and demands to be catered to. The grocer that goes into a commission house to purchase a large lot of butter will take what he knows to be uniform, and that only. As soon as he finds butter that is not uniform he is afraid of it. It requires uniformity to give confidence. The butter makers on the farm have to face the same condition of things that is faced by the maker of creamery butter, if they want to sell their butter on the open market. Uniformity can be attained only by scientific methods, and these methods are within the reach of every person that cares to make the effort to have his butter product uniform. Guesswork will need to be dropped and exact measurements substituted. The sale must be weighed into known weight of butter. The thermometer must be used both in the ripening of the cream and at churning time. The acid test must be understood and utilized. In fact, the person that desires a uniform product cannot afford to neglect any detail of operation to secure that uniformity.

The English Buying American Cows

The agent of a large creamery establishment in England is in this country purchasing cows to ship home. He says that the English have been for some time purchasing cows in the European countries, but especially in Holland. It has, however, been found difficult to secure enough cows of the kind needed, and so he has crossed the Atlantic for that purpose. It is a pity that American dairymen find it advisable to sell cows to go across the water. We need in this country all the best cows and breeders. It may well be feared that American dairymen will sell the best they have in this line, as the English will pay enough to make it an object to do so. It is reported that cows are very much higher in price in Europe than in this country, and that is a disturbing factor viewed from the standpoint of the American dairy industry. It is to be hoped that this buying will not become popular with Europeans, as it pays the American far better to sell the products of our dairy cows than to sell the machines that produce the dairy products.

Paying for Fat and Casein.

In Prince Edward's Island some of the cheese factories have adopted the plan of paying patrons for not only the fat in the milk but also for the casein. According to the rules that have been adopted by most of the factories in this country purchase by fat content

THE TERRITORIES.

Indian Territory.

Townsite appraisers have finished at Mariow.

Chickasaw is to issue \$65,000 of school bonds.

G. W. Booth a Confederate veteran, died at Chickasha.

It will require another year to complete Cherokee roll.

Judge Gill says he did not pass on the validity of the estray law.

Deputy Marshal Jim Bridges was wounded by horse thieves near Tishomingo.

Vacant town lots will be sold at Chickasha this month, beginning on the 15th.

District Attorney Johnson will prosecute holders of excess land in the Chickasaw nation.

The First National bank of Cherokee, capital stock \$25,000, has been authorized to do business.

Indian Territory has shipped three carloads of convicts to the Federal

anti-treaty man. The Antlers American quotes the Caddo Herald's statement to back up its own announcement.

One Thing Hunter Did Do.

Our readers remember that about a year ago the Citizen began its attack upon the Dukes administration—even though at that date "the foreman of our backyard" was an appointee of Gov. Dukes, viz. Choctaw Townsite Commissioner. We fully realized that this attack made by the Citizen would more than likely result in the loss of this appointment. But, the interests of the Nation were suffering and therein our personal interests, hence it was a loss either way, and we decided a personal loss was secondary to a national loss and embarrassment, so we kept up the fight. Matters waxed worse and worse until the convening of Council last October. Up to that date many of Dukes' former supporters realized that it would never do to re-elect G. W. Dukes and there was a casting around for a candidate. The Citizen editor and many others wrote personally to Green McCurtain urging him to accept the nomination, but he refused, saying that he had suffered so in health from the work and worry during his last term as Chief that he shrank from a return to the same. He further stated that he had a family—young children—to whom he owed the protection of his health and the prolonging of his life.

Council met, B. S. Smiser was notified that he would not be reappointed and that T. W. Hunter stood in line for the appointment. Mr. Hunter chanced to be in Atoka about this time, so the Citizen editor called on him to congratulate him in view of the prospects that he was being favorably considered as Townsite Commissioner. During our call on Mr. Hunter there was a full and free discussion of the political situation. Mr. Hunter had just been beaten in the race for the speakership of the house and was a little sore. When we mentioned his prospective appointment he laughed and related the following substance about as follows:

...n't gotter ... job yet.

to sb
states before contracting for
salaries, for space and talk. The
Caddo Herald and the Antler
American both are so ignorant of
their objects and aims that they
editorially announce that Mr. Hun-
ter is for the treaty and say the
Citizen is making false statements
by announcing Mr. Hunter is a

Postmasters.

L. T.: The first and
of postmaster has been
organized. The organization embraces
not only the Territorial associations
but local organizations in each of
judicial districts. The officers are
William Noble, South McAlester, president;
David Redfield, Ardmore, vice
president; J. H. Ugles, Hartshorn,
secretary; H. T. Estes, Muskogee,
treasurer.

Board Bill Law Invalid.

Sherman: In the case of A. F. West
charged with a violation of the law
forbidding the beating of a board
County Judge Woods on a hearing
the case upon a writ of habeas corpus
discharged West from custody. One
important phase of the court's order
in this case is that the law was held
to be unconstitutional.

Fine Schoolhouse.

El Paso: At a special meeting
the school trustees plans were selected
for a new school house, in the
forward, to cost \$10,500. A loan of
\$10,000 from the State National bank
accepted.

Shot at a Dance.

Mexia, Tex.: At a negro dance in
the negro section of town a dispute
arose between Edmond Thomas of Mexia
and John Thomas of Groesbeck. Edmond
was shot in the groin and John

fell

placed in the same position as they were both supporting Dukes, who permitted himself to be drawn into a snare and slaughtered for the benefit of the anti-treaty crowd.

No Middle Ground.

There is a movement on foot to call a convention of the Union party in the Choctaw nation and nominate Hon. T. W. Hunter, who was named last Thursday by a faction of the Tuskahoma party, for governor. Several influential Union men have already declared for Hunter and there is a strong probability that his candidacy will be endorsed by their convention, which will be called within a few weeks.

McCartain will run squarely on the supplemental treaty as his platform, while the Hunter campaign will be conducted on a platform that will take a liberal view of the treaty, endorsing such features as will promote the best interests of their tribe, yet opposing strongly some of the clauses that are held as objectionable. In this respect strong opposition will be presented to the coal land clause.

The above item has been going the rounds of the daily press and we suppose was sent out by the Hunter-Union party in an attempt to pacify the Dukes faction. There can be no middle ground on the treaty now, as Congress has passed it and it must be accepted or rejected. If rejected all the court citizens will hold to their judgments and the so-called Mississippi Choctaws will line up again in an attempt to get on the rolls and

troopers. Immediately afterw
however, a rain of stones, bricks
every conceivable form of missile
on the electric car. The troops w
hemmed in by the mob and with g
difficulty succeeded in working t
way out, the foreman of the car br
ly facing the mob and getting his
through.

Fully a dozen shots were fired
the car through the drawn curta
all of which did no damage, save
which lodged in the leck of Ver
Peterson, aged 12, son of John Pe
son, seriously wounding him. T
shots struck him when he was sta
ing some distance from the car.

The shooting made the mob w
and only the presence of the tro
prevented the demolition of the
and the serious injury to some of
deputies. The wounding of the
sobered the crowd, which, after
car had preceded, became more t
perate, but many threats were m
to kill a deputy sheriff in retaliat

The spot cotton markets show
little change.

SHOT AND STABBED.

A Factional Fight at New Orleans Sults in Fatalities.

New Orleans: A killing in wh
two Sicillians lost their lives and
others wounded, was the result o
feud between two factions of the r
Salvadore Luciana and Vincenzo
ura., alias A. Cusimano, are dead.
former was shot and stabbed in
places. Joseph Geracchi is in the
pital and Joseph Catamia is in pr
Catamia was shot in the left
Gerracchi was shot in the groin
Luciana was arrested

by the older, more experienced
and bloodless political forces of
Oklahoma.

Gov. McCurtain wants his peo-
ple to retain their identity. He
wants congress to fulfill past prom-

Green McCurtain ut Chah
nana ikiniuksho ilbusha ahilish
iskali ihopilat nowa tuk os
chukka falamut eya tuk yo
ket Miko balilla chi hoke.
Curtain ut iskali ai imma il
Miko Dukes a haksichi tuk
anoti Miko baleli ai imma
Chahita okla ha makinti ho itilaw
chi shke. Nana itim apihinsa
tuk illepa Congress a ik hlopo
ahahni pak bieka hosh ahanta na
himmak a cia, yohmi bakinli kia
Congress ut tobaksi ai imma
anumpa takali Dukes nana ai
anukfli tuk pako im aiyukpanchi
ket ishah li yohmi cha McCurtain
nana ai anukfli tuk pano kocha
pilla tuk. Yohmi ka G. W.
Dukes akosh Washington ont a
hanta ket Chahita okla immi nana
aiasha pa afohowa tuk oké.

John Billy mith
JUD. middleweight pug
McCurtain Betrays Friend
Would Like to be Governor

Green McCurtain, after re-
ceiving G. W. Dukes for three
months shows his hand this week
and announces that he is a candi-
date for governor. To those
who have been his friends and
have relied on his honor as a
gentleman—having heretofore be-
lieved in his integrity—the news
comes as a surprise. At the
time the suspicious treaty
was framed McCurtain was mas-
querading as the public in a
coat of battery

McCurtain at

the treaty,

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Last week we published the action of the Sans Bois county convention, in which the delegates to the national convention were emphatically instructed for ex-Governor McCurtain for Principal Chief. Below we give the action of the Boktako county convention. While the majority of the counties may not give instructions to their delegates, we confidently expect thirteen counties to go for McCurtain. This will leave only four counties for the other candidates:

Boktako County, Chectaw Nation.
Messrs. Simon J. Peter, James L. Hillman, Phillip N. Ishcomer, Greeting:
This is to certify that each one of you is duly selected as a delegate from Boktako county to attend the national convention to be held at Tuskahoma on Jun. 12, A. D. 1902, for the purpose of nominating a Principal Chief of the Chectaw Nation. You are hereby each one of you instructed to support ex-Governor McCurtain, endorsed candidate, for Principal Chief in the convention.

Given under my hand this May 14, 1902.
W. M. Anderson,
County Chairman.

Voters Meeting.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the voters of Atoka County, C. N., was held at Haas' store in Atoka. On motion C. S. Vinson was elected chairman and Jno. M. Hodges secretary. The purpose of the meeting was for nominating county officers and members of council. C. S. Vinson unanimously endorsed for county judge; Jno. M. Hodges for senator; Joe Homma and E. N. Wright for representatives; C. R. Plummer for sheriff; Nickolas Frazies for ranger.

C. S. Vinson,
Jno M. Hodges, Chairman.
Secretary.

TERRITORIES

NEWS IN OKLAHOMA

Damage Done to Crops as Railroad Bridges Gone.

Guthrie, Ok.: High Water through out Oklahoma has done great damage to crops, property and life. Ten men are reported drowned in Caddo creek, in the new country, by the flooded stream, which has inundated the Rock Island tracks in such a degree that all train service into the city of Lawton has been abandoned. This is the same state of affairs of the Choctaw railroad into Ardmore, the train service being abandoned for one week and the bridges over the Washita and Tuseohee washed away.

The waters have deprived the towns in the inland portion of the territory of mail facilities for over two weeks and the postoffices are becoming congested, but it is impossible to cross the streams and the bridges gone.

The passengers on the Santa Fe train south from Guthrie refused to cross the roaring waters of the Washita, debarked from the train and remained at Daugherty, I. T., over night. The water had almost surrounded the station and tracks there.

The continued rains have affected the cotton crop, doing great damage on the lowlands. All crops have suffered.

Nearly a Mile Wide.

Oklahoma City, Ok.: The bridge over the South Canadian river at Noble went out, entailing a loss estimated at \$20,000.

Reports from Asher are to the effect that Blue river is nearly a mile wide and that the city has had no mail for five days.

The spans of the new bridge for the Oklahoma City and Western railway went out in the South Canadian flood on Friday morning.

Section Foreman Killed.

Krebs, I. T.: Joseph Simons, a section foreman on the Katy here, was killed while at work. He was engaged in pulling a switch engine on to one of the tracks at mine No. 9 with what is known as a switch rope made of iron. The rope broke and one of the pieces hit him on the head, inflicting injuries from which he died about two hours.

To Build Waterworks.

Lexington, Ok.: J. M. Carter of Dallas, who has the waterworks contract here, arrived in the city immediately broke ground for the system, which will be completed within sixty days. The contract calls for a standard system of waterworks and will cost the city \$12,000.

Grand River Up.

Vinita, I. T.: The rain continued

has been long deferred it may be only the more complete when it does come. Oklahoma City is the logical place to build such a university. It has a population equal to that of any other two towns in the two territories. It is centrally located, has railways radiating in six different directions already and others building now, and is modern and up-to-date in every respect. That its people are enlightened is attested by the fact that they have offered \$100,000 in cash and a beautiful fifty-acre site for the location of Epworth University.

The lands surrounding the campus, which have been platted and which are to be sold for the benefit of the University, will be placed upon the market on June 17th. Special railroad rates have been arranged for the occasion and every Methodist in Indian Territory or Oklahoma who is interested in higher Christian education can afford to be present in Oklahoma City that day. Formerly Methodist schools and colleges were built from funds created by the sale of scholarships. In the present instance, however it is proposed that an opportunity be given to the heads of Methodist families to purchase property at reasonable rates in the immediate vicinity of the University where they can later build homes and afford their children every advantage in the way of facilities for securing an education. Fortunate indeed is the young man or young woman who is blessed with the chance to secure a college or university education under any circumstances, but doubly fortunate are those whose student life is blended with the benign influences of family association and home life.

The University Addition consists of an elevated tract of land embracing about 300 acres. It lies about a mile and a half northwest of the business district of the city, with which it will be connected by an electric street railway line which is now under construction. The land is slightly rolling and its elevation is such as to command a magnificent view. The prices of lots are reasonable, and, considering the location, advantages, conveniences, association, etc., there can be no more desirable places to build a home.

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Aug. 4.—The Nation

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McCurtain 150 majority, Kler

50, Red River 99 and Blue 33

The Tuskahoma ticket, with 2

as an exception, was elected

two to one.

ta was full of Indians all day,

quiet and orderly. This is the last

on for Chief in the Choctaw Na

great deal of interest

led in the election.

He gave Dukes credit for having more judgment and foresight than he has shown. He appointed Hunter to office to get him out of his way but he has permitted him to step right back and kick him out of the governor's race, which he has evidently intended to do all the time. Hunter and Homer have openly declared that they would not support either McCurtain or Dukes, and the latter has permitted himself to be made a tool of for Hunter's benefit. As the head of a commission he has helped to negotiate a treaty that he must now repudiate in order to support the man he helped to nominate. We learn Tom Sanguin has already declared himself against the bolters and we admire his courage in doing so.

Friday in the Cherokee nation and the rivers and creeks were above safety for the ferrymen and could not be crossed. Grand river overflowed the bottoms.

Due to Despondency.

Waco: James S. Neely, aged 28 registered at one of the hotels in this city and after retiring to his room placed a pillow over his head and with a revolver shot himself through the temples, dying without a struggle. Neely had recently been an employe at the cotton mills at West, McLennan county. He came to Texas from Brook Hill, S. C. His body has been embalmed and awaits orders of his relatives. The deed is attributed to despondency.

Run over and Killed.

Shreveport, La.: About noon Thursday a colored man named Perkins, who was driving a wagon for the New Orleans Brewing company, while coming through an alley leading to Sprague street, ran over Louis Fitzpatrick and killed him instantly. The little boy had been to the grocery and was crossing the street when the team struck him and crushed his head on both sides. He was the 5-year-old son of Policeman Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. Ware Acquitted.

Hot Springs, Ark.: Mrs. Bessie Ware was acquitted on a charge of murdering her divorced husband, John D. Ware, who was a prominent business man here. The jury was out only fifteen minutes. Ware was shot and killed in his room in July last and Mrs. Ware was accused.

And...usher.

Natchez, Miss.: This city was thrown into a fever of excitement when a telegram from Florence, La., twenty miles northwest of here, contained information that a mud gully had been struck at the well... Development

The convention then nominated Green McCurtain and after speeches from McCurtain and a few others adjourned. The Dukes faction met at the railroad station later in the day and were called to order by Tom Ainsworth who in a talk stated he believed in fair treatment and that as the majority of the convention were ruled out by the chairman of the convention held at the capitol that they deemed it advisable to nominate another candidate for principal chief, and as there were two names before the convention recommended that one member from each county be selected and that they be instructed to nominate a candidate. There were then 12 men selected one from each county represented in the convention who after considerable deliberation reported that the vote stood 6 for Hunter and 5 for Dukes and Hunter was then declared the nominee of the convention. After speeches from Dukes and Homer the convention adjourned.

Never Been Tried.

It is generally conceded that Choctaw politics this year will be mighty interesting. Both Hunter and McCurtain are strong men, have clean records and are qualified for the important position of chief executive.—Capital.

The Capital knows and every body else knows that McCurtain made one of the best—if not the best—chiefs the Cheeaws have ever had. It also knows that it took much persuading to induce him to enter the race again. It also knows that Hunter has never been tried as an executive officer and common sense will dictate to the Choctaw people that it is better to have a man in this responsible position whom we know will make a good chief than to experiment on a new man, and especially a comparatively young man. These are trying times with the five tribes and they need their best men at the head of affairs; not only their bravest men, but their most mature men.

Sans Bois County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman, Honorable Joseph Garland, a convention of the Tuskahoma party of Sans Bois county convened at Okchanak-Chito county court house Wednesday, May 21, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and for selecting and instructing delegates to the national convention to be held on June 12, 1902, at Tushkahoma, Indian Territory, at which time and place a candidate for principal chief of the Choctaw nation and candidates for district attorney and district chief for the first district are to be nominated.

A motion was made by Green McCurtain and carried, requiring the chairman to appoint a committee to draft rules governing the convention. The chairman appointed Green McCurtain, J. E. McBreyer and A. C. Bullard as a committee for that purpose.

On motion of Green McCurtain the report of the committee on rules was read and interpreted, and on motion of Jonas Thompson said report was unanimously adopted.

The chairman then declared the convention ready for the nomination of candidates for county offices, the first in order being the nomination of a senator. Candidates for the nomination were announced and received votes as follows:

Joel Garland.....	73
Frank Folsom.....	45

Joel Garland was declared the nominee of the convention.

Sim Colbert announced his candidacy for the office of representative and, on motion duly seconded and carried, was nominated by acclamation.

Candidates for the nomination of county judge received votes as follows:

Turner McGilberry.....	86
W. G. Garland.....	38

Turner McGilberry was declared the nominee of the convention.

For the office of county sheriff the following is the result of the second ballot:

Simon Johnson.....	12
Davis Garland.....	47
B. J. Spring.....	73

B. J. Spring, having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared the nominee.

The third ballot on candidates for nomination for county ranger resulted as follows:

Frank Robinson.....	52
Moton Carney.....	44

Frank Robinson was declared the nominee of the convention.

A motion was then made by George W. Scott and carried, that the chairman appoint three delegates to the national convention. The delegates appointed are Joseph Garland, B. J. Spring and George W. Scott.

A motion was made by Frank Folsom and unanimously carried, that the delegates be instructed to vote for the nomination of Green McCurtain for principal chief first, last and always.

A motion was then made by George W. Scott and carried, that the same delegates be instructed to vote for the nomination of W. H. Harrison for the office of district attorney for the first district at a convention to be held for that purpose at the same time and place as that of the national convention.

Joseph Garland,

George W. Scott, Chairman.

Secretary.

Choctaw Nation, held on the 12th of June, the ELEVATOR has taken pains to secure information concerning the same. It had a representative on the ground, and has met and conversed with several persons who were present and witnessed the proceedings from start to finish.

It is unfortunate for the Nation that there should have been the least trouble, for the governmental affairs of the Choctaw Nation at present are at a stage where common sense and good judgment demand unity and concert of action on the part of its people. Discord and turmoil can only tend to increase the dangers by which they are surrounded.

From what the ELEVATOR can gather, the proceedings were about as follows:

The convention was called to order by Henry Ward, permanent national chairman of the Tushkahomma party. There are 17 counties in the Choctaw Nation, and each county is entitled to 3 votes in the convention. This, with a full representation in each county, would make a delegated representation of 51. Of these there were 42 delegates present, and all the delegates who presented credentials, no matter whether their credentials were regular or irregular, were seated. Four of these, however, were contested.

A committee on rules was appointed, and this in due time reported and their report was adopted.

A motion was made by one of the Dukes adherents that a new chairman be nominated. The chairman refused to entertain the motion on the ground that the rules, as reported by the committee above referred to, provided that the national chairman be chairman of the convention.

After some discussion the chair reconsidered his ruling that further nominations for chairman were not in order, and ruled, further, that 4 of the delegates, whose credentials were contested, had no right to participate in the organization.

The Dukes men then appealed from the decision of the chair, and upon a vote being taken the convention sustained the chair, the vote standing 21 for the chair and 19 against it.

Upon the announcement of the vote most of the delegates who were opposed to McCurtain left the house, 12 of them withdrawing their credentials from the secretary, though several remained in their seats.

Prior to this vote being taken 1 of the delegates had left the convention, declaring that he wanted to have nothing to do with the convention, one way or another. Even had he remained and voted against the chair's decision, the chair would still have had a majority of 1.

The names of both Henry Ward and

Instructed For McCurtain.

In this issue will be found the proceedings of the Sans Bois county convention, at which delegates were elected to the national convention which meets at Muskogee on the 12th of June. The delegates were instructed to vote for McCurtain for chief first, last and all the time. The Citizen has been for McCurtain all the time, and we believe a great majority of the Choctaw people stand with us on this; and we believe that he will be almost the unanimous choice of the convention.

He only consented to run after long and repeated urging from his friends all over the country, and has never as yet formally announced himself as a candidate, but the fact that his own county delegates were instructed for him so emphatically at a convention in which he was present, shows that he will accept the nomination and leaves no ground for his opponents or enemies to say again that he will not accept it. We should like to see his nomination made unanimous, and we believe that it will be so near unanimous that it will be almost the same thing. We do not know of any other candidates. There are many candidates will be at the convention, but there are always many who would like to be elected if they could see a chance to win out.

Hunter is the choice of the right wing of the Tushkahoma party. He is a man for the people and not the coal companies. His ability and clean methods have never been questioned and his record is his strongest endorsement. If the other side could say that, the Citizen would have room for an occasional editorial on the Philippine situation or the "sentimentality of fauna vivisection."

Jacksfork County Convention.

A county convention was held by the Tushkahoma party at Many Springs June 2, Convention called to order by County Chairman Wesley Anderson and its purpose explained. H. C. Nash was elected secretary. A motion was made and carried that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions. Committee: W. E. Rodgers, Isaac Billie, Frank Moyer, Isaac Impson and P. C. Harris whose report was as follows: We, your committee on resolutions, beg to report as follows: Resolved, 1st, That no one shall be a nominee at this convention who has not heretofore supported the Tusukahoma ticket. 2 That in case two or more candidates for the same office are before the convention, after the first ballot, the one receiving the least number of votes at each ballot shall be dropped and the candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be the nominee. 3 That the chairman of this convention be authorize to appoint three delegates to the national convention at Tushkahoma, June 12, 1902. The report was unanimously adopted. Ellis Bohannon was nominated by acclamation for the senate as was also Morris Impson for representative and Jno. G. Farr for County Judge. Two candidates were before the convention for sheriff, both taken by ballot resulting in Henry Johns receiving 34 votes and John Nollitubbee 17. Three candidates for ranger received votes as follows: Watkin Underwood, 28, Norton Anderson 15, David Bond 6. Motion made and carried that delegates to the national convention be instructed to vote for P. C. Harris for district attorney and Liston Noibee for district chief. Motion made by J. G. Farr and carried unanimously that the delegates to the national convention be instructed to vote for Green McCurtain for Principal Chief, first, last and all the time. The chairman named as delegates to the national convention, H. C. Nash, Willie McKenney, and Isaac Billie. Alternates John G. Farr, Isaac Impson and Ellis Bohannon. Motion made and carried that the Antlers American and the Indian Citizen be furnished a copy of the proceedings with request to publish. Convention Adjourned.

Ca. South McAlester.

There is a movement on foot to call a convention of the Union party in the Choctaw nation and nominate Hon. T. W. Hunter, who was nominated last Thursday by a faction of the Tushkahoma party, for Principal Chief.

Several influential Union men have already declared for Hunter, and there is a strong probability that his candidacy will be endorsed by the convention, which will be called within a few weeks.

With the support of the Union party it is conceded by all that ex-Governor McCurtain will have a strong opponent in Mr. Hunter.

McCurtain will run squarely on the supplemental treaty as his platform, while the Hunter campaign will be conducted on a platform that will take a liberal view of the treaty, endorsing such features as will promote the best interests of the tribe, yet opposing strongly some of the clauses that are objectionable. In this respect strong opposition will be presented to the sale of coal land.

Gov. Dukes has assured Mr. Hunter that he will take the stump in his behalf.

Mr. Hunter is satisfied with the prospects for his success, and says that he will make a campaign that will be as thorough as the duties of his office will permit.

The friends of Mr. McCurtain are also confident and predict the election of McCurtain and the ratification of the treaty by a large majority.

The Tuskahoma party met in convention this morning in the capitol building at Tuskahoma. H. P. Ward of Kiowa in the chair. Rules for governing the convention and for seating delegates were adopted that were objectionable to the McCurtain opposition, who withdrew and went into convention at "New Town" (railway station). Judge Fulsom was elected chairman and in the proceedings which followed Thos. H. Hunter was nominated as their candidate for governor.

Ex-Gov. Green McCurtain was nominated by the regular convention. He received the vote from Tobuksy, Gaines, Sugar Loaf, Scullyville, Sans Bois, Towson, Bok Tuklo, Wolf, Jackfork and Atoka counties.

The campaign between McCurtain and Hunter bids fair to be the warmest ever known in the Choctaw country.—Hugo Husonjan.

The above report is more nearly correct than any we have yet seen published in other papers of this nation. In fact it is correct as far as it goes. These ten counties were entitled to thirty delegates and the other seven to twenty-one delegates.

We believe that on a square vote McCurtain would have received between thirty and thirty-five votes or nearly two thirds of the convention. Reports have been given out that the four absent delegates from Atoka county and Tobuxy county were Dukes men, when in fact they were all McCurtain men except, perhaps, Simon Lewis from Tobuxy.

Commends the Treaty.

The sentiment in favor of the supplementary agreement is growing. Very many persons who were at first opposed to it are now advocating it.

The supplementary treaty is not only in the interest of the interior but also of the court claimants.

CHOCTAW CAPITOL MOVE RECALLS EARLY DAY EVENTS



Above are pictured 51 senators, representatives and attendants, with their principal chief, of the Choctaw nation council who met in 1905. This group was the last to meet with the authority to make laws. These same men and several others appointed later by the chief, convened annually at the old council house but in the capacity as petitioners to the United States government which had taken over governing the Choctaws. The picture was taken on the steps of the old council house which now is the center of a movement to turn into a Choctaw memorial.

Efforts to Restore Building Have Been Fruitless; Hudson Reviews Early Day Status of Tribal Activities on That Line

A resolution endorsed several weeks ago by the Choctaw Democratic club at its Tuskahoma meeting requesting congress to appropriate sufficient money for the restoration of the old Choctaw council house at Tuskahoma, former capital of the nation, recalls to mind the old brick building's history and other numerous attempts to convert it into a Choctaw memorial.

From the files and memories of Peter Hudson, Choctaw historian, now an employe of the Oklahoma Historical society, comes the fact that the building had its beginning in the minds of Choctaw legislators meeting at Armstrong in 1882. The council had met at Armstrong for 19 years but there was a knowledge that that site was too far from a centralized point.

Representatives are Jacob Jones, Russell W. Thomas, Comby "Silas" McKinney, Calvin Howell, Sandy Anderson, Lee Allison, Edgar A. Moore, J. L. Christie, Simpson Colbert, speaker, Simon Taylor, James B. Tims, Turner Everidge, L. J. Perkins, John L. Harrison, Edward White, Sam W. Maytubby, Jeff Fenton, and Mike H. LeFlore. One representative was absent.

Others shown are Willis Coe, clerk; Joe W. Cousen, recorder; Wellshear, engrosser; Johnson, visitor; L. W. Frazier, clerk; Pusley, recording secretary; W. H. McKinny, clerk; Peter J. doorkeeper; Pres S. Lester, dra (now a member of the Oklahoma legislature from Pittsburg county); McCurtain, principal chief; Stephens, attendant; Wilson Shon journalist; George Crowder, visitor; Tom E. Sanguin, coal commissioner; Peter W. Hudson, journalist; James L. Hickman, clerk; Ellis Jeffers, doorkeeper; Harrison E. Nohoy, attendant; Peter Maytubbee, sergeant-at-arms; Abner H. Clay, interpreter; in house: Davis E. N interpreter in senate; Dan F. attendant.

...23c

...25c

...21

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Curtain addressed the remainder in Choctaw, making the eloquent speech he is capable of and eliciting applause.

The 24 delegates met and decided that Tom Hunter should be the next governor and nominated him for the place. Mr. Hunter addressed the delegation, pledged fidelity to the Indian and asked the support of all. Gov. Dukes made a strong speech in favor of Hunter followed by patriotic speeches of the delegates. The fact that a majority of the delegates were in favor of Hunter, augurs well for his election, He will be strictly in the race and the people are with him.



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Miss Mary Custis
the late Gen. R. E. Lee,
at Alexandria, Va., charged
in the negro apartment of a
coach. She was released on
sonal recognizance. She for

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TUSKKAHOMA PARTY SPLIT.

A Pyrotechnic Juggling of Parliamentary law by Chairman.

The Tuskahoma convention is over, peace reigns and all is well. In all the history of the Choctaw nation there has never been a meeting which so clearly showed popular sentiment and the curb which is put upon it by the corporations which grow fat on chaotic conditions.

It was evident at Tuskahoma on the morning of the 12th that Dukes had a majority of the delegates. It was known however, that Henry Ward, the chairman, favored McCurtain and would make a fight at every possible opening. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock and on motion of N. B. Ainsworth a committee was appointed to draft rules. Ainsworth, Ed Wilson and George Scott were appointed. On objection to the partisan nature of that committee the chairman explained that in his blissful ignorance he did not know whether that committee favored Dukes or McCurtain!! Everyone west of Chicago knew who they were, but not the chairman.

The chairman then decided that he had the power to appoint delegates to fill out vacancies. Objections were ruled out and when a motion was made to nominate a new chairman, the motion was ruled out of order without a blush. On appeal a vote was taken which showed the McCurtain strength to be 21 votes. After the secretary had counted them and showed the figures to the chairman and that dignitary had cast his eagle eye over the Duke crowd and found 24 votes he ruled out four of them without making an excuse. We have the credentials of two of them on file at this office. Without a word the delegation to a man left the floor. A demonstration of approval by the spectators followed them as they stepped out.

The 21 faithful gathered round the sanctuary and howled as how they had better eat the plum in spite of its mud covering. Dime Ainsworth in a flight of impassioned rhetoric in which his obese front figured prominently, told how if McCurtain was elected he would be coal inspector and sat down amid deafening applause and a sickening thud. Others followed, and finally Me-

JUDAS II.

McCurtain Betrays Friends—Would Like to Become Governor.

Green McCurtain, after deceiving G. W. Dukes for three months, shows his hand this week and announces that he is a candidate for governor. To those who have been his friends and have relied on his honor as a gentleman—having heretofore believed in his integrity—the news comes as a surprise. From the time the supplementary treaty was framed, McCurtain has masqueraded before the public in a veritable Joseph's coat of flattery and deception. McCurtain at Washington favored the treaty, and Dukes protested against the coal and townsite clauses which were manifestly unfair. McCurtain's whole object in the treaty was the coal clause and if it had remained he would not be a candidate for governor today. McCurtain at Washington was Duke's friend. He has been favored with a liberal share of the administrations patronage under absolute promise of his support in the campaign. The steal being killed and the action of Dukes endorsed by congress, McCurtain violates all promises and is determined to be the next governor. He will probably fight the treaty, since his pet clause is gone, and the objectionable features being eliminated—Dukes will favor it.

In the event Dukes gets the nomination at Tuskahoma next Thursday, McCurtain will undoubtedly bolt his ticket. He has decided to become governor at any cost.

The people cannot stand for the chicanery of the coal companies servant, and should be enlightened as to the true state of affairs. The action of the joint committee on the treaty shows plainly who was protecting the people in Washington.

The Choctaws who have blindly followed McCurtain in the past are disappointed and are turning to Dukes in great numbers. The only newspaper in the nation that will support McCurtain is the Indian Citizen and that in the forlorn hope that the foreman of her backyard will be re-appointed townsite commissioner. We say "forlorn" because the Antlers member of the High Council is chasing the same will-o'-the-wisp under an absolute promise from the Supreme Dictator. Peace to his ashes.

But the gyrations of that sheet have put it beyond influence with the Indian, who is entitled to know the truth in regard to his last campaign and will not look for it in a man who betrays his friends or a paper which has become as a birchbark canoe in the Saragasso sea—Antlers American.

You have often heard the expression—"twas enough to make a dog laugh." Well, that was the

T. W. Hunter.

T. W. Hunter, who was test for the governorship as Lee, d. McCurtain has been in pae. wa life too long to need an introduction now. From one end of the nation to the other his nomination has the approval of the Tuskahoma party. Objections have been made against McCurtain and Dukes, but we have yet to hear one against Hunter. He is the best educated man aspiring for the governor's chair and in addition to intellect possesses a strength of character questioned by none. He has a record of townsite commissioner, as well as a legislative career which are a credit, and prove his ability in executive capacity. He has not identified his interest with those of the coal companies, but with the Indian. What is needed at this crucial stage is a man who is a friend in heart and deed to his people. Look well to your man.

that the convention held during Council in October was overwhelmingly McCurtain and for peace sake and to give Gov. Dukes time to favor himself by withdrawing as a candidate. Gov. McCurtain advised a postponement of the convention. He then told Gov. Duke's there was no chance for him (Dukes) with the people.

AS TO THE CITIZEN.

Our policy continues the same between campaigns as during campaigns—we don't depend on campaign funds to get inspired to espouse a cause or support a man for office. We don't wait for the campaign committee to offer us \$50 to talk for a candidate, and we don't "fish" around for an offer. The editor's "foreman of her back-yard" has served on the Oklahoma campaign committee for several years, and therefore we know whereof we speak. The Indian Citizen chooses and supports the man of its choice, and does so from convictions of right and justice. We presume this is a new doctrine to the Antlers American brother—try it, brother; 'tis the best way, for a good conscience and a free will are the result.

WITHOUT A DOUBT.

Most certainly the Indian Citizen will support Gov. McCurtain and we "kinder" hope we will be the only paper to do so, for we are just selfish enough to want this honor all alone. Now, suppose the Citizen did support Gov. McCurtain because we wanted his favor, is there any wrong in same? Don't all people look out for self? Is not Gov. McCurtain a strong and good man to support—his people seem to think so, as he has had every honor and honor were trust within the gift of the ceiling of their. So, granting all deputy United States says is so—where for the scene. It is but the editor of the Citizen formation furnished follow the ways of both the woman was killed this line. The stand that she had known as we are ready to go to editor we think deserved reward killed the one above message was re- ing, and the same may have killed both were. Will the Antler's Ameri- enced Gov. McCurtain in making when other take note? He is now the appointment of townsites. "bolter's" organ. The words in the message "others bolted" we construe to mean Dukes and his following. All of the Citizen editorial work was in type before this message was sent, so the Antlers American man can see that the Citizen editor knows where she is "at" when she predicts "events." Hurrah! for McCurtain.

WITHOUT PROMISE.

The Citizen editor has not directly or indirectly approached Gov. McCurtain for even a "foremanship in his back yard" neither will we do so. That is all right, brother, about the policy of the Citizen making it unpopular. Lord bless your soul, brother, if you had the paper to fold (by hand) and mail once a week, you would then say you had—prevaricated. If you can go in any section of the Choctaw Nation, and not find a good circulation of the Indian Citizen, we will send

McCurtain Nominated.
Tuskahoma June 12.
Indian Citizen
McCurtain Nominated for
Others bolted
L. S. Smiser.
as we are ready to go to
the above message was re-
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tain.

las and noted the advancement made and the work accomplished during that time. She closed by saying: "As I look into the now and into another ten years, my heart bounds with joy at the vision of a mighty increase in the Master's work and awakes to again joyfully bid you welcome, thrice welcome to our city, our church, to our homes and our hearts."

The response was by Mrs. Annie O. Wilkinson of Austin.

WIDOW CONFESSES.

Mrs. Carraway Says She Caused Her Husband's Death.

Dumas, Tex.: Mrs. Carraway, wife of the man who died suddenly here about two weeks ago, has confessed that she killed her husband by giving him a double dose of a tonic containing strychnine which he was taking for heart trouble. The confession was made to the district attorney and repeated in effect a few days later when she was placed on trial, as she pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The circumstances of Mr. Carraway's death were told at the time. He was a traveling salesman for a Louisiana lumber company, though he was a resident of this country living near Dumas. His death was very sudden. By some it was thought to be a case of suicide, others attributed it to heart disease, while still others who know that Carraway and his wife did not live a life of tranquility suspected that a crime had been committed.

Their suspicions prompted an in-

ers and other non-citizens. This always gives a sheet and the man it supports a "black eye" with the Choctaws—and well it may.—Indian Citizen.

The American circulates among more Indians than white people. Remember the Hunter delegation was of Indians by blood with one exception and numbered 24 people. They all read the American. The McCurtain delegation had 21 members, five of them without Indian blood. They read the Citizen. This on-the-fence business gives the Atoka female a black eye with the full-bloods—and well it may.

*

Now sister, your remarks about the "greenness" of this editor, "it would make a dog laugh," reminds you of a "bench-legged bull-pup in front of the McCurtain train etc," had the same effect on this editor as a snowflake on the billows of the moist and moaning sea. We yield you

the coal companies. She is now on the right side of the treaty matter but doesn't know it.

Then she speaks of "our people" and warns them to beware of the white man. In the next breath she extols the nefarious work of the chairman, and is proud that the Ainsworths and other white men who would betray the Choctaw nation if they could get a deed, were on the certain staff at Tushkahoma. She knows these are white men, inter-married, and she speaks of them lovingly as "our people" because they watch them get rich while the full-blood Indian is back in the hills starving himself out of existence.

The non-citizen white man is no good a friend as the Indian today. May the Lord deliver the Indian from the white man who has forsown his allegiance and bartered his birthright to partake in the pillaging of an unfortunate race, the scion of the coal companies--the galvanized Indian--"our people!"

That is not to say the inter-married citizens as a class. The greater part are faithful to the people of their adopted choice. Some of our best citizens are inter-married whites. But it is not those who have been tried for treason, and who now seek the reins of government, who have betrayed their trust, and the Citizen calls "our people"

the palm in mud-throwing and wish you much joy. But if we play the role you have assigned us the tracks will be well greased and it will make a dog laugh sure enough—the "bench-legged bull-pup in front of the McCurtain train?" Selah!

Sentiment of Blue County

Editor American:

(Addo, T. June 16.—At the county convention of the Tuskahoma party of Blue county held Saturday, June 14, after the county convention business was finished, a report of the delegates of Blue county sent to the national convention held at Tuskahoma on the 12th, was heard. They reported that they refused to submit to the arbitrary ruling of the chairman of the national convention, and withdrew therefrom, and nominated T. W. Hunt for principal chief. Those who withdrew represented eleven of the seventeen counties of the nation. This county convention endorsed their action, and unanimously approved T. W. Hunt as their candidate for principal chief, declaring him the regular nominee and pledged their support to him in the national election.

John G. has always been a good personal friend of this editor and we have never doubted he was a "good republican." We regret therefore, that it remained for a democrat to classify him. And, incidentally, he was not at Tuskahoma.

* * *

The Antlers American's influence seems to be with and among the citizens of that community—non-citizens, officeholders.

What is the matter with the lining up of the Republicans for Dukes, John G. Farr, of Antlers, a leading Republican and strong McCurtain man, will be at the Tuskahoma convention. Indian Citizen.

What is the matter with the lining up of the Republicans for Dukes, John G. Farr, of Antlers, a leading Republican and strong McCurtain man, will be at the Tuskahoma convention. Indian Citizen.

TUSKAHOMA CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Tuskahoma National Convention.

Tuskahoma, Ind. Ter.

June 12, 1902

A regular convention of the Tuskahoma party was called to order by National Chairman Henry P. Ward on June 12th, 1902 at 9 o'clock a. m., it being the time set for holding such convention.

The object of the convention, being to nominate a candidate for Principal Chief for the ensuing year, was stated by the chair.

Upon motion and second, Jas. Culberson, was appointed temporary secretary of the convention.

Motion was made by N. B. Ainsworth and seconded that the delegates from the several counties present their credentials upon being called.

List of delegates who presented credentials is as follows:

DELEGATES.

- Sansons County—G. W. Scott, De Garland, Sun Spring—3.
- Skullyville County—R. J. Ward, Ainsworth, T. Overstreet—3.
- Gaines County—John Savage, Houston Nelson, Jackson James—3.
- Sugar Loaf County—Zach Carshall, Jim Culberson, Noel Holson—3.
- Tobolsky County—N. B. Ainsworth, Will Walker, Hamp Tucker—3.
- Alpa County—Theodore Colbert, B. S. Sabor, Lon Harkins—3.
- Blue County—Solomon Homer, Peter Maytabby—2. Clay Freeny appointed.
- Jackson County—G. W. Hunter, J. A. King—2.
- Kiamichi County—Dennis Roberts, Henry Sanguin, Neely Homer—3.
- Jacksfork County—Dr. Nash, Wm. McKinney, Isaac Billy—3.
- Wade County—Raymond Bryant, G. Thompson, Crawford Anderson (alternate)—3.
- Cedar County—Goodman McKenzie, Israel McFarland—2. Appointed, Robert Frazier.
- Towson County—Jim Harkins, Ed. Wilson, Ed Henderson—3.
- Red River—J. W. Whiteman, Harris—2.
- Eagle County—Preeman McClure (alternate), Williamson Manly, Edmund Homer—3.
- Bokkito County—P. N. Ishkama, J. T. Hickman—2.
- Nashoba County—Paul Stephens, Isaac Winship—2. Appointed, Willie Garland.

Motion made by N. B. Ainsworth seconded and carried that the chairman appoint a committee on rules. George W. Scott, N. B. Ainsworth and Ed. Wilson were appointed by the chair as committee on rules.

Objection made to committee on rules. Motion overruled.

Convention took minutes to await the committee on rules.

Motion made by Mr. [unclear] and seconded that convene until one o'clock. Motion carried.

At one o'clock, convention met and proceeded to business. Report of committee on rules read, interpreted and adopted.

Motion made by Solomon Homer and seconded that a new chairman be elected. Motion overruled but rally motion was reconsidered and

allowed by the chair. Motion made by N. B. Ainsworth and seconded that Henry P. Ward be elected chairman of the Tuskahoma party for the next two years.

Mr. Hunter was put in nomination by G. W. Thompson. Motion made by Solomon Homer and seconded that nominations be closed. A division of the house was called for.

After the chair had reconsidered and allowed the house to elect a new chairman, the chairman also ruled that no one but regularly elected delegates who had credentials could vote in this nomination and that no delegate whose vote was contested should be allowed a vote. An appeal was taken from the rulings of the chair and a division of the house was called for and the vote stood 21 for upholding the decision of the chair and 19 opposing the chair.

At this juncture 15 delegates bolted the convention.

The vote for national chairman stood: Ward, 23; Hunter 4.

Nominations for Principal Chief being in order, Green McCurtain was put in nomination by N. B. Ainsworth. There being no other nominations made, nominations were closed.

Green McCurtain upon vote was declared the regular nominee for Principal Chief on the Tuskahoma ticket.

Speeches by Hon. Green McCurtain, Robert Benton, Robert Frazier, N. B. Ainsworth and others.

Resolutions passed to publish the minutes of the convention in the Indian Citizen.

Nominations for various district officers were made by district delegates.

First District—District Chief, Moses Willis; District attorney, Wm. Harrison.

Delegates from the Third District did not make any nominations.

Delegates from the Second District did not make any nominations.

Motion made and seconded that convention adjourn, there being no further business.

Motion carried and convene adjourned by chairman.

H. P. Ward, Chairman.
Jas. Culberson, Sec.

and the Hugo Husonian as substantial confirmations of Mr. Smiser's report, as he is from Missouri and wants to be shown.

The Elevator man was the only non-partisan newspaper man on the ground that we know of. Copping of the American, Williams of the Choctaw News, and an employe of the latter, all Dukes-Hunter partisans, were there and sent out reports to the Texas papers or had it done.

We also refer him to the list of delegates as published in the convention proceedings. Had the Hunter-Dukes faction been allowed to vote a man for every delegate of theirs that they claimed should have been there, twenty-two would have been their highest, as their full strength was seven counties and one delegate besides. It will be remembered that in this list given they had substituted in all their vacancies, while the McCurtain side had not. Had the chairman permitted this substitution before the organization of the convention, the result would have been the same, as both sides would have substituted. McCurtain would have still had a majority of eight or nine delegates over both the other sides. However, we do not expect the News man to be convinced, though he is shown. We see that he is falling in with the Republican non-citizen agents who are trying to run the pokey Plot of the Cotton Nation, and its supporters will not fail to do this. They will injure our party with their men.

Will you vote for the treaty and give a deed to 320 acres of land, or against it and wait indefinitely for your land? Will you vote for the treaty and forever give a great horde of fraudulent applicants for citizenship, or against it and give them another chance to get a part of your lands?

Will you vote for the treaty and close your rolls in ninety days after its ratification or against it and leave your rolls open for further complications? So-called Mississippi Choctaws have already encroached you off from your range, overrun your country with foreign cattle, and otherwise made use of your property. Will you vote to have them remain and beat you out of your heritage or will you vote to reject them? The treaty must be accepted or rejected. A vote for McCurtain means its acceptance and a vote for Hunter its rejection. We

their individual capacity may appear in court in a new role, flirting with your Uncle Sam across the versus from the defendant side.

Pretty Accurate.

The Choctaw News, one of the Dukes-Hunter organs, gives the following version of the bolters' convention:

"The Dukes faction met at the railroad station later in the day and were called to order by Tom Ainsworth who, in a talk, stated he believed in fair treatment and that as the majority of the convention were ruled out by the chairman of the convention held at the capitol, that they deemed it advisable to nominate another candidate for principal chief, and as there were two names before the convention, it was recommended that one member from each county be selected and that they be instructed to nominate a candidate. There were then twelve men selected, one from each county represented in the convention, who, after considerable deliberation, reported that the vote stood six for Hunter and five for Dukes and Hunter was then declared the nominee of the convention. After speeches from Hunter, Dukes and Homer the convention adjourned."

Why did not the News just acknowledge the facts and say that twelve delegates were all they had in the convention and some of these were not regular delegates. The News has helped the Choctaws to solve one mooted question—that is, where Tom Ainsworth stands. He was spokesman for the Dukes-Hunter bolters convention. They should now line up Jackson Jackson as he is necessary to complete their organization.

"Why This Thusness."

Down at Atoka the readers of the Citizen were just commencing to praise the editor for her fight against the supplemental treaty, when the paper became the mouthpiece of the treaty men and is supporting McCurtain.—Capital.

The Citizen has been supporting McCurtain all the time and the Capital knows it. We would like for somebody to explain to us why the Capital, the News, the American and other papers run by non-citizens are for Hunter and against McCurtain. Don't all speak at once. The same condition existed two years ago. All the non-citizens in the country were wearing Wright buttons. Now if they were all put on Hunter buttons and

The Antlers American says Dr. Nash wants Hunter's job, the Cad-do Herald says B. S. Smiser wants it; now if the Choctaw News, the South McAlester News, the Capital and a few more papers will put out candidates Hunter will be having "jeemioy fits" in a short time

Each side at the convention on the 12th had about the same number of white citizens present. The white non citizen rooters were on the Dukes-Hunter side. If there was a man of this class on the McCurtain side we do not know who it was.

The Elevator man was the only non partisan at the Tuskahoma convention that we know of. Cite us to the man who sent out the alleged non partisan dispatches. We are like the little Missouri fellow at South McAlester—we want to be cited.

clamored for McCurtain, as he didn't want any job. The job hunter usually puts up a job on you, after he is elected to office.

Facts, Nevertheless.

The little fellow from Missouri who runs the News at South McAlester, and who appears to be an intelligent young man, but not very well informed on the political conditions in the Choctaw Nation, takes the "acrobatic attache" of the Citizen to task on his report of the Tuskahoma convention. He appears to think that this report was entirely partisan while the one he quotes from the Dallas News was purely non-partisan, and a similar one from his Republican friend, Mr. Copping, was the "whole truth and nothing but the truth" We refer him to the reports of the Ft. Smith Elevator

think the advantages to be gained by its citizenship and allotment provisions are paramount to any objectionable features it may have

Be it remembered that it was once intimated that the Secretary of the Interior had about decided to institute proceedings against the present Governors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for the recovery of certain funds paid out on unauthorized contracts. While there has as yet been no such action taken, who can tell when the official heads of our nations i

delegation talked in Choctaw while the leader of the McCurtain delegation talked in coal-heaver's brogue which had to be interpreted. Who did you say was the friend of the Indian?

Now sister, read our communication from Blue county. Eleven counties were represented in the Dukes delegation, and he had 24 as good and honest votes as were ever cast in a convention. T. W. Hunter claims he is the nominee

The newspapers that are howling for Hunter seem to be worrying very much about Hunter's job. This to them seems to be the end and aim of all things. Why, bless your dear life the owners of this paper are not depending on political jobs and have not sought them very extensively. If it's just a job that they want for their candidate, some provision ought to be made for him. The Choctaw people want a Governor, not a "job hunter," and they, therefore,

The court claimants and Mississippi Choctaws are lining up for Hunter and reports say they are raising money to defeat McCurtain. We expected that they would go with the balance of the non-citizens and are not surprised.

ing. If you can't see the road, boys, get Solomon to hunt or up for you. He's "eternan of the board."

bolters six to five in favor of Hunter. It was easy. In other words, Hunter himself being unable to beat McCurtain, took refuge in Jackman's store porch and denounced him.

Give Us the Other Side.

Senator Bailey of Texas was participating in the debate on the agreements with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. He had occasion to arraign with some show of bitterness the methods employed by attorneys representing the Indian tribes. The Texas senator put it in this way: "There is no doubt but that there are honest and smart attorneys for the Indians. The trouble seems to be, however, that the honest attorneys are not smart and the smart attorneys are not honest."—Gazetter.

The senator might give us some methods practiced by attorneys who represent claimants, or he might tell us where his own interest comes in along this citizenship line. Oh, but we forgot that the red headed Mississippi Choctaws live in Texas and the senator is from that state. Well our memory is bad anyway and the senator will pardon this oversight.

A prominent Choctaw of Wasco county says that Hunter cannot carry any big majority in that county. One from Red River says that county is for McCurtain except one white man and some freedmen. One from Blue says that McCurtain will give Hunter a hard fight in that county. He further says that Hunter stands too close to the men who are getting fees in court claimant cases to be popular with the real Indians. If he has only a fighting chance in his own county and Dukes' home county, where will he be in the other counties?

Nana memapesa hmo a ut, United States Congress. Naha tuklo ka hiraak a alh poli tak o. court citizen ut amak a rukhakancha kut atalan hosh Choctaw Chickash okla at vot i kaniz abeha hal o chumpa hosh; uba hi a aigani hosh is kuli ya ittaboott isht iyashko. Chahia Chickasha okla ut, aha, hash anoushke, hattak nana hut, ha chi ukha ya ala cha, tvh tobaksi kan; oha he achi anumpa yamma foyoka k kosh ikachukmo toke hashima chi bokma, nana kaniyebmi ho yamma achi ka hash ethayunashke, anumpa yammak o i sanali keyo amba court citizen ut chumpa tok o hashoba yosh chukfi ulpoha bakshop o abonota hosh ittano hwa na hash pihisa chi hoke.

Why don't the newspapers that are so zealously supporting Hunter, tell us now why he opposes the supplementary agreement. We suppose their engines were reversed so quick when Hunter was nominated over Dukes, who helped make the treaty, that they haven't had time to gain their equilibrium and grease up for a fresh start in the opposite direction. Or they may have been afraid that if they started back so suddenly, they would run over some of those twenty-four Choctaw subscribers who were blindly following without noticing where they were going.

He knew the allotment question was unpopular when he first advocated it, but he saw that the salvation of his people depended on these questions and he therefore disregarded his own popularity and boldly advocated these changes. Even the CITIZEN was against him on the supplementary agreement.

It is needless for us to reiterate that we have not been promised office or paid to talk for McCurtain, but are honestly advocating what we conceive to be the best interests of the Indians, as some people cannot conceive of a higher motive than money or promises for newspaper support. So we leave the Indians to judge of these things for themselves, and will give more space to the discussion of the principal questions.

and if the getting of it depend, modification we offered could not carry to fight these judgments.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Choctaw and English Speakers
Will Be in Atoka on the
Fourth of July.

To Discuss the Merits of the
Supplementary Agree-
ment.

Ex-Governor Gradin McCurtain, N. B. Ainsworth, T. W. Hunter, S. J. Hamer and perhaps others will speak at the Fourth of July barbecue and picnic to be held in Atoka on that date. Every Choctaw from Atoka, Jackfork, Blue, Jackson and Kiamitia counties, or any other counties in the nation, who can possibly come, should be here. The time is short until election and you may not have another opportunity to hear a discussion on questions that are just now so vital to the interests of the Choctaw people and the country generally.

The people of this town and vicinity will do all they can to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one for all visitors, whether Indian or white. Everybody is invited to come. There will be plenty of barbecued meat, bread and other eatables for the occasion.

Let the Indian Judge.

There is only one paper that has taken the side of the Indian contending for his rights in the face of the great odds against him in this country of four hundred thousand white people; and also the face of the unpopularity of the Indian's side of the question—and that is the CITIZEN. We do not mean that other papers have at times upheld the Indian and spoken a cheering word for them; but this has been an exception and not the rule. When the campaign came on and many of these papers have written conference (?) with some candidate, they come out with all the boldness of a young Lochinvar for the rights of the poor Indian. The CITIZEN is charged with mercenary motives because of its support of McCurtain. The Citizen has been for McCurtain since the organization of the Tuskahoma party, and will continue for him so long as we see in him the friend to the Indian people that he now is and has been. McCurtain knew that many provisions of the supplementary agreement were unpopular, just as

It is claimed that Gov. Dukes was mistreated at the convention. Yes, he was shamefully mistreated and by none other than his trusted lieutenant, T. W. Hunter. Hunter and his friends, seeing that he (Hunter) had absolutely no chance in the world for the nomination against McCurtain, led Gov. Dukes off in a bolt like a pig to slaughter. It transpires that there were only twelve delegates in the bolt, six for Gov. Dukes and six for Hunter, notwithstanding twenty-four were claimed for Dukes. Or the twelve assembled in the bolting convention a Dukes man was chosen as chairman, leaving the voting

A Dukes-Hunter organ maintained, before the convention met, that McCurtain would be against the treaty. Their silence on this subject now is stifling, as McCurtain stood squarely on the treaty and the other flopped. The Choctaw voters want some explanation on this.

The national convention of the Tushkahomma party met at Tushkahomma on the 12th for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Principal Chief.

The convention was called to order by H. P. Ward, the national chairman. On motion the chairman appointed a committee on rules. The committee was N. B. Ainsworth, Geo. W. Scott and Ed Wilson. The committee made their report in due time which was adopted.

Hon. Soloman Homer moved that the convention go into the election of a permanent chairman. The chairman refused to entertain the motion on the grounds that the rules already adopted had provided for a chairman. The question in question was: "The chairman of this convention shall be the chairman of the party." Homer insisted that the rule was alright but that the convention had not yet elected a chairman; that the Hon. P. P. Ward was not chairman of that convention but was only temporary chairman by virtue of the office of National chairman and appealed to the convention on the ruling of the chair. After considerable discussion the chairman ruled that nominations were in order for permanent chairman. Soloman Homer nominated T. W. Hunter and N. B. Ainsworth nominated Henry P. Ward. The question was called and the chair asked that all who favored H. P. Ward for their permanent chairman to stand on one side of the house; 21 arose and were counted by the secretary. Then those who favored Hunter for chairman arose and stood on the other side of the house. There were 24 and the chair ruled that alternates who had taken seats in the convention in the absence of the regularly elected delegates would not be allowed to vote and ordered four to step aside. Upon this last ruling Judge Thompson made a strong talk in his native tongue and said in substance as follows: That if the votes of regular elected alternates who were sent there by the people of their county to represent them in the absence of the regularly elected delegates would not be allowed to vote because they were not on the side of the chairman, that he would withdraw from them and asked all who believed in fair treatment to go with him. At this point the Dukes delegation walked out. The vote was then

The Citizen copied our editorial on the treaty question and says she is glad to note these favorable comments. We suspect she is not very glad. She fought the treaty with all the zeal and logic she is capable of

One of McCurtain's most prominent followers of Antlers, makes no difference whether McCurtain polls the largest number of votes or not he will be the chief.

ENDORSE HUNTER.

Caddo, T., June 16, '92.

At the county convention of the Tushkahoma party of Blue county held Saturday, June 14th, after the county convention business was finished, a report of the delegates of this county to the National Convention held at Tushkahoma on the 12th inst., was heard. They reported that they refused to submit to the arbitrary rulings of the chairman of the National Convention, and withdrew therefrom and nominated Hon. T. W. Hunter for Principal Chief. Those who withdrew represented eleven of the seventeen counties of the Choctaw nation. This county convention endorsed their action and unanimously approved of Hon. T. W. Hunter as the candidate for Principal Chief; declaring him the regular nominee, and pledged to him their support at the national election.

use their last opportunity to their best advantage and make doubly sure of a man they could trust. Mr. Griggs is enthusiastic for Hunter, and thinks his election is certain.

V. M. Locke, who since the birth of the Union party has been a trusted leader, also advised the people that party lines must give way to the living issue—the people or the coal companies. A. R. Durrant and a number of others made speeches in Choctaw and the convention adjourned at 4:15, each man feeling that they were leaving the old Union party behind them, but in its stead a MAN, one to lead them through the storms that beset them in a struggle for their rights, and they were one in the old Union sentiment—"shoulder to shoulder in ease or adversity." When everything is said and done the old Union party has never lacked in patriotism—their leaders have never deceived their people, and through sunshine and shadow have remained true as steel. In their endorsement of Hunter their traditions are preserved, and their ideal exemplified—he is a true Indian who will guide them aright.

Green McCurtain for Chief and the supplemental treaty seems to be the best in view for the Choctaw people. If Governor McCurtain favors you with the "new" treaty, you will be well advised if you are open to truth and conviction.

Editor American.

Another election approaches and we are called upon to decide who shall represent us at this most critical time in our existence as a nation. We have a very large estate, the administration on which is to be closed and a distribution of the same to be made among the heirs thereof. It may be said that this is the largest property ever any men were called upon to distribute. The division of the land among the 12 tribes mentioned in ancient tradition is a mere side show compared with this stupendous task. Our guardian, the United States government, has become tired of her stewardship and earnestly desires a settlement. Our duty if the premises is to procure what would be termed in legal parlance, a guardian "ad libitum," whose duty will be to protect and represent the heirs in the final settlement. Such I conceive to be the duty of the principal chief whom we will elect this time.

The Atoka agreement, a won

ful aggregation of meaningless words and high sounding phrases, confuses more than helps the solution of this problem. It settles the question that we must cease to hold land in common and make title in severalty, the remainder, if any there be, may be eliminated in the discussion as far as said agreement is binding on us as a people or the United States government as our guardian. We cannot cloud or obscure the fact that we have

until McCurtain said it wouldn't do. Then she meekly came down and said after all it was the best she could do. Poor creature! It must be terrible to be so helpless—so dependent on the McCurtain apron string.

How the sister likes to speak of the "bolters" convention! The bolters were more than half-deadest. Tom Hunter is running on a platform built by 24 delegates from eleven counties and you are the only person in the whole Choctaw nation disputing it.

While on his death bed Gov. Jack McCurtain, a brother of the builder Green, and one of the best governors the Choctaw Nation ever had, among other things admonished his wife and children never under any circumstances to trust Green.

to announce
the Union Party
Thursday
purpose of tak-
a candi-
Principal Chief. A ful-
earnestly re-
V. M. LOCKE, JR.

agreed to divide up our lands and have fifty dollars more now in order to oppose the treaty to conform to the platform of the bolters. Dukes, Tom Saugwin and Simon Lewis must oppose it in order to work with the bolters after having helped to make it. —Citizen.

We need a chief in this emergency who will stand for us and represent us and protect us in our every interest and not be always fixing or conniving to procure more than his just share as was fully and freely contemplated by the framers of the Atoka agreement. As the history of our nation passes in review, several epochs stand out with prominence and in the selection of a chief should not be lost sight of. First the world does not revolve around the Citizen shop, and the American world does not revolve around the Citizen shop, and the American world does not revolve around the Citizen shop, and the American world does not revolve around the Citizen shop.

The Dukes and Hunter forces without fear or prejudice. can at least can tell the truth. The Dukes and Hunter forces without fear or prejudice. can at least can tell the truth. The Dukes and Hunter forces without fear or prejudice. can at least can tell the truth.

The following letter from Gilbert W. Duke, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, is published in this paper. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people.

The great bane of our public men heretofore is an infernal desire to sign contracts. When over an Indian (a Choctaw) has procured a soft snap from the Council the first thing he does is to give it away to the first little white man he meets. It seems, heretofore, the knowledge of our chiefs has been limited to appointing men to make contracts with some one else to do the work. We have had contracts in contracts to do every conceivable thing under the sun with the chief a silent beneficiary—neglecting all these citizenship at-

That's the piece of gall that Smiser sent to Dallas and Denton and had his name signed to it. For a person who was not at the office of sheriff, K hereby announced myself a candidate from the race for sheriff. He is weaker than we gave him credit of being, as he hasn't courage to declare his convictions, but wants every voter to believe that he is running on a platform exactly in accord with the platform of the bolters. He will be advocating a move to Mexico when he has a conference with Jacob Jackson.

South McAlester, June 29.—The editor of the News at this place has received the following letter from Gilbert W. Duke, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, published in the News at this place. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people.

Will someone please tell us which road the young Moses is going to lead us out on? He now tells us that it would be bad policy for us to have McCurtain administer on a treaty that he helped to make. Elect me and let me carry it out.

Green B. Hunter, June 21, 02. J. B. PETER. The Choctaw people. The Choctaw people. The Choctaw people. The Choctaw people. The Choctaw people.

South McAlester, June 29.—The editor of the News at this place has received the following letter from Gilbert W. Duke, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, published in the News at this place. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people. It is a message from the Choctaw Nation to the American people.

When a man tells you that he is opposed to the treaty because it is a bad thing, you know that he is a man who is not in favor of the treaty. You know that he is a man who is not in favor of the treaty. You know that he is a man who is not in favor of the treaty.

Shades of Jacob Jackson, the Hunter organs are now claiming that he is in favor of the supplementary agreement and he is credited with committing this by his own statement, when he happened to be in the company of people who favored the agreement. He is weaker than we gave him credit of being, as he hasn't courage to declare his convictions, but wants every voter to believe that he is running on a platform exactly in accord with the platform of the bolters. He will be advocating a move to Mexico when he has a conference with Jacob Jackson.

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Monday July 1-1902

DROUTH BROKEN.

Too Late to Save Corn, but Benefit to Cotton.

Dallas: After one of the most severe drouths known in latter years, T

declared the senate had adjourned without day.

Names Chosen.

Washington: At Secretary Mendenhall's suggestion, the cabinet has authorized the navy to purchase names for the six new ships authorized by the navy appropriation bill.

The executive committee of the Tuskahomma party held a meeting at Tuskahomma last week and drew up a declaration of principles. The platform declares for a speedy closing of the rolls, for the liquidation of all legitimate claims against Tuskalusa Academy, and favors donating it to the Choctaw freedmen for their exclusive use for school purposes. It opposes the disposition of any part of the tribal estate, either by treaty or law, without a fixed value, and advocates the use of every legal means in contesting citizenship claims and eliminating all names from the rolls placed there by fraud.

We surmise that in the meantime Mr. Smiser will retain his present position in the Citizen office.

Letters of encouragement for our stand in the present campaign come to the American office daily. Hunter is daily recruiting strength.

The Citizen says the Choctaw voters want an explanation of why we flopped; can the Citizen please tell in plain English why she flopped? Or do the people care enough about it?

The Antlers American and Indian Citizen are carrying on a merrywar. It is an effort for the American man to refrain from ungallant language but he may obviate the necessity by going after Smiser himself, whose fine Italian hand is evident in the editorials ostensibly written by the lady editor.—South McAlester News.

It is not the fine Italian hand, so much as the very coarse gall that makes the Citizen's editorials "groan for burial."

The Indian Citizen, for fear it would not be noticed, says in several places that Tom Hunter is running on an antitreaty platform, which it knows (if it is as well informed as it claims) is incorrect. Tom Hunter has repeatedly declared he was for the treaty—that it was a good thing for the Choctaws—if properly carried out, and those who know McCurtain know he is owned body and soul by the coal companies, and it is they who are anxious for his election, that they may buy up the coal lands for a song and a jug of malt. The song will go to the Indians, and the malt to Green. Tom Hunter will see that the lands bring their proper value; he will appoint a trust worthy commission to conduct the sale. The only injury the treaty can bring the Choctaws is the coal provisions, and that if sold at their value will be good for them. All Choctaws are anxious that their affairs be closed up, and they get their proper allotment. This cannot be done by delay, and the treaty will be voted on pretty soon and it will carry.—Caddo Herald.

The Citizen is very anxious to

modification we offered could not have lasted long, for developments have come, which in a few years, if properly administered, would make of the Choctaw people an educated people.

Personally I have no enmity either against Gov. Dukes or Mr. Hunter, but because of past occurrences I feel it my duty as it is my pleasure to support the candidacy of McCurtain, and I for one shall leave no stone unturned that might be used for his benefit.

This has been my position on the race since it was first known that McCurtain would be a candidate, and I have never by word, act or deed, given anyone cause to think otherwise. Truly yours,
JOHN LONDON

The Citizen knows all about the movements of "our people"—the coal companies—but has forever lost out with the Indian proper as the above letter states.

A calf with chewing propensities kept bothering harness, saddles, etc. around the McCurtain hotel. Some one suggested that it be fed a copy of the Antlers American, but the animal must have instinctively known that some noxious food was in store for it as it immediately disappeared.—Citizen.

We clip the above that our readers may obtain an idea of the Citizen style of argument. This is a sample of the oil that calms the storms as they beat around the McCurtain canoe—the nepenthe that soothes his troubled spirit. It is a sample of the noble and uplifting profession of journalism of the present day which gives the craft an honorable name. Note the smooth cadence—the convincing logic—for-

ensic strength—the glowing rhetoric—the soul-stirring pathos and inimitable genius that pervades the above, even as a pole-cat pervadeth the stilly night. Shade of Israfil—play on our heart strings until we can write like that and we will indeed become a great editor. Henry Watterson and William Allen White will be as fire-flies to an incandescent lamp in comparison. William Marion Reedy, Joel Chandler Harris and the rest will give up the struggle with the last strains of the Te Deum on their lips. A careful perusal of the above may explain to the uninitiated why the Citizen with her own peculiar methods is on one side and every other newspaper in the whole Territory is on the other. It is plain, very plain. But the above is a literary gem and deserves to be perpetuated. At least it deserves a wider publicity than the meager circulation of the Citizen can give it. O tempora! Exchanges please copy.

A Word From Dukes.

Talihuna, I. T., June 28, 1902.
Editor Antlers American:

Information comes to me that it is rumored over the Nation I was opposing the candidacy of T. W. Hunter for Principal Chief

to fight these judgments, fight seems to be all made I wish to say that it is a malicious falsehood and to state, once for all, that Tom Hunter has my entire confidence and unqualified support in this race, and that my friends may not be hoodwinked by these mis-representations, I would thank you to publish this letter.

Very respectfully,

G. W. DUKES.

The Citizen has made great capital of Dukes being duped by Tom Hunter. She has written columns to that effect with evident triumph. It takes but a few lines from Dukes to show where he stands on this matter and to prove that she still gets her information from under the hat of the office flake which is very unreliable.

Talihuna I. T., June 28, 1902.
T. W. Hunter kut Miko Chito baha ha asanli hoshu ma ali ho Chanta jiyakni hlopok chukna annowathlopoh miya ho bakloh shke. Okla moma ka yakomih chit machili hokbano ahni, yohmi ket anumpa tobat ava iluppah anumpa aiahli keyu noka. Tom Hunter hut apihinla lachi ho vlpoksiyat taha tuk illapa aiahli lachi bioka ka ithayana hoke. Yohmi hoka akana ahtiba hot anumpa holabi yomi ka ik yimmo pulla shke ahni hoke. Anumpa iluppa chi holiso ha ish foki hokma yakkoke ahni aiahla hinla hoke.

Chikana aiahli
G. W. DUKES.

Hunter Endorsed.

Union Party Convention Favors Tushkahoma Candidate—Mr. Hunter is Now the Regular Nominee of Two Parties and His Election is Assured.

The Union convention was called to order Thursday morning by Silas Cole, chairman. H. Bond was elected secretary.

A motion was made and seconded that a committee of five be appointed on resolutions and carried. T. L. Griggs, Henry Byington, Columbus Ervin, Henry Ansley, Morgan Cole appointed. Recess until after dinner.

The committee reported immediately after dinner as follows: "We, your committee appointed to decide on a candidate for principal chief hereby endorse T. W. Hunter as our candidate for principal chief of the Choctaw nation. This, the 3rd day of July. Signed, committee. Ansley who came down from McCurtain headquarters refused to sign the report.

That is the story briefly told, of the fullblood sentiment of the nation. A number of delegates from the lower counties came instructed for T. L. Griggs for Principal Chief, but that noble Indian refused the nomination and counseled his people as the American has advised them—to

McCurtain favored and both Dukes and Hunter opposed. Even the warmest friends of the treaty opposed the coal company's steal except this worship McCurtain. Any honest man would oppose them and Congress sustained Dukes and Hunter in their opposition and killed the steal. Both men are in favor of anything for their people's good. McCurtain anything for the coal companies. But if we were in the lady's place we would say just as little as possible about that treaty in the hope of our chicanery being forgotten

Wrong Again.

The court claimants and Mississippi Choctaws are lining up Hunter and reports say they are raising money to defeat McCurtain. We expected they would go with the balance of the non-citizens and are not surprised.—Citizen.

Of all people the court citizen is most enthusiastic in support of McCurtain. They have every occasion to be and the Citizen ought to know it, but that lady seems to have lost her head entirely. The following letter is from a "court-claimant":

Poteau, I. T., June 20, 1902.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter with reference to the publication in the Indian Citizen, will say that it is a great surprise to me to learn that either myself or any other court-citizen is now or ever has been friendly to the candidacy of either Dukes or Hunter for the office of Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, when Gov. McCurtain was understood to be a candidate, especially at the time when the so-called court citizens have such large interests at stake. It is a well-known fact that the judgments of the courts affirming our rights were rendered during the former administration of Governor McCurtain, and while he was in control none of the rights of Choctaw citizenship were denied to us, and I think that for the court citizens to oppose his election at this time would not only be the rankest ingratitude on their part, but would be suicidal to their best interests.

I am sorry that I am forced by my convictions to oppose you and your friends in this contest, but I am personally for McCurtain and all other court citizens with whom I have talked are enthusiastic in his support. It is true that I am opposed to the supplementary treaty, because I think the clause providing for the sale of the coal lands is a deliberately laid plan upon the part of the large coal operators of this country to steal from us our most valuable asset, viz, our coal lands, thus depriving us of a fixed in-

UNION MASS MEETING

The executive committee of the Hunter wing of the Tuska-homa party held a meeting at Tushka-homa Friday and drew up a de-claration of principles. The plat-form declares for a speedy closing of the rolls, for the liquidation of all legitimate claims against Tuska-lusa Academy, and favors donating it to the Choctaw freedmen for their exclusive use for school pur-poses. It opposes the disposition of any part of the tribal estate, either by treaty or law, without a fixed value, and advocates the use of every legal means in contesting citizenship claims and eliminating all names from the rolls placed there by fraud.

The Union party of the Choctaw nation will hold a convention on July 3, and nominate a candidate for Principal Chief, or endorse one of the men now before the people. It is said the chances are in favor of an endorsement of Hon. T. W. Hunter.

The Atoka people have made the necessary arrangements with the campaign managers of the two can-didates for principal chief of the Choctaw nation to have the cam-paign open at that place July 4. Atoka county is regarded as being the battle ground between the two leaders of the party, with a chan-ge for that county to decide the elec-tion. McCurtain and Hunter have both accepted an invitation to be present and make speeches on that day. The ground is being pre-pared for a great game of base ball between teams to be picked from some of the best teams in the Ter-ritory.

No Convention Held at Antlers on July 3

From what we can learn, the Union convention called for Antlers on the 3rd of July, was not held, there being but one regular delegate present. The proceedings were in the nature of a mass meeting. The chairman, Silas Bacon, did not appear until after the meeting was over.

From what we can gather, from par-ties who were present, the proceedings were about as follows:

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Silas Cole of Jacks-fork county. James Bond, of the same county, was chosen secretary. The chair asked for the enrollment of delegates, with the following result:

First district—Tobucksy county—No delegate. Henry Ansley being present from that county, was appointed by the chair to fill that position.

Gaines county—No delegate and no representation.

Sans Bois—No delegate and no repre-sentation.

Scullyville—Jeff Ward, delegate.

Sugar Loaf—No delegate and no repre-sentation.

Cedar—No delegates, but the follow-ing substitutes were appointed by the chair: Smith Nelson, Simon Morris and Turner Cole.

Wade—No delegate.

Red River—No delegate.

Boktuko—No delegate.

Eagle—No delegate.

Third district—Jacksfork—No regu-lar delegate, but the following substi-tutes appointed by the chair: Silas Cole, Jim Bond, Morgan Cole.

Jackson—Daniel Wade and Ellis Car-ney, substitutes.

Kiamitia—T. L. Griggs, C. C. Ervin, Joe Mahachubbee, substitutes.

Blue—Henry Byington, substitute.

There not being a quorum present, af-ter considerable discussion and consul-tation with some of the Hunter men, the chair suggested that those present or-ganize a mass meeting for the purpose of endorsing one of the candidates for chief. A motion to this effect carried, whereupon Jeff D. Ward, the only reg-ular delegate on the floor with creden-tials, asked that his name be stricken from the roll, for the reason that he was appointed to attend a Union party con-vention and not a mass meeting.

Upon motion, the chair appointed a committee of five and instructed them to decide whether or not the mass meet-ing would nominate a candidate for chief or endorse one of the candidates at present in the field. The meeting then took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m. The committee appointed consisted of Henry Byington, T. L. Griggs, C. C. Ervin, Morgan Cole and Henry Ausley. The committee stood four in favor of endor-sing Tom Hunter, Henry Ausley dissent-ing. He favored the nomination of a Union candidate. Mr. Ausley, feeling that the meeting was a cut-and-dried affair, withdrew from it.

It is said that many of those present refused to go into the mass meeting, and together with the delegates who with-drew, declared themselves in favor of Green McCurtain.

Okla Itikba Nana Annowa

Tushkahoma kanvinshan it famut June 12, 1902 maya ka de-gate lawa kut ishah li hatuk na Chahta Imiko balili isht sia tok tuk, micha

Talikit ahliha pakatukut Wa-pihlichl ahloka yut bot ik imai-o pachu ma kanvinshan atuka akochawih tuk, Yohmi na, Anumpa noshkobo aihohiki tikba takohmaya pako pati ut a-hekiya chi kut ittibai achaff anukfillit imahlaha tuk, pako a-hekiyut Miko Chito balelili hos-anolili shke.

1. Nana kut aihli bano h Miko ahlo ka he pako aiahni micha Chahta mmi nana moyom iluppa itikba hekiyut aihblit tok sali yohmikmut Chahta okla imm nana chit ittoyola pa aiesha h aihlpesa aiyoka ka achikosich aihli micha itilawichit itakasi kola hinla, micha yakohmi hatul mako chahta toba buuna ahliha hohchifo aiyowat ittanghowa pa nittak achikosi aihli ho issa hinla ahnili hoke.

2. Tashkalosa Holisso Apissa Chito ya nan ulhpesa eakaya isha hirt imaitlpisa putta ka aokpa chili hoke, mikmut yokah issa okla ha ilumisa yaminakoshi ebak foka cha holisso apisachit maya aihli kut mi ha miakosh aihlhpesa ahnili hoke.

3. Yakni pimmi ai inma pa kanimma hoh kia iyalli yachi kut ahpoksiat taha keyo hokano nan ulhpesa hak okma nan ittina-pesa at inna hohma ko kaniya hinla ahnili keyo hoke.

4. Holabit Chaha (S) buuna illahobi ahliha pa nan ulhpesa hatuk mako isht asanali hiichit micha holabit Chahta toba tuk pa inoma ka kocha pillat tah li hokano ahnili hoke.

Hachikana aihli
T. W. HUNTER.

Smith's library
- 902

and if the getting of it depend on my supporting Dukes, McCurtain and that outfit, I won't get it for I intend to enter the race as a candidate for Chief in the convention to be held at Muskogee in a few days." He denounced the Dukes administration as bitterly as the Citizen had, and said he would organize a new party. Up to that date we thought Mr. Hunter a man with courage of conviction, and we fully realized something must be done. He outlined a nice sounding policy and said his new party would be the Independent Muskogee Party. The Citizen editor took issue with him on one point, and that was where he attacked Green McCurtain. He said he thought we were honest in our faith in McCurtain, but if we knew all we would turn the Citizen batteries on McCurtain. We told him we were not prepared to believe this about McCurtain, for his administration had been so different from that of Dukes.

Thinking then that it would be impossible to get Green McCurtain to accept the nomination, we told Mr. Hunter if he organized a new party with named policy and would enter the convention opposing Dukes, the Citizen would be with him. We even wrote an editorial that week about the Independent Muskogee party, etc.

BUT WHAT DID HUNTER DO?

He went back to Muskogee in three days and accepted the appointment of Dukes—left Council and convention and said: "I have got all I want, you fellows can have the rest, and if you nominate a candidate I like better than Dukes I will be with you, otherwise I will support Dukes."

When the Citizen editor heard the above our opinion of Mr. Hunter's BACK BONE WAS SQUASHED—wouldn't yours have been? Now this is why we haven't any fault

in Mr. Hunter. There were three witnesses to this conversation. We felt not the slightest envy or jealousy of Mr. Hunter being appointed Townsite Commissioner, for we knew B S Smiser would not be retained. The editor of the Citizen had petitioned Gov. Dukes to retain him for his work's sake, and after reading the message of Dukes and thinking maybe he might yet work things out for the good of the nation, we offered to modify our attack upon him pending further developments. He ignored our letter, of which we were and are now thankful he did, for the

modification we offered could not have lasted long, for developments showing that our attacks were just and right came thick and fast. After Council had done its work and Green McCurtain found out some things that had been done and were going on he was thoroughly disgusted and at the never ceasing urging of his people McCurtain then said if his health continued good and his people wanted him he would accept nomination at the June convention. You know the rest.

A Little Plot Discovered.

Latham, Latham, where have you been? I have been to "London" to visit John. Latham, Latham, what did you do there? I scared John most out of his skin. Latham, Latham, why did you do this? Because McCurtain is going to win.

In the last issue of the Antlers American there was the climate of a nice little plot born of Latham's wonderful political genius—from Izard county, Ark. That is, in the issue named there was a letter from John London, (a court claimant and attorney) playing like he felt very friendly toward McCurtain, and that during McCurtain's administration the court claimants had been favored and that they had no fears from McCurtain, etc., etc. Now this is our surmise of the plot leading up to the letter and its publication. Latham reads the Indian Citizen, he has noted how its articles relative to McCurtain's true attitude toward the court claimants is gaining favor with the Indians and winning ground for McCurtain, so he decides he must do something and he goes to London to fix the matter up as he (London) has aimed to do in the letter. Then Mr. London and Mr. Hunter try to farther his little plot or sham. London meets Hunter at Wister on July 1st, when the McCurtain executive committee was in session here and in the presence of McCurtain men Mr. London attacks Mr. Hunter about some town lots at Howe and "plays like" he thinks Mr. Hunter has wronged him and he is mad. The McCurtain men saw this scene and knew here was another to follow and they determined to see both and so. Later, Mr. Hunter and Mr. London were seen in a very interested, friendly, whispering conversation where they did not think the eyes of McCurtain's men could see. We are reliably informed that Mr. London has contributed to the Hunter campaign fund. The true Indian has no use for the court citizens and Latham knows it. He got his appointment as at-

orney to fight these judgments, but his fight seems to be all made to help them to stick and elect the man (Hunter) who is working with that outfit. Mr. Latham may have succeeded with such little plots and plans in Izard county, but he can't in the Choctaw Nation.

Not Much Union.

On July 3rd Hunter, Dukes and Locke met at Antlers and allied themselves the Union party. We were informed by two men that there was just one regular delegate present. A telegram signed by these two men read as follows:

"No convention; only one regular delegate present. Could only make up fourteen; Dukes, Hunter and Locke present. Me's meeting; First district withdraws; you know rest."

A report from a Muskogee man gives them some better showing than the above, but does not state that all delegates were regularly elected. He says: "F. L. Latham instructed for L. Griggs for chief

Some time ago the Indian Citizen wanted to know why it was that several prominent papers published in the Choctaw Nation, among which was the News, were supporting Tom Hunter for governor. The News can answer for itself only; that it knows Mr. Hunter personally, and we know him to be an upright, honorable gentleman, capable and intelligent, one who has the moral courage and backbone to contend for every right to which his people are entitled, but does not see fit on that account to treat the white people in the Territory as if they were a people without any rights or privilege that an Indian should respect. This course upon the part of the Citizen has not endeared it or its candidates to the press of the territory. Then again, McCurtain has been running the Choctaw Nation for several years, and we believe it is a wise policy to change administrations now and then. The idea of the Citizen that there ain't but one man man in the Choctaw Nation with sense enough to run its affairs is an insult to the intelligence of the Choctaw people. There are many men in this nation who can run its affairs as well as Ex-Governor McCurtain, and one of these men is Tom Hunter. —Durant News.

The one end that both citizen and non-citizen should be looking to is the settlement of this Indian question and the winding up of the tribal affairs. As to how it shall be done is the business of the Indian entirely, as the property belongs to him. There has always been a fight on his part to maintain his laws and protect his property and on the part of a great portion of the other element to evade his laws and secure his property. This is not true of all non citizens by any means, and maybe the editor of the News is one of these. Perhaps he has paid his permits regularly and encouraged them to do so.

Mr. Hunter is a resident of Blue county and knows most of the non citizens and especially those in Durant and Dado. He ought to know whether they have complied with the Indian laws or not. They must be paying their permits and retaining some holding cattle and doing other things which the Indians forbid. They must be complying with these laws, as they are the Governor's friends. The News would contend for the rights of the people were he elected, and it would be his business to enforce these laws. No non citizen should be allowed to hold in the nation more than a certain number of cattle, whether it be out of an enclosure or not. Hunter's friends in Blue county must be complying with this law, as they know he would make a good chief and enforce this law. But what we want to know is why the non citizen should oppose an agreement which is intended to facilitate the work of closing up the tribal affairs. They do this, we presume, because they know Mr. Hunter personally,

and they think Green McCurtain has held office long enough. Well, McCurtain didn't want to hold office any more, but his people insisted on him coming out; now he is censured for acceding to their wishes.

Silas Cole said in his speech here on the 4th that Sol. Homer had put one pant's leg on Hunter that he grabbed and run off with from Tuskahoma, and was going to get the other leg from the Unions and have Mr. Hunter a full pair of pants; but we don't believe a Tuskahoma pants leg will ever grow to a Union one—on Tom Hunter—there will always be a split at the vital point—'twill not hold principles enough to elect any man to office. Homer sent Hunter over to Antler's to have his other leg put on by the Union party convention; but when they got there the Unions wanted to put both legs (the whole pants) on Tom Griggs. Hunter, Locke and Dukes put heads together and stole a leg from Tom Griggs' pants and called that leg "Homer's."

Again the band boys led the crowd with music, following which was a speech by National Secretary Solomon J. Homer, answered by Coal Trustee Dime Ainsworth.

Mr. Durant spoke next and was answered by Ex-Gov. Green McCurtain.

The McCurtain men felt that the victory is theirs, while the Hunter men claim the same. The score after election will stand about like the base ball score on that day, 18 to 7 in favor of Atoka, or 18 to 7 in favor of McCurtain.

Another Sample

The Latham Copping combination at Antler's gave us another sample of their non-partisan dispatches in the following:

Antlers, I. T., July 13.—The Union party convention was held at this place this morning. E. S. Cole was elected chairman, and Henry Bond secretary. Hon. T. W. Hunter was unanimously indorsed for Governor of the Choctaw Nation. There were no dissensions in the ranks of the party.

Ask the delegates from Blue, Jackson, Wade, Tobuxsy and Skulville if this statement is correct. Some of the Unions don't seem to realize that Hunter and Dukes have stolen their nomination.

July nitak oshta kash, Atoka yamma wak albani lawafekna To Okla aiashut upa ma, Miko illipaffi Green McCurtain, et ahantat anum-poli ma, apelachit anum-poli kut N. B. Ainsworth akosh ahanta ma itannup ichapa kut Chalake Solomon Homer akosh Will Durant ita tuklo kut Kot citizen i laya binka hosh, Tom Hunter Miko balili ka apelachit McCurtain a is-

sanallit anum-pohonli ka anum-pa laiaawa ka okla haklot aiash tuk oke.

McCurtain et anum-pohonli mut nana kaniyohmi ho treaty himona toomba tuk yamma aiokpachit hochiffo ya atakalihinechi tuk et ottannichit annohonli tuk oke, achi mut nahullo et hachi yakni ya hohitachit taiyali cha Texas wak hobak hochito yo alotoli na Chahta Chickasha hattak upi homa huchia hatuk utto holita ittantakla' yo hushittanabowa na hachipihinsali kak osh iluppa yakmichit amanuk-fihinla tuk oke, ahanchi tuk oke.

Yohmi ka illuppat aiaelhli keyo ishacha hekeyo, amba aiyalhli shke, iashachi be akilla shke. Yohmi kano hush katiyomichi hosh hohitah hochito illuppak atuk a hush tiabli cha Texas wak hobak hochito illuppak atuk a kocha pit hush tiabli cha Chahta Chickasha hattak upi homma iluppa yakni yommak atuk a hashabinilicha hi a hash aiahni cho?

Chahta Chickasha hattak upi homma iluppak o yakni illupato immi hatuk okat ishahshke, hash aiahni hokmat treaty himona tohomba tuk iluppa aiokpachit bash eshe cha hachi yakni achukma moma ishahli maha yakni ika chukmo moma ishahli aiittimik-lanna kut aka 320 kut talihoisso lawa kaniyohmi ho ittaltobahinla hekma, yammak o aiitilawi ho yakni ya hachitakashkoli cha atampa kano kanchi mut anoli talitobakse achukma ataya koyotaka yakni it i-hilo kanchi cha iskali yo aiitilawechi hosh Chahta Chickasha hattak upi homma hachia ha hachima hiola mi hokamamak o hush aiokpachi hokmak illa hosh, Texas wak illuppak atuk a hosh kochi cha hachi yakni atuk a hash isha chi hoke.

Ahmut ont achakaya ka achi mut itti hochukma atasha poyotakash hachimutubbi kayo hosh nahullo et Chahta kaniyohmi-ka, ont aiaachinla cha aiaachinli ishitiyuli ma yohmi hosh aiaacha he ak kiahsho ho hush ittannabowa na hachipihinsali ka McCurtain et ahanchi ma kut aiaacha i laya kut Chahta Solomon Homer, Will Durant itannuklo kash osh McCurtain anum-pohonli tuk a atal-nehchi ilahobi kut treaty himona toba tok yammak o isht yopolat ikahobalot anopoli skinli kia nana iluppak o hachi yammohmi hokmakosh achi kia ikako, amba Chahta yut nana ataklumma keyo hosh hachehoma shonka hosh kahat maya hoka ahanchi mut treaty illuppat Kot citizen illuppak o kochaha hiola lo abobachi yohmi akinli kia nana kaniyohmit hach-

Dime and Green; the same combination for 20 years. The net proceeds and every other payment to the Choctaws have had great interests for them. Czars, autocrats, bosses. They want a continuance. Will they get it. For tricks that are dark, verily is this twain noted

The Indian Citizen is fond of mud slinging. The reason it slings mud is because that is its stock in trade.

THE OPENING GUN.

Green, Dime and Boodle vs. Hunter and Honest Government.

The opening gun of what is believed will be the hottest campaign known in the annals of Choctaw politics, was fired at Talihina last Friday, at a barbecue given for the express purpose of opening the campaign.

The opening address was delivered by C. A. Welch, of Poteau, who is an original Hunter man, and who is taking a very active part in the advocacy of his boyhood friend for the chieftaincy of the Choctaw Nation. He was followed by D. G. McCurtain, Tom W. Hunter and Gov. Dukes.

It was fully explained to the people that the sale of their coal lands under the provisions of the supplementary treaty meant the loss to them of millions of dollars. It is safe to say that Hunter will carry the county (ade) by a large majority Friday, July 18, will be a go

As was so earnestly and forcibly said by the Indian Citizen ten or twelve years ago, so still it must be said, that Jacob B. Jackson is ever on the side of his people, and eternally opposed to those who would rob them of their heritage or be a suppliant tool and abettor of such.

Also as was said, at the same time by the same venal and pusillanimous sheet that McCurtain stood for all that was forbidden in morals and infamous in politics so still it must be said, for subsequent history has proven the prophecy. Likewise the eternal principles of right never change so where is the Indian Citizen today?

The Citizen wants to know where V. M. Locke, Jr. got the authority to call the Union convention and says A. S. Bacon refused to call it. In the first place A. S. Bacon did not refuse to call a convention, and if he had, no one in the Choctaw na-

Citizen defend that scheme of McCurtain's to pay the Choctaw lawyers 10 per cent. of all lands and moneys that they should re-

A large and enthusiastic convention of anti-treaty Indians was held at Atoka Tuesday. The supplemental treaty was denounced in no unmistakable terms. The air in and around the Citizen office must have been hazy and sulphurous. Poor Green, poor old Citizen. Hurrah for Tom Hunter and an equal divide!

tkocha hekeyo koke ataya ma Kot
citizen ut laawa tok osh shakapa
kot Atoka Tamaha yamma itayo
Ihilit kancha shi choyomih tak oke.

day day at Shady Point. Many prominent Choctaws will speak, and preparations are being made to feed several hundred people. Every Indian voter in this section should not fail to be in attendance, to hear the issues discussed, and meet and form the acquaintance of Tom Hunter, the next governor of the Choctaw Nation.

Gov. DUKES will be at the convention next week with delegates enough to give him the nomination—if he gets fair treatment. There is considerable opposition to his Governor, most of which can be traced directly to disgruntled office seekers or their friends. The little remaining opposition comes from persons who have no real reason for it, except that they do not know Gov. Dukes as he is. If the Choctaw people knew Gov. Dukes as he is they would certainly support him, to a man. No other man in the Choctaw nation has done more for his people than he has, and no other man can do as much in the future. He has confidence of the Federal authorities more completely than any other Choctaw in public life, and his well known and unswerving loyalty to his people, is a sufficient guarantee that he will use all the influence at his command for the benefit of the Choctaw people in the final closing of their affairs as a nation. Now is the time when the Choctaws need a friend who is not only able to help them but is also willing to do so under any

How the sister likes to speak of the "bolters" convention. The bolters were more than half-dead, Tom Hunter is running on a platform built by 24 delegates from eleven counties and you are the only person in the whole Choctaw nation disputing it.

The Facts.

The press of the country has published many very unreliable reports from the Tuskahoma convention. These reports were evidently sent out by the Dukes-Hunter contingent, which was headed by the Izard county delegation. What they hoped to gain by such representations, we are unable to say, but the facts are these:

McCurtain went into the convention with ten counties out of the seventeen. Dukes and Hunter together claimed the other seven.

From the ten counties for McCurtain there were present twenty-three regular delegates. From the other seven there were fourteen. The Dukes-Hunter forces had at no time any possible show to nominate and therefore began a wrangle at once, with a view to filling their own vacancies and also those of McCurtain with Dukes-Hunter men. This of course was an impossibility—unless they had had "blame-fools" for opponents—which fortunately for the Indians they did not have, and they, therefore, bolted the convention. At the bolters' convention they only had eleven regular delegates, as three of the fourteen counted refused to go with them. The eleven voted for Hunter Dukes and Hunter the nominee. His name came from Blue Springs and among other in-

Hun

would be a convention at Antler, on July 3, and requesting him to be present. Mr. Morris also informed me that it was his understanding that a certain element of the Union party at that convention intended to try to endorse Hunter for chief, but that he, Morris, was not in favor of such a movement.

There was no Union party convention as claimed in the dispatch above. What really happened was this:

The regular chairman of the Union party, Honorable Silas Bacon, not being present, a meeting was called to order by Silas Cole of Jacksfork County and Henry Bond of the same county, secretary.

The chairman then requested the delegates present to submit their credentials, and stated that where a county was not represented by a regular delegate he would appoint some one present from the county to represent it. The counties were then called by districts with the following result:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Tobucksey County—No delegate present. Henry Ansley being present from that county was appointed delegate.

Gaines County—No delegate and no one present from that county.

Sans Bois County—No delegate and no one present from that county.

Schullyville, County—Jeff Ward was present as a regular delegate from that county and submitted his credentials.

Sugar Loaf County—No delegate and no one present.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cedar County—Delegates appointed, Smith Nelson, Simeon Morris and Turner Cole.

Wade County—No delegates present. Levi Bohannon a member of the Union party from that county was in town, but, after hearing the purpose of the meeting, refused to have anything to do with it.

Nashoba County—No delegate and no one present.

Towson County—No delegate and no one present.

Red River County—No delegate and no one present.

Boktuklo County—No delegate and no one present.

Eagle County—No, delegate and no one present.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Jacksfork County—Silas Cole, Henry Bond and Morgan Cole appointed.

Jackson County—Daniel Wade and Ellis Carney, appointed.

Kiamitia County—T. L. Griggs, C. C. Ervin and Joe Mahachubbee, appointed.

Blue County—Henry Byington, appointed.

Atoka County—No delegate and no one present.

Not being able to make up a quorum and several of the members present contending that, under the rules we could not hold a convention without a quorum, a motion was made to adjourn until three o'clock in the afternoon. The chairman would not put the motion, but deliberately arose and went outside of the hall and consulted for several minutes with outside parties. He then returned to the hall and suggested that, inasmuch as there was no quorum, the meeting resolve itself into a mass meeting. After making this suggestion he put the motion to adjourn, but the motion was lost.

At this point the Honorable Jeff Ward from Schullyville County, the only regular delegate in the hall with credentials, asked that his name be removed from the roll and his credentials be returned to him, for the reason that he came to attend a Union party convention and not a mass meeting.

A mass meeting was then formed, with the same chairman and secretary. A motion was made and carried that the chairman appoint a committee of five persons to decide whether the mass meeting would nominate a candidate for principal chief or endorse one of the present candidates. The committee appointed consisted of Henry Byington, of Blue County; T. L. Griggs and C. C. Ervin, of Kiamitia County; Morgan Cole, of Jacksfork County and Henry Ansley, of Tobucksey County. The mass meeting then adjourned until one o'clock in the afternoon.

When the committee met it was found that four of its members were in favor of endorsing the candidacy of Hunter for chief. I opposed the action of the committee in this, contending that the Union party should either nominate a regular candidate or make an endorsement of present candidates. As soon as the committee met I saw it was a pre-arranged affair to endorse Hunter.

I did not favor the plan of a few members of the Union party assembling in the meeting and endorsing any particular candidate for principal chief, and for that reason did not attend the mass meeting. I met in the afternoon and endorsed Hunter's candidacy. My idea was, and is still, to have a convention of the Union party, but to let each member of the party vote to suit himself for principal chief. It is a well known fact that the regular chairman of the Union party had refused to call a convention. Therefore the Union party is not bound by the action of the few members assembled in mass meeting at Antlers on July 3.

In conclusion I would say to all my old Union friends that in the beginning of this campaign I thought I would take no interest in the race for chief, but I find that Hunter is opposed to the supplemental treaty and, after mingling with the people, I find that Hunter's candidacy is favored by United States office holders, by the court citizens and by all citizenship attorneys—in fact, by all classes of people who are opposed to an early and successful termination of tribal affairs, and I concluded, therefore, that Hunter was not the man for principal chief. This question suggests itself to me: Can Hunter be a friend to the court citizens and their attorneys—and he must be, or they and their attorneys would not be working so hard for him—and be at the same time a friend to us.

On the other hand, I find that McCurtain is favored by all citi-

zens who are in favor of an early adjustment of our tribal affairs. I find also that he is favored by such staunch Union men as the Wilsons and the Taylors of the Second District, and many other Union men throughout the nation. I find, too, that he is in favor of the supplemental treaty. That treaty furnishes a method for speedy allotment, with fee simple title to our land and a per capita distribution of our moneys, and the sooner we get our money and land the better.

After a careful consideration of the whole matter I have decided to support, and will support the candidacy of Green McCurtain for principal chief, and advise all Union men to do the same.

HENRY ANSLEY.

It begins to look like a win for McCurtain.

At last accounts the Ft. Smith Israelites were solid for McCurtain. Verily we have much to be thankful for.

It has been claimed that Hunter put the Tushkalusa academy provision in his platform to catch the vote of the freedmen. Possibly so. We infer also that the whole platform, which is as honest as the Tushkalusa section, was well calculated to catch the vote of every honest Indian in the Nation.

The "reliable information" which the Citizen still receives from Antlers is well branded. It belongs to the same class as the report Smiser sent to the Husonian, which the Citizen reprinted and in comment said was "fair and non-partisan." Whoever the reliable informant is, he pleads guilty.

tion has better authority for calling a Union convention than V. M. Jr. There were about 200 enthusiastic Indians here on that day who took it for granted that he had ample authority. Ever since his connection with National politics the Indians have recognized V. M. Locke, Jr., as a leader, and there are 1200 Union votes who will not forget the work he has done in the past. They know he is correct in this instance also, and will vote as one man against infamy and dishonor—for Hunter and honor.

HUNTER THE MAN.

The Pulse of the Nation was Felt at Atoka,

The meeting at Atoka July 8, was a grand success—for Hunter. The Denison Herald says there was a large and enthusiastic meeting which resolved against McCurtain and endorsed the man who is running on a platform of honesty. The resolutions follow:

“Resolved, That we denounce the provisions of said supplementary agreement as to the appraisal of lands, allotment of lands, sale of the coal and asphalt, cession of Sulphur Springs, enrollment of Mississippi Choctaws, abolition of our schools, and we denounce it for its failure to provide protection to our citizens against the vast herds of non-citizen cattle held here, for its failure to provide for public roads. Be it further

Resolved, That we especially denounce said supplementary agreement as being against our citizens and in favor of the non-citizens. Be it further

Resolved, That Green McCurtain, the present candidate for principal chief of our nation on what he claims to be the platform of the Tushkahoma party, is among those who are responsible for the oppressive terms of said supplementary agreement, and for the failure of same to contain favorable provisions for our citizens. And it would be a dangerous thing for our nation to have him elected to the office of principal chief; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to Green McCurtain and are in favor of Thomas W. Hunter for principal chief of our nation, and agree and pledge ourselves to vote for Thomas W. Hunter for principal chief, and for all persons we today may endorse for the respective offices; and that we will each contribute our best efforts and such means as are in our power to defeat the election of McCurtain and his followers.

This coming on top of the Fourth of July meeting in the same city, when McCurtain was almost hooted from the stand, is plainly indicative of the sentiment of the nation and leaves no room for doubt. The Dallas News and all the non-partisan reports of the meeting on the Fourth concede the meeting was almost unanimous for Hunter. It is

especially significant for happening in Atoka—“right under the drippings of the sanctuary,” where the sister dispenses the Aletis Cordial which cheers McCurtain’s fainting heart. After the meeting, however, the old remedies had no effect and the lame candidate took to the seclusion of McAlester where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

ANOTHER GOOD LETTER.

Henry Byington Lands on Coal Candidate.

The “Supplemental Treaty” made by Green McCurtain, acting for the coal syndicate, and the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Dawes commissions, embodied many provisions both foolish and suicidal for the Choctaw people yet the apex of sinister prodigality is reached only in the attempt to sacrifice our coal interests. Other efforts by means of this treaty to despoil us are dwarfed into libupitian insignificance by this triumph of pernicious lobbyists in securing this provision for the sale at public auction of our coal lands, without even a minimum price per acre, and without safeguards against collusion and fraud.

Our coal today at a fair price is worth Ten Million Dollars; if sold the transaction will be the largest real estate deal in the history of our people: yet McCurtain in the Supplemental Treaty asks us to grant to the Principal Chief full power to dispose of this vast and valuable property within six months at public auction. The fact that McCurtain figured that he would be principal chief to do the business may account for this preposterous provision. It may be that McCurtain wants to make a “substantial” success of this sale at public auction of our property, as he did of a certain payment while treasurer of our nation.

Why is McCurtain in such haste to sell our coal lands? Our coal land is doubling in value each year as shown by the record of the Coal Trustee’s office. In 1898 our income from coal was less than Fifty Thousand Dollars, now our income is more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars per year, an increase of more than four hundred per cent. More railroads are building in the Choctaw Nation than ever before, and railroads always cause new mines to be opened, more coal to be discovered and worked—without railroad facilities coal is worthless. This increase in railroad facilities will enhance the value of our coal interests many fold in a short time. In proof of this rapid development I have only to cite the fact that Green McCurtain and his friends have filed nearly thirty coal leases on the Ft. Smith & Western Railroad within a few days, yet that railroad is not yet built. Why sell on the eve of such an advance in amount of coal available and

price for same, when we can without cost or risk keep the property at least four years, draw over one million dollars royalty, and then sell for an advanced price. Perhaps McCurtain and his friends can answer this to their own satisfaction; if he can bring this auction off before the rise, immediately, the profit on half a hundred mines or leases is his, otherwise it is the Choctaw people’s gain.

We can not fathom the future, yet admitting that in four years from the present time it might be best to sell our coal, we can then

meet that necessity with an honest sale—not such a sham as this agreement provides; we will be in a position to demand and receive a fair price for the same. No valid reason has yet been adduced for an immediate sale, or a sale within two years, of our interests. Then let us keep and enjoy the royalty and increase in the coal, and in the hereafter sell upon fair and honest terms in an honest market if sell we must.

The United States government has had our land appraised by experts in preparation for allotment that we might get our pro rata share of all our landed estate under the provision of the Atoka agreement; this was done before McCurtain thought a “supplemental treaty” was necessary. He now wants to dispose of our coal without appraisement by experts, in the dark, and without our knowing the real value of the coal. Why all this care under the Atoka agreement and this reckless disregard of the Choctaws interest under the “supplemental treaty?” Perhaps McCurtain’s interest was liberally cared for—others’ interests did not count. Yours respectfully,
HENRY BYINGTON.

*The Citizen American
July 18-1902*

The Citizen got “reliably informed” again last week. When it gets that way it is really dangerous.

A prominent McCurtain man was at Caddo this week and said he could only find one man who would vote for McCurtain.

The “steemed contemporary” at Atoka ‘surmised’ why London wrote the letter to the American last week. London’s only reply is, “she’s got her gall.”

T. W. Hunter is an expert at “buncoeing” his opponents. He has buncoed G. W. Dukes and Tom Griggs. Who will be the next?—*Citizen.*

McCurtain, and the Citizen.

A new danger has arisen. The enemy has outflanked us, as it were. While the Hunter forces are having convulsions over the Citizen’s poetic genius, McCurtain will grab the goods and go.

The Colored People Celebrate.

Yesterday was a gala day for the colored people of Antlers and vicinity. At the picnic ground the evening before there were hogs, cattle and sheep barbecued-enough to feed an army. A special train was run from Paris, but the Paris contingent was a disappointment there being only about 200 to avail themselves of the low rates.

Those who were here however made the most of everything, and danced, ate, drank and were merry enough.

In the afternoon T. W. Hunter, T. B. Latham, Will Durant, A. C. Thurman, and D. Barrows spoke to the gathering. The speeches were of course political and were well received. Thurman and Barrows were strongly in favor of McCurtain for principal chief. Sentiment seemed to be pretty evenly divided.

J. M. Littlejohn was chief marshal of the day and as an insignia of rank wore a gaily colored uniform which might have been Joseph's coat of many colors, only newer. No one could have been prouder of it than Littlejohn, either, so it was quite appropriate. Among the visitors from the lower country were G. W. Shield, A. C. Thurman and R. D. Roebuck.

Green McCurtain delivers his campaign speeches in Choctaw, yet his intermarried supporters refer to the eloquent and patriotic appeals with as much sincerity as the average society man enumerate the features of a French opera.—
Capital.

The Citizen says in one place there was only one delegate to the Union convention and in another wants to prove the dispatches were false by quoting the delegates from Wade, Blue, Jackson, Tobucksy and Skullyville. If the people could only tell when the Citizen *tried* to tell the truth!

The Citizen tells a wild, weird pants story about one leg being made of Union material and the other of Tushkahoma material. In the metaphor the pants are designed for Hunter. She says they will "not hold principles enough to elect any man to office." That's not what Hunter intends to use them for, sister, see?

Because Ansley and Ward could not with their influence and McCurtain's money put a Union ticket in the field they telegraphed the Citizen that there was "no convention" and "the first district withdrew." The first district was Jeff Ward. He has called himself "the only delegate present." There were 200 other Indians here who took pleasure in sending the "first district" home and endorsing Hunter. Of that number 29 were delegates to a legal Union convention. In re-

gaid to Blue and Jackson delegates being instructed for Griggs, that is the truth, and when Griggs expressed himself in favor of Hunter, with the exception of the said "first district" from Kiowa, the convention was unanimous in his sentiment. Hunter is the regular nominee of both parties and will land in the governor's chair.

Hoppako McCurtain of Yakohmi. Hugo, Ind. Ter., July 10, 1902.

John Scott sia hot achili kut July 16, 1902 fehna kash S. B. Spring, Hugo tamaha ahanta yummat amakachi mut Green McCurtain a bot emali hokma taliholislo tuklo micha ikhana aienaka amma hinla miya hosh makachi tuk yohmi hakinli kia iskaliya ak eshoke tuk. Yohmi mut himmak ma anoti makachi mut Chahta okla hot Goodland yamma bot ai ikaniyot maya kut McCurtain a okla apinla ayoka kut iskali osh isht imahloba chi miya ho makachi tuk oke. John Scott.

Himak July 16, 1902 atukma satikba anumpa kallo toba micha holissot takali shke.

JNO. J. THOMAS,

Hugo, Ind. Ter., July 16, 1902. I, John Scott state that on the 16th day of July, 1902, S. B. Spring of Hugo, I. T., told me that he would give me two and 50-100 dollars if I would vote for McCurtain and I refused to take the money. He further said that every Choctaw who would attend the Goodland Precinct and vote for McCurtain would receive money.

JOHN SCOTT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1902.

JNO. J. THOMAS,

[L. S.] Notary Public.

Comment on the above is not necessary. It shows the desperate methods to which the unpopular candidate is driven—but it will not avail.

How About It?

If the townsite job was and is the first consideration of the Citizen editor's aims, policies, etc., why did she ever turn on Dukes and his administration? The job was then in the family and for the Citizen's influence Dukes would have let it remain.—*Citizen*.

Let's see. We have a letter at hand written on the official stationery of the Indian Citizen in a delicate feminine hand and signed Mrs. Norma E. Smiser. It is written to Gov. Dukes and dated Oct. 12, 1901. In the letter Mrs. Smiser says she has made a fight on the attorneys but think since Smiser is fired and she has been the cause of his dismissal "maybe she has erred in the attack." She petitions the Governor to re-appoint Smiser and her last words are: "Should you continue Mr. Smiser's work I will retract my policy and be advised by you." Now the woman who is above taking recompense for her work, who is perfectly honest and pure in motive is here on her knees as if were telling Dukes she will support him or "be advised by him," to be exact, if he will re-appoint

Smiser. Above she says that authorities will do, and second the Citizen's support Dukes would have "let it remain in the family"—but he didn't. The letter is a remarkable effusion, and we would reprint it in full but for absolute sympathy for any woman who will support a husband and be so faithful to him. We have too much respect for the gentler sex. But we have a few other letters up our sleeve that on calculated to make McCurtain proud of the support he is getting from Atoka and make gentle Annie prouder than ever of waging McCurtain's fight all by her lonesome. The question above, "why did the Citizen turn on Dukes and his administration?" is readily answered: Dukes kicked the whole outfit out, in spite of the fervent appeal of my lady in behalf of her smaller half.

FROM FIRST DISTRICT.

A South McAlester Man's Comment.

Editor Antlers American:

I notice the following article in the Spiro Gazette:

The Union party of the Choctaw nation, called to meet at Antlers, I. T., on the 3rd of July, 1902, met pursuant to call.

The meeting was called to order by Silas Cole, of Jackfork County, who was made chairman, with Jim Bond secretary.

Upon a call for credentials only one regular appointed delegate appeared. Other counties were represented by substitution.

There being only fourteen delegates and only seven counties represented, "No Quorum" was declared, whereupon the only appointed delegate withdrew his credentials, leaving thirteen substitutes.

Upon motion it was declared to resolve into a mass meeting and proceed to business.

The following were appointed a committee to decide whether the meeting nominate a candidate for the office of Chief or indorse either of the nominees now before the people: Henry Byington, Blue County; T. L. Griggs, Kiamichi County; Columbus Irvin, Kiamichi County; Morgan Cole, Jackfork County; Henry Ansley, Tobucksy county. Four of the honorable (?) committee returned a resolution recommending that the meeting "indorse" one of the nominees, and further recommended the name of Tom Hunter.

Henry Ansley of Tobucksy county, refused to sign the resolutions, and withdrew from the mass meeting.—Spiro Spud.

No doubt the above came from the same source as the Citizen's "reliable information"—a McCurtain henchman; it shows it in the question mark put after the word honorable in speaking of the men who endorsed Hunter. The whole scheme was pushed along by traitors disguised as Union men such as Henry Ansley. What business had he at a Union convention, and no wonder he did not sign the resolutions!

McCurtain's party recognized, early in the race, that their only hope of success was in getting out a third candidate to split the honest vote and to that end they bent all their energies. They are preaching two false ideas to further their coal and asphalt scheme. First, that it is all the U. S.

that the coal corporations will have men in the field to bid against each other and run the price of the land up to \$100 an acre. In reply to the first will say it is too thin. Didn't they say the same thing of the Atoka agreement? Then didn't the Creeks and Cherokees turn their treaty down? And haven't they been making treaties ever since? Are we not saddled up with another ourselves?

Concerning the second point: Anyone who knows the history of big corporations, or successful individuals, for that matter, knows very well that they are not foolish enough to send men down here to run the price of land up to \$100 per acre when they can have a little caucus and pick out land to suit each other, send a few thousand down here to buy the commissioners who decide the minimum price to be paid for the land, each company can have the lands agreed on at their own price. It is very simple and would not be the first time a commissioner has sold to the coal companies.

Let's elect a man who is opposed to selling a foot of land, have a treaty made to give each and every citizen his his just share and equalize (if it can not be done with land) with townsite money; and do not allow one man—though he be ever so smart—sell out for his own benefit. Vote for Hunter and against the treaty. UNION VOTER.

South McAlester, July 8, 1902.

My lady, I noticed Gov. Dukes mentioned in your work's article. That's what the governor fired him for.

P. C. Harris has his announcement in both a McCurtain and a Hunter paper. Doubtless both claim credit for expressing his true sentiments.

Two weeks ago the American printed the law known as the "organic act." In the same issue appeared the Washington Post's interview with Congressman Moon. The next week nearly every paper in the Territory printed both articles.

The Citizen seized on the Choctaw News with a delirious little whoop of joy, when that paper gravely announced "it looks like a win for McCurtain." Then the News man attended the meeting at Alikchi, heard both sides, observed popular sentiment and came home convinced that Hunter was the right man and would win. It's too bad to shatter the Citizen's hopes that way. Still she said she wanted the honor all to herself.

Green McCurtain is quoted as saying at Alikchi that the freedmen would all vote for him. That the only thing to be done was to put a little salt in their trough on election day. It is suggested that in view of the contortions of A. C. Thurman, the salt was put in his trough in advance. That, of course is the scheme to carry the colored vote, but it will hardly work out. It will take lots of "salt" more than the Israelites of Ft. Smith can spare at this writing and A. C. Thurman does not represent the sentiment of his race.

Picnic at Goodland.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd at Old Goodland last Wednesday. Green McCurtain, G. W. Dukes, Tom Hunter and other prominent speakers were present and addressed the people, in Choctaw and English. The speakers on both sides were well received, but there is no doubt that the sentiment of the crowd at large was for Hunter. Bailey Spring, who it was thought would support McCurtain says that at one time he would have done so, but now he will vote for Hunter and says Kiamitia county will go almost solid for the people's candidate.

Letter From Byington.

A Discussion of the Treaty Since its Revision by Congress.

To the Antlers American.

The supplemental treaty has at last emerged into view after a long cruise on the "congressional sea." We were told by "Dime" and "Green," the black diamond twins, that its stormy voyage had sloughed off many of its objectionable barnacles—that congress had made the treaty better than it was when McCurtain signed it, and pronounced it good. But their talk and the reports were all a fake. They could not defend the monstrous document as originally made by McCurtain, and only hoped congress would help them out of an embarrassing hole. Congress has not aided them nor us—the treaty still asks us to sacrifice at public auction our coal lands within six months without a single safeguard against fraud and collusion; the treaty still asks us to share our land with more than five thousand so-called "Mississippi Choctaws," whose rights have been heretofore denied by the authorities; the treaty still asks us to surrender Sulphur Springs and surrounding country for a paltry sum of money, without providing that the same shall be for public use, and shall not be used for speculative purposes by private individuals; the treaty still asks us to allow the government to sell at public auction in one large body a large portion of our allotments, leaving us only the value of 320 average acres.

The treaty remains as it was in

val sync cases and non-
ed-aty. Its terms are
ons of this, but as further
id we find this class sup-
poring the treaty to a man. We
also read in the St. Louis Repub-
lic as follows:

"Great interest is manifested by the white people, as the ratification of the treaty will shorten the time when the country can be opened to settlement."

This idea of "opening the country to settlement" accounts for the provisions of the treaty to sell a large portion of our land to speculators, and in addition thereto, 500,000 acres to the coal syndicate! Does the treaty explain what use is to be made of the surface of the said 500,000 acres of land when sold to the coal syndicate at any old price? Not one word! Coal is not mined on the surface of the ground; but perhaps McCurtain gets the surface for a cattle ranch as a compensation for services rendered.

COURT CITIZENS.

Those who favor the treaty, while admitting its many unfavorable provisions, have heretofore advocated its ratification because of its provisions creating a "court citizenship." The only reason can no longer be urged as congress has given us relief in the matter of "court claimants" in the form of an act of congress

creating a "citizenship court" to rehear all citizenship cases heretofore tried before the United States courts in the Indian Territory. The members of this court have been appointed by the president of the United States, and the court will try these cases regardless of the fate of the supplemental treaty. The attorney general has decided that the act of Congress opening up the court citizenship cases is constitutional and a law now, and that the rejection of the treaty by us will not effect its validity. This is plain; if the act of congress providing for the rehearing of the "court cases" was not law, would the president of the United States presume to appoint the judges of the court created by the act, until it was a law? If it were necessary to the validity of the act of congress for us to approve same by ballot, would the president of the United States, in advance of our approval, execute the provisions of the act? Surely not! Congress in so many words declared upon the passage of the act opening the citizenship cases that it "should go into effect immediately after its passage by congress." No ratification of the act by us was provided for, required or needed. Congress and everybody in authority realized that all real Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians favored a rehearing of such fraudulent citizenship cases, and Congress did not favor unnecessarily delaying such rehearing by associating the

provisions in the supplementary treaty which are almost sure to be rejected. Congress did not desire us to have to sacrifice our coal, asphaltum and land as the price of relief and justice in these fraudulent citizenship cases, therefore the law opening up the "court citizenship cases" was passed separately and apart from the treaty—is independent of the treaty, and is a law today.

It seems that McCurtain and his followers in the face of what they know to be the truth still insist that the treaty must be ratified in order to reopen the court citizenship cases. No one should be deceived by this plain misrepresentation of fact. That the advocates of the treaty take this position in the face of the plain law, the decision of the attorney general of the United States, the president—in fact, everybody except themselves, is proof positive of the weakness of their position in favor of the treaty. If the treaty was good, such distortion of truth would not be necessary for its defense! The arguments against the unfair provisions of this iniquitous treaty cannot be answered, and McCurtain et al. seek to influence our votes by using our prejudice against "court claimants," regardless of the fact that "court claimants" are to be no longer considered in connection with the treaty.

Congress by means of this law opening up citizenship cases has placed the Choctaw people in a position to protect their property from the fraud and perjury

practiced by court claimants with such perfect success during both of McCurtain's administrations as principal chief. We now have it within our power, by selecting as chief an aggressive man—one who has at heart the interests of the Choctaw people, to eliminate from our rolls of citizenship every name placed thereon by fraud or perjury. Our success in this effort depends upon the wisdom of our choice as chief, and in choosing we should consider well the records of the two candidates.

Green McCurtain was principal chief during the whole time these "court cases" were being tried and for two years thereafter. He knew we were being defrauded, that our interests were not being properly guarded; but he did not have the time nor the inclination to protect the people who had trusted him against the barefaced fraud and perjury. If he did not protect our interests then as principal chief, can we trust him now as chief?

Thomas W. Hunter has always shown by his actions and works that he is opposed to "court citizens." It is a matter of record that while these citizenship cases were being tried, Hunter, although a private citizen of the Choctaw nation, upon his own responsibility and at his own private expense, opposed and de-

created several applications of claimants for citizenship. If he, instead of McCurtain had been chief then, we would not now be complaining of fraud and incompetency in the handling of citizenship cases. We made a mistake then in selecting Green McCurtain as chief—a mistake that has cost us thousands of dollars, and will cost us many more: can we afford to repeat the mistake?

If McCurtain is against "court claimants" why did he insert in the treaty the following provision. "Such citizenship court shall also have like appellate jurisdiction and authority over judgments rendered by such courts (United States courts) under the said act (June 10, 1896) denying claims to citizenship or to enrollment as citizens in either of said nations. This provision was taken from the treaty made by McCurtain and made a law by congress, thus giving all rejected claimants residing all over the United States another chance to be enrolled and obtain a part of our land and money. Why did McCurtain want them to have another trial? Does the charge that McCurtain favored the "court citizens" while he was principal chief, and that he favors the claimant for citizenship now, seem unfounded in the face of the above record for over six years?

Choose you whom you will have for principal chief—McCurtain with his record of broken trusts, or Thomas W. Hunter, a man of courage, broad-minded, sincerely devoted to the interests of the whole Choctaw people; faithful in the performance of duty—with a record in public office unblemished by the least shadow of suspicion.

HENRY BYINGTON.

The Choctaw News
July 17-1902.

It's going to remain ex-Governor McCurtain.

IF THE Citizen's editor had to go to the Chickasaw nation for her allotment we would not blame her for being such an ardent supporter of the supplemental treaty.

THE Hunter people are well pleased with the result of their trip east and are confident that those counties will roll up fine majorities for him on the 4th day of next month.

THE reports come from Alikehi that after the first day, and after they had made complete failures, ex-Gov. McCurtain sent two of his speakers home, one of them being D. C. (Bully) McCurtain, a son of the ex-governor.

The strongest Green McCurtain can produce in supplemental treaty claim. Wonder not know that the ready been settled he can "pull the eyes of the citizens them to support that Congress had The citizenship final by Congress come to the people The judges of the ready been appointed the treaty be turned people the citizen not be affected

why should McCurtain people into voting ground?

THE Indian Citizen McCalester News over the Smith Everyone knows the citizen since job" and her effort McCurtain are no chance. Had Green pointed Mr Smith would never open Citizen had used and kept the real position to Governor could have done McCurtain cause

ONE of Green hobbies is that of the supplemental election the imp cattle into this stopped. In his McCurtain made effect, when W. dent supporter the statement of of McCurtain's ers and chairman committee, was importers of the country. It is made an effort was so overcome was unable to and had to quit that all the cat country belong laws have been

TOM HUNTER Choctaws' friend are his interest main cause of supplementary ing the coal wealth of the coal, and the are not what the value for their

Govt Smith Elevator
July-25-1902

Hunter and the "Court Claimants"

Editor ELEVATOR:

The campaign has now been on for about three weeks and it is not difficult for any patriotic Choctaw citizen to place the two candidates in the class to which they belong.

Hunter and the "Court Claimants" belong to the same class. This is not stated idly for campaign purposes but can be demonstrated with that degree of clearness that admits of no controversy. We do not mean to say that Hunter is a hired attorney of the "Court Claimants," but we do mean to say that his closest friends and political managers are the friends, sympathizers and attorneys of many "Court Claimants," and that the whole course of Hunter's campaign is as clearly in their favor, and the service which he and his political managers are rendering them is as valuable and direct as if they were all hired "Court Claimant" attorneys.

The main purpose of the Supplementary Agreement is to defeat the "Court Claimants." If that had not been the main purpose, the treaty would never have been made. That feature is the backbone and mainstay of the Agreement. If the Agreement is ratified, all of the "Court Claimant" cases will be retired and a great majority of them certainly defeated. If the Agreement is rejected, the "Court Claimant" cases will not be retired and they will be enrolled and receive allotment of lands just like full blood Indians.

Hunter and his political managers are in favor of rejecting the Agreement. Therefore, they openly favor what favor the "Court Claimants."

Will Durant and Solomon Homer are the main orators of the Hunter campaign. It has been notorious for the past several years that these two men not only sympathize with "Court Claimants," but have a direct interest, as attorneys and otherwise, in their success. The fact that they and all other "Court Claimant" sympathizers have flocked to Hunter and are supporting his campaign is conclusive that they understand that he is not opposed to the "Court Claimants," and that if elected they expect favors at his hands.

It will not do for Mr. Hunter or his political managers to deny this. If they were opposed to this class of fraudulent citizenship claimants they would favor measures that seek to protect the interests of the Choctaws. They would rise up in their might, like all other patriotic Choctaws, and do all in their power to strike this horde of white adventurers who seek to plunder upon our inheritance.

Instead of this they turn upon their people, and by every act and by every issue of their campaigns do everything in their power to fasten these people upon us.

The time has come for the Choctaw people to understand the truth. If they wish the enrollment of the "court claimants," and desire to turn over to them now and forever lands and other property valued at nearly \$20,000,000, they should elect Hunter. If upon the other hand they wish to drive these plunderers and perjurers from our nation and win back for our people the lands and other property which they claim, they should elect Governor McCurtain and ratify the agreement.

The course of Gov. McCurtain in this matter is an open book, and is not only a part, but the greater part, of a history of the Choctaw Nation for the past several years. Before the expiration of his term of office two years ago he set on foot the campaign of warfare against the "court claimants" which resulted in the negotiation of the Supplementary Agreement. In season and out of season he has called the attention of the Dawes Commission, the department of the interior and the congress of the United States to the frauds and wrongs that threatened the Choctaws and Chickasaws from the claims of these people,

and now, after all this has been done, and the agreement embodying his ideas negotiated and ratified by congress, it is only necessary to ratify the agreement here, and elect him chief, in order that he may carry out the great work for which it is designed.

E. B. MCKINNEY,
Sans Bois, I. T., July 21, 1902.

GREEN McCURTAIN

Last week's issue of the ELEVATOR contained an interview with Hon. Green McCurtain, the wise old Ex-Principal Chief of the Choctaws, and the present candidate of the Tushkahomma party for that office.

He reviewed the history of the Supplementary Agreement and made clear its principal provisions, and this statement of Gov. McCurtain has done away with the clouds of doubt and uncertainty that have arisen in Choctaw politics regarding the agreement, and demonstrates that its ratification is absolutely necessary to the final and equitable settlement of tribal affairs.

There also arises in the minds of all Choctaws who have the best interests of their nation and people at heart, a settled conviction that Governor McCurtain, of all men in the Choctaw Nation, is pre-eminently fitted to be Principal Chief, and protect their interests in these trying times.

The McCurtains have always been leaders of their people, and Green McCurtain is the greatest of them. He enjoys the confidence and respect and has the personal friendship of all the officers of the United States government from the Indian Territory to Washington, and through congress; and these relations extend, with equal power and influence, to the representatives of both political parties. The history of the endeavors of Gov. McCurtain during the past few years is, and will always be, one of the most dramatic pages of Choctaw national history. The negotiation and ratification by congress of the Supplementary Agreement is the culmination of a series of acts of statesmanship and diplomacy that would grace any government anywhere.

Three years ago the Choctaws realized that the government of the United States had been unconsciously instrumental in admitting to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship nearly four thousand white adventurers from the four corners of the world, and everybody stood appalled at the magnitude and boldness of the frauds perpetrated and the vastness of the property of the tribes involved.

With the courage and patriotism that has characterized all of his official acts Governor McCurtain undertook the work of ousting these people. He began a campaign of education that resulted in convincing the Dawes Commission, the Department of the Interior and congress, and every other officer of the United States government that these wrongs must be corrected. The warfare he has waged on "Court Claimants" has caused all who were implicated in their frauds to quake, and challenged the admiration of lovers of justice and fair play everywhere.

These efforts resulted, after negotiations extending over more than two years, in the Supplementary Agreement, the backbone and mainstay of which is the correction of citizenship frauds; and if Governor McCurtain is elected and the Agreement is ratified there will

reckoning that will startle the world, and, undoubtedly, property of the tribes of the value of many millions of dollars will be saved.

Upon the other hand, if he is not elected and the Agreement is voted down, the "Court Claimants" will be enrolled and receive allotments of land

and distribution of tribal property along with unquestioned citizens.

There have always been those in the Choctaw Nation, and in every nation and country for that matter, who live for the sake of betraying their people, and striking at the public servants who would serve and protect their interests. Such are now at work against Governor McCurtain. "Court Claimants," their lawyers and sympathizers, are actively and openly opposing Governor McCurtain and advocating the election of Hunter and the defeat of the Agreement. If Hunter is elected and the Agreement is voted down they are safe from further disturbance, and it is but natural that they should favor him.

It is safe to predict that the Choctaw people understand all this and will act upon it; and that Governor McCurtain will be triumphantly re-elected Principal Chief of the Choctaw nation that he may continue to the end the career of usefulness which he has long filled.

W. A. Durant
1902

W. A. Durant returned home yesterday and extended campaigning tour over the eastern portion of the Choctaw nation in behalf of P. W. Hunter for governor. Mr. Durant is expected to make three speeches in the Bennington neighborhood within the next three days, but is very doubtful whether he will be able to fill his appointments.

A commission of three, one appointed by the president, one by the chief of the Choctaws and one by the Chickasaw governor, will sell our coal to the highest bidder, separate bids on each lease. What better protection can we get; what better representation? The Choctaw voters know that Green McCurtain paid out about \$3,000,000 leased District money under a \$20,000 bond and therefore they can trust him to engineer the sale of the coal. What public trust did Tom Hunter ever hold, what funds paid out, and what experience to now be our chief?—Indian Citizen.

It occurs to the NEWS that McCurtain had considerable trouble in getting his statement of paying out that money approved by the council, and in fact it went over one term without being approved. If we are going to be corrected, we want to be corrected again: Why don't the

"Ah, Miss Willoughby— he gave me the chair opposite, and sitting down looked at her with grave professional interest—'isn't it rather early for you to be out? You know I told you—'" "Yes," the girl interrupted, hastily; and I did stay in the entire time—almost."

"A wave of color had swept over her face, and he became conscious of it, even while he was fingering anxiously at the eaves of the book he had just been reading.

"You certainly have a good color," he remarked, professionally. "No fever, I hope." And he bent forward and laid cool fingers on her wrist. "There it is again," he added, musingly. "I have often noticed a peculiar irregularity about your pulse—and yet there is nothing wrong with your heart—not in the least. However, I am glad you have no fever."

And he surreptitiously snatched a glance into the book. Girls with a fine complexion are identified by their color.

The Citizen News says: "The Citizen was at first bitterly opposed to the supplemental treaty, but yet it was in favor of Green McCurtain for Principal Chief. It was one of the principal managers of the said treaty. The Citizen was acting in good faith when it opposed the treaty, for it is honest in its belief, but its support of its author was not in good faith and an infant could have seen that \$5,000 plun which was hanging on the election of Green McCurtain. The Citizen knew that its support of McCurtain was a farce so long as it opposed the supplemental treaty, and like a dutiful child it came back to its old faith."

Did it act in good faith to support the \$5,000 plun which was hanging on the election of Green McCurtain. The Citizen knew that its support of McCurtain was a farce so long as it opposed the supplemental treaty, and like a dutiful child it came back to its old faith. Did it act in good faith to support the \$5,000 plun which was hanging on the election of Green McCurtain. The Citizen knew that its support of McCurtain was a farce so long as it opposed the supplemental treaty, and like a dutiful child it came back to its old faith.

That the Citizen has often been wrong in its advice to its people it admits. Is its advice any better now than it has been in times past? Has it learned wisdom from its past failures? If it has been wrong in the past, can it be wrong again? Under the circumstances does it not seem reasonable that its advice should be taken with a little grain of salt?"

Green McCurtain for Chief and the supplemental treaty seems to be the best in view for the Choctaw people. If Governor McCurtain favors you with the "war" the treaty, you will be with him if you are open to truth and justice.

In the mad rush for office, it is well to take a day off and get our bearings, that we may not lose sight of the rabbit.

In Indian business, as in all other affairs, there are two methods; one honest and a plausible one; never one which cannot be explained, if by nothing else, then by that time-worn expression: "It is the best we could do."

Now, to the average layman, who has been feasting on scenery for six years or more, and to whom the pie counter seemed no more than an "iridescent dream" or a "mirage, or the land very far off," there seems to be something in this which does not appear in large capitals on the first page of the Indian Citizen.

Not for an instant would I have you believe that the "Citizen" is on to the combination, not at all, she reverses herself too often for that. She is floundering in the rough sea of doubt and uncertainty; in plain English, trying to find out where she is at.

The immense fee in the "Court Citizen" business is the rabbit in this case. All other interests are dwarfed and pale into insignificance in the general scramble to save this fee.

Think of it; \$1,600,000 to be paid to Mansfield, McMurry & Cornish, their co-adjutors and conspirators and lobbyists who put the measure through the general council, all share in the distribution of this fee. McCurtain was in the senate and held absolute control of that body when this iniquitous measure was passed.

Tom Hunter was in the house and lost his standing with the Tuskahoma leaders for opposing this gigantic, colossal robbery of the Choctaw people. Age, sect, color, sex or previous competition is not a barrier when this combination, headed, lead and nurtured by McCurtain desire to despoil these people of their heritage.

Talk not to me that only McCurtain men were put on guard during the past two years—it is not a co-incidence, but a deep, damnable carrying-out of a scheme to loot these people of all coal and money interests.

Some will say that the secretary of the interior has not ap-

proved of this contract—nay, will not approve it—all bosh. We are citizens of the United States, and at the proper time it will develop that his approval is not necessary to make binding any contracts made by the lawfully constituted agents of any body of United States citizens.

McCurtain's son appointed a delegate to Washington, and at the same time an influential member of the law firm above mentioned, also Wesley Anderson, supreme judge, the proper man to see that the poll books come up all right from the Third (Hunter's) District. It will be remembered that Anderson championed the measure in the house and won a signal victory over Hunter. Whereupon the Indian Citizen immediately brought Hunter before the people as a suitable man for chief. In fact, he was the only pebble on the beach up to the time of McCurtain's appointment by Dukes to make supplementary treaty. All these appointments are not made by chance. The layman, though fool, may not err in construing the handwriting on the wall.

The Tuskahoma party, like the old Arab Shiek, was "conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin," and in its inception to the present time, has not made one honest move toward the final settlement and division of this vast estate among its lawful heirs. Every move seems to be made with the sole design of looting the treasury and wronging every man who appears to have property.

It occurs to me that such a vast estate, composed of such diversified interests is susceptible of division without absolutely robbing one of the heirs.

A practical solution would be to make 320 acres a standard allotment, sell the residue and use the money arising therefrom, together with all other moneys, from any source whatsoever, belonging to the tribes, in equalizing allotments.

Referring again to the "court citizen," the question upon which so many plans for squandering Indian money are based, and seemingly justified, at least to those who receive the money. After a careful and fair reading of the supplementary agreement on this point, I am satisfied this question does not enter into the domain of Choctaw politics, having been finally settled by the act of congress.

The judges of the court have been appointed and are now drawing pay, so our action on the treaty can have no valid effect on the three sections on this point either pro or con, so then, do not let this bugaboo of "court citizen" unduly excite you.

The United States has undertaken, without our consent heretofore being given, to make a just roll of all parties entitled to share in this property, and they will so do.

It will be observed that the Atoka agreement is silent on this point. Why? Let its framers, McCurtain & Co., answer.

THEO. D. AINSWORTH.

MCCURTAIN'S BARREL.

Report comes to the NEWS that the McCurtain crowd are buying up some of the leaders among the Hunter men.

Alex Durant was for Hunter, but he met Green, there was a conference, and then he was for Green; and of course men do change their opinions honestly, but very frequently they change because it pays them to change. Alex Durant may have changed honestly, but it will take a lot of explanation to make the people believe that way.

It is further reported that they are putting from one to two thousand dollars in each county to buy votes, and that there has been placed to McCurtain's credit in the American National Bank at Ft. Smith, a cool \$10,000.

If these reports are true the rank and file of the Choctaws should keep away from any such combination; they should avoid it as much as they would pestilence or a red-handed traitor.

Take it from a business standpoint. Who is furnishing this money? The coal and asphalt companies whose interests will be protected by the passage of this treaty.

Who will ultimately pay this money back with compound interest?

You will, because the coal companies can buy these mines from the very parties they have elected to office, at their own price, and the Indians will receive just that much less for their share in the distribution.

The Indian tribal affairs will soon be ended, and it looks as if the old war horses of the tribes had arranged matters for one of the most gigantic steals ever to

be recorded in the history of the many shady transactions of tribal leaders in times past.

If the Choctaws allow their votes to be bought now, it will cost them hundreds of dollars where they have only received times.

Green McCurtain is sure to carry the First and Second districts and he may carry the Third.

The First and Second districts are lining up almost solid for McCurtain. The Third will come in on the home stretch.

We give a synopsis of the entire Treaty this week and will continue its publication from time to time as our space permits, taking it up where we left it off last week.

Is Tom Hunter holding cattle for non citizens? The charges are made that he is. If he is not we should like for some of his supporters to at least deny it. Don't all speak at once.

The Mississippi Choctaws and the court claimants are still howling for Hunter's election. We can't see what Hunter could do for them if elected, but they seem to have faith that he can do much.

Joe Ralls is very much exercised over the rights of the Indian. He has had their interest so much at heart that he has been trying to enroll Texas Mississippi Choctaws in bunches of 100 at a time.

Tom Hunter may get a majority in three or four counties out of the seventeen in the nation, and he is likely to lose his own county. He will be the worse defeated candidate for chief that ever ran, except Dr. Wright.

There are some federal office holders not more than forty miles from Atoka who had better be looking after the morals of the officers directly under them, rather than spending so much time meddling in Choctaw politics.

A vote for Green McCurtain and the treaty means 320 acres of land immediately, and a large payment from the sale of coal and asphalt. A vote for Hunter and against the treaty means infinite delay in allotment, a probable loss of our coal and a general delay along all lines.

Britton, a prominent stock
Sugar Land county, spent a
days in Atoka on Monday
called at our office while
the fact. We asked Mr. Britton
the political situation was in
minutely and he said there were
two men that he knew of
would vote for Hunter. That
was talking with one of them
days since and he remarked
that he thought McCurtain the
best man, that he believed he
could be elected and he would
like to vote for him, but he had
said once he would never vote for
McCurtain again and he would
have to keep his word. Mr. Brit-
ton says he expects McCurtain to
be elected and has not the least
doubt that he will be. In fact he
expects the majority of the Indians
when they come to the polls, to
cast their vote for McCurtain. He
thinks aside from McCurtain's popu-
larity, that it will be perfectly
natural for them to cast their votes
for Green McCurtain.

Hunter says if he is elected he
will go into his own pocket and
buy Tuskaloosa for the freedmen.
If he were sincere he would not
wait to be Governor. Anybody
can see this is only talk to catch
the colored vote. Hunter will be

like the Republicans whom the
Democrat dreamed he met in hell.
He said every one of them had a
big negro up between him and the
fire. Tom only wants to use the
freedmen for his own benefit.

Full Appraisalment.

The latter part of section 54 of
the Supplementary Agreement
reads as follows:

"Provided, That occupants or
purchasers of lots in townsites in
said Choctaw and Chickasaw Na-
tions, upon which no improvements
have been made prior to the pass-
age of this Act by Congress, shall
pay the full appraised value of said
lots instead of the percentage
named in the Atoka Agreement."

The Act was approved by the
President on July 1, and a plain
construction of the law will exclude
all improvements begun and erect-
ed since that date.

Wealthy People.

Three hundred and twenty acres
of average land in the Choctaw
and Chickasaw Nations, when
fenced and put in cultivation, will
be worth at least twenty thousand
dollars. This added to the money
they will receive from the sale of
coal and asphalt, townsites and
surplus lands will make every man,
woman and child who is a citizen

of either nation (except freedmen)
worth about twenty-five or thirty
thousand dollars. Do you want
this property now or will you let
some one else keep it awhile? If
you want it vote for the treaty.

Treaty himona mitcha Ex-Gov-
ernor McCurtain aiena ka aijisanali
hosh anumpa falaya aialhi ka ikbi
cha holisso afokoki mut Henry
Byington hochiffo hosh alapa'i ra
epihisa shke. Yohmi ka Henry
Byington iluppat kanaba hash it-
hana cho? Henry Byington ilup-
pat Caddo Tamaha yumma i kowi
iklana foyoka ho abanta hosh hat-
tak losa sipokni yo chukka itta-
pantat abanta hosh hattuk losa si-
pokni yammak o helabi tohno tuk
osh yammak o ittataklo cha nana
kut Chahta okla ut imokpoholo
chatuk a moyoma ishabli ka imok-
pani kut nahullo layawa ho United
States Kot ittikba isht onat Chahta
shobachi tuk o himak a Chahta
Okla ut nana kut isht ataklayama
sia'hi hosh hiyeli ho yammak o
McCurtain ut kohchi bunna hosh
himak no imayalha chi pulla ho
pisa kakosh Henry Byington ut
Kot citizen iluppa a'owa kut W.
A. Durant, S. J. Homer akmut A.
Telle aiena ka aiittilawi hosh ahan-
ta kak osh McCurtain a ijanali
Chahta Okla ha nana i mia ilabo-
bi hosh yohmi akinli kia Chahta
uto yamma nana isht anukilli keyo
hakinli hoke.

Henry Byington a chomi kak
sh McCurtain a isht anumpoli ho-
koko McCurtain peh blampkochi
koti hablichii hakinli hoka achuk-
ma hakinli shke.

Caddo a July 12th ash okla ut-
tahobat aiasha'ka hattuk holhtina
kut talhliya achuffa ayoka ut iya
ka nahullo ut pokoli chakali ako-
cha talhliya hosh isht i shabli
to A. Felle nahullo United State
Kot Chahta a toba i laya akosh
tanup anumpa aialhi yo imanum
poholi na nahullo alhehta ut na-
yokpa aialhi tuk oke.

Yohmi na nahullo achuffa kut
pilashash o himona Texas minti
hosh wehut ala eba hikiya hoka-
kosh okla ha imachi mut Mr. Hun-
ter yako Miko ya hash atokalahke
abayana Chahta achuffa ut imachi
mut nanta ho chishno akosh yakni
ilupa isht ahtahalaya tok osh Tom
Hunter yako hash Miko chashke
ish achi ho? Im achi ma nahullo
pia hakosh Tom Hunter yet Miko
isht ulhtoka chi ka iskuli chito ka
ebobli hatukosh nana ka ilacha
hiut pimailhpiesa hoke ahanchi
tok oke. Yohmi ma nahullo ut
iskuli a ittahobi hosh aiasha tuk
oke.

The Durant News is very stron-
gous in its support of Hunter now.
It must have received the hundred
dollars or accepted the seventy on
compromise. Talk about taking
the advice of such fellows in the
settlement of such a vast estate as
the Indian bas! The man who
will be advised by such a paper
needs a guardian and needs it
badly.

We found nine McCurtain men
in Caddo, two Hunter men and one
doubtful. This was from a per-
sonal canvass. This must be about
all the voters who live in the town
of Caddo. If this is not correct
give us the figures. We are deal-
ing in facts, not in half witted
speculations made by a fellow who
is sixty miles away and hasn't
more brains than the law would
allow him.

If you are in favor of the treaty
you should vote for the man who
favors it. To elect a man who is
opposed to a measure that you
want to see adopted, would be the
greatest folly. He might find some
way to defeat it and could certainly
do more to defeat it as an officer
than he could as a private citizen.
Let your vote for chief follow
your convictions on the treaty.
If you study the treaty carefully
you cannot fail to see the wisdom
of adopting it.

The non citizen newspapers in
the nation have been boiling over
in their wrath against the Indian
governments, tribal taxes, etc., but
since the campaign opened they
have become great lovers of the
Indians and their government and
want Tom Hunter elected as chief
for the good of the Choctaws. Do
you believe these people are work-
ing for your interests? How can
you? They are simply the paid
mouth-pieces of Tom Hunter and
care not a rap for your interests.
In fact they have no knowledge of
what is best for the Indian, but
blindly talk what they are paid
to say.

A few years ago when Judge H.
P. Ward of this county was a mem-
ber of the council he introduced
and had passed a bill against the
introduction and holding of cattle
by non-citizens in the nation. Tom
Hunter opposed this bill and tried
to have it repealed at the next
session. He kept at it until the
bill was finally repealed. To this
day the people charge Tom Hun-
ter with holding cattle for non-
citizens. We don't wonder at it, do
you? Many people wonder why
H. brand is placed on so
no cattle that are cared for by
citizens.

After the election
9/102

It's a landslide to Hunter.
This is the last issue before
election. Everyone should line
up on the 6th. Do not stay at
home. Your vote helps.

The jaundiced coatman at
Atoka says there is an editor
about 65 miles east of Atoka that
"hasn't got any sense." That
would land him out in the Seven
Devil mountains. If there is one
out there he is hereby notified to
come in and go back to Atoka.
"The goblins will get you, if you
don't watch out."

The time has passed in the In-
dian Territory when a thing to be
obnoxious to an Indian has only
to be agreeable to white men, and
when you see a newspaper or
politician trying to work the In-
dian on that line mark them
down as cheap demagogues.

We received a letter from John
Taylor of Bokoshe, saying the
Indians up there are all for Hun-
ter, and asked for a few copies
of the American. Mr. Taylor
has been a McCurtain wheel
horse for years and left him as
hundreds of others have done, on
the coal issue. This is a sign of
the times, more of which will be
heard August 6th.

The Citizen says she made a
personal canvass of Caddo and
found eight McCurtain men.
Paul Harris, a McCurtain man,
himself, and there is only one
other. The Citizen says not
more than eight. The Citizen keeps
her fingers crossed. Perhaps the Citizen
took her information from Atoka or
from some party from San Bois
and then "beat" them.
Who can tell?

It appears to be a landslide for
Hunter. The reports for the
past two or three weeks have
been very encouraging and this
week the McCurtain men concede
the third district and part of the
second, and when McCurtain men
do that a landslide is imminent.
J. I. Everidge, candidate for
senator on the McCurtain ticket

What about the wholesale slaug- of timber in the Second district? Is possible that Governor Dukes is so busy engaged in the Hunter canvass that he must neglect the affairs of the Nation and the business of his office, or is it because the timber is being contracted away and sold by a Hunter man? Information comes to us that a Mr. McClure, in Eagle county, is mixed up in the sale of timber from some thirteen sections in the lower district.

Those "tall, beautiful pine trees" in the Second district, to which Mr. Hunter refers so feelingly (?) in his speeches, are being contracted away and sold by Mr. Hunter's friends. Talk on, Solomon, and the pine timber will not be appraised, for the Hunter parasites will denude the country of it all before Governor Dukes receives "official notification" and calls an election on the agreement.

Solomon says he has some records in his office. Strange. What about the records he didn't have in his office—those of National Treasurer McCurtain on the leased district? Shades of the Thebo case will ever cast a gloom over you and the manner of your keeping records, Solomon.

What is Mr. Hunter's promise to the people? Elect me Chief and I'll make another agreement, though I say nothing about the court citizen. Solomon and Billy, they are lawyers (?) and they say that's done fixed; let's not talk about it—me and Tom might have some friends among the court citizens. Tom, being trusted to make a further expression, says: If the freedmen can be induced to vote for me I'll pay that part of my campaign obligations out of the funds belonging to the Choctaw people in the national treasury—i-f t-h-e e-o-u-n- e-i-l s-a-y-s s-o. This plank of his platform is nailed down only at one end, and it rattles—the question: Where are you going to get the money, Tom? Hush! he will say, that's for the freedmen to worry about after I get their votes.

Me and Green are friends. I followed him from victory to victory and I spoke and reflected his views on the Atoka agreement because I knew him to be a good man, says Tom Hunter. But now, since Hunter's ambitions got the better of his judgment and he accepted a bolt-er's nomination, he finds words insufficient to express his condemnation of McCurtain. The people shared the former view expressed by Hunter as to McCurtain's ability and reliability and they will not be induced to depart therefrom simply because Hunter wants the Chief's office. No; McCurtain enjoys the confidence of the people, the views of Hunter to the contrary notwithstanding.

The people want their property divided in order that they may know where they are "at," and they are not willing to let Mr. Hunter delay matters in order to satisfy his ambitions to be Chief. The people feel compelled, however unpleasant the duty, to deny to Mr. Hunter and his cohorts, Solomon and Billy, a realization of their dreams. You must play somewhere else, boys; no time for play and delay in the Chief's office—the people want men and push at the head of their affairs.

Don't Get All the Blues, Tommy.
Editor Indian Citizen:

I feel it my duty to state to the public my opinion regarding the question which confronts us today.

As the golden sun sinks beneath the horizon we should realize that we are short of another day on the time set for the existence of our tribal government. While our tribal government is still in existence and we are offered the opportunity to act for the promotion of our interest, I feel our tribal duty to grasp at each and every passing opportunity for the betterment of situation, present and future.

ing? Can we afford to elect a man-chief, to settle our affairs, who has for years robbed his unfortunate brothers, and the treasury of his tribe?

Thomas W. Hunter is the man for the office of Principal Chief. I have known him since his infancy; as a boy he championed honesty and fair play, as a man he has been true to his people and their interests. He has been many times honored by his people with high office, and his official character is without stain. His spotless record has made it impossible for his political opponents to say anything against his good name. He is not a part of the coal and land syndicates—he cannot be influenced by their money as has McCurtain. Whether we favor or oppose the treaty Hunter should be our choice for chief. In behalf of our own interests, and the interests of those who will come after us, we should elect an honest, upright for principal chief. When we come to make out our tickets we should not be influenced by the money of McCurtain and his partners in crime, but should cast our ballots for a man who will give us a clean administration and a fair division of our common property—Thomas W. Hunter.
HENRY BYINGTON.

Washington, July 26.—Some weeks ago Senator Penrose filed papers with the president, which he asserted tended to substantiate the charge made by Mr. Mealy, the American who has been in trouble in Mexico against United States Ambassador Powell Clayton, to the effect that the ambassador was directly interested to the extent of 100 shares in a mining corporation antagonistic to Mealy's claims. The papers were referred to the state department and now the senator has been informed by acting secretary Hill that the department has decided to send them to Mexico, inviting Mr. Clayton to examine them and make a report. The case of Mealy was one of two referred to in the stirring debate in the senate last session, involving a possible encounter between Senators Bailey and Beveridge.

It is plain that we should have an honest man to handle this great trust. The question is, do we want to administer this estate, Thomas W. Hunter or Green McCurtain? In making our choice between these men, we should be influenced solely by their known characters, and records in the management of Choctaw affairs, not by money that has been scattered among politicians with which to influence votes.

It is not pleasant to deal in personalities, but when a man asks for an important public trust at the hands of the people, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen who knows the man's unfitness for the office to inform his fellows of the truth. The public welfare is at stake, and personal feelings are not to be considered. I do not have to go into details, we all know McCurtain's record, we know about the payment steal; we know about the looting of the treasury of the Choctaw Nation while he was treasurer; we all know that he appropriated the orphans' money to his own use when entrusted with its care, and that the government had to make it good. These things we should not forget when we vote for principal chief. They are truths, no one has ever denied them!

McCurtain is in the employ of the coal companies today—this is a matter of record and can not be denied. McCurtain was in the employ of the coal syndicate when he went to Washington to make the supplementary treaty. He was not a Choctaw commissioner at that time, he was sent as attorney for the coal syndicate, and tried to get a provision in the treaty to sell the coal at once in one body to the syndicate. This has been charged to his face and McCurtain has never denied the charge. Ask G. W. Dukes, Simon Lewis and others about it! If McCurtain is not working for the coal syndicate, why did McCurtain, et. al. sell half a hundred coal leases to the syndicate for the sum of \$1.00 per lease—the record at South McAlester shows this to be a fact, McCurtain is a part of the coal syndicate. Why did that Israelite at Fort Smith, we all know him, place the sum of \$10.00 in the American National Bank of Fort Smith to the credit of McCurtain's campaign fund—did you ever hear of a Jew giving up money for nothing?

in Kiamitia county says Hunter will carry the third district by 300 majority, which is greater than McCurtain can hope for in the first. Mr. Everidge hoped McCurtain could make this deficiency up in the second, but a careful estimate shows that Hunter will carry Red River, Bok Tuklo, Cedar, Wolf and Wade counties, five of the seven in the district. Hunter men everywhere are jubilant and will be out in force on the 6th.

Byington's Letter.

A Parting Shot for McCurtain and a Forceful Appeal for Hunter.

Editor Antiers American.

The supplemental agreement is not the only issue in this campaign for Principal Chief; there are other important issues and the merits and demerits of the candidates for chief to be considered carefully before we vote that we may select the best man. We should select as chief the man with the cleaner record to handle our affairs at this important time, whether we favor or oppose the supplemental treaty. If the treaty is ratified, we need an honest and upright man for chief, one who cannot be influenced by the money of coal and land syndicates, as the treaty seems to have been made in the interest of such syndicates, and if put in force by a friend of the syndicates as chief, we poor Choctaws will have little chance to get our share of our common property. If the treaty is not ratified, we need such a man as chief to secure for us a treaty as was secured for the Creeks and Cherokees, and protect our interests in the closing of our tribal affairs.

We should look at this matter of selecting a chief from a plain business standpoint. Suppose we were the heirs to a large estate that was to be administered in the courts, and we had to select an administrator to handle and close up the business of the estate and divide the same among the heirs—ourselves, would we select an unscrupulous man—a man whose reputation as a boot-ler is national, to act as such administrator? Our estate, which is now about to be administered upon, is the largest in the world. It comprises more than eleven million acres of land, millions of money and coal worth more than fifty million dollars, not mentioning the asphaltum and springs.

Editor
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THE TREATY QUESTION.

McCurtain's Position Sustained by the Dawes Commission.

STEWART, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 21, 1902.

Hon. Tams Bixby, Acting Chairman Dawes Commission, Muskogee, I. T.:

KIND SIR:—The Choctaws and Chickasaws will vote on the Supplementary Agreement in a little while and I write you for information as to how much land we will get if the Agreement is not ratified.

Those who are against the Agreement tell me if the Agreement is not ratified each Choctaw and Chickasaw will get 551 acres of land, and that the Dawes Commission said so.

As the Agreement gives us only 320 acres of land I am opposed to it if we can get 551 acres of land by voting it down.

I am a full blood Indian and do not know how it is; and as you know how much land we have and how many citizens there are and all about it, you can tell me what I want to know.

I will be glad to hear from you soon.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) AARON ARPELAR.

MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 26, 1902.

Aaron Arpelar, Stewart, I. T.:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of the 21st inst., in which you state that you have been informed that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has said that if the pending agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is not ratified each citizen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes will receive 551 acres of land in allotment, I have in reply to state that the Commission has never made such a statement, or authorized any person to make such statement in its behalf.

Under the Atoka Agreement it is impossible to define the exact amount of land each citizen of the two nations will receive in final allotment, and one of the main objects in the drafting of the pending Agreement was to provide some specific value that could be used as a basis of allotment.

It was for this purpose that Section H, defining the amount of land to be allotted to each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes as 320 acres of the average available land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, was incorporated therein.

In the event that the pending Agreement is not ratified, and it becomes necessary for the Commission to proceed, under the provisions of the Atoka Agreement, all "Court Citizens" will receive allotments on the same basis as the recognized citizens of the tribe.

I have no hesitation in further stating that, in my opinion should the pending Agreement not be accepted by the two tribes, the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority vested in him by the provisions of the Act of Congress of March the 3d, 1901, will promptly fix a date, closing the rolls of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and instruct the Commission to proceed in the allotment of the lands of the two tribes, under the provisions of the Atoka Agreement.

It is impracticable to make a final allotment on the basis of equality, according to the value and location, under the terms of the Atoka Agreement, and the Commission would probably be compelled, in order to expedite matters, to make an arbitrary allotment of lands, equal in value to 160 acres of average allottable land, considering fertility of the soil and location, and after all citizens, including "Court Citizens," have received such arbitrary allotments, a further distribution, according to value and location, would be made of the residue of the land.

In no event would entire allotment under the Atoka Agreement exceed 320 acres as provided in the Agreement now pending, and under no consideration, in the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, is it possible for each citizen to receive land equal in value to 551 acres of the average land of the two nations.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) TAMS BIXBY,
Acting Chairman Dawes Commission.

While I hold high esteem of Tom Hunter, I do not feel inclined to support or vote for him, because his ideas and views on the treaty doesn't seem to be consistent with the majority of the real Indians, which treaty I consider the best thing for the Indians at this moment. Any other deviation made from this course to hasten the closing of our roll, and preparing us to pass under the territorial form of government, and to promote our welfare, would in all probability end worse.

We say, give us 320 of average cultivatable land and title thereto for our allotment and sell the residue of lands and coal and asphaltum lands to the highest bidder at public auction, where there may be fair prices obtained, as each would-be purchaser would have competitors, and in this way we are more apt to get the worth of our property than otherwise. In private sale you may offer to sell to an individual or company, and if not satisfied with the price offered you take it to other parties, thus creating competitors. Why not just as well sell at public auction?

When each citizen gets his allotment of 320 acres, he will have the proceeds received from the sale of coal and asphaltum lands to improve it with and live in peace and comfort as a lawful citizen of the United States. Citizens, what better thing could we ask under the circumstances? If we ratify the treaty which is now before us, the above advantage is ours.

It is a God's blessing to the real Indians that such a death-dealing clause to the court claimants was permitted to be put in the "treaty" which renders excitement among them today! Before the question of allotting the Indians' land began, they (court claimants) considered it a disgrace to have an Indian's blood coursing through their veins. But how are they now? All of them want to be an "Injun" if there is any possible chance. Is not this a fact?

Also the "Mississippi Injuns" are having the blues, especially those who recently came for the purpose of partici-

ating in our division of tribal property.

Of course, if we were all learned attorneys, we would not care if the country stood forever in its present condition, because there is plenty of work for the lawyers to do in order to advance their financial affairs by the citizenship litigation. But the majority of us Indians, in order to promote our interest and welfare, consider it best to stay with our "doghide" (treaty) and tan it (ratify it) for it will serve as a parchment that changed our form of government to meet the demands of this progressive world.

Will our conscience permit us to vote against a man for Principal Chief who is the real Indians' friend, and whose voice has been heard in preference to others at the White House in matters concerning his fellow-citizens? This venerable man is Green McCurtain, one of the framers of the Supplemental Treaty. Can we not trust him with the executive chair and be assured that he will work for the ratification of the new treaty.

C. P. INTOLUBBE.

Durant, Blue county, I. T.

Editor Indian Citizen:

Holisso ikbe ma anumpa ilappa chi holisso atoba ish tuka shke. Chahta okla hushiele ma. Atoka county ilappa hatak achafa hosh. Hopai Tubat nobowa shke. Green McCurtain at vote 70 ka ona ho isha chi keyo hoke (ache hosh nobowa hoke). Lehigh akmat Coalgate, Tamaha yohme kako. Cider okanche hiohle kako abara chit nobowa hatak at hopai yo keyo hokato vote 70 ilappa McCurtain at isha chi ka atukolit anola he keyo shke. Hoh chiffo at John Harrison oke atame kanhme foyoka kash Green McCurtain at miko alhtukat kikia mat John Harrison a i ballo kat aihle isa ithayanale hoke taile holisso

tabopa sipokne lawa ho. Nation a okpanit i taiable isht a holitapat kania hosh itayola ma hatak kanima mat Green McCurtain itekba ya anumpa ikbit i boble na McCurtain at pibisa taka anasha hoke Yohme kia McCurtain at hatak ape homa hiele ka i hollo hatak pulla mak osh nana isht ik anuk fillo ka aintilawe tok. Himak ok ano John Harrison at court citizen ahliha ilappa ont aittibukallot hatak ape, homa aintilawi kasho ont asanale hosh hikiat ma bowa shke, court citizen. Okla ilappa yakne o ilima cha anoti iskale aiena ka nima chi cho. Miko tiblaia hiele illaypat achaffat asanallik ma achaffa kato apila hanche pulla shke nabullo non citizen moyoma hosh micra court citizen ahleha moma kat T. W. Hunter ako hosh mikochashke at gia hosh itanoho wa shke, nabullo tuklo kat am ahanchi mat pishno akia yakne a pitana akinle hoke am ahoneche tuk oke McCurtain kosh miko imilli hokma hashisha chi bano habinla im a chile tuk oke. T. W. Hunter at hatak api homa albasha hiele ka hotopale bana aiabile hosh ahanta ka sazihihi hoke. J. R. Plummer akosh vote i lawa fehna ihmiat mohawa beka. Hatak o ont itim anumpolit tahle cha kanalikma hatak yamak ashat ache mat hatak yamat sipokne kat atapa peh anumpoli mat atapa apilala he keyo ache hokako vote a lawa fihna shke ache hosh nawa bikashke court citizen abuha akilla kak osh hashuk kanehe im a chukma hosh asha hatuk osh J. R. Plummer ako sheriff vote ilima chi hoke ilapila chi hoke achi hosh itanoho wa ho hak toli beka hoke J. R. Plummer at sheriff a alhtuka he at peh ik sho kamome hoke peh im illit chitaha yoke John Harrison akosh C. S. Vinson ikonla ont abanay a cha i suksubawa mat county i holisso chi ya issama shke chealhtuka hokmat apaiat isht toloihinechi mat hatak chonat kariya atuk ekat tikambit taiaha mat ant intoyola ma achukmat ont om binili mat achukmatit im asihilha ma sialhtuka hokmat ebimala shke achi tuk o C. S. Vinson at judge oke ache hosh nobawa John Harrison at.

Tom Hunter yut yakni million pokoli tuklo ittaltoba ki ch'hpesa ho Chahta Okla ba i hokopat Kot Citizen a imma bunna hosh ahanta ka vote a hush ema chi cho?

Tom Hunter Texas wak layawa aialhi ho holita kowi ontochina folota ho ikbi cha, apitta mot i chonli kut T W yakohmi ho isht i choli hosh ahanta mot wak a apisachit kampila kuto nabollo Wm. Ellis akosh kampela cha iskali ya ilapo i ahokecha akinli ho apitta hosh ahanta hoke nantimi ho yakohmi cho?

T. W. Hunter ya apila che kut lawa fehna, tok akenle kia pe anompolit aya mut Chalako Solomon Homer, half breed Will Durant, S. E. Lewis nabollo okpelo, fullblood negroes Silas Cole, aina hosh Hunter ya apela na oklat pesa mut kot citizens i laya biyeka a che hosh maya tok July 19th, 1902, ash Hartshorne anompolet maya ma Kot citizens i laya yok ut pe nafoka losa bat shirt tohbe chalakbe standard collar beye ka hosh itanwa tok oke, Silas Cole ut to ba chek oshe balallet aya tok, Will Durant aiana kut, Mesa, Gaines county, e Sheriff, ut oka home eshe she ka a che cha e hapokoyo ma G. W. Dukes. Solomon Homer, T. W. Hunter aiana ka yoboske letaha yosh alotowa hopena tokoki. Henry Byington, aksho emesha chem ya, first Wednesday in August, hashe ut pet Kaneya fehna chalake Solomon Homer ket citizens aiana kakosh na nuk hoklo yoke, McCurtain akosh meko hoke.

Tom Hunter, S. J. Homer, W. A. Durant akmut G. W. Dukes aiana kut okla ha imanoli kut Kot Citizen aiumma iluppa Kot ut afanchashke achi hosh nan ittimapesa himona yamma afoboki tok yamma Congress ut yammak o nanulhpisa yotkbi hatuk atuk o Treaty one hosbbi hokla Kot Citizen yamma Kot ut atuksala chi tuk ut nana hosh aaklama chi keyo hoka achi hosh Chahta Okla ha imanoli hosh ittabheili ma yamma yohmi keyo hoke, achi hosh McCurtain ut Okla ha immanoholi milhli beka tuk o William M. Stewart, Nevada, Uhti i Senator yammak osh Senate i committee a pihlichishasha ho yammak o Treaty himona toba tuk ut ittikba ona cha yammak o out abolitopat iya hosh Congress a alhopoli tuk atuk o Senator Stewart illappak osh ithana hinla hoka Ok a achi cha holisso ikbi South McAlester aisha kut Senator Stewart a pit imponaki tok o anumpa imatalamichi mu iluppak o achi tok oke, Kot okano dtabli kut nanulhpisa ikkbi milhli tok, yohmi kia Chahta Chickasha Okla kut Treaty himona tuba tok iluppa hohitoblihi ho keyo hokano Kot ut nana tok sala hi u ik imaksho ka chi hoke, achi tuk oke.

Ahmur ont achaya ka achi mut Kot ut August nitak oshta ka Hattak Upi Homma i yakni yamma ona cha nanishtasha chi kut itatahlit maya chi yohmi kia treaty himona yamma Chahta Chickasha ittataklo kut aiokpachit ikisho bokma Kot ut tishila chi hoke, yohmi hokma Secretary of the Interior ut hattak hoebiffo atakali holisso hatuk a akanama chi hoke, yohmi hokma talhepa sipokni talhapi Mississippi Chahta ilahobi micha talhepa sipokni oshta Kot Citizen iluppat Chahta hattak upi homma aialhi iluppat yakni chito kanoyohmi micha iskali lawa kanoyohmi ho Chahta aialhi ut ishi hokma aittilawit isha chi hoke achi tok oke.

Nana kut yakohmima Tom Hunter, S. J. Homer, W. A. Durant okma G. W. Dukes, aiana kut Chahta Okla ha ikana haohimaboba cho?

G. W. Dukes ut Chahta Okla i Miko yosh bikiya cha Commission er pihlichu cha Treaty ya out ikbitula mut filimut isanali hosh ahanta kut Kot Citizen Chompa tuk a iloktanichi kut aialhi stke.

Tom Hunter aitta pehakut holabi palummi hosh ittanabowa hai tuk o iluppa tikbali hachimanolishke, yohmi ka nan atokoli atikonota hatuk o Miko ya balili kuissali tuk kia ahobachit hachi holabi hebano hoke. Anumpa yaki ohmi ka hash haklo hohkia ikhacht yimmo kashke. Isala chi keyo akmut kanima eyala chi keyo hoke. Yohmikmut salli tuk kia aboba cha hebano h ke, yohmi kia yammak o mako ikhachiyimmo kashke. Hachi Kana, Green McCurtain.

Editor Indian Citizen:

Meko ilepaffe Green McCurtain ut itte chap; T. W. Hunter ittutuklot Alikebe District Court ont a nompole tuk osh mihinte kat Hartshorne ako ant im ae albe tuk July 19th ash. McCurtain ut okla ha emabanchi kat Supplementary Treaty ya ish holetoble chashke, yohmikma yakne tole tobakse micha asphalt ititshi kat kania na iskulle ya aiette lawet hash etta kash kowashke Mikma nahullo lawa Chubta toba bunna ash kia yakne iluppa a koheha hinla hoke. Ahanehi tok. Um ba treaty hona iluppa hosh be hokmat tole tobakse iskulle abanche kash ish esha he keyo mikma tole tobakse yakne a komi kash kia chi falama chi kut y micha himak pilla ha nan otim apisa inla kia United States ok ho ettimapesa miat amaya ho ya im issa keyu tok oke. Umba hatuk ope homma nana isht ema chukma ne yat iluppa i shahle ka pim apesa he keyu mia tuk oke. Ahanehi tok. Mikmat Treaty hona iluppa ishte hokma nahullo lawa chubta toba bunna ash ot uba hulhtina chi hoke. Mikmat nana pimme atuka pi baisha chi hoke. Abanche ma nahullo okla hosh nana pimme atuk a pim esha chi ka episa hokato treaty hemona ako eholetoble cha, hatak upe homma ai albe pia bak osh nana pimme ya ittakash kowat ileshe ho ulhpisa unile tuk oke. Yohmi ka McCurtain ut atomme ushta ho meko hikea ma kana hoh kia atok panche tok a himak pilla hoh meko moyoma he bano im ai okla ak ulla keyu. Interior Department oh mak osh holetoble hoke. Yohmi hatuko McCurtain a hash meko cho tok mat March, 1906, ona takla ka nana kia a chi bunna aialhe cha McCurtain ash filemat ish pihinsakma nan isht a hlak off ki, chim ahayucha hinla kia asha hoke.

Akana T. W. Hunter ak okano meko hikea na nana ka isht emama ka pisa le tok kia iksho, micha tole tobakse kama he iluppa i sanale, treaty hemona isanale hokato ottani hinchu yohme kia treaty

iluppa be hokmit yomna misha ya il akanihme hosh nana isht ayukpa ya ipesa he iluppak ik pim aholi bika tok oke. Umba sanale hokato ottani hinchu. Mikma apila chi hiela kat tr aty hemona i sanale hosh ottazi hinchu bika tuk oke. Yohmi kia ano ato Mr. Hunter ya ut i kanah li alhe hatuk osh nana kia miha chi la he keyu. Umba a chile kat Mr. Hunter ut himetta kak osh aialhishke. Meko ako ish tanukfille hokano. Moma i kana, Amos Henry.

July 22, 1902

Editor Citizen:

Chotah okla hatuk upe homma ai able ish ahanta ma. Meko che to balele taklo iluppa Kolen Mekaten ako hash apilashke Yom mato Kanfashan okla cheto itikba micha nitak achukma to balele tok osh. Meko pim ilepaffe hosh hikeat abanche mat Choletu hemona iluppa hosh holetoblecha Tole tobakse etivle iskulle ya aittelawet hash etta Kash Kowashke. Mikmat nahullo lawa chubta toba chi tok yak aiasha Kash hosh Kohehashke, pim abanche hoka Meko ilatukole pulla cha chonta ai albe pia hash osh nana pimme atuk okmat ittakash kowat illeshe na chohta neshan ato nitak ut ont i taha hokmak heno nan isht elapela che okano ilaishu hosh ihilashke. Tom Hunter ato okchile arukaka ho Meko balele tok osh hokla ma pi meko ash kia McKatin a im ohe bunna kat yamma apila che hosh Treaty ilap inle hosh atable kash kia ik ithano hosh i sanale ma, Will Durant, Sol Homer, e nota nahullo i laya osh itta chuffat taaha cha Hunter ya i tukshahan lishke. Chulite iluppa ube hokma nahullo lawa iluppat chohta toba cha yakne eka Kaniohme o ishe hokma yamma ikluvana ka aieshe chi ho nan ittimapesa ma hatuko cholete himona iluppat illa he aihue kat kut lo maehishke Chulite-hemona iluppat ille hokma nahullo iluppat piba hulhtina cha nana hosh pimme hatuk okma pi baiesh chi hoke Umona meko echeffehe isait maya kat okchile annukak ho nan isht aiasha tuk osh aiokehile ka ho ishit mahoya kat moyoma kia haakat taba hok Chulite ak oh kia inla chet ik ba hinla kat pit takalunchi tok.

Yommat yohma he keyu ka im annoat taba oke. Tole tobakse ya isht uppala yo kamia he ache iluppak kia isanale yommat nana ahlhe keu. United States i rapapisa kamittee chiya kak osh kaniohme ho iulla hinla ka ik onochu tok okmako. Uhpisa hinla, kaniohme ho iulla hinla a piyimme toka misha ch kia et iulla hinla ache hosh, isht uppala yo kaniashke ilache hatuk ok ma ko ont isht ulhpisa hinla abanche toka Gov Dukes ut ithiana hatuko moma kat ithana, yohmi hosh okla bak osh isht uppala achi iluppa il inukshopa chi ho aihue hosh it ulbilet atompohnte hoke. Yohme kia makatin ako il apilak mat ebullu hemona ako il apilacha iskulle ya ilesashke. Hachikana Joe Jackson.

July 28, 1902

A Contemprible Scheme. In another place reference is made to a report that Governor Dukes expected to remove all the Supreme Judges and appoint men who could be handled in connection with poll books. We have before us positive evidence of this in the form of a complaint against Wesley Anderson for this purpose. One of the signers to this can't write his name and another is an ex convict. Wesley Anderson is one of the best men in the nation; a man whom no breath of suspicion has ever rested against, and a man of intelligence. It's a scheme and a very dangerous one. These papers were sent us for publication, but as they are long we think it best to just give the facts. It is reported that Judge Garland has been removed and that Judge Wilson of the Second district will be. Of all the contemptible high-handed schemes, this is the worst. and caps the climax of a career of rottenness and corruption that beggars description. The United States Government should see that we have a fair count on this election and seat the man who is fairly elected.

Finance Committee. The Finance Committee of the last general council which unearthed the Dukes frauds was composed of the following members:

- SENATE: Green McCurtain, Sans Bois County; Simon Lewis, Tobueksy and Gaines Counties; James Harkins, Towson County.

- HOUSE: Loring Vaughn, Wade County; M. E. Jefferson, Nashoba County; Jackson James, Gaines County. Hampton Tucker was the clerk of the committee and Green McCurtain was chairman.

If you want your land and money vote for McCurtain and the treaty. If you don't, vote against them.

Do you want the rolls closed by the Secretary of the Interior and all the court claimants left out? This is what the defeat of the treaty would mean. Do you see why the court claimant wants its defeat?

We do not deny that there are some men who are perfectly honest in their dislike of certain parts of the treaty, but nevertheless it is the height of folly to turn down five good things because there is one you do not approve.

Are we getting the benefits of our coal royalty? Are the full-blood people in isolated districts getting any benefits at all? Our schools are not as satisfactory to us as they were under the old law. Sell the coal and divide the money and educate your own children.

Green McCurtain has finer natural executive ability than any man in the Choctaw Nation; he is more; he is the best judge of men and has the confidence of the U. S. government officials at Washington. These are necessary qualifications for a man to have to make us a good chief in these times of innumerable complications.

The time has come when even the Choctaws must look out for the present generation and let the future generation take care of themselves. Our policy in the past has been to preserve our lands for future generations. This is wrong. Let us divide our lands and enjoy them ourselves, and let the Choctaws who are here fifty years from now take care of themselves.

It is said that Gov. Dukes approached A. R. Durant to know if he would accept the appointment of Supreme Judge, with the understanding that they should handle him in connection with the poll books of his district at this general election; also told him that he was to remove all of the Supreme Judges for that purpose, ten days before the election, and appoint men to the vacancies whom he could handle in that connection. Durant told him that he would not accept the appointment under those circumstances, and that the scheme was a very dangerous one, and that it would cause bloodshed. This is the kind of a crowd that is trying to cast reflections on McCurtain. They only reflect their own meanness in the charges they make.

Who Is He?

Who is this man Gilbert W. Dukes, who estimates his own wisdom and judgment so highly as to ask the Choctaw people to follow his advice and be governed by his counsels?

Is he not the same Gilbert W. Dukes who was such an ardent McCurtain man in 1892 and so strongly advocated the election of Wilson N. Jones, who had been nominated by McCurtain in opposition to the candidacy of Jacob Jackson for principal chief, there by causing a war with the Locke faction that cost the Choctaw Nation \$60,000?

And is he not the same Gilbert W. Dukes who deserted McCurtain in 1896, when the latter came out advocating the equal division of our common property, and who organized the Tuskahoma party, knowing at the same time that the

measure which McCurtain was supporting was for the best interests of his people, a fact which he afterwards admitted? But Dukes knowing also that McCurtain's policy was unpopular with the Choctaw people at that time, thought, in his greed for office, to take advantage of this circumstance to attempt to undermine McCurtain and sneaked off and had himself nominated for chief on an opposition ticket. But when our people fully understood the situation they rallied around McCurtain and he carried the election by an overwhelming plurality, and they have had no cause to regret the result which placed McCurtain in the gubernatorial chair and relegated Dukes to the shades of private life.

Then what became of Gilbert W. Dukes? We next find him organizing what is known as the Union party, and in 1898 went before the convention of that party held at Antlers as a candidate for chief with Wilson N. Jones as his opponent.

When he found himself defeated by Jones instead of accepting the result with good grace and standing by the nominee of his party, he then and there deserted its ranks—the ranks of the very party he had organized himself, gave Jones the cold shoulder and went to making speeches in favor of McCurtain.

We next find him in 1900 elected chief without an opponent and is he not the same Gilbert W. Dukes, principal chief who was found by the finance committee, at the last session of the council, to have misappropriated \$13,000 of the national fund, without authority of law? Looking over the report of the committee's investigation we find other sums used in the same manner, making the total amount squandered \$24,000. But Gilbert W. Dukes says that he is a republican and will not be prosecuted, but the Secretary of the Interior thinks differently, and it is understood that he has the matter under advisement as to how he shall proceed in order to compel Dukes to refund the money he has misapplied.

This is the same man who went into the convention on June 12, 1902, with the Tuskahoma party and bolted the convention and went out with the Hunter bolters and now he has gone with the Union party.

The fact that McCurtain was chairman of the committee that unearthed this steal, is the sole and whole cause of the fight that Dukes is now putting up against McCurtain for the chieftainship.

If he has misapplied \$24,000 in one year what may the Choctaw people expect if he is allowed to dictate the policy of the administration to follow?

And now he has T. W. Hunter for his bedfellow and has the supreme gall to ask the Choctaw people to support Hunter.

With such a record as this we ask you is he the proper man to name your chief?

If any one doubts the truth of the allegations we have made we desire to say that we have the entire proceedings of the committee's investigation which we can produce at any time.

And what course did Gilbert W. Dukes pursue in making the supplementary treaty? After everything had been fully discussed and agreed upon, the day and hour set for signing, with his usual habit of changing his front, he and his attorney, T. B. Latham, objected to that portion of the citizenship clause which disqualified the two United States judges, on the ground that it was a reflection on those officials; at this juncture some one spoke up saying that he supposed we were representing our tribes and not the judges. McCurtain then stated that the commission on the part of the tribes were not responsible for that part of the clause but had agreed to sign the treaty in its entirety. He finally signed it but it is reported that he is now fighting it; this, however, is not surprising and is quite in line with his general course of conduct.

Now we ask how in the name of common sense can the Choctaw people place any confidence in a man of this stamp; false to his friends, a traitor to every party he has been connected with and as changeable and as unreliable as the wind itself.

Did Not Want It.

McCurtain did not want to make the race for Chief, but yielded to the importunities of his people to run. He was appointed as one of the Commissioners to make a Supplementary Treaty, under an Act which was passed without any opposition from Hunter. This Act provided for the sale of the coal. McCurtain refused to act and was

not at Muskogee or South McAlester when the commissioners were accused of making a treaty behind closed doors. He did not intend to go to Washington, but it appears the Department officials desired him to come for a conference and sent him the following telegram:

"It will be most agreeable to the Department if you will come here as early as practicable for a conference relative to the interests of Choctaws."

McCurtain had been exposed to the small pox at the time and replied as follows:

"Replying to your message of the 6th inst., am exposed to the small pox; will gladly appear after delay caused by such exposure."

Shortly afterwards he received this message from the Choctaw delegate:

"Treaty is here. Consideration by Department deferred until your arrival; early action is imperative; come at once."

He still had no desire to run for Chief and did not decide definitely to do so until twelve days before the nominating convention. Finding that his people were anxious for him to run and being desirous that the Treaty be ratified, he accepted the nomination, running on the Treaty as a platform. The Department has confidence in him and his people have confidence in him, and he will be the next Chief.

The Treaty is gaining ground and will be ratified. We want our property, and this is the only way to get it. Hunter can promise nothing better. He has never even been to Washington and it would take a man a year or more to get acquainted, to say nothing of making a new treaty. Tom says he would make a new Treaty, when men of age and experience say it is the last one that will ever be made.

How could you fix a minimum price on coal that has never been worked? The men who are appointed to sell this coal can reject bids which they consider below its value, and put it up for sale again in the near future. If a minimum value was fixed and no one would bid that price it could not be disposed of until a new treaty was made. Here would be the middle of a bad fix. In fact it might result in much unsold property and a lengthening out of a division of property, which we are trying to avoid.

The little sheet over at Antlers claims to have twenty-four Choctaw subscribers. We must have proof of this before we will believe it.

Mississippi Choctaws.

Some of the opponents of the Treaty try to make capital out of the provision in the Treaty which admits full-blood Mississippi Choctaws. They claim there is a great horde of them and otherwise distort the facts to try to prejudice the Indians against the Treaty. Now the largest registration that has ever been made of these people was a roll of 1900 people and we do not know that all of these are full bloods. It is said that very few of them will ever come here; and if they do come they must prove an actual residence and remain here three years before they can get title to lands. Besides, these people have claims on us. They are a part of the original tribe of Choctaw Indians, are full bloods and need our assistance. It is morally right that we should assist them. We have admitted others by Acts of the General Council and in fact have been trying to induce these people to come here for a number of years. We think this is one of the best clauses in the Agreement. It aids a needy class and throws off a class that have no more rights in this country than a Hot-in-tot.

Analysis of Hunter's Platform.

"It declares for a speedy closing of the rolls."

If they are closed before the Treaty is ratified or without the assistance of the Treaty—and his crowd are fighting it—all the court claimants will be left on, as the Secretary has no right to leave this off when they have judgments.

"It declares for the liquidation of all legitimate claims against Tuskaloosa Academy"

This means that Henry Willis owes a lot of money and that Gov. Dukes is on his note, and they have tried several times to collect through Council, claiming that said indebtedness was incurred during the time that he was Superintendent; but the Council has paid claims they thought just and have repeatedly turned down this claim. Mr. Hunter was a member of the Council during all these attempts to collect.

"Advocates the use of every legal means in contesting citizenship claims and eliminating all names from the rolls placed there on by fraud."

Then they oppose the Treaty which offers us the only fight against fraudulent claimants

Their platform was made solely to get in on.

Tom Hunter has no policy and can't think of anything to "make it spoke" on until McCurtain or some of his helpers makes a talk and gives Tom a basis to work on. It might be said then that he is running for Chief on a negative plaintiff, with a positive assurance of defeat. When McCurtain made his campaign in 1896 he had a policy and boldly declared it. In 1898 he did the same. Now he comes before the people again with a defined policy against a man who hasn't anything to say until he can find something to object to. What would such a man do in the Chief's chair? Sit with his finger in his mouth, we suppose, until some one did something for him to object to. McCurtain is a man who does something and the kind of a man we need in the executive chair. When he sees a thing is best for his people he advocates it regardless of popularity and undertakes to show them that he is right. In fact he is a man whose policy is shaped by a desire to benefit his people and not a desire for office.

It is well for every Choctaw to consider who are Tom Hunter's friends. Every court claimant is for him, because it is to his interest to have a man for chief who opposes the treaty. If the treaty is adopted and McCurtain is elected, these court claimants know they will be beater; hence they are for Tom Hunter. You may be sure they

are looking after their own interests and not the Indians'.

Treaty Must Be Ratified.

Some two by four lawyers and editors have been criticising McCurtain for his statement that the Treaty would have to be ratified before the citizenship court could do any work. Senator Stewart, who was chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, takes the same view as McCurtain. Mr. Stewart says:

"The judges of the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court will meet in South McAlester on the first Monday in August for the purpose organizing. After they organize and get things working they will adjourn from time to time until the Indians ratify the treaty. It is absolutely necessary that the treaty be ratified at the earliest possible time so that the court can proceed with these cases."

Now then we suppose some little editor will say this senator is absolutely wrong, because the Attorney General decided the appoint-

ments were legal. Saying the appointment of the judges was legal did not necessarily say they were authorized to pass on any cases until after the ratification of the Agreement. The appointment of the judges is the government's part and the ratification of the Treaty the Indian's part. Of course the Attorney General would naturally hold that the consent of the Indians was not necessary to appoint government officers, but the question of whether those officers would afterwards be needed, is another one entirely.

Every lawyer in the nation who has been either directly or indirectly connected with the court claimant and so-called Mississippi Choctaw is howling for Tom Hunter. Why is this? Certainly these lawyers are not doing this for their health! They are for him because it is to their interest and the interest of their clients. If you have your nation's interest at heart vote contrary to the advice of all such people. Had they been interested in the Indians they would not have been trying to force upon them fraudulent claimants to citizenship.

Tom Hunter was running a great bluff when he told the colored people that he would buy Tuskaloosa Academy for them if he was elected chief if he had to pay for it out of his own pocket. His bluff was called when they asked him to subscribe to help purchase it. He put in \$5 and Green McCurtain \$25. This shows who is the freedman's friend. Windy talk doesn't amount to anything.

The Choctaw freedman gets his forty acres of average land under the Treaty, and if he afterwards discovers coal or other mineral on it, it is his. If there is undiscovered coal, asphalt or other mineral, under land, it is allotted, and the allottee discovers this mineral, it belongs to him. In other words, he gets all under the ground.

Hattak hohcato ilhpitta betuk a G. W. Dukes akosh Miko atuk osh committee a ibatoksala hituk ut yohma hekeyv hosh nehowa hatuk outak nana okla ilhpitta enikeyo ahobaske.

Miko Dukes ut touso talhepa sipokai awa tuchina okpanit tabii tuk ano Chahta yot pen i kaniya eli ho? Tom Hunter ut Miko vhteka nokmu peh pilla i kash-offa binla hosh imillekahl ho Tom Hunter ya apela kut yakohmi mia hoka.

A large land holder who lives in Atoka county is said to have remarked that he could not afford to vote for the treaty as it would deprive him of a part of his lands. He is already deprived of it by the Indian Appropriation Bill, which cuts him down to 320 acres, (regardless of the fate of the treaty. More than this, it is right that he should be deprived of it. He should turn loose all but his proportion of it. He has had the use of it these long years and should be satisfied, as it never was his.

One of McCurtain's most prominent (2) followers of Antlers, says it makes no difference whether McCurtain polls the largest number of votes or not he will be the chief.—Antlers American.

We are reliably informed that the McCurtain man referred to above says this statement is false. On the other hand, a strong Dukes-Hunter man says the governor and national secretary are in a position this time that everything will go as they desire. Our readers can grasp their meaning; they propose an attempt at the very thing they falsely accuse others of, and

dutchman's flea—"even you peed your finger down he was gone, all ready."

The national chairman of the Union Party, S. D. Bacon, refused to call a convention of the party and V. M. Locke, Jr., of Antlers heads a call as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I am authorized to announce a convention of the Union Party to be held at Antlers, Thursday, July 3rd, for the purpose of taking action in regard to a candidate for principal chief. A full representation is earnestly requested. V. M. Locke, Jr.

Wonder who authorized him to call it. It is suggested that perhaps the convention will endorse President Diaz of Mexico and advise that the members of the party vote for him.

The Dawes Commission is said to have passed on 2 000 cases which represent 10,000 claimants as Mississippi Choctaws, and only admitted seven persons. There are said to be 5,000 more cases to pass on, representing 25,000 claimants, or a grand total of 35,000, out of which it is thought twenty persons may be enrolled. In our opinion this will be "trimming them up" about right, and the Dawes Commission will have the gratitude of the real Indian when the work is completed.

Go to J. H. Jones' for delicious cold drinks of excellent varieties.

McCurtain's Position Sustained by the Dawes Commission

STEWART, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 21, 1902.

Hon. Tams Bixby, Acting Chairman Dawes Commission, Muskogee, I. T.:

KIND SIR:—The Choctaws and Chickasaws will vote on the Supplementary Agreement in a little while and I write you for information as to how much land we will get if the Agreement is not ratified.

Those who are against the Agreement tell me if the Agreement is not ratified each Choctaw and Chickasaw will get 551 acres of land, and that the Dawes Commission said so.

As the Agreement gives us only 320 acres of land I am opposed to it if we can get 551 acres of land by voting it down.

I am a full blood Indian and do not know how it is; and as you know how much land we have and how many citizens there are and all about it, you can tell me what I want to know.

I will be glad to hear from you soon.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) AARON ARPELAR.

MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 26, 1902.

Aaron Arpelar, Stewart, I. T.:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of the 21st inst., in which you state that you have been informed that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has said that if the pending agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is not ratified each citizen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes will receive 551 acres of land in allotment, I have in reply to state that the Commission has never made such a statement, or authorized any person to make such statement in its behalf.

Under the Atoka Agreement it is impossible to define the exact amount of land each citizen of the two nations will receive in final allotment, and one of the main objects in the drafting of the pending Agreement was to provide some specific value that could be used as a basis of allotment.

It was for this purpose that Section II, defining the amount of land to be allotted to each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes as 320 acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, was incorporated therein.

In the event that the pending Agreement is not ratified, and it becomes necessary for the Commission to proceed, under the provisions of the Atoka Agreement, all "Court Citizens" will receive allotments on the same basis as the recognized citizens of the tribe.

I have no hesitation in further stating that, in my opinion should the pending Agreement not be accepted by the two tribes, the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority vested in him by the provisions of the Act of Congress of March the 3d, 1901, will promptly fix a date, closing the rolls of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and instruct the Commission to proceed in the allotment of the lands of the two tribes, under the provisions of the Atoka Agreement.

It is impracticable to make a final allotment on the basis of equality, according to the value and location, under the terms of the Atoka Agreement, and the Commission would probably be compelled, in order to expedite matters, to make an arbitrary allotment of lands, equal in value to 160 acres of average allottable land, considering fertility of the soil and location, and after all citizens, including "Court Citizens," have received such arbitrary allotments, further distribution, according to value and location, would be made of the residue of the land.

In no event would entire allotment under the Atoka Agreement exceed 320 acres as provided in the Agreement now pending, and for no consideration, in the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, is it possible for each citizen to receive an equal in value to 551 acres of the average land of the two nations.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) TAMS BIXBY,

Acting Chairman Dawes Commission.

McCURTAIN NAN ANUFILLI DAWS COMMISSION
UT ALHI ACHE.

STEWART, INDIAN TERRITORY, July 21, 1902.

Honorable Dawes Commission, Muskogee, I. T.:

AKANA MA:—Chekosi ma, Nan ittimapesa hemona atuk pulla mako Chata mecha Chickasha aiena kut Bok I Kania chishke, yohmi hatuko, naponaklo ohmi anompa Chimuleshke yohmi ka nan ittimapesa hemona illuppa okla ik ayokpa cho hukma yakni chitto katiohmi okla Elesha hinla cho?

Nan ittimapesa hemona I sanali ut okla amanoli mut Agreement ut ik hoolitopo hukma Chata mech Chickasha aiena kut yokni eka 551 esha chi hoke, Dawes Commission ah osh achi, ahanchishke.

Agreement hemona ut yakni eka 320 elluppako ilah pemissa hatuko I Sanalili hoke Agreement hemona ke hotitoblo hvkma yakni eka 551 elesha hinla arahnilishka.

Chahta hatuk upi humma albi sia hatuk osh nana illuppa putta ka ak it hano, yohmi cha ish a Kostenechi achukma, yakni Kaneohmi hosh pi talaya, yohmi cha pim aiokla yakni aiesha he aiulppesa lawa kaneohmi hosh hili ka ish it hana hatuk mako, mecha akostenichi subana hatuk anak osh, enompa illuppa chimmalishke. Chikosi chia hakloli mut sayopa alhe hoke.

CHI KANA,
Aaron Arpelar.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, I. T., July 26, 1902.

Aaron Arpelar, Stewart, I. T.:

Hemak hashi July nitok 21, 1902, anompa ish ikbe tuk a eshelishke ish ache mut, Chahta Chickasha mecha United States, nan ittimapesa tuk yumma okla hoolitobleche heyo hukma yakni eka 551 o okla hush esha chi ho okloshe talhapi I Commission ut anoli tuk o ish haklo ish miashke.

Anompa afalama chimali kut, netak nana ash o Commission illupput anompa yumma choyohmi ka ikbe tuk keyo hoke yohmi cha kanah kia anompa yumma chohmi anompoholi chi ka atohnoche tuk keyo hoke.

Atoka nan ittimapesa yummuo aiakoyat chi hukma kaniohmit okloshe tuklo hush hiyeli kut yakni chito kaniohmi hush esha chi micha ulhtokowa ka kanah kia akostinichit anola hekeyo tuk oke.

Yohmi hatuk mako nan ittimapesa hemona yummat toba chi ma, yakni hush esha he abelika ho anoli hosh afohka tok oke illupuk achi mak o Section II yummak okut ache kut Chahta mecha Chickasha aiokla yakni aiesha he aiulppesa hokut yakni eka Talhepa tuchena cha pokoli tuklo ayoka hush esha chi avowachi hosh afoyohka hoke. Yohmi ka nan ittimapesa hemona yummak oka hush hoolitoblichy keyo hokano, mecha Commission ut Atoka nan ittimapesa yum mako aiyakayut toksalit isht a mahaya chi hukma cout citizen aiokla yummut yakni chitto kaneohmi ho hush eshe hukma huchia aietilawi chit okla esha chi hoke.

Uno nan onufillile, anokwaya keyo anolela chi hoke.

Oklushe tuklo hush heile kut nan ittimapesa hemona yum ma hush hoolitobleche keyo hukma, nan ulhpesa Kongress set March nitak ushta, 1901, apesa tok, Secretary of the Interior ut ayohma he ut im aiulhpesa cha, nitak a apesa cha Chata mecha Chickasha hohchifo atakohli holisso yummak oka okhishta chi, mecha Atoka nan ittimapesa a miah yummuo ayakayut Commission ut yakni im itta koshkola chi, I mia chi illupuk oke, Atoka nan ittimapesa a miah yumma kaniohmit aya kay cha aietelawechit yakni a ittakoshkolu hekeyo pulla hoke, ayohma he ut im aiulhpesa cha Commission a atoshpaleche hukma yakni eka Talhepa achafa cha pokoli hanali aielle ittelaawe ayokali ho aiesha he aiulhpesa mecha Kot Citizen aienat isht tahli hukma atampa yummuo netak himak lawa kia etakosh kowa he oke.

Atoka nan ittimapesa yummuo ayakaya hachi hukma yakni eka talhepa talhape talhepe Pokoli Talhape akocha achafa hush esha hekeyo pulla hoke.

Anonti nan ittimapesa hemona yumma ayakaya ha chi hukma, yakni hochukma aielle aietelawe eka 320 mecha atampa acina hokano hush esha chi pulla hoke.

CHI KANA,

Tams Bixby, Acting Chairman.

Thomas Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, wires as follows: "Support is absolutely without foundation. The department desires ratification of the treaty and believes it will be of great benefit to the Indians."--Indian Citizen, July 31, 1902.

WASHINGTON IS SATISFIED.

Sensational Report Respecting Supplemental Agreement Denied.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Ardmore, I. T., July 31.—Recently several leading Territory papers printed a long story which emanated from Washington to the effect that the Interior Department officials were dissatisfied with the new Indian agreement, and that when it was negotiated designing persons had duped the Interior Department by inserting provisions in the agreement detrimental to the best interests of the Indians.

CITIZENSHIP JUDGES ARRIVE.

Court Will Be Formally Organized at South McAlester.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 1.—Judges Adams and Foote of the newly created Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court arrived here this morning and the court will be organized Monday upon the arrival of Judge Weaver of Ohio.

Dallas News 8/2/02

ALLOTMENTS TO CHOCTAWS.

Hon. Tams Bixby Points Out One Purpose of the Treaty.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 2.—Aaron Arpelar, a Choctaw fullblood, wrote a letter recently to the chairman of the Dawes Commission seeking information as to the amount of land which would be allotted to the Choctaws and Chickasaws if the supplementary treaty now pending fails of ratification.

Mr. Bixby's reply, through the courtesy of Mr. Arpelar, is in the hands of The News correspondent. It says in part:

"I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion should the pending agreement not be accepted by the two tribes, the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority vested in him by the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1901, will promptly fix a date, closing the rolls of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and instruct the commission to proceed in the allotment of the lands of the two tribes under the provisions of the Atoka agreement.

"It is impracticable to make a final allotment on the basis of equality, according to value and location under the terms of the Atoka agreement; and the commission would probably be compelled, in order to expedite matters, to make an arbitrary allotment of land, equal in value to 160 acres of average allottable land, considering fertility of the soil and location, and after all citizens, including court citizens, have received such arbitrary allotments, a further distribution according to value and location would be made of the residue of the land.

"In no event would entire allotments under the Atoka agreement exceed the 320 acres provided in agreement now pending, and in no consideration in the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is it possible for each citizen to receive land equal in value to 550 acres of the average land of the two nations."

Dallas News 8/1/02

Davis, I. T., Aug. 2.—(To The News.)—

Several influential members of the Chickasaw Nation, including officials and members of the Chickasaw Council, believe that the ratification of the supplemental agreement is a serious question and by no means certain at this time. This question is being discussed in every part of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations at this time, and it is believed the agreement will receive a majority of votes in the Chickasaw Nation, but that the Choctaw Nation will cast a heavier vote against the agreement, thus insuring its final defeat.

Section No. 11 provides that each member of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations shall be allotted land equal in value to 320 acres of the average allottable lands, and each Chickasaw and Choctaw freedman shall be allotted land equal in value to forty acres of the average allottable lands, and for the purpose of designating homesteads thereunder the forty-acre subdivisions established by the Government survey may be dealt with as if further subdivided into four equal parts in the usual manner, thus making the smallest legal subdivision ten acres.

Taking this section as it reads, and upon the proposition that No. 5 land is the average allottable land, and that No. 1, or open bottom land, is worth five times the value of No. 5 land, and that No. 10 land is worth one-half the value of No. 5, or one-tenth the value of No. 1, the proportion of land to be allotted to each member of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, will be as follows:

No. 1 land, 64 acres; No. 2 land, 128 acres; No. 3 land, 192 acres; No. 4 land, 256 acres; No. 5 land, 320 acres (average); No. 6 land, 384 acres; No. 7 land, 448 acres; No. 8 land, 512 acres; No. 9 land, 576 acres; No. 10 land, 640 acres.

Each Chickasaw and Choctaw freedman will receive for his allotment as follows:

No. 1 land, 8 acres; No. 2 land, 16 acres; No. 3 land, 24 acres; No. 4 land, 32 acres; No. 5 land, 40 acres (average); No. 6 land, 48 acres; No. 7 land, 56 acres; No. 8 land, 64 acres; No. 9 land, 72 acres; No. 10 land, 80 acres.

Of the above amount of land allotted to each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens one-half of the amount allotted, regardless of the number of acres to each, one-half shall be designated as a homestead for such Chickasaw or Choctaw citizen and shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years.

Section 11 provides that land equal in value to 320 acres of average allottable land shall be allotted to each Chickasaw and Choctaw citizen.

Section 12 provides that land equal in value to 160 acres of average land shall be reserved for a homestead.

Section 16 provides that the sale of all land's allotted other than homesteads may be sold by allottee as follows: One-fourth in one year, one-fourth in three years and one-half in five years. Should a choctaw or Chickasaw citizen select his allotment from No. 1 land he would receive as his portion 64 acres. Thirty-two acres of this would be reserved for a homestead and thirty-two acres could be sold as follows: Eight acres in one year, eight acres in three years and sixteen acres in five years, and of poorer grades of land more land in proportion to grade.

Section 9 provides that in the appraisal of lands consideration shall not be given to the location thereof. Thus, land adjoining the large cities and towns shall be valued at the same price the same class of land as is valued thirty or forty miles from any railroad. This section reads very much like class legislation. It will be of great advantage to a favored few, but will be very unfair to the masses of the Chickasaw and Choctaw citizens.

S. H. DAVIS.

CITIZENSHIP COURT ORGANIZED.

James P. Cassada of North Carolina Is Elected Clerk.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 4.—The Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court met here today with Chief Judge Spencer B. Adams of North Carolina presiding. Organization was perfected and James P. Cassada of North Carolina was appointed clerk, Ed D. Bevttt of Ohio stenographer and Oliver P. Slinger of California balliff. A committee composed of W. A. Ledbetter and W. I. Cruce presented an invitation from the people of Ardmore to make that place permanent headquarters of the court, but no action was taken in the matter. Adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the chief judge.

Dallas News 8/1/02

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 6.—The Choctaw election for principal chief occurred today. Scant returns received tonight indicate an unusually large vote.

The issue of the campaign was the supplementary treaty, Green McCurtain opposing and T. W. Hunter opposing. Precincts heard from, Kiowa, Atoka, McAlester, Canadian, Calvin, Hart, Wilburton and Caddo, give McCurtain 545 votes and Hunter 545.

Both candidates are claiming the majority and several counties are to be heard. There is little likelihood of the result being more than 300 or 400 either way.

Hartshorne, I. T., Aug. 6.—In the Choctaw election held here today McCurtain received 49 votes and Hunter 31.

HUNTER HAS PROBABLY WON.

Anti-Treaty Candidate Seems to Have Defeated McCurtain.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 7.—Unofficial returns from ten of the leading counties give T. W. Hunter a majority of approximately 300 over his rival, Green McCurtain, for Choctaw Chief. There is a discrepancy at the two headquarters but the McCurtain managers concede that Hunter is 250 ahead. There are six counties among the mountains yet to hear from, Cedar, Wolf, Jacksfork, Red River, Eagle and Boktoiglo. Sugar Loaf, from which McCurtain expected 130 majority, wires that it will be safe, though close, for him. Dime Ainsworth, the McCurtain manager, says the race will be close enough to require the official count. Mr. Hunter told The News correspondent tonight that he would win by 375 votes. The election is considered a substantial victory for the anti-treaty faction.

Denison, Tex., Aug. 7.—The Denison Herald this afternoon prints returns from eleven out of sixteen counties in the Choctaw Nation, which show a majority for T. W. Hunter over Green McCurtain, for Governor of the Choctaw Nation, of 483. There are five counties yet to report, and unofficial reports from those counties indicate that they have gone for Hunter by a small majority.

The Herald has official returns from eleven counties with majorities as follows: For Hunter, Blue County 168, Atoka 166, Kiamitia 131, Dallas 100, Jackson 140, Wade 100. Total majorities for Hunter, 805. For McCurtain, Skullyville 58, Sans Bois 56, Towson 60, Towson 73, Sugar Loaf 75. Total majorities for Hunter, 322. Total majorities for Hunter in eleven counties from which official returns are received, 483.

The counties not reported are Jacksfork, Wolfe, Red River, Eagle and Cedar. Unofficial reports from these counties give Hunter a majority, but this is not considered reliable. These counties, however, do not change the result. They are off of the railroads, and have no telegraph or telephone connection, and official returns from them are not expected before tomorrow.

The issues in the race for Governor were treaty and anti-treaty. T. W. Hunter of Caddo opposed the ratification of the supplemental treaty made last January between the Choctaw-Chickasaw Commissioners and the Dawes Commission, and ratified in June by the United States Congress. Green McCurtain, formerly Governor of the Choctaw Nation, favored the ratification of the treaty.

Both men are prominent in the affairs of the Choctaw Nation. Mr. Hunter is the present Townsite Commissioner of the Choctaw Nation, and has been several times a member of the Choctaw Senate. Green McCurtain has been twice elected Governor of the Nation, retiring at the end of his last term, and entering the race again on a treaty platform.

Solomon Homer, campaign manager for T. W. Hunter, claims the election of Hunter this evening by 600 majority.

The election of Governor in the Chickasaw Nation, takes place next Wednesday, Aug. 13. There are two candidates, Palmer S. Moseley, present Treasurer of the Nation, and ex-Governor, and William I. Byrd, ex-Governor of the Nation.

Dallas News 8/8/02

and a Views

Hon. Joseph Garland visited the city Tuesday. He reports Choctaw politics at fever heat in his country. He is disinclined to believe that Gov. Dukes will exercise himself very much in T. W. Hunter's behalf, saying that it is well known to Gov. Dukes and his friends that Hunter and his friends began their first fight on Dukes' administration. Judge Garland himself being closely identified with the administration of the present governor, feels very kindly toward the present situation, deploring of course the present situation, for which he says Mr. Hunter is largely responsible. The general feeling as to the final outcome, Judge Garland says, is that it will result safely in favor of the regular Tushkahomma nominee, Green McCurtain. McCurtain's policy is well defined and his record as a public servant is an open book to the Choctaw people, while Hunter's policy, he says, is shifting and his record an unknown quantity. It is not the purpose of the people at this time to experiment in their affair by placing them in inexperienced hands, especially when so

WANTS HIS PLACE

CHARGE OF INCOMPETENCY IS MADE AGAINST JUDGE ANDERSON OF CHOCTAW SUPREME COURT.

POLITICS AN ISSUE

JUDGE ANDERSON SAID TO BE OPPOSED TO THE PURPOSES OF GOVERNOR DUKES.

CHEROKEE TREATY CONTEST

Quarter Section to Be Added to the Townsite of Lawton—News of the Territories.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Muskogee, I. T., Aug. 1.—A sensational turn was taken in Choctaw politics yesterday, when Gov. Dukes issued a citation to Judge Westley Anderson, a member of the Supreme Court of that district, to appear before himself to answer the charge of incompetency.

Politics has been at a fever heat in the Choctaw Nation for some time and a new Governor is to be elected this summer. Judge Anderson, who was a supporter of Dukes, is now supporting McCurtain.

Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 1.—Political conditions in the Choctaw Nation, which have been exceedingly warm during the past two weeks, have reached an acute stage. Charges have been filed against Wesley Anderson, Supreme Judge of the Third District of the nation, alleging incompetency and too much activity in political affairs, and asking for his retirement. Gov. Dukes has summoned Anderson to appear at the Commissioners' Court room Aug. 5 to answer the complaint which has been filed against him. It is said by prominent Choctaws in the city today that Silas Cole of Antlers is to be appointed by Duke to act in Anderson's place during the investigation. Cole is a strong partisan of Hunter, while Anderson, it is alleged, is a supporter of McCurtain, although he is one of Gov. Dukes' appointees. The Supreme Judge's connection with the election is defined by law as "To count and canvass the votes for district and county officers and accordingly declare the election of those receiving the highest number of legal votes and issue to them certificates of election. The votes cast for Principal Chief are sealed up and transmitted to the Supreme Judges of each district to be by them forwarded to the National Secretary, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House for count and declaration of result in the presence of both houses of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation."

Choctaw News 7/24/02

To the Choctaw Freedmen

GENTLEMEN!

There has recently been handed me a circular letter, entitled; "Notice to the Colored voters of the Choctaw Nation", signed, "D. Barrows." wherein he assails Mr. T. W. Hunter and takes up the cudgel for Mr. McCurtain. He has so mis-represented matters that I deemed it my duty to come out thus to my people that they may not be mis-led in the coming election. I desire to state that I was present at the National Convention held at Tushkahoma June 12, 1902, and witnessed the shameful manner in which Gov. Dukes was run over in said convention and I know that Gov. McCurtain does not represent the choice of the majority of the delegates attending the convention; I know further that Mr Hunter was nominated as a candidate for chief by and with the consent of Gov. G. W. Dukes and that he represent the choice of the majority of the delegates.

I desire to state further, that I was present and a part of the body who formed the platform as contained in Mr Hunters announcement and I know that the promises made therein are sincere and that they will be carried out. He and his side are the only ones who recognize the Freedmen as a part and citizen of this nation.

There is but one way of judging the future and that is by the past. Mr. Hunter has always taken our part. During the regular session of council in the year 1900, Mr Hunter was speaker of the house, and was successful in passing a bill through that body carrying with it an appropriation of \$6,000.00 the same to be applied to the education of the freedmen's childrens--when that bill reached the Senate Green McCurtain jumped on it and killed it--saying: "A negro is like a mule, put him up and feed him and he will turn round and kick you to death." On another occasion, he said "Niggers are like hogs, put a sack of corn on your shoulder and pass through a bunch of them and they will follow squealing."

When the Atoka Agreement was before the people for ratification I asked Gov. McCurtain the difference between that and the Curtis bill and he told me that the only difference was that the Freedmen's schools would be continued under the agreement. I, with many other freedmen, voted for it and just as soon as Governor McCurtain was elected our schools were taken from us. Gentlemen, every privilege accorded us except the franchise, vanished under McCurtain and even that was taken from the Chickasaw freedmen. And yet, D. Barrows would have you believe Mr McCurtain was the only man for us. What does he offer us? Nothing. What would he give us? Nothing. The little we now have I fear would vanish as did our schools. This matter must be met squarely by you. Mr. Hunter's policy is open and above board and you can see and study for yourself.

D. Barrows lays great stress upon the act passed at the last session of the General Council authorizing the sale of the Tushkalusa Academy building and attempts to make you believe that the act was irrevocable. I am surprised that a man of his intelligence (?) should try to make you believe such "rot". You know and everybody else knows that a legislature that has power to enact a resolution or law has also the power to repeal same. Gentlemen such stuff is an insult to your intelligence as voters of this Nation. The Secretary of the Interior has signified his willingness that the Choctaws should do something for their freedmen and let us stand by the man who will do something for us; lets accept the Tushkalusa building; lets receive the donations for we will need the money to carry on the school; lets best with ourselves and children; lets vote for T. W. Hunter for chief.

Very Respectfully,

NELSON COLEMAN-

CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

A dispatch from Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt's summer residence says: "Former Representative Walter L. Weaver, of Springfield, O., arrived here today and had a conference with the President. He was recently appointed one of the justices of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship courts of the Indian Territory, together with Judge Spencer B. Adams, of Greensboro, N. C., and Judge Foote, of California. Judge Weaver came to Oyster Bay by invitation to discuss with the President the proposed work of these courts. President Roosevelt is deeply interested in the efforts to eliminate citizenship frauds in the Indian Territory. It is expected that the members of the court will meet in Washington this week to map out their future work and decide when and where the sittings shall begin."

Senator W. M. Stewart says that the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court will meet and organize in South McAlester the first Monday in August, and will then adjourn from time to time until the tribes have taken final action on the supplemental agreement to the Atoka treaty.

THE Indian Citizen in the effort to elect McCurtain regardless of its former policies or conviction is hurting itself. The very fact that a few months ago when the anti-treaty convention convened at Atoka the citizen representative was there and was loud in a denunciation of the terms of the treaty and that last week when the same convention met that the Citizen even refused to print the resolutions passed by that body when offered pay for so doing, shows how unstable the Citizen is. This paper talked for McCurtain before the convention and the treaty was made an issue, but when McCurtain came out in support of the treaty, we took the side of Hunter as being nearer in accordance with our views on the question.—Coalgate Courier.

Elevator 81/102

A SMOOTH SCHEME

Articles of Impeachment Filed Against Judge Wesley Anderson

An Intimation That the Change is to be Made for Political Purposes —Choctaws Warned

Antlers, I. T., July 25, 1902. To the Honorable G. W. Dukes, P. C. Choctaw Nation.

Sir:— We, the undersigned citizens of the Third district of the Choctaw Nation, mindful of the fact that it is our duty to present any matters that are for the public good and to sustain the purity of the different departments of this government, and while we are loth to make any charges, yet we feel bound as good citizens to make the following specific charges against Wesley Anderson, the Supreme judge of the Third Judicial District of the Choctaw Nation, to wit:

First, That he is unacquainted and unfamiliar with the laws of the Choctaw Nation, that he has never been engaged in the practice of law sufficiently to pass intelligently upon any proposition of law that may be presented to him in the capacity of a supreme judge.

Second, That he is so biased and prejudiced in his political affiliations that he cannot with fairness and impartiality pass on matters or questions of law which may touch or involve his personal interests or those immediately interested in the result of his decisions as such judge, who are of his political faith.

Third, That he has used unfair means in promoting the interests of those closely associated with him in his political faith and affiliations to the extent that we feel that the public good is in danger; wherefore in support of these charges we attach the following sworn statements of good citizens and respectfully urge that he, the said Wesley Anderson, be immediately suspended and finally permanently removed from the Supreme Judgeship and thus preserve the public good.

(Signed)

- JOHN GIBSON.
- HARRISON GIBSON.
- JOHNSON LEWIS.
- WILBURN WILLIS.
- E. J. GIPSON.
- DANIEL HIS MARK) MILLER.
- E. B. ADAMS.

Indian Territory, Central District.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Noland Hynson, after first being sworn by me,

states under oath that he has practiced law in the Choctaw Nation for the past ten years, that he is personally acquainted with Wesley Anderson, that he never knew of him practicing law and did not know that he was considered a lawyer.

(Signed) NOLAND HYNSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the 25th day of July, 1902.

(Notary Seal)

(Signed) W. P. STEWART, Notary Public.

Indian Territory, Central District.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority, Morgan Cole, personally well known to me, after first being sworn by me, states under oath that the matters and facts in the attached complaint are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) MORGAN COLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, 1902.

(Notary Seal)

(Signed) W. P. STEWART, Notary Public.

Executive Department to National Light Horse:

You are commanded to summon Wesley Anderson to appear before me on Tuesday, the fifth day of August, 1902, 10 o'clock a. m., in the Commissioners Court room at Tahihina, Indian Territory, then and there to answer the complaint filed against him and show cause, if any, why he should not be suspended from the office of Supreme Judge of the Third Judicial District of the Choctaw Nation. (Copy

of complaint hereto attached).

Given under my hand and seal of office this the 26th day of July, A. D., 1902.

(Signed) G. W. DUKES.

Principal Chief Choctaw Nation. (Seal of the Choctaw Nation).

The foregoing complaint and accompanying affidavits indicate that "something's doing" in Choctaw affairs. To the initiated over there the action of Governor Dukes has an inseparable connection with the political situation. It is well known that there is now a spirited campaign on for the governorship between ex-Gov. McCurtain and T. W. Hunter, nominees respectively of the Tuskahoma party and the bolters' party. It is also known that Gov. Dukes' sympathies and affiliations are with the bolters' party and his action in attempting to displace Mr. Anderson and thus prostitute the high office of Supreme judge to low political purposes is exciting the indignation of the Choctaw people without respect to party or politics.

The Supreme judge's connection with the election, as defined by law, seems to be to count and canvass the votes for district and county officers, and accordingly declare the election of those receiving the highest number of legal votes and issue to them certificates of election. The votes cast for principal chief are sealed up and transmitted to the Supreme judges of

each district to be by them forwarded to the National secretary who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house for count and declaration of result in the presence of both houses of the general council of the Choctaw Nation. And it is in this connection that the purpose of Gov. Dukes appears plainest. It is evident from the fact of his taking this action upon the very eve of election that the governor is endeavoring to unfairly influence the final result of the election.

It is said that the governor has made many mistakes in his administration of the affairs of the Choctaw Nation, but from the feeling now manifest it would seem that this, his most gigantic error, will be neither permitted nor excused. It is claimed that the governor has not the authority to remove a supreme judge, that that authority is solely with the council and can be exercised only by way of impeachment proceedings. This position will be taken and vigorously defended by the advocates of fair elections.

It is reported that Gov. Dukes made a tender of this office to Judge A. R. Durant even before the filing of the charges preferred against Mr. Anderson, which fact is conclusive of its being a prearranged affair and that the charges are simply trumped up for the purpose stated. Report has it that Gov. Dukes has already appointed or signified his intention to appoint Silas Cole as Mr. Anderson's successor without awaiting the outcome of the hearing to which he has cited Mr. Anderson to appear—rather getting the cart before the horse. This is only another evidence that his plan was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin. This intention of the governor expressed explodes the boasted theory of fairness urged in the complaint against Anderson, as it is a well known fact that Cole is the rankest of partisans. And as to the complaint about Anderson's incompetency, no one acquainted with him agrees with that allegation—not even Gov. Dukes, if he is to be trusted for his past acts, for he appointed Mr. Anderson to this position himself. If competency is the criterion the appointment of Cole could not under any course of reasoning be an improvement upon Anderson. We venture the opinion that Gov. Dukes will encounter a vigorous and never-yielding opposition to the course he is about to pursue in this.

CHOCTAW.

THE CITIZENSHIP COURT

It will Meet August 4—Necessary to Ratify Treaty

The chief bone of contention in the Choctaw gubernatorial campaign now pending is whether the benefits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court will be open to the nations if the supplemental treaty is not ratified. The friends of T. W. Hunter, who oppose other features of the treaty, claim that the nations will have the benefit of the citizenship court regardless of action on the treaty. The friend of the rival candidate for governor, Green McCurtain,

contend that the nations can not re-open the citizenship cases until the agreement is ratified, as there is the following provision in the agreement:

"The right of appeal may be exercised by the said nations jointly or by either of them acting separately at any time within six months after this agreement is finally ratified."

The treaty advocates admit the validity of the proviso in paragraph 32 that "paragraphs 31, 32 and 33 hereof shall go into effect immediately after the passage of this act by congress, as regards the organization of the court," but they insist that the purpose was to get the court organized and ready to do business according to the terms of the agreement, which terms make the ratification of the agreement an indispensable condition.

Considerable light on the controversy is thrown by a letter received from Hon. William H. Stewart, of Nevada, chairman of the Indian affairs committee. Senator Stewart was concerned in the making of the treaty and was influential in pushing it through both houses. Mr. Stewart unequivocally takes the McCurtain view of the matter, saying in part:

"The judges of the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court will meet in South McAlester on the first Monday in August for the purpose of organizing. After they organize and get things working they will adjourn from time to time until the Indians ratify the treaty. It is absolutely necessary that the treaty be ratified at the earliest possible time so that the court can proceed with these cases."

Choctaw News
8/20/02

McCurtain's forces have about given up.

THE Citizen will die hard. McCurtain can stand it, but the "old lady" will never revive.

IF OUR Choctaw friends want to give up their school fund they will vote for the treaty and Green McCurtain.

A VOTE for Green McCurtain is a vote to give your coal lands to the rich mine owners, and get nothing in return.

TOM HUNTER is making an open fight. It is on merit only. He does not wish to buy himself into office but is making the race on the high plane that every man, seeking such a position, should. He has taken a firm stand for his people in their final fight, and his efforts will be stamped with the approval of a large majority of the Choctaw voters at the election on next Wednesday.

MCCURTAIN is called "a leader" of his people, and there is not a single word of truth in it. He is a DRIVER of his people. When he wants anything done he says: "Come here, d—n you, and do as I tell you," and when they have done so, it is found that the Choctaws have lost a lot of money and Green McCurtain has made about the same amount.

THE big coal operators are all in favor of Green McCurtain and the supplementary agreement, because they want to get the Choctaw coal lands for nothing and that is the only way to get it. Of course, the election of McCurtain and the ratifying of the agreement would soon settle matters in this nation, but at what a loss. The coal lands of this nation yield an annual income of more than \$300,000 a year. What becomes of this immense sum if McCurtain is elected? The big coal men will get it, and Green McCurtain is one of the big coal men.

Choctaw News
8/17/02

Judges Adams and Foote of the newly created Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court arrived here this morning and the court will be organized Monday upon the arrival of Judge Weaver of Ohio. The court will adjourn from time to time after organization until after the Indians have ratified the treaty now pending. The Judges share the view of Senator Stewart that the treaty must be ratified before they will have jurisdiction. The interim will be spent in the study of the tribal laws and other subjects which will be involved in the matters to be adjusted.

The Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court at South McAlester Monday with Chief Judge Spencer B. Adams of North Carolina presiding. Organization was perfected and James P. Cassada of North Carolina was appointed clerk. Ed D. Bevitt of Ohio stenographer and Oliver P. Sligger of California bailiff. A committee composed of W. A. Ledbetter and W. I. Cruise presented an invitation from the people of Ardmore to make that place permanent headquarters of the court, but no action was taken in the matter. Adjournment was taken subject to the call of the chief judge.

NOTICE TO THE COLORED VOTERS

—OF THE—

Choctaw Nation.

We are in the midst of a double campaign; on the 12th of June the National Convention met at Tushkahoma, and mid lobbying and discussion, pro and con, Green McCurtain was nominated as the candidate for the next chief of the Choctaw Nation. At night of the same day some who were not satisfied met near the depot in H. T. Jackman's store and put up G. W. Dukes and T. W. Hunter, the former getting five votes and the latter six, so he was called the nominee of the split, called the right wing of the Tuskahoma party. The convention means something or nothing, certainly every voter, Indian or Freedman, ought to stand by and support the man that was nominated in the convention. It is done throughout the civilized world by all parties. We want the best material and man at the head of the Choctaw affairs, there are over 4,000 freedmen that want their affairs looked after and protected. McCurtain is the man to lead to victory. The next election will be on the supplemental treaty, in this the freedmen are largely concerned, over 4,000 of them are among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and have been for 37 years without any rights whatever except those that are living among the Choctaws. This new treaty looks to a speedy settlement of this vexed question. McCurtain is the father of it and is in favor of it. Hunter, or the right wing, is strictly opposed to it. I suppose they want 37 years more to go in eternity without defining their status. The secretary of the Interior is directed to employ attorneys and pay \$6,000 to defend a suit for the Chickasaw freedmen to have this matter settled and we must put the man in who is in favor of this settlement. That man is McCurtain. I see in the Choctaw News of July 3rd a part of the platform that suppose the Hunter party to say they will give or donate the Tuskaloosa Academy to the freedmen. Gentlemen it can't be done. The Choctaw council passed a resolution to sell it, signed by the chief, recommended by Inspector Wright, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, and approved by the president of the United States. I ask can they go back on it? If McCurtain had made this statement I would not vote for him, nor ask you to do so. Gentlemen, let us be frank with this question, let us go down in our pockets and buy the building outright and let our Indian friends help us if they will, but let us put a man at the head of our affairs who is able to manage them and who has been there before and is acquainted at Washington.

D. BARROWS.

Tushkahoma, I. T., July 10, 1902.

The election yesterday passed off quietly, considering the interest in the contest for governor. With the exception of one or two small counties a large vote was polled all over the nation. Complete returns are not yet in and it will be several days before the correct vote will be given, but both sides are now claiming victory. The returns received up to this evening are as follows (we failed to get the exact vote and only give the majority of the leading candidate);

COUNTY	HUNTER	MCCURTAIN
Kainishi,	129	
Sans Bois,		177
Atoka,	166	
Blue,	168	
Skullyville,		67
Red River,		186
Boktuklo,		55
Towson,		72
Gains,	26	
Jackson,	102	
Wade,	47	
Tobucksy,		66

The above reports give Hunter a few votes majority, with five counties yet to hear from.

KAIMISHI COUNTY OFFICERS.

Below we give the names of the officers who were elected in this county yesterday:

Senator—Tom Griggs.

Representatives—Solomon Baptist and Will Everidge.

County Judge—Tom Oakes.

Sheriff—Wm. Russell.

Ranger—Eastman Roberts.

Dennis Roberts carried this county almost solidly for District Chief.

The vote for District Attorney is:

M. V. Everidge, 188

Henry Byington, 95

P. C. Harris, 35

Indications are that Harris has carried the District.

The Hunter ticket in this county swept everything, only one candidate on the McCurtain ticket being elected—Will Everidge for representative—and that was doubtless due to his popularity.

cutlers American
8800

Anyway the campaign is over.

Hunter carried Atoka county by 177 majority. This is probably due to the "influence" the Citizen talks about.

Allotments to Choctaws.

South McAlester I. T. Aug. 3. Aaron Arpelar, a Choctaw full-blood, wrote a letter recently to the chairman of the Dawes Commission asking information as to the amount of land which would be allotted to the Choctaws and Chickasaws if the supplementary treaty now pending fails of ratification. He said that he had understood that each Indian would receive 550 acres. In the course of his reply Hon. Tams Bixby, acting chairman of the commission said that if the supplementary treaty is defeated the commission will have to proceed to make the allotment, counting all "court citizens" as entitled to rights. This would reduce the allotment to approximately 160

acres of land of average value.

Mr. Bixby's reply in part: "I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion should the pending agreement not be accepted by the two tribes, the secretary of the interior, under the authority vested in him by the provisions of the act of Congress of March 1, 1901, will promptly fix a date closing the rolls of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and instruct the commission to proceed in the allotment of the lands of the two tribes under the provisions of the Atoka agreement.

"It is impracticable to make a final allotment on the basis of equality, according to value and location under the terms of the Atoka agreement; and the commission would probably be compelled, in order to expedite matters, to make an arbitrary allotment of land, equal in value to 160 acres of average allotable land, considering fertility of the soil and location and after all citizens including court citizens having received such arbitrary allotments, a further distribution according to value and location would be made of the residue of the land.

"In no event would entire allotments under the Atoka agreement exceed the 320 acres provided in agreement now pending and in no consideration in the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is it possible for each citizen to receive land equal in value to 550 acres of the average land of the two nations."

In the event of the treaty's defeat, the appropriation bill, which provides for an allotment of 320 acres, and which is already a law will go into effect. As to the closing of the rolls it is expected that the Interior department will order them closed at an early date.

Just as we look the forms and let the curtain fall on the drama comedy or whatever it is, we hear that Hunter carried Eagle by five majority, and that the Red River report is correct. We want to hear something official from Red River. Anyway, Wolfe county won't decide anything. Remember what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina?

Just this minute a telegram is received which says McCurtain is 50 votes ahead with four counties to hear from — and Red River is one of the four. Our informant is the Capital at South McAlester.

HUNTER IN THE LEAD.

Conceding Odds to McCurtain Hunter Still Leads With 224 Majority With Four Counties to Hear From.

From the best information obtainable this morning, it appears that T. W. Hunter will be the next governor. All over the Nation a large vote was polled and unheard-of majorities are returned from counties in the First and Third Districts. Reports from the voting precincts show that while feeling ran high, there was no serious trouble.

The first tabulation from the best data obtainable, was as follows:

County.	FIRST DISTRICT.	Majority.
Cole	McCurtain	66
San Bois	"	177
Skullyville	"	67
Sugar Loaf not heard from, conceded to McCurtain		100
Gaines	Hunter	53
	McCurtain majority	357
	THIRD DISTRICT.	
Jacksfork,	McCurtain	18
Atoka	Hunter	168
Blue	"	177
Jackson	"	180
Kiamitia	"	129
	Hunter majority	646

According to the above, and conceding McCurtain 100 in Sugar Loaf (which is considered conservative) Hunter goes into the second District with 271 votes to the good. In that district two precincts in Cedar have returned 15 majority for McCurtain, Towson county 63 for McCurtain and Wade 47 for Hunter, which cuts the total Hunter majority to 240 with four counties and three precincts to hear from. It is generally conceded here that this is a lead which cannot be overcome in Red River, Eagle, Bok Tuklo and Wolfe counties. The vote in these counties is expected to be close.

The minor results so far as known are the election of T. L. Griggs, senator, and Wm Russell sheriff in Kiamitia county. Henry Byington was elected district attorney for the Third District.

It was reported this morning that seven representatives had so far been elected on the Hunter ticket.

Since the above was put in type it is reported that Cedar county gave McCurtain 53 majority. If this is true, it cuts the Hunter lead to about 200.

A telegram has been received from Red River saying that that county gave McCurtain 186 majority and Bok Tuklo 55. If that report is true, McCurtain is elected. The report however is generally discredited.

A South McAlester dispatch says that Hunter has 224 majority with three counties to hear from. The Dallas News quotes Dime Ainsworth as saying the election is close enough to require an official count.

Ft. Smith Elevator

WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK PUBLISHERS

J. F. WEAVER, Editor



FORT SMITH, ARK., AUGUST 15, 1902

To Governor McCurtain: Shake, old fellow! One of these day you will be a senator of the United States.

Now that McCurtain is elected the people of Fort Smith seem content. They don't care a snap about the election to be held in Arkansas on the first of September.

It is now in order for a number of our exchanges, that last week congratulated Mr. Tom Hunter, to reverse themselves. Our brisk and esteemed contemporary, the Denison Herald may with propriety reproduce its last Friday's editorial upon the Choctaw election and its results, merely changing the name of Hunter to McCurtain.

AN ELECTION CALLED

Governor Dukes Issues a Proclamation for a Vote on the Treaty

September 25 Fixed as the Day of the Election—Qualifications of Electors Defined

TALIHINA, I. T., Aug. 11.—Gilbert W. Dukes, principal chief of the Choctaw nation, issued the following proclamation today, calling a special election to be held September 25, for the purpose of voting on the supplementary agreement:

Proclamation to the county judges of the several counties and to all legal voters of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:

Whereas, an agreement between Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, made at Washington, District of Columbia, March 21, 1902, and ratified by an act of congress of the United States, approved July 1, 1902, entitled, "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," contains the following provisions:

"This agreement shall be binding upon the United States and upon the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when ratified by congress and by a majority

of the whole number of votes cast by the legal voters of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in the manner following: The principal chief of the Choctaw nation and the Governor of the Chickasaw nation shall, within 120 days after the ratification of this agreement by congress, make public proclamation that the same shall be voted upon at any special election to be held for that purpose within thirty days thereafter, on a certain day therein named; and all the male citizens of each of the said tribes qualified to vote under the tribal laws shall have a right to vote at the election at the precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not. And if this agreement be ratified by said tribes, as aforesaid, the date upon which said election is held shall be deemed to the date of final ratification."

Now, therefore, we, Gilbert W. Dukes, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, and Douglas H. Johnson, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, in conformity with the preceding provision of the agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of March 21, 1902, as ratified by the act of congress approved July 1, 1902, do issue this, our joint and several proclamation, directing and ordering that a special election be held at the various polling places in the several coun-

ties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on the 25th day of September, 1901, for the purpose of voting upon the said agreement.

Said election shall be held and conducted in all respects as provided by the constitutions and election laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, except that all male citizens of each of the said tribes qualified to vote under the tribal laws shall have a right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not.

In witness whereof I, Gilbert W. Dukes, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, do hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the Choctaw Nation to be affixed at Tahihina, I. T., on this the 11th day of August, A. D. 1902.

G. W. DUKES,
Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation.
The proclamation was this day been forwarded to Douglas H. Johnston, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, for his

CHOCTAW ELECTION

Hon. Green McCurtain is Elected by a Safe Majority

Owing to the fact that the Choctaw election was held on the day preceding the time the ELEVATOR goes to press the returns could not be given last week. The result seemed exceedingly doubtful for a couple of days after the election, although appearances indicated McCurtain's success.

The returns published below were forwarded to the ELEVATOR by one of the most careful and conservative men in the Choctaw Nation, and may be taken as substantially correct, although there is good reason to believe that the official returns will increase McCurtain's majority to something over 200.

The returns sent the ELEVATOR are as follows:

COUNTIES	MAJORITIES	
	McCurtain	Hunter
Sans Bois	161	
Scullyville	67	
Sugar Loaf	140	
Tobucksy	65	
Gaines		25
Wade		47
Eagle		5
Cedar	51	
Towson	72	
Boktuklo	55	
Red River	186	
Wolf (Nashoba), not in		
Kiamichi		129
Jackson (indirect Hunter information)		100
Blue (indirect Hunter information)		168
Atoka		166
Jacks Fork	26	
Totals	823	640
McCurtain's majority	183	

It will be noticed that in the returns from Jackson and Blue counties. Hunter is given all his adherents claim, the information from those counties coming from Hunter sources. It is possible that Hunter's majority there is not so large as claimed.

Wolf, or Nashoba county, from which no returns have been made, officially, is reported to have gone for McCurtain by forty-seven majority, which is probably correct.

This is a decided victory for McCurtain. He was confronted by nearly all of the heaviest interests in the Nation, including the cattle man, large land holders, court claimants and federal officials. It is probable the activity of the latter will be brought to the attention of the powers at Washington.

But McCurtain's election was a good thing for the Choctaw people.

ANOTHER REPORT

Special to the ELEVATOR:

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 14—Following is the vote of the Choctaw nation by counties. This vote as given embraces only such figures as are claimed and admitted by the opposition to McCurtain. For instance, in Jackson county advices are that Hunter carried the county by about 100, but his friends claim it by 161. This claim is not conceded by McCurtain's friends, but your correspondent gives it so as to get at an undisputed result. None of the figures given for McCurtain are disputed so far as can be learned:

McCurtain's majorities—Tobucksy, 65; Sans Bois, 161; Scullyville, 67; Jacks-fork, 26; Towson, 75; Red River, 186; Boktuklo, 55; Cedar, 51; Sugar Loaf, 132; Nashoba, 47; total, 865.

Hunter's majorities—Gaines, 25; Atoka, 166; Blue, 168; Kiamitia, 129; Jackson, 161; Wade, 47; Eagle, 5; total, 701.

McCurtain's majority, 164.

RETURNS SEIZED

Choctaw Lighthouse Take Possession of Poll Books

The tension in the feeling which has grown out of the Choctaw election was accentuated Wednesday by the seizure, at Tushkahomma, of the poll books of the Third district.

Wednesday morning a squad of light-horsemen, or Choctaw militia, appeared before Hon. Wesley Anderson, supreme judge of the Third district, with an order from Governor Dukes demanding the poll-books of the district. Judge Anderson refused to comply with the demand, when he was seized and held until the officers obtained possession of the books and departed.

But it seems that the officers did not get all the books for which their orders called. They secured the books relating to returns for county and district offices, but the national poll-books, which contain the returns of the gubernatorial contest, remain in Judge Anderson's possession and he proposes to retain possession of them, as the law directs.

The election laws of the Choctaw Nation provide that the returns for county and district officers shall be made separately. Returns for national offices are made to the supreme judges of the different districts, who turn them over to the national secretary when the council convenes, at which time the results of the elections are declared.

Judge Anderson is the man against whom articles for impeachment were filed just before the election, and in whose place Cole, a well known Hunter partisan, was appointed. The charges against Judge Anderson were incompetency, but it was claimed by McCurtain men, and is yet, for that matter, that they were filed for the purpose of getting Judge Anderson out of the way and giving control of the election returns to the district to a Hunter partisan.

The attempted removal of Judge Anderson on the eve of election, followed by the attempt to secure possession of the returns of the Third district, gives strong color to the charges that the McCurtain men made.

The affair is likely to create trouble. McCurtain is undoubtedly elected, and any attempt to thwart the will of the Choctaw people, as it was expressed at the polls on the 6th, will add to the already complicated condition of their country.

The Hunter people do not concede McCurtain's election, although they admit that on the face of the returns he has a majority of about 100. This they believe they will be able to overcome by showing irregularities in the conduct of the election in some of the districts.

The ELEVATOR is in possession of information, from thoroughly reliable sources, which shows that McCurtain has a majority nearly double that which even his opponents admit.

The situation is very much like the condition which existed in the States at the time of the presidential election in 1894. The result hinged on the small majority given by the Democracy in New York State. The Republican manager, still fresh from the experiences and and practices by which they stole the presidency in 1876, were casting about to find some way to nullify the vote of New York and turn the State over to Blaine. When the attention of Mr. Cleveland was called to their maneuver he sententiously remarked, "I have been elected president and I will be president." The machinations of the designing Republican managers ceased right there.

And so it will be in this instance. McCurtain has been elected governor and he will be governor.

THE CHOCTAW ELECTION

Returns Meagre and the Result not Yet Known

Owing to the early hour at which the ELEVATOR goes to press Thursday it is impossible to give the result of the election in the Choctaw nation Wednesday. Each of the counties in the nation has three voting precincts, and as all of the counties are large and some of them without telegraph connection with the outside world, it will be several days before the result is ascertained.

The Choctaw contest attracted much attention in Fort Smith, owing, largely, to the esteem in which one of the contestants, Hon. Green McCurtain, is held by our people.

Blue county gave Hunter, McCurtain's opponent, 250 majority. This is Hunter's home.

McCurtain's majority in Skullyville county is 58. This was a doubtful county, and prior to the election both sides claimed it.

Kiamishi county gave the following vote: McCurtain, 116; Hunter, 245.

The vote in the box at Antlers stood: McCurtain, 39; Hunter, 57. This was a better showing for McCurtain than had been looked for, federal court influences and other equally strong outside interests being thrown against him.

HUNTER AND HIS FRIENDS

The Means They are Using to Defeat McCurtain and the Agreement

Editors ELEVATOR:
The developments of each day show clearer than before the lines of battle by which the issues of the present campaign for Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation are being fought out.

"Court Claimants," doubtful citizenship claimants, and their lawyers, friends and sympathizers, are lined up almost to a man for Hunter and against the supplementary agreement. It is not possible for Mr. Hunter to break away from his friends and associates nor to escape the responsibility that attaches to his association with them. They realize that Gov. McCurtain is against them, and that he has organized and continued a relentless warfare against them, and that his election means that they must go down, that the millions of dollars will be saved and that the great masses of the Choctaw people will be placed in possession of their own. They have accordingly selected Hunter as their candidate, and if he should be elected, no matter what his individual views may be, it will be impossible for him to ignore their demands. Solomon Homer, Will Durant, Alington Telle, J. G. Ralls, G. S. Cobb, John London, Jim Brazell and others of that stripe are among his political managers throughout the Choctaw Nation. The records of Solomon Homer and Will Durant and Alington Telle, as regards their friendship and sympathy for court claimants, is already too well known to the Choctaw people. These three Choctaws have the hardihood to go before the people as the campaign orators of Hunter, when they have contracts with court claimants for a portion of their lands if they are enrolled, and in order to protect these contracts they would foist four thousand fraudulent citizenship claims upon the Choctaw people and rob them of approximately \$20,000,000 worth of property. J. G. Ralls is the most persistent and notorious court claimant citizenship lawyer in the Choctaw Nation. Notwithstanding the fact that he is married to a citizen of the Choctaw Nation and is the unworthy father of Choctaw children, he has conspired against its interests from the time it gave him the rights of citizenship. When the law of 1895 was passed he set out circulars throughout the Choctaw Nation and the surrounding States inviting adventurers to come in to plunder the tribe, and that he would assist them for a part of the land they received. He has procured one thousand copies of the supplementary agreement for use in the campaign, and is doing everything in his power for the rejection of the agreement and the election of Hunter. G. S. Cobb, John London and James Brazell are all leading "bell weather" court claimants, and are striving "tooth and toe nail" for the rejection of the agreement and the election of Hunter.

Letters received from Blue county, Hunter's home, indicate that these elements have perfected an organization under the leadership of G. S. Cobb, a court claimant, and every power they possess is being exercised to effect the downfall of the agreement and the defeat of McCurtain.

From a standpoint of human nature and human interest, the interest and concern of these people is very natural and very usual. They recognize that Hunter is against the agreement, and that if the agreement is rejected they will be safe, and they are, therefore, very naturally, for Hunter.

With the battle laid out along these lines; with court claimants, doubtful citizenship claimants, their friends and sympathizers on one side and lined up for Hunter, and with all patriotic Choctaws, opposed to these influences on the one side, lined up for McCurtain and the agreement, it should not require very much time for those who have the best interests of the Nation at heart to shoulder their battle axes, line up for McCurtain and the agreement and do battle as they have never done before.

ALBERT HARRIS,
Sans Bois, I. T., July 38, 1902.

So. McAlester, I.T., Aug. 7th., 1902.

Hon. Geo. W. Scott,

Hugo, I.T.

Dear Sir:--

I did not receive your telegram of the 5th. inst. for some time after its reaching here, being out of my room. I desired to consult my associates before answering same. The Court is now of the opinion that it will not set for the transaction of any business until the supplemental agreement you refer to has been ratified. With best wishes and kindest regards, and hoping that I may have the pleasure of your acquaintance in the future, I am,

Very truly,

Spencer B. Adcox

Chief Judge of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court.

Indian Citizens 8/6/02

THE RESULT IS IN DOUBT

Both McCurtain and Hunter Men Claim the Election.

Indications Are that the Result Will Not be Certainly Known Until the Remote Counties Are Officially Heard From.

Wednesday's election for Principal Chief and other officers in the Choctaw Nation seems to have been so close that the result is not yet definitely known. Below we give the returns received at this office up to the time of going to press, and, also the situation as sized up by the South McAlester Capital at noon Thursday:

The Capital's View of the Situation.

"Both McCurtain and Hunter claim the victory at yesterday's election. The vote from some of the most remote counties is not in and will not be for some time as they have no telegraphic communication.

Hunter made gains in counties thought to be strong for McCurtain and McCurtain polled some votes that were credited to Hunter before the election.

Mr. Hunter is at Caddo and could not be reached by telephone this morning. His friends here claim his election. They say that the heavy vote that has already been made public is an indicator that the southern and eastern tier of counties will give a handsome Hunter majority.

At McCurtain headquarters at noon it is conceded that the fight will be a much closer one than at first anticipated. A majority of 500 for McCurtain is expected Sugar Loaf and Towson counties are expected to bring forward a majority of 130 each for McCurtain, while smaller majorities are expected in Buck and Wolf counties. McCurtain's supporters claim that they will break even with Hunter in Eagle, Red River, C-

dsr and Etiamchi counties. They concede Jackson and Wade counties for Hunter. From all sources a majority of 300 is expected. From seven of the seventeen counties heard from at 2 o'clock McCurtain had a majority of four votes."

Received After Going to Press.

PORT TOWSON, August 8.—McCurtain's majority in Towson 75. In Cedar 51. Let the cock crow. JNO. E. FARR.

ATOKA COUNTY.

ATOKA PRECINCT.

<i>Principal Chief—</i>	
Green McCurtain.....	85
T. W. Hunter.....	214
<i>District Chief—</i>	
Simon Erazier.....	4
Cy Lawrence.....	68
J. D. Harrison.....	32
E. S. Bond.....	169
<i>District Attorney</i>	
P. C. Harris.....	93
M. V. Everedge.....	10
Henry Byington.....	214
<i>Senator—</i>	
W. H. Harrison.....	116
Martin Charleston.....	194
<i>Representatives—</i>	
Joe Hodges.....	98
G. W. Harkins.....	91
John M. Hodges.....	126
Joe Homer.....	207
Osborn Lawrence.....	91

INDIAN CITIZEN.

VOL. XVII. ATOKA, I. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902. No. 16.

MCCURTAIN IS A WINNER

Incomplete Returns Show That He Is Undoubtedly Elected Principal Chief.

Efforts of Citizenship Attorneys and Excessive Land Holders Prove Vain.

Right Triumphs and Hunter and His Cohort of Obstructionists Go Down in Defeat.

The Treaty Virtually Approved and the Car of Progress Rolls Onward.

	McCurtain	Hunter
1. Blue county	-----	168
2. Atoka county	-----	166
3. Gaines county	-----	25
4. Tobuxsy county	-----	65
5. Scullyville county	-----	67
6. San Bois county	-----	242
7. Kiamichi county	-----	129
8. Wade county	-----	47
9. Jackson county	-----	100
10. Towson county	-----	75
11. Sugar Loaf county	-----	132
12. Nashoba county	-----	47
13. Boktuklo county	-----	55
14. Eagle county	-----	-----
15. Red River county	-----	186
16. Cedar county	-----	51
17. Jackfork county	-----	26
	-----	-----
	946	635

McCurtain's majority	-----	311
First District—McCurtain	-----	481
Second District—McCurtain	-----	367
	-----	848
Third District—Hunter	-----	537
McCurtain's majority	-----	311

County Judge—

H. P. Ward	133
C. S. Vinson	180

Sheriff—

J. L. Ward	179
J. R. Plummer	134

Ranger—

J. J. Ott	118
Nicholas Frazier	127
William Glover	64

Sheriff—

Johnson Frazier	21
Louis Hancock	12

Ranger—

Gilbert Appalar	22
W. Frazier	7
James Pusley	1

McCurtain's majority in Tobuxsy county, 664

KIOWA PRECINCT.

Principal Chief—

Green McCurtain	34
T. W. Hunter	18

District Chief—

Simon Frazier	0
Cy Lawrence	26
J. D. Harrison	7
E. S. Bond	1

District Attorney—

P. C. Harris	25
M. V. Everedge	2
Henry Byington	3

Senator—

W. H. Harrison	29
Martin Charleston	0

Representatives—

Joe Hodges	6
G. W. Harkins	3
John M. Hodges	0
Joe Homer	27
Osborn Lawrence	25

SANS BOIS COUNTY.
Okmahakohoti precinct Sans Bois county: McCurtain's majority 177, Brazzil and Casia 65 majority.

BLUE COUNTY.
McCurtain 97, Hunter 265.

KIAMICHI COUNTY.
Hunter's majority 157.

JACKFORK COUNTY.
Antlers precinct gave McCurtain 39, Hunter 57.
Jackfork county gives 26 majority for McCurtain.

RED RIVER COUNTY.
McCurtain 221, Hunter 35.

BOKTUKLO COUNTY.
McCurtain 72, Hunter 17.

SCULLYVILLE COUNTY.
Carried by McCurtain by 167 majority.

County Judge—

H. P. Ward	34
C. S. Vinson	6

Sheriff—

J. L. Ward	34
J. R. Plummer	0

Ranger—

J. J. Ott	31
Nicholas Frazier	0
William Glover	0

Wm. Harrison and Henry Ward were defeated in the Atoka county election, but they are not traitors. They stood by their leader, Green McCurtain, like men even though it meant a defeat for them. The fellows who rode two horses are dead politically. Even the Hunter faction says so.

RED OAK PRECINCT.

Principal Chief—

Green McCurtain	9
T. W. Hunter	32

District Chief—

Cy Lawrence	23
J. D. Harrison	13
E. S. Bond	8

District Attorney—

P. C. Harris	29
M. V. Everedge	18

Senator—

W. H. Harrison	13
Martin Charleston	2

Representatives—

Joe Hodges	3
G. W. Harkins	4
John Hodges	2
Joe Homer	25
Osborn Lawrence	26

County Judge—

H. P. Ward	21
C. S. Vinson	15

Sheriff—

J. L. Ward	34
J. R. Plummer	5

Ranger—

J. J. Ott	11
Nicholas Frazier	27
William Glover	1

Nominees Tuskahoma Party.

For Principal Chief:
GREEN McCURTAIN.

County Officers Atoka County.

For County Judge:
H. P. WARD.

For Sheriff:
J. L. WARD.

For Senator:
WM. HARRISON.

For Representatives:
G. W. HAWKINS.
JOE HODGES.

For Ranger:
JOHN OTT.

TOBUXSY COUNTY.

CANADIAN PRECINCT.

Principal Chief—

Green McCurtain	23
T. W. Hunter	15

District Chief—

William Bond	13
--------------	----

District Attorney—

W. H. Harrison	25
A. Folsom	1

Senator—

Jack-on James	26
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Representative—

C. C. Choate	34
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County Judge—

Sol H. Mackey	16
Dave Byington	13

THREE TIMES HATH HE BEEN VICTORIOUS!

"Three Blind Mice."

PARODY.

Three Republicans! Three Republicans! See what they done, see what they done. They all got after the freedman vote, To poll it for the Hunter folk. Did you ever hear such a tale in your life As three Republicans?

The writer learned some time ago not to condemn a party, church or organization for the "going astray" of a member or members. This is the view we take of the present conditions. The Republican administration is trying to settle up our tribal affairs, and that such administration has befriended the Indian interests and favored as much as possible, conditions considered, we must admit; therefore we decided not to condemn the Republican party for what their "three blind mice" did toward trying to defeat McCurtain's election.

Tom Latham, the Republican national committeeman, was blinded by ambition to be the nation's attorney; nobody wonders that Joe Jones followed blindly on and Jailer Chaffin was blinded by old friendships and associations with his friend Latham. It is but natural for friends to aid each other; but is it natural or right for federal office holders to poke their noses into Choctaw politics? Should they leave their posts of duty to become officious meddlers in matters that do not concern them or theirs—and especially when so doing they are opposing the policy of the very federal administration under which they hold jobs?

Reports Favor McCurtain.

A prominent citizen of the Choctaw Nation, was in the city today, and he said there was no doubt but what McCurtain had been elected governor by from 250 to 300 majority. The citizen said the fight was a most bitter one for the reason that all federal office holders from Judge Clayton down to the most insignificant of the deputy marshals, were in the field for Hunter. The deputy marshals destroyed all the whiskey found in the possession of the McCurtain men, but permitted the Hunter contingent to have and use all the whisky they wanted. The citizen said further that the issue was the supplemental agreement which had been signed by McCurtain and ratified by Congress. Dukes was against the treaty as, of course, was Hunter, and as a consequence the election would determine whether or not that agreement would be ratified. As McCurtain is for ratification, and elected, the treaty will be ratified at a vote to be taken in the near future. This man has received returns from all but four counties and his information is to the effect that Kiamichi, Atoka, Jackson, Wade, Gaines, and one precinct of Jackfork have given Hunter 653 votes, and Towson, San Bois, Sculleyville, Tobuxsy, Red River, Boktuklo, and Sugarloaf McCurtain 754, or a majority for McCurtain of 101. Cedar, Eagle,



Three times hath this cock crowed in honor of the election of Green McCurtain as Principal Chief of the Choctaws. We have repeatedly declared this man's greatness and strength as a leader, and now we say unto you, he is greater than ever before. In his last election he triumphed over the Court Claimants and their able attorneys, the Mississippi Choctaws and their army of attorneys, the Anti-Treaty men, the Hunter men, and the National Republican Committeeman and his right hand men. A 262 majority over all this combination is a great victory. The returns received since our last issue confirm our figures that McCurtain was elected; and the Tuskahoma ticket has the Chief and the Council, and that is all that is needed to insure a speedy settlement of affairs.

	McCurtain	Hunter
1. Blue county	-----	157
2. Atoka county	-----	166
3. Gaines county	-----	25
4. Tobuxsy county	-----	65
5. Sculleyville county	-----	67
6. San Bois county	-----	161
7. Kiamichi county	-----	129
8. Wade county	-----	47
9. Jackson county	-----	100
10. Towson county	-----	75
11. Sugar Loaf county	-----	149
12. Nashoba county	-----	83
13. Boktuklo county	-----	56
14. Eagle county	-----	5
15. Red River county	-----	186
16. Cedar county	-----	51
17. Jackfork county	-----	26
	-----	891
McCurtain's majority	-----	262

In this issue of the Citizen will be found the call for the ratification of the treaty. The call is issued jointly by Gov. Johnston and Principal Chief G. W. Dukes. Now that the treaty is to come before the people to study and become intelligent voters on its provisions we send to you with this issue a full and correct copy for your careful consideration and study.

One has truly said "the last election was a fight between the true Indian and everything else."

The anti-treaty men want the treaty rejected so they can get a chance at next session of Congress to try and get different legislation more favorable to the court citizens and Mississippi Choctaws. Bailey of Texas is already employed to do his best before next Congress to have the burden of proof removed off the Mississippi Choctaw applicants.

That the Supplemental Treaty and its ratification is the policy and wish of the Department officials and United States Government is a generally conceded fact, hence the strangeness of the fight made on McCurtain's election by a few Republican office holders in the Choctaw Nation. Subjects fighting the ruled and rulers over them. We rather think if this aspect is communicated to the Department officials they will notify their men to attend to their business or get another job.

Davis Homer is translating the Treaty into Choctaw for the Anti-Treaty men. Now, readers, you all know Davis and how he shifts from pillar to post in principles and politics, hence we would say to you who wish the truth, be careful about Davis' translation. Green McCurtain has men at work on the Choctaw translation and we will publish the same from time to time in the Citizen and in pamphlet form. The copies you see advertised in this issue are the Davis Homer translation. We will begin to publish the Choctaw next week.

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Indian Tiger
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and Wolf, together with two Jackfork precincts, are yet to be heard from, and the citizen claims they are all McCurtain strongholds, so that his election is assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt.—Ft. Smith Times.

In this issue, is an editorial, which though written before we clipped the following, is something in line with the thought in the above, and that is the hand which the Republicans in this district took in trying to defeat McCurtain, and the treaty reflects on Judge Clayton. We hope Judge Clayton did not really take a hand as claimed above.

Treaty himona tobomba tuk a Chahta Chickasha okla he li kut hush holitoblich pulla eba nahullo telhepa sipokni ushta ka ona hosh United States Kot ittikba ona na Chahta Chei kasha hattak vpi homa ya ahoteh nachi tuk o yakni ya hachi baiisha hfa ayahne hosh heili ka hash kohchi cha shke, micha yakni, iskulli aiena ka hash lhokofinehi ena hattak vpi homa illa hosh hachimmi atuk a hash ittakashkowashke Yohmi chayummok o hash yammichi hokmakilla hosh Mississippi Chahta ilahobi iloppuk atuk a hash imayacha hinla shke, akmut o Chahta micha Chickasha itta tukloilla hosh nana hachimmi hatuk a ittakashkowa hinla shke.

Teli tobaksi ya hash kanchi cha, iskuli chili, akmut tamaha taloha kania tuk iskuli a minti kash moyoma ka ont lombochit tayali eba United States ut hachi takashkoli hokmut hattak Chahta, Chickasha achuffa ayoka ka teli holisso telhepa sipokni tuklo telhepa telhapi ka ola takla keyu ho hachi takashkola hinlashke, iloppuk o hash yamichi hokmut himak a pilla afemmi tuklo anukaka ka tana hachimmi atuk a hash isha hinla shke.

As we go to press we learn that Gov. Dukes took his lighthorsemen and went to the home of Wesley Anderson, supreme judge of this district, and took away from him, by force, a part of the poll books of this district. In our opinion this will cause them all to be thrown out, and as this is Hunter's district, McCurtain's majority will be made greater.

The late work of the few Republicans in Choctaw politics reflects some upon Judge Clayton's position. You see McCurtain secured the provision and law establishing the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court and McCurtain also secured the provision disqualifying the present federal judges from sitting on such cases. Now

when the Republicans join hands with Hunter, who opposes the Treaty and its provisions, it looks just a little like there was an opposition to a review of these court judgments. Some say the rejection of this Treaty cuts no figure with the citizenship provision, since it is an act of congress; but since the court won't work until the Treaty is ratified the matter is settled. When the conference committee at Washington was making the Treaty Mr. Tom Latham was there and when McCurtain asked that the federal judges be disqualified from sitting on the citizenship cases, Mr. Latham went over to Gov. Dukes and whispered something to him. Gov. Dukes aroused himself and asked what provision was being discussed, and when told he said: "I won't sign a treaty with that provision." Attorney Vanderventer asked his reasons and he replied, "Because it would reflect upon our federal judges in the Territory." With a very searching and cold look, the Attorney General asked: "Sir, who are you here to represent—the federal judges in the Territory or the Indians." There was no reply. From this you will see where Mr. Latham began his work on Governor Dukes. The supposition is that Mr. Latham prompted Gov. Dukes to make this objection.

DEFEAT.



T. W. Hunter.
Court Citizen Attorneys
Excessive Land Holders.
Republican Clubs.
Mississippi Choctaws.

We think when the supreme judge of this district is furnished proof that the ballot box at Atoka precinct was stuffed and that a number of Chickasaw freedmen and court citizens were voted it will be sufficient evidence to throw out this precinct and also the Red Oak precinct for the same reason. There may be a shifting around of county affairs.

The Scheme and Schemer.

About the time of the framing of the Supplemental Treaty there was a conception in the brain of Tom Latham—ambition and fame being the parents of this offspring. The skill and power of G. W. Dukes was chosen by Tom Latham to deliver this cherished child. It all came about in this way: Tom Latham sought from Gov. Dukes the appointment as attorney for the Choctaws to settle up tribal affairs, and said about this: "Now, Governor, I want you to make me attorney and I will give you your cherished hope, your second nomination as candidate for Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation. I will run the Jackfork county convention and send delegates instructed for you, and then will go to Tusahoma and run the national convention in your favor." You readers already know how Mr. Latham fell down on both of these plans. He then went to Gov. Dukes and said: "Well, I find that I can't run these Indian conventions like I thought I could; but make me attorney and I will round up the freedmen vote for you" About this time Mr. Hunter came along and buncoed Dukes out of the nomination of the bolters' convention, and although sore and careworn and depressed, Gov. Dukes took Latham unto Hunter and recommended him as an able ally. Now Mr. Hunter, we learn, is a Democrat, by raising and sympathy, so he jumped at Latham's proposition. Mr. Latham was national committeeman of the Republican organization and could put in line quite a backing, Mr. Hunter could hold the Democrats and "victory" arose there before these two in all her intoxicating glory. The goose hung high for quite a while. Mr. Latham, true to his word, began work in earnest on the freedmen voters. He chose as his able, trusted and faithful workers Joe Jones, Antlers constable, and Jailor Chaffin from Atoka Jailor Chaffin took a lay-off from duty here for two or three weeks and worked very faithfully down in Red River county—but John Farr was down there, too, and the county gave McCurtain 186 majority.

The first tide of election returns which came into Atoka, put Mr. Hunter in the lead which was as expected since this was his home district; but that next tide that came in brought general results from all over the Choctaw Nation and McCurtain had a 262 majority. During these moments of excitement the Indian Citizen planned some characters to run this week, but when calmer thought came we decided that it was neither charity dignity or good judgment to so indulge the weaker nature and vanities so we are content with the announcement of the fact—**MCCURTAIN IS ELECTED,**

Hon. Tom W. Hunter was at his desk in the Choctaw Townsite Commission this morning. When asked for an expression on the returns and especially on the claim of McCurtain that he had won by 163 majority, Mr. Hunter said: "I am not in possession of the official vote from Cedar, Sans Bois and Sugar Loaf counties, but from what I have heard it looks as though McCurtain is now 89 ahead. It would be an injustice to my friends to concede McCurtain's election on incomplete returns, so it will be some time until the correct returns are known. I concede the correctness of the Red River county vote and admit that it was a surprise to me, as I had assurance that led me to believe that I would carry it."—Capital.

The majorities by counties according to figures undisputed, except in the two counties mentioned, are: For Hunter—Blue, 169; Atoka, 166; Quines, 25; Wade, 47; Jackson, 100; Kiamitia, 129; Eagle, 5; Wolf, 12.
For McCurtain—Tobucksy, 65; Sugar Loaf, 132; Sans Bois, 161; Scullyville, 65; Jackfork, 26; Cedar, 51; Red River, 188; Boktuklo, 55; Towson, 72.
Hunter's majority, 652. McCurtain's majority, 813.—Durant News.

We are glad Mr. Hunter's unwillingness to concede and lack of official returns does not alter the fact that McCurtain is elected: The Durant News gives McCurtain 188 majority, as can be estimated from figures above. All the McCurtain men want is for the man having the majority to be seated in October.

Gov. McCurtain's Thanks.
Editor Citizen:

Through the columns of your paper I desire to tender thanks to my friends for the cordial support given me in the recent campaign for Principal Chief. And as a token of gratitude for the honor conferred upon me by a majority vote I promise that in the administration of the Principal Chief's office my success shall be the Choctaw people's success. Having been chosen as the next Principal Chief, by an unquestionable majority of the Choctaw people, I assure my friends that I will be on hand insisting upon my rights under said election.

GREEN MCCURTAIN.
Sans Bois, I. T., Aug. 12, 1902.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Dukes Issues a Call for a Special Election to Vote on the Supplementary Agreement September 25.

Talihina, I. T., Aug. 11.—Gilbert W. Dukes, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, issued the following proclamation today, calling a special election to be held September 25 for the purpose of voting on the supplementary agreement.

Proclamation to the county judges of the several counties and to all legal voters of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

"Whereas, an agreement between commissioners on part of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, made at Washington, District of Columbia, March 21, 1902, and ratified by an act of Congress of the United States, approved July 1, 1902, entitled, 'An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes,' contains the following provisions:

"This agreement shall be binding upon the United States and upon the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and all Choctaws and Chickasaws, when ratified by Congress and by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the legal voters of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in the manner following: The principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall, within 120 days after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, make public proclamation that the same shall be voted upon at any special election to be held for that purpose within thirty days thereafter on a certain day therein named; and all male citizens of each of the said tribes qualified to vote under the tribal laws shall have a right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not. And if this agreement be ratified by said tribes, as aforesaid, the date upon which said election is held shall be deemed to be the date of final ratification.

"Now, therefore, we, Gilbert W. Dukes, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, and Douglas H. Johnston, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, in conformity with the preceding provision of the agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of March 21, 1902, as ratified by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, do issue this, our joint and several proclamation, directing and ordering that a special election be held at the various voting precincts in the several counties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on the 25th day of September, 1902, for the purpose of voting upon the said agreement.

"Said election shall be held and conducted in all respects as provided by the constitutions and election laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, except that all male citizens of each of the said tribes qualified to vote under the tribal laws shall have a right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not.

"All persons who are qualified voters under the constitutions and laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and none others, will be entitled to vote at said special election.

"In witness whereof I, Gilbert W. Dukes, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, do hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the Choctaw Nation to be affixed at Talihina, I. T., on this, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1902.

G. W. DUKES,
Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation.
The proclamation has this day been forwarded to Douglas H. Johnston, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, for his signature.

THE ANTLERS AMERICAN

F. D. COPPING, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

FRIDAY AUGUST 15 1902

The supplementary agreement having passed Congress, there remains now only its ratification or rejection by the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The information is that the sentiment in its favor is growing, and that it will probably be adopted.

The Supplementary Agreement.

Governor Dukes, of the Choctaw Nation and Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, have agreed on September 25 as the day of holding an election for the rejection or ratification of the Supplemental Agreement.

No more important question has ever been submitted to the two tribes. Its wise determination is greatly to be desired.

It is the Indian who must decide it, and, primarily in the Indian's interest. Considered from that standpoint the American thinks the treaty should be ratified. It is, perhaps, not all that he could desire, but its friends and even some of its opponents frankly say it is the best that could be obtained. It seems clear that it will hasten the settlement of the land question, which is what all parties want.

The white man wants it because it will create business and make prosperity. The Indian wants it for that reason too, but he especially wants it for the reason that he desires to possess his lands and those of his children before he becomes so old that he cannot get them into good shape for the family he will leave behind him.

We are glad to believe that the chances are more than even in favor of the treaty.

Poll Books Were Seized.

Tushkahoma, I. T., Aug. 13.—Supreme Judge Wesley Anderson this morning at 9 o'clock announced himself ready to count the votes of the Third District, Choctaw nation. When the judge brought the poll books out and laid them on the table they were seized by Dukes light horsemen and turned over to Silas Cole, Dukes' appointee.

South McAlester, I. T., Aug. 13.—A private telegram received this evening from Tushkahoma states that Governor Dukes of the Choctaw nation took away the poll books of the recent gubernatorial election from Wesley Anderson, Supreme Judge of the Third District. The day before the election Judge Anderson was ordered to appear before the Governor and give reasons why he should not be removed. Judge Anderson was a warm partisan of McCurtain and Dukes was a pronounced Hunter man. The news has greatly agitated the McCurtain supporters here.

The CHOCTAW NEWS.

GUY H. WILLIAMS, . . . Editor
D. L. MADDOX, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1902.

J. N. Leard, of Talihina, was a business visitor in the city Monday. He says the reports that McCurtain has won are unfounded and that Hunter is a winner by a safe majority.

It is reported that in some parts of this nation there was considerable fraud practiced in the election last week, especially in Towson and Red River counties, where it is reported that many illegal votes were polled.

McCurtain has been given a race that he will remember. Although he has always been a most prominent factor in his nation's affairs the late campaign developed a younger man worthy of his steel, with a winning personality and a surprising influence, who has gathered about him an organization that will be a power in Choctaw affairs. Hon. Tom Hunter is a surprise.—Capital.

Judge J. G. Ralls, of Atoka, was in South McAlester Tuesday on legal business and expressed himself freely regarding the late Choctaw election. "I do not concede McCurtain's election by any means," said he. "For instance McCurtain is basing his 163 majority on such votes as that received from Wise county which gives Hunter only 47 majority, when the official count gives 100. I think Tobucksy county will lose its vote on account of the sheriff muddle. Sol Mackey was in charge

of the ballot boxes and his authority is questioned as Ben Grubbs is also acting and claims to be the regular sheriff. If this vote is thrown out it will be a loss of 67 to McCurtain. The vote in Jackson county is also incorrect. I predict the defeat of the treaty by 100 majority.

GOT BALLOT BOXES.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that a posse had forcibly taken possession of the ballot boxes in the hands of Supreme Judge Wesley Anderson at Tushkahoma. Another report is that the poll books were taken in charge by the National lighthorsemen and by order of Gov. Dukes, but up to going to press we cannot learn just what has been done.

CITIZENSHIP COURT.

In response to repeated inquiries as to what course would be pursued by the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court in the event of the Indians defeating the pending supplementary agreement, Presiding Judge Adams this morning furnished the press with some self-explanatory correspondence on the subject.

Hon. Geo. W. Scott wrote the court from Hugo under date of August 5th, asking if any court claimant cases could be heard by the citizenship court in the event of the supplemental agreement being defeated. Under date of Aug. 7th, Judge Adams replied:

"The court is now of the opinion that it will not set for the transaction of any business until the supplemental agreement you refer to has been ratified."

This construction of the recent Congressional act will not settle the difference of opinion that has existed regarding the future work of the court and its relation to the agreement. The court is legally organized and is now drawing its salary. Its labors depend upon the wisdom of the Indians in accepting the Government's offer to give final and unbiased judgement in the numerous citizenship cases that have long complicated affairs in the two nations. The offices were created to continue until December 30, 1903.—Capital.

"The court is NOW of the opinion, etc." The election is NOW over and very likely the court will NOW explain to the public when it will set for the transaction of business. All during the recent political campaign it was the contention of The Choctaw News that the citizenship clauses, viz: Sections 31, 32 and 33, of the supplemental treaty, were made final b

Congress. The proviso at the end of Sec. 32 says "That Paragraphs 31, 32 and 33 hereof shall go into effect immediately after the passage of this act by Congress." If that clause does not make it the law without "the approval of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes what does it mean and why was it put there? If the court has no right to set for the transaction of business until the ratification of the treaty the law providing for their appointment is not valid until ratified by the tribes. If the court has no right to sit for business until the ratification of the treaty it has no right to draw pay until the ratification of the treaty.

It is our opinion that the ratification or rejection of the treaty by the tribes will have no effect whatever on the citizenship courts and we do hope that the public will NOW be advised what is NOW the opinion of the court.

THE SPIRO GAZETTE.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

J. M. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902.

FULL RETURNS.

According to the latest count, all counties having been heard from, Hon. Green McCurtain has been elected Principal Chief by a majority of 163. The majorities by counties is as follows:

Counties.	McCurtain.	Hunter
Blue.		168
Atoka,		166
Tobucksy,	65	
Gains,		25
Sugar Loaf,	132	
Sans Bois,	161	
Skullyville,	67	
Wade,		47
Jackson,		100
Jacksfork,	26	
Kiamichi,		129
Eagle,		5
Cedar,	51	
Red River,	186	
Wolf,		12
Boktuelo,	55	
Towson,	72	
	815	652

McCurtain's majority, 163.

The Choctaw election passed off quietly, and in spite of the hard fight made by Mr. Hunter and his many friends, the old wheel-horse, Green McCurtain, was returned to the horns for another term. It was a hard struggle between two good men, and while the McCurtain men have much to be thankful for they have nothing to crow over.

A difference of opinion exists regarding the fate of the Choctaw-Chickasaw supplemental treaty, especially since the surprising vote cast for Mr. Hunter, who made his race for governor on a strict anti-treaty platform.

That there is an organized opposition to the agreement no doubt now exists. Interest has been aroused in the campaign just closed that was based solely on the issue involved. Will this interest develop into apathy since the question is reverted from being a matter of personal choice for the chief executive, into accepting the agreement ratified by congress?

Mr. Hunter declares that the Indians will never submit to legalizing the pending agreement, and that the vote registered in the recent election can not be taken as a correct barometer of the public pulse on the treaty. On the other hand, Mr. McCurtain's friends claim a few weeks of education will satisfy the Indian that the treaty is not so bad as pictured by the political speakers and partisan newspapers in the campaign just closed. They find consolation in the splendid support accorded Mr. McCurtain in the sections of the nation that was so aggressively fought for by the anti-treaty men; a section that is populated to a great extent by full bloods and freedmen; voters that would not be expected to sympathize with any movement that would be in favor among the more cosmopolitan classes.

There seems to be no reason why the treaty cannot be successfully passed. Fear that congress will take up the work of allotment itself will be a forcible argument that will win votes for ratification. Even though a campaign of education may be proven unsuccessful; there is sufficient sentiment apparent and other reasons advanced to warrant the hope that the Choctaws will attest their willingness to close their tribal affairs without causing the federal government to adopt strenuous methods to accomplish the same result.—South McAlester Capital.

DUKES SEIZES ANDERSON'S POLL BOOKS

South McAlester Capital
Sends Light Horsemen to Judge Wesley Anderson and Forces Him Out of Office.—Silas Cole Has Ballot Boxes.

Capital Special

Tuskahoma, Aug. 14.—Gov. Gilbert W. Dukes has all the politicians guessing. He turned a trick yesterday that has caused consternation in the ranks of the McCurtain contingent.

Yesterday under orders from the governor several light horsemen went to the home of Judge Wesley Anderson, supreme judge of the third district, and by force took the third district poll books taking them to the executive office where they were closely guarded and later turned over to Silas Cole.

It will be remembered that a few days before the Choctaw election Gov. Dukes served notice on Judge Anderson to appear before him the day before the Choctaw election, and give reasons why he should not be removed for incompetency. Supreme Judge Garland came to the rescue by issuing an injunction, restraining the Choctaw governor from interfering with the judges or any other person connected with the canvass of the vote. The Anderson removal was apparently dropped as Dukes made no further demonstration until yesterday.

At the time of the entry of the light horsemen on the scene yesterday, Judge Anderson was canvassing the vote of the county offices, not molesting the returns on the national offices.

McCurtain men openly claim that Dukes is trying to confuse the result so that the election will be declared void and he will be allowed to remain in office. It is feared that the books of each district will be similiarly removed from the custody of the supreme judges and if such is attempted there will be trouble. The wires all over the nation are being kept hot by the McCurtain men.

There is a possibility of calling the Interior department in to take charge of the entire election returns and allow them to make and return an official count.

Dukes claims that he received an intimation that Julius Hampton of Blue county and A. R. Durant of Kiamichi county, were to

be present when the vote for district and county offices were counted and enter protests against certain precincts that would materially change the result of the county and district returns. It was reported that Judge Vincent, of Atoka county, was to be counted out and Henry Wade, the defeated candidate for the senate, counted in. Tom Griggs, senator elect of Kiamichi county, was to be replaced by Joe Everidge, also defeated. Martin Charleston, of Atoka, who was elected over Wm. Harrison for the senate, was also to loose out.

Dukes claims to have received this information so straight that he thought Judge Anderson's existence in office was dangerous. He sent his light horsemen to remove Anderson and upon refusal sent them back in company with Silas Cole, who was appointed temporary supreme judge to replace Anderson. The armed officials took the books by force and turned them over to Cole who is today canvassing the returns.

Judge Anderson left at once for Sans Bois where he is in conference with Green McCurtain, governor elect.

Dukes Once Jailed a Judge.

Speaking of the action of Gov. Dukes in seizing the poll books of the third district, Attorney J. A. Hale last night told of the strenuous administration of the present Choctaw governor in regard to the removal of officers in his nation. For some reason Dukes desired the removal of Jeff Ward, county judge, of Skullyville, county a year or so ago, and served notice on Mr. Ward to vacate, denying him a hearing. Mr. Ward refused to comply, and soon after several of Dukes light horsemen appeared and took Ward off to jail at Sans Bois. The clerk of the court was also imprisoned. Mr. Hale was retained to represent Ward and sought an injunction, but Judge Clayton was absent from his district. Ward laid in jail about two weeks before the injunction could be had.

Marshal Hackett Denies Federal Interference With the Late Choctaw Election—Another Quertie Insurgent Bound Over.

Marshal B. F. Hackett was at his desk this morning after several days absence in the southern part of his district. His attention was called by a Capital representative to the printed reports in the Fort Smith papers, that all of the central district officials were favorable to Tom Hunter in the recent Choctaw campaign and that Hunter whisky was not molested while booze brought in for use by the McCurtain crowd was confiscated.

"I take pleasure in replying to your questions," said Major Hackett "while I was absent" he continued, "I heard that some charges had been made against this office, and in fact against Judge Clayton and all of the officials of this district. First, I desire to brand the stories as being unmitigated lies. A Fort Smith paper interviews Ex-Deputy Asa Wade and learns from him all the rot that has been printed.

"Wade was called before me three weeks prior to the Choctaw election to answer to some grave charges that had been preferred against him by citizens of McCurtain. These charges were sworn to. I told Wade I would give him ten days in which to clear his record, otherwise I would request his resignation. It was several days before the election that Wade sent in his resignation and it was promptly accepted.

"He started the whisky stories in order to have revenge for his removal. Judge Clayton and I had a conference several days before the election regarding the request received by this office, for several special deputies to serve in the southern counties on election day. People there feared trouble. Judge Clayton suggested that I send my regular deputies to the places referred to and not appoint any new men. I agreed with him because I feared that a raw man might make a break that would cause this office trouble. I never heard Judge Clayton express himself on the Choctaw election, and don't think he ever made an expression that would indicate that he had preference.

"Probably all this tale arose over the aggressive part played in the campaign by Commissioner Tom Latham and Deputy Clerk Joe Boutz, at Antlers. Both men were for Hunter and worked with all their energy for his election. I understand that both Judge Clayton and Clerk Fannin wrote letters to them to keep out of the fight. Outside of these two federal officials, I knew of no others who were the least bit interested in the result of the election.

"I do know that two of my deputies protected McCurtain voters at the polls. At Tallhina, Deputy Howell arrived at the voting place in time to keep several of the Hunter crowd from running McCurtain voters away. Cal Berry, our officer at Goodland, did the same service.

"Any one desiring to know why Ex-Deputy Asa Wade has made the charges of interference and preference for Hunter, may see the affidavits at my office from people of McCurtain asking for his removal two or three weeks prior to the election."

Choctaw politics is boiling. The impeachment of the honor and purpose of Judge Wesley Anderson by Gov. Dukes was evidently a case of suspicion running away with judgment. The removal, by force, of Judge Anderson only excites the suspicions of all. Gov. Dukes could have secured a fair result without overstepping his authority. The intelligence of the Choctaws should not be tarnished with corruption.

Since the election of Green McCurtain it is considered certain that Mr. Hunter will not desire a continuation of office under the new administration and the secretaryship of the Choctaw Townsite Commission will be a position much sought. A man who is receiving much attention in this connection is Dr. H. C. Nash of Antlers. Dr. Nash is not seeking the office. No better man could be selected. He has worked hard for McCurtain's success; has always taken an active part in the nation's issues, and better still, possesses the ability and universal respect that the position demands. Mr. Hunter has made a most excellent secretary. He is tactful, resourceful and exceedingly popular; a man with a future, but if he is to step down and out a worthy successor would be Dr. Nash.

UNCLE SAM AND THE TREATIES.

Uncle Sam very seldom takes a hand in a question that is left to a people to decide by their suffrage, but this year the summer vacations of many of the federal officials in the territory are very apt to be cut short and a hurry up order given to them to join in the campaign of education that will be waged in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations prior to the special election called to vote on the supplemental treaty.

The government is tired of the dual government existing in the Indian Territory. It has spent years and fortunes in doing its duty as guardian to its Indian wards. There is always a finish and the government says it is close at hand.

It has developed that Uncle Sam participated in the ratification of the Creek treaty a few days ago. When Chairman Tams Bixby of the Dawes Commission and Marshal Leo Bennett went over to the Creek capital during the session of the legislature apparently to open a land office, they carried orders from the Interior department to work for the ratification of the Creek treaty and block all efforts of cattlemen to defeat ratification. They succeeded; but the true meaning of their visit has only recently leaked out.

Coercion was not attempted by the government but all illegal methods of defeating the agreement were obliterated and every effort was extended that would result favorably to the government. A repetition of this work can be expected in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Enforcement of law, education and persuasion, not coercion, will be Uncle Sam's trap in the coming campaign.

Gov. McCurtain is out in a letter of thanks to his people for the honor paid him at the late Choctaw election. He says his majority is undisputed and that he will be on hand to assume the office at the proper time.

Indian Territory desires the recent election muddles cleared up with fairness. While the country is hanging to the hope that congress will give us a form of local self government, a demonstration of ability and diplomacy from the Indian, will be a welcome adjunct to the numerous reasons for a change in conditions.

THE INDIAN CITIZEN

ATOKA, Thursday, Aug 21, 1902.

Court Citizen Okla Hvt Abika Shke.

ARDMORE, IND. TER. }
August 18, 1902. }

Editor Indian Citizen:

Hatak upi homma Chahta, Chikasha okla bash ahashwa ma:

Miko atokoli, "election," chito yash osh antia shke, mihma Hon. Green McCurtain ut in chukka ya binhima, imakak nukni chito yut ohola mut, Green McCurtain ut miko shke, ahanchishke; ulhpesa ahnili shke. Yohmi ma hatak kashapa hokuto nukhaklo pulla ilai ahni shke. Yohmi kia ano yutto sayukpa shke. Court citizen okla het abika fibna hoke, ai a bi shke. Anote himak ma election achukka moma kut miti shke, ilupuk osh ahna chinto fiehna hoke

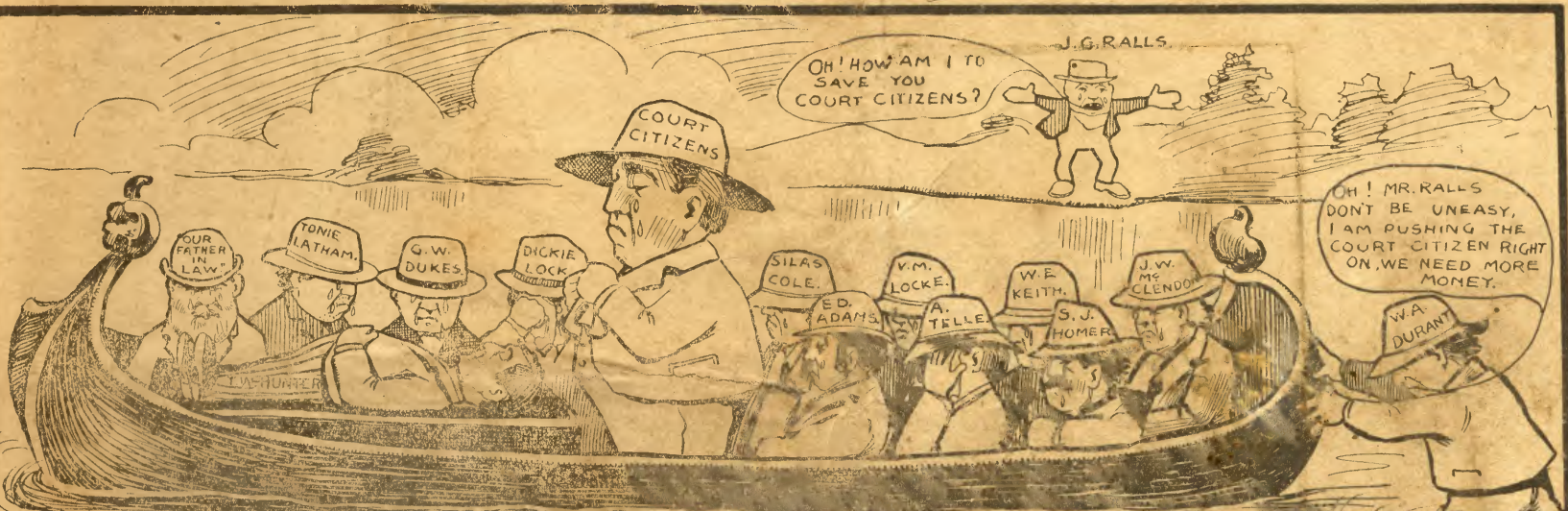
Yakeh! Chahta okla ma: nahullo okla. Chahta toba bunna Choctaw, Chickasaw Nation ai asha ka hopena! katicimi cho? Pasture hohchito, micha ossapa hochito ai asha ilupput kata immi yosh ai asha lo? Nahullo Chahta illa hobbi ilupput o immi yoke. Chikasha i yakni iluppa yakni hochukma ai asha ka hatak "court citizen" ilupput bano hoh ballali hoke. Mikmut bapi yakni yasho aholitopa hosh ai asha mut, hatak upi homma ya namihachit ishit. yekpolat ai asha ka pihisa li chatuk oke. Chahta, Chikasha hatak upi homma ut hoshput yakni i chulha hokma achukma hituk mikma yakni yakilla to sabonna hatuk okut ishili hokmut am ulhpesa achi hoke. Yohmi hoka katicimit chim a uk

hiliha cho? September 25th ut mihinti shke. Chi yakni ya nahullo kana hosh ithana tok keyu ulheha hash o pit ish i talai cha 160 acres bano ho ishi cha ish hikia chi cho? Cho 320 acres a iksa buno ish ahanchi mu 160 acres supplemental treaty yut chim issa tuk keyu ka ishiha chi cho? Himonasi treaty ittoyola ilupput osh kut kanimi kut olbal minti tok, micha himak pilla ha nana kut akanyohma chi aiena ka i shahli fiehna hoke. Court citizen okla ha koeha ifohopli pulla hokmek osh pim ulhpesa hinla ka yummek illa hoke. Yohmi ka court citizen ut hielit isht amihiani tok a Choctaw, Chickasaw government ut expenses chinto hosh kaniya hoke.

Nitak chikisikma Chahta, Chikasha ittutuklo kut iskuli ut ji taba chi bano hoke Court citizen iluppa himak a k koeha hokmut. Yohmi nana pim asha, iskuli micha yakni aiena ilupput o ji tahli bunna hoke. Coal, asphalt micha nana inla afihia chohmi pim ai asha iluppa ke kanchi mak osh ulla nan isht ithana hi, tuli holisso ut ik pim iksho kachi ka ona hoke. Himonasi iluppa nana ataklumma iluppa ittoyola iluppa il aiiska eba chokosi makiuli ho 320 a ilishi cha United States ut pim ahika yumma iskuli il ishi cha, tuli tobaki, asphalt micha nana hosh yumma pit ai ittiyakaya apota moma ka i kanchi eba nana kut apummi habe ulhpiesa kut ilai ishit pim ulhtayaha cha himakma "court citizen" micha nana inla isht anumpa kut iksho hokmak o ulhpesa hinla shke. Treaty himonai ittoyola iluppa ki holitopli eba hokma, nahullo 4,000 atampa hosh Chahata, Chikasha okla ha iba bolhtina chi hoke. Yakni ut immi keyu hosh ayukpat ai aisha mut, pishno akosh pimmi yosh il aisha kasho ishit yopolat pi kabanchi na appilat yakni micha right aiena ka ima banat treaty ya isha sannahan la chi cho? Supplementary treaty yo chishno yako chia pihila hosh nana ishit fama lava ka pihisa ma, ish i sannala ebi cho?

Now, we must ratify this treaty, as this is the last chance—some thing must be done. We must also study the agreement carefully and ratify it and get our land and our money.

At ahnih hosh anumpa kash...
si iloppa ikbit Citizea afobkilishke.
Moma i kana,
JNO. W. MCKINNEY.



IT IS HARD, DID HE DIE HARD? YES HE DIED HARD. HOW FAR IS IT TO THE PLAGE? LET US GO, SILAS, PULL ON WHERE IS TOMMY? SADLY WE ARE MARCHING. BADLY BEATEN, WE ARE GOING UP SALT RIVER. TO BURY OUR DEAD ONE. DID YOU HEAR THAT NOISE? YES IT WAS THE LAND SLIDE ON THE 6TH, IT FELL ON TOMMY.

GONE TO 306 MAJORITY EH, HE, E, EH, E. "TOMY YAMO"

Marshal Hackett, in an interview with the Capital a week or so ago, stated that Tom Latham and Foltz were the only Republicans that "nosed" in the recent Choctaw election. Marshal Hackett further stated that Judge Clayton knew of this and wrote telling these two men to keep out of the affair. Now we think Judge Clayton could have commanded them to attend to their own business and punished them by appointing other men in case they refused.

The Antlers American and Cad-do Herald are out now commending the ratification of the treaty as being the best measure for the Indians. Suppose they had succeeded in having Mr. Hunter elected, wonder what they would be saying.

The anti-treaty men are opposing the treaty just to get delay in the settlement of tribal affairs. Their cry and plea is, "I have a good thing here, conditions are conducive to my making money, so just let things drag on and give me a chance to make a few more thousand dollars."

The reason this issue is devoted to J. G. Ralls is because he has taken the lead in opposing the treaty. We don't believe J. G. Ralls could, of personal means, afford to employ stenographers, and have the treaty translated and published for free distribution; and supposition is that the court claimants and Mississippi Choctaws are furnishing the money.

Everybody but J. G. Ralls concedes McCurtain's election. All these newspapers concede same, but the Coalgate Courier, whose editors and proprietors are applicants for citizenship as Mississippi Choctaws. Hickman claims to be a Mississippi Choctaw, by blood and Stephens married Hickman's sister and these are the editors and proprietors of the Courier.

J. G. Ralls says he intends to fight the ratification of the treaty to a finish; and now has in his employ two young lady stenographers whom he keeps busy making copies of letters he is sending out against the treaty. But J. G. Ralls made the same hard fight to elect Hunter, and Hunter was defeated. If J. G. Ralls fights the treaty its ratification is a sure thing.

Guess G. W. Dukes knows where he's at now. He never did amount to anything on getting nominated for chief until he got the Tuskahoma ticket and Green McCurtain behind him and he was boosted up to two years as chief; but he got bigger than his supporters from their advice and association and now you see him again as he is—without the Tuskahoma ticket and McCurtain behind him.

The election last week in the Choctaw Nation clearly indicates that the Choctaws are democratic from that standpoint. McCurtain is known to be a democrat while his opponent, Hunter, is a republican.—Spiro Gazette.

Brother you are mistaken. Mr. Hunter is known to be, "by raising and sympathy," a democrat, but Tom Latham saddled up a "republican horse" for Mr. Hunter to try and, "bein'" a democrat, he did not know how to ride this "republican horse" and he got beat in the race for chief.

The Atoka Citizen and the Spiro Gazette were the only papers in the Choctaw Nation that worked for the election of McCurtain, and the victory they have attained ought to make them proud.—Poteat News.

The Indian Citizen is not presumptuous enough to claim the honor of McCurtain's election. We were only his mouthpiece unto the Choctaw voters, and that we count an honor because his policy

is in the right. His reputation, his deeds, the confidence of the people in the man is what elected him.

Uncle Sam and the Treaties.
Uncle Sam very seldom takes a hand in a question that is left to people to decide by their suffrage but this year the summer vacations of many of the federal judges in the territory are very apt to be cut short and a hurry up order given them to join in the campaign of education that will be waged in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations prior to the special election called to vote on the supplemental treaty.

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Coercion was not attempted by the government, but all illegal methods of defeating the agreement were obliterated and every effort was extended that would result favorably to the government. A repetition of this work can be expected in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Enforcement of law, education and persuasion, not coercion, will be Uncle Sam's part in the coming campaign.—Capital.

The federal office holders in the Central district who have participated in interest of the treaty

Chief whose policy was declared to be against the treaty. We believe Mr. Bixby is interested in and desires the ratification of the treaty.

A Compliment to The Citizen.

The Indian Citizen, published at Atoka, holds a unique as well as envied position in the journalistic arena of the Indian Territory. Out of about thirty papers in the Choctaw nation, the Citizen was the only one to support Green McCurtain for governor in the campaign just closed, and it won a signal victory. This only demonstrates the fact that influence of so great an importance may be attained by a single newspaper by a judicious and honest effort to serve its constituency. Then, think of it, a woman's name is at the helm of the Citizen: Mrs. Norma E. Sumner, whom the Choctaw people have learned to love and esteem, and whose judgment with regard to the sentiment of her people can no longer be disputed. As far as newspaper influence goes, and it goes a long way, Governor-Elect McCurtain owes his election to the influence and support of the Indian Citizen.—Free Baptist Visitor.

We are grateful for the above comment and hope we have earned at least a part of same. We know we have been earnest and sincere in a policy we have judged to be for the Indians' best interest, and also in keeping before the people the name McCurtain, in whom we believe the Choctaw people have a true, tried and able friend. The Citizen editor "has done what she could" and sometimes such lines did not fall in paths of roses nor beds of ease. With a good conscience and an aim toward our duty we go forward.

The Choctaw election passed off quietly, and in spite of the hard fight made by Hunter and his many friends, the old wheel-horse, Green McCurtain, was returned to the harness for another term. It was a hard struggle between two good men, and while the McCurtain men have much to be thankful for they have nothing to crow over.—Spiro Gazette.

We take issue with the above writer on his statement that—"It was a hard struggle between two good men." The situation was this. It was a fight for victory between McCurtain and the real Indian against Hunter, the freedmen, the court citizens, Mississippi Choctaws, the excessive land holders and the Republican Territorial Committeeman. Had the fight been between the two men no one would have heard of but one candidate and that would have been

live?" No body sees the colt on the race track when the champion racer is there, having won every race he has entered. That's the size of it! McCurtain is a noted winner and political racer and Hunter is out to try his strength.

Sized Them Up Rightly.

The Antlers American of July 4, 1902, published a letter signed by John London, dated at Poteau June 20, 1902, wherein: among other things, he states:

"Personally, I have no enmity either against Governor Dukes or Mr. Hunter, but because of past occurrences I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to support the candidacy of McCurtain, and I for one shall leave no stone unturned that might be used for his benefit."

In the issue of the Citizen of the 10th of July, 1902, under the head lines of "A Little plot Discovered," it is surmised that this letter was a scheme born in the mind of the Izard county politician.

It is now evident that the Citizen had these Arkansawyers cornered, for it is known now that this court claimant offers to wager that McCurtain will never take his seat as Chief, notwithstanding the fact that he has a safe majority of the votes polled on August 6th.

It is said that this court claimant knows in advance the movements of Dukes and Hunter and that he is constantly in touch with them.

From the stand thus taken it is thought by some of McCurtain's friends that the individual mentioned, having the name of being a very dangerous man, in order to further the cause of Hunter and Dukes and, above all else, the court claimant, would resort to even dangerous methods to defeat McCurtain.

These are the kind of men that Hunter has at his back and such is enough to show the Choctaw

that they did the wise thing in defeating him, and that they should continue the good fight to the ratification by a hand-some majority of the supplementary agreement.

A Strange Position Taken by Attorney J. G. Ralls.

In all good humor, with due respect and esteem we write the following. That the foremost man or men in the battle—the fight—are the targets for the opposing side is a self evident fact. The Indian Citizen has always endeavored to stand on the side of Indian rights. For several years J. G. Ralls (according to our judgment) has been on the opposition side. He is an inter-married citizen, has five living children who are heirs to Indian lands and annuities and yet he has applied his legal talents for several years to have enrolled thousands of clients whose claims to Choctaw citizenship were rejected by the council, the citizenship commission and the Dawes Commission. With his characteristic persistency as an attorney he secured judgments in the U. S. court. Some say it is all right for J. G. Ralls to take these cases. We think this way: of course, it is his privilege, liberty, to take such cases, but our contention is that his being a member of the tribe, sharing in all the heritage, rights and privileges of other members, should constrain him from working against the common interests of his tribe. In the second instance he is too able and noted an attorney to be compelled to take such classes of cases. He has all the work he can attend to outside of such business.

OUR TEXT.

Now we come to our text. J. G. Ralls is noted for sticking to his clients' interests (and he does). In the late Choctaw campaign he was an active and zealous Hunter man because Hunter claimed to be against the Supplemental Treaty. Now here comes the "strange position" taken by J. G. Ralls. He has said to the writer that the reason he was against the Supplemental Treaty was because it did too much for the court claimants and Mississippi Choctaws. That being true where is J. G. Ralls' faith with his clients? We say it is all right and that he is against the treaty because it opened up the court judgments again and put a limit on the enrollment of Mississippi Choctaws. J. G. Ralls has often told the writer that when he accepted a case as an attorney he was under oath to do all he could for his client. Now we think all that is left for him to do for the court claimants is to fight the ratification of the treaty; and now since he is their attorney under oath to do his best for them, he must do it.

THRICE MISTAKEN.

Now that J. G. Ralls is out to fight the treaty, and we believe the ratification of this treaty the best thing for the Indians' interests, you see we have to take issue with him and as he is diligently informing the people of his views, construction of the treaty, etc., we must go and do likewise.

The Citizen has always fought the court claimants and their judgment for enrollment. Over this matter J. G. Ralls and the writer have often talked. He always seemed amused at the Citizen's fight, said it was a waste of time and space and he has laughed and said, "I would rather have the judgment of a court claimant than to be a full-blood, for there is no going behind a U. S. court judgment." But you readers see he was mistaken and the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court will go behind said judgments and give justice.

Last fall when the vast number of applicants for citizenship as Mississippi Choctaws were pouring into Atoka and the Citizen was commenting on the injustice of same, J. G. Ralls would say, "The Citizen is wasting time fighting this matter, for these applicants are going to send representatives to Congress and secure legislation relieving them of the burden of proof imposed by the Atoka Agreement in its adoption of the 14th article of the treaty of 1830." It was no fault of these applicants and their attorneys that they did not get this legislation, for they were in Washington before Congress and worked hard, but the Indian commissioners, headed by Green McCurtain and Westley Anderson, were there too and, backed by the department officials, headed off the scheme and schemers. So you see J. G. Ralls' judgment erred again. He was a staunch Hunter man and declared Mr. Hunter would be elected, and again he was mistaken. Now he is against the Supplementary Treaty and has a nice sounding theory of why he is, and that this treaty is against the Indians' interest, etc. You will hear all these things, but we want you to bear in mind how many times we have noted above in which J. G. Ralls has figured up results and been mistaken and disappointed. In all of these instances J. G. Ralls has been against the interests of the Indians.

Now we just ask you to study this treaty and remember that we must have a treaty before any change can be made or matters settled and this is the best that could be secured by the last Indian commissioners, and if it is rejected there is no counting on what we could or could not get.

J. G. Ralls tells you you can yet settle on the Atoka Agreement at the Interior Department and the Dawes Commission say there must be a supplemental treaty and one is made and you are asked to study it and ratify it. Get your land, sell your coal, get your monies and know what is yours. The Citizen tells you that J. G. Ralls is mistaken again in his figuring out results and advising you to reject the treaty. J. G. Ralls, Tom Hunter or J. W. McClendon have never made or helped to make a treaty and they simply don't know what they are talking about.

J G Ralls, court citizen i lawyer, ut treaty himona toba tok o himak a Chahta, Chikasha okla ut vote ai onacha chi ho himak a etikba etoyola iluppuk atuk a Chahta anumpa yo toshohit ikba chi ho Davis Homer ako tohno tuk osh tohepa sipokni achuffa hosh im asha hosh Chahta okla ba i hopla hinala mia hosh anumpa ha holfiso fohki tuk o takali na hash pibinsa ket, Chahta, Chikasha okla bachia ut "aha" hash abna shke. Davis Homer ut hatak holabi ai alhi, micha nana ka ai alhi ho anoli kak o achukma k ti shabla hinala ithana kia holaba hebeyeka chatuk ut himak okok hino Joe. G. Ralls ut holabi kak o imatoba chi hatuk o Davis Homer ut anumpa holabi beyeka ho treaty ahobachit atabla chi hoke.

It is reported Gov. Dukes has petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of our affairs. If this is true, it is about in keeping with his other conduct in assuming authority that does not belong to him. The Choctaws have one treaty and are to vote on another, and the question of turning over their government is with them and not with the chief executive. Wonder what steps our executive will try to take next?

Tuskahoma, I. T., Oct. 13 1902.

Editor citizen: 10/13/02

The general council convened at the usual hour this morning with everything quiet and peaceable. Wm. McKinney was sworn in as interpreter for the House. The two houses met in joint session and notified Governor McCurtain that they were ready to hear his message. He was escorted to Representative Hall and delivered his message.

There is always a calm after a storm and the storm here seems to have unquestionably ceased. The sentries pace their beats and one more quiet reins in the capital building and all around it. The right has prevailed and the Choctaw people should thank their God that the government is in safe hands.

The CHOCTAW NEWS.

GUY H. WILLIAMS, . . . Editor.
D. L. MADDOX, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1902.

CHICKASAW POLITICS.

The political situation in the Chickasaw nation is in as bad a muddle as it is here.

Both Byrd and Mosely claim to be elected. Byrd says that he has been elected by from eight to ten majority, while Mosely has announced his victory by a majority of nine.

Pontotoc county, which was claimed by Byrd, will be contested when the legislature meets, the first Monday in September. It is openly charged that trickery and fraud were largely used in making up the returns from that county.

The first announcement made was that Byrd had carried the county by 30 votes. Later the judges re-counted the returns several times, with a different result each time, it being seemingly impossible for them to arrive at a result that would stand.

It is claimed that the sheet on which the vote is recorded is so badly mixed and mutilated that no accurate results can possibly be obtained from it.

Mosely says he will contest at least a portion of the vote of this county, although he claims that he has a clear majority, even if the legislature should admit all the fraudulent votes claimed to have been cast in that county.

The legislature is about evenly divided between the two parties, and a hot time is expected when the canvass of the vote comes up before that body.

Gov. Johnson announces positively that Mosely is elected and will be seated; and that he will see that a fair count is made.

The Hunter people came so near winning that they could almost taste victory, and the McCurtain outfit came so very near losing out that it almost took their breath away. It was a battle of giants and a close shave on both sides. The vanquished have nothing to be ashamed of, while victors won by too narrow a margin to feel very much like crowing over the result. These Indians are politicians, all right, and the inter-married citizens, having trained with the Indians, are not far behind them in campaign tricks and electioneering methods.—Checotah Enquirer.

The announcement made by Judge Spencer B. Adams, chief justice of the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court, that no meeting of the court would be held until after the citizens of those tribes had voted on the pending supplemental agreement, was somewhat of a surprise to the officials of the Departments of Justice and the Interior. It was the intention of Congress, when the court citizenship provision was inserted in the agreement, that it should not only become effective immediately after its passage by Congress, but also that it should be a law regardless of whether the agreement was ratified or not. It was merely a Congressional act. Many of the best lawyers in Washington doubt the legality of injecting a Congressional into an agreement with an Indian tribe, particularly when a portion of the agreement has to be ratified by the Indians. It appears from the announcement that the three lawyers appointed on the citizenship court, and it is admitted by all that they are able lawyers, entertain grave doubts about the legality of the legislation unless it is ratified by the Choctaw and Chickasaw people. In this they entertain different views from those held by Judge VanDeventer, the legal advisor of the Interior Department, and to whose judgment the Department of Justice largely defers in legal questions arising out of disputes in Indian Territory.—Ardmoreite.

THE ANTLERS AMERICAN

F. D. COPPING, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

FRIDAY AUGUST, 22 1902

The Capital booms Dr. Nash for townsite commissioner. Dr. Nash is the man for the place, but who will support the devil in the Citizen office?

According to the Citizen the late campaign was "a fight between the true Indian and everything else." If that is the case and a Fort Smith Israelite is a true Indian, Poor Lo is certainly fond of the root of all evil.

Indian Territory desires the recent election muddled cleared up with fairness. While the country is hanging to the hope that congress will give us a form of local self government, a demonstration of ability and diplomacy from the Indian, will be a welcome adjunct to the numerous reasons for a change in conditions.—Capital.

What the action of the Council will be next October in the matter of illegal voting cannot be foretold. While we do not concede the election, the returns at this time indicate that Green McCurtain is chief of the Choctaw nation by a small majority. The American has made a bitter fight on McCurtain's party leaders for which it has no apology to offer. We still believe that the seating of McCurtain and the administration of the treaty at his hands is not to the Indian's interest. The American has supported the treaty and if it is possible for an impartial administration of the same we are still in favor of it. The Chief will have in his hands the largest trust perhaps ever put into the hands of an executor in the history of the world. In the interest of a fallen tribe, of his people who virtually are at his mercy in the distribution of perhaps fifty millions of dollars we wish him well, and hope the trust reposed in him by the people who conferred this honor upon him is not misplaced. The American has tried to be fair, and will endeavor to be so in the future. It will not fail to give McCurtain or Hunter due credit in the administration of affairs, or to criticize what appears to

Dr. Nash Choctaw News
[Signature]

ANUMPA F

W. A. Durant ai Ittapeha Ulheha Ut
Holabe Beyeka Ho Holisso Afokit Tiap
Achini Hosh Himak A Ottanishke

W. A. Durant ut hattak holabi hannali ho
cha pehleyechit binili hosh anumpa holabi be
ho holisso ha afokit atayahli cha tiapli tok o am
pa yummut iluppek o achi shke:

Green McCurtain i chukka ut tuli tobaksi a
ma fehna hosh asha ho ai ahanta hoke, ac
anumpa holabi.

Number 1. A afoyoka shke. Hoka yu
alhi hokma Green McCurtain akia Sans K
ma ai ahanta elatuk ut koeha chi key
tobaksi achukma poyota hokuno Josep
Washington City minti yo United States Pre
ut atokoli na ayat ala cha tuli tobaksi hoyot
chit naksika ilatobat i chulit tahli tok o ai
battak im anukfilla asha poyutta hokoto i
bano hoke. Yohmi kia tuli tobaksi achu
asha kia lhakofi cha ilatoba tok asha yum
foka hetuk kia yohmi keyu tuk ut otani ho
kata hosh isht ai onotola hinia ho? McC
tuli tobaksi hoyo iluppa nana isht aha
keyu. Akmut yummek osh tuli tobaksi
atokoli tok keyu, amba United States H
akosh atokoli hatuk. Yohmi kano kati
McCurtain, George Scott aiena krt isht i
pa hinla ho? Cho United States Preside
ak o ona

as a breach of trust. It is not a time for malice or partisan bitterness. The last campaign is ended and the Indians should stand together at this time as never before in defence of their country and home.

As we say above, the action of the council cannot be foretold. Hunter still contends that he received a majority of the legal votes. The man who received the largest number of legal votes out to be seated, and whoever he is, the American wishes him God-speed in the administration of a mammoth estate.

When Hon. T. B. Latham's appointment as Choctaw attorney was announced some months ago the Citizen rejoiced, and commended the appointment. Since the returns however, the above named paper condemns his every action. That Mr. Latham is a competent attorney, friendly to the Indians, an aggressive and untiring worker in office, the Citizen never denied. All over the nation this appointment was approved. That the Citizen would turn and kick at the Indian's friend when defeated, no one acquainted with her malicious and nillifying spirit ever doubted, and now when the campaign is over, libelously attacks the man who a few months ago, she declared was the Indian's friend! The worst thing that can be charged against Latham is that he "took part in Choctaw politics." If he did, where is the wrong? The Baptist church sends people to China to dissuade the Oriental from a religion that has been handed down from generation to generation—that is all right. If it were politics it would be all right. If any man wants to talk republicanism or democracy to any people or nation on earth, it is his privilege, and it is likewise the privilege of the people to listen or turn away. The Citizen, however, being entirely unacquainted with the professional decency that prompts newspapers to treat the opposing and losing side with ordinary deference and respect, had to have some issue of course, and was "reliably informed" that Latham was taking part in Choctaw politics! Now if Latham had done like the Ft. Smith non-citizens and Israelites—spent \$20,000 to elect McCurtain—but that shoe fits the other foot. As we said once before

in victory or defeat, we want fair play or decency at least.

A Lucid Interval.

The Republican administration is trying to settle up our tribal affairs and that such administration has befriended the Indian's interest and favored us as much as possible, conditions considered, we must admit.—Citizen,

The Citizen of course, is liable to say something entirely different from that at any old time, but let it go on record—it told it straight once. Even in the same issue the citizen makes capital of the statement that all the federal officers were back of Hunter and reproduces a libelous article from the Fort Smith Times charging Clayton and others with meddling in Choctaw politics! But what it says above is correct.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The announcement made by Judge Spencer B. Adams, chief justice of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court that no meeting of the court will be held until after citizens of the five civilized tribes vote on the pending supplemental agreement, was somewhat of a surprise to the officials of the department of justice and the interior. It was the intention of congress, when the court citizenship provision was inserted in the agreement that it should not only become effective immediately after its passage by congress, but also that it should be a law, regardless of whether the agreement was ratified. It was merely a congressional act. Many of the best lawyers in the city doubt the legality of injecting a congressional act into an agreement with an Indian tribe, particularly when a portion of the agreement had to be ratified by the Indians. It appears from the announcement that the three lawyers appointed on the citizenship court, and it is admitted by all that they are able lawyers, enter ain grave doubts about the legality of the legislation unless it is ratified by the Choctaw and Chickasaw people. In this they entertain different views from those held by Judge Vandevanter, the legal adviser of the interior department, and to whose judgment the department of justice largely defers in legal questions arising out of disputes in Indian Territory.

In this so-called free country of America, where a citizen can worship according to the dictates of his own conscience or party, the Indian is fast losing his religion. In a few more years the religion whispered to him in the wind will be lost entirely.

The Indian's religion was a poor makeshift; but the Great Spirit was satisfied with it. When the wild vine and tree brought forth fruit, the Indian rejoiced, saying: "It is well, He that looks over us has given us fruits to eat. Therefore let us gather at our Big House and rejoice, cleansing our bodies of the past year's impurities and our mind's of the evil thought that we hold against one another."

Thus the Indians worshipped. There was nothing mean—nothing vulgar to mar the occasion. Good will prevailed. The young men were given good advice as well as the young girls. Everyone went away wiser and better. There was no thirst for red whisky—no intoxication. There was no stealing.

The Indian is now asked, nay, almost compelled to discard this simple, wholesome religion for the religion of the white man. How pitiful is a race of people under the foot of the conqueror! Their customs, religion, everything that made their existence tolerable, wiped out as evils! They must not hunt; they must not fish; they must not be heathens; but they can drink red whisky and indulge in all the vices!—Chas. Gibson in Eufaula Journal.

to have Christian Mission

B. S. Smizzer has been put back on the Townsite pay role, by Green McCurtain. The Citizen will be advertising for a wood-chopper the next thing.

Our readers are no doubt informed as to what has transpired at the Choctaw capitol since our last issue. Indian Agent Shoens felt requested troops to be sent there which was granted. Two companies of negro troops from Ft. Reno arrived Saturday

there will be trouble.

Chuleto himona toshobowa tuk a ish pibinsa ma sekshua ammona hikit sekshua chakali ont aiyshibitno hachik pesa kachi h...
Yohmi akinli kia McCurtain ak osh ayohma be ai vhpiesa ahni nicha sekshua yakomi hokuto peh fiktah nan anoli. (preface), chohmi bano hatuk o ikfokho shke.

"Delay, delay," cry the anti-treaty men. "Reject the treaty now so we can have another chance at the United States Congress and get the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship court called off and Ball of Texas can get Congress to lieve the population of Texas that 'burden of proof' imposed by the 14th article. Just give us time to do this." say this set of men.

There has been some contention that the election called to vote on the supplementary agreement was not legal because the time between proclamation and the voting day is not exactly thirty days. We do not think there is any thing in this contention. The treaty says it must be within thirty days, but our understanding of the construction of such statutes is that it cannot be less than thirty days notice but if it is more it makes no difference, as the law is carried with. The object of the law to give ample notice and if a larger notice is given it is so much better.

"As plain as the nose on a bird dog." This expression was used by an Indian by blood few days ago in speaking of wh. G. Ralls opposed the treaty. Don't you see the point?" he continued. "The Dawes Commission has published that if the treaty is rejected that the secretary will once declare the Choctaw and Chickasaw rolls closed—with thurt claimants on that roll. This Ralls' point to have the treaty rejected and keep the court courts on. You readers all know that Mr. Birby made the above statement as to the closing of rolls over his own signature.

Joe Ralls tried to sale on the Choctaws, thousand of choctaw claimants and Mississipi Choctaws, and then tries to nke to believe he is opposing to supplementary agreement because it not best for the Indians. Do believe him? How can you believe that he opposes the

thing in defeating him, and that they should continue the good fight to the ratification by a handsome majority of the supplementary agreement.

people. If he were in favor of it then they might well be wary of its provisions.

Chairman Bixby of the Dawes Commission Talks.

In answer to a letter written him from Colbert, I. T. Mr. Bixby contradicts many statements made by the anti-treaty people. He shows from actual figures that under the Atoka agreement no member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations would receive over 352 acres of average allotable lands. He says of the Mississippi Choctaw question:

It is a matter of grave question if in the event of the rejection of this agreement at the election to be held September 25, 1902, there is any means provided whereby the reception and consideration of the applicants of persons for identification as Mississippi Choctaws can be terminated. I am sure it is unnecessary for me to emphasize the present conditions surrounding the disposition of the Mississippi Choctaw question, and to state that in the event this matter is left unsettled until another session of the congress of the United States, congressional action would, in some manner, provide for the identification of a greater number of these applicants than is now included in the present estimate of the commission.

This is another reason that the court claimants and Mississippi Choctaw attorneys have for trying to defeat the treaty. They hope to be able to get more favorable legislation from Congress. Mr. Bixby states that in his judgment it is much better for the nations to dispose of their coal lands and divide the money, and he is positive that the Indians will receive fair values for all these lands. In this connection he cites the fact that allottees will get perfect title, including everything under the ground, which they would not get under the Atoka agreement. He says that the Citizenship Court will not take up any of these court cases until the treaty is ratified. As to the payment provided for the Chickasaw Nation, he shows plainly that the residue of their monies is amply protected and provision made for paying it out per capita. Mr. Bixby winds up his letter as follows:

I desire in conclusion to state for your information that no member of this commission has ever at any time made the statement or authorized the statement that the citizens of the two tribes would receive 551 acres of land per capita in allotment. The absurdity of such a

proposition is demonstrated when it is shown that the per capita distribution would only give to the citizens of the two tribes approximately 352 acres. Such a distribution would be irrespective of value, while not only does the pending agreement, but existing legislation as defined in the Atoka agreement, provide that the allotment of lands shall be made on a basis of value—under the terms of the Atoka agreement—considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the land. I am confident in my belief that the adoption of the pending supplemental agreement would not only facilitate and expedite the work of this commission in the final distribution of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, but would result in the most material benefit to the citizens of the two tribes. I believe it far more preferable to segregate and sell those portions of the land containing coal and asphalt deposits, than to place a lien upon all of the allotments of the citizens of the two tribes. I can but reiterate and have no hesitancy in advising you that under no circumstances in the allotment of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is it possible for each citizen of these two tribes to receive land equal in value to 551 acres of the average allotable land of the two nations.

Yours truly,
Tams Bixby,
Acting Chairman.

Chahta Okla Hachia Hvt Haponaklo.

Dawes commission, Interior department micha hatak upi homma elbeba i kana putta hatukmut abanchi mut treaty himona ilikbi cha, yakni itta kashkowa chi hatuk a il ittakashkowa cha, teli tobaksi yakni i kanchi cha iskulli aminti atukma il ai ihinshi pulla shke, ai ahni mut treaty himona iluppek atukma i hikbi tok o pitikba ittoyo la hoke. Department of the Interior atukmut Green McCurtain micha Wesley Anderson ittataklo ithoboyo mut treaty iluppek o ikba chi hosh ona tok oke, yohmi na department okla ha ai itta baichafa cha toksabanli cha treaty iluppek ihikbi tok oke. Yohmi hatuk o treaty iluppek atukmut chi tikba itoyola shke, vote a ish onohobon cha chi ho. Yohmi akitni kia vote a onochit chik holitoblo hokma. United States government akosh nan ai ahnit hattak hohehifo lawa chinto hatuk a okbishta cha court citizen lawa hatukma mominchit Chahta ibaholbtinacha chi hoke, yohmikma pi yakni iluppek atukma ant abaiachuffat hielek mut pi yakni ya ihinsha chi, micha pi yakni akulla keyu, amba iskulli aiena pim ai ihinsha chi hoke. J. G. Ralls, court citizen i laya, ut supplemental treaty, iluppa i sannali kullo hosh ahanta shke. Court citizen lawa hosh iskulli ya im atahli atuk pulla mako toksabanli kut kullo fiehna shke. Yohmi hoka treaty himona iluppa okla i holitoblich pulla cha teli tobaksi yakni ya ish kanchi cha iskulli aminti putta itta ka kash kowat hask i hinshashke.

More Gall Than Brains.

Some people have cheek enough to be telling people that the supplementary agreement makes no provisions for paying a man for improvements that he may have which are located on coal lands which will be segregated and sold. The language of the treaty on this subject is as follows:

"No lands so reserved shall be allotted to any member or freedman and the improvements of any member or freedman existing upon any of the lands so segregated and reserved at the time of their segregation and reservation shall be appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be paid for out of any common funds of the two tribes in the treasury of the United States, upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior. All coal and asphalt deposits, as well as other minerals which may be found in any lands not so segregated and reserved, shall be deemed a part of the land and shall pass to the allottee or other person who may lawfully acquire title to such lands." (Part of Section 58).

The language of this is so plain that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." The trouble with many people is that they allow some designing man to stuff them with what he construes to be the treaty, instead of reading it for themselves.

Again the freedman has been told that the supplementary agreement is not as good for him as the Atoka Agreement, when the section above quoted gives him all coal and asphalt which he may discover under his allotment. The Atoka Agreement reserved it and it could be mined at any time without his consent. He has many advantages under the supplementary agreement which he did not have under the Atoka Agreement.

Choctaws Listen.

The Dawes Commission, the Interior Department and many other good lawyers and friends to the Indian's interest say we must make a supplemental treaty to get our rolls closed, to get allotment started and to sell our coal lands and get the money that will come to each one of the tribe at the end of tribal affairs. The Interior Department sent for Green McCurtain and Westley Anderson to come to Washington and make a treaty. Then the other Indian Commissioners went to Washington and they all worked hard for three weeks and made the supplemental treaty now before you to ratify.

All these men say it is the best treaty that can be made, and if it is rejected the U. S. Government will not make another treaty, but declare our rolls closed and then all court claimants will become citizens and get our land and money. That is why J. G. Ralls, lawyer for the court claimants, is working so hard against the treaty. Court claimants pay him big money to get them on the roll. This man is the main one who is opposing the treaty. When you ratify the treaty you will get the rolls closed, allotting of land will begin, coal lands will be sold, poor land be sold and then all the money for coal lands, poor lands and townsites will be paid out per capita to each citizen. So vote for the treaty on September 25.

Joe Ralls called an anti-treaty meeting for Atoka on Monday last and had a statement to that effect in the Caddo paper. The meeting was held in Ralls office, and he and his stenographers composed the audience present. They passed strenuous resolutions against the adoption of the supplementary agreement and adjourned subject to the call of the court claimants and Mississippi Choctaws. The cry "how can I save you court claimants" continues to reverberate.

Treaty Ai Okpanchi.

Editor Indian Citizen:

Anumpa iluppa chi holisio ish fohkashke. Yohmi ka miko chito tilhaya, Green McCurtain micha Tom Hunter, ittataklo ho August 6th ash vote onochit il aisha tok a McCurtain ut vote lawa i shahli ho ishi tuk o holisso il apehinsa mut nana piyukpashke. Nakne tushka ut nana ai elhpiesa ak o buono kut lawa i shabli hosh Chahta yakni iluppa ibieli tok ut ottanishke.

Yohmi ka nana ammona miko tilhaya kash inli ho McCurtain ut im illa bekeyu ka kana hokhia ubana hosh isht anumpohonli tok. Mr. Hunter ak kia ithana tok ahinla Yohmi kia Gov Dakes nana ai ahni ho Hunter ut moma imakostinichi keyu chine hosh nana ka yimmi ai alhi cha chaha ai alhi ho pit tuloplit abanta cha ikono hosh ittola tuk oke.

Yohmi kia himitta hokut hotopa keyu ha hinla. Ambo Gov. Dukes ato hotopa hoke. Yohmi ka Gov. Dukes ut McCurtain a i sanala he ik ahobo kia yohomi chatuk, micha afummi tuklo ka ona hosi miko chito hikiat mibinti tok ai alhe ka Ahma yamma ai intintakia ka iskuli ai imma kut ai okpolohoka tok ut ulhpoksia keyu Yohmi hatuk o council ut October, 1902 ittataka fokalikma, iluppa putta ka ko Hunter ut miko ulhtuka tuk

majority of 681 votes in favor of prohibition and a small box to hear from

Fusion in Nevada.
Reno, Nev.: The Silver party convention made the nomination for lieutenant governor...

Still True.

The old adage, "Money makes the mare go," is just as true today as when written, and the "old mare" has taught the world and people how to "go for money."

All during the governor's campaign the Coalgate Independent was very conservative—really had nothing of note on the situation, but the anti-treaty men found out that the Independent had some Choctaw type and they employed the Independent to publish, in pamphlet form, the Davis Homer translation of the supplemental treaty. This was a pretty good job for the Independent, and from its last issue we clip the following items:

AFTER THE BALL.

"The Independent has been taxed to its utmost, with the force available, to get out the supplemental treaty in Choctaw this week, hence is delayed a day."

"If the dozens of Indians who have been about this office this week watching the progress of the translation of the supplementary treaty into their language, are a criterion, the supplemental treaty will be beaten a thousand votes on the 25th of September next."

"There is little or no doubt that Tom Hunter, anti-treaty candidate for principal chief of the Choctaw nation, has been elected by a small but substantial majority and has carried the Choctaw house of representatives with him. This secures him fair play and will quite likely seat him."

The Independent is candid and conscientious when it states the number of Indians, (one dozen) upon the opinions of whom it bases its conclusion. We presume the one dozen Indians are Davis Homer's "pards" and it is easy to see where they are and why. The Independent must have some doubts since it opens its comments with "It." The Independent editor's line is not at all identical or along with Choctaw politics; he is a strong factor for the strikers and knows his business in such cause, but he does not know enough about Choctaw politics to make his opinions worth much.

In conversation with a prominent Republican a few days ago we got a new, a comforting idea. That is it is the general inference

of leading Republicans that the Choctaw-Chickasaw citizenship judges are pretty close to and in keener touch with President Roosevelt than any Indian Territory U. S. officials. The inference is well based upon the fact that these judges are personal friends of the president, solicited by him to take these appointments. These men left better salaries than they will get as judges here and are men of independent means and established reputations. The other U. S. officials in the territory are of two factions—those appointed by President McKinley and of his influence and those who owe their appointments to the Clayton pull and influence. Another division of these U. S. officials might be said to be the eastern and the Arkansas men. These citizenship judges then form the third set of Roosevelt appointees.

We sincerely hope President Roosevelt is closely in touch and well informed on Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship business and that his advice and instructions to these judges will be to see that the Indian rolls are protected from and against all who are not entitled to enrollment.

Antlers American Says.

"The most memorable day in the history of the Choctaw tribe will be the day on which the treaty is ratified."

"Far more important to the Choctaw people than who is to be governor is the question of the supplemental treaty."

We take issue with the American on the above statement. The idea of not electing the Chief who favors and supports the treaty! If the treaty is the best measure for the Indian, then the man who favors, made and knows all the details of its framing, etc., is the best man to elect Chief. That is why the Citizen favored McCurtain's election. The American editor is gradually getting in line on the right track. We congratulate him on his progress.

Everyone, except possibly the court citizens and Mississippi Choctaws, is interested in the speedy settlement of the land question and hence should be for the supplementary agreement."

The Antler's American man is getting some light on who the "anti-treaty" men are. The same folks supported Hunter, but we really are willing to be just to Mr. Hunter and say that we believe he personally favors the treaty—in fact he told some people he did and we believe he has that much good sense.



"There seems to be something in this which does not appear in large capitals on the first page of the Indian Citizen"

"If the friends of the new treaty want it adopted they would better bestir themselves. There is no time to lose. Organization must be had. The voters must be appealed to; they must be systematically informed of the date of the election, and they must be urged to be there."

The American sincerely believes the new treaty will be a benefit to the Indian and the white man too. The uncertainty and crudeness of present conditions are detrimental to all. The supplemental agreement will end the uncertainty, will substitute system and method for crudeness and enable the people to begin to reap the fruits of the beautiful country which they now look upon but cannot enjoy.

Every Indian has had the same chance to select and improve land. It some have been more thrifty and wise than others, those others are not entitled to benefit by their thrift or wisdom. That part of the supplementary treaty which puts the land on an equality is absolutely just."

That is where the shoe pinches some citizens. They have had the advantages above mentioned for so long that they don't want a settlement on an equality basis—they want a treaty which gives them the rights and advantages they have gotten by their gift of thrift and wisdom and not simple "heritage rights." In families there are always those who are thrifty and wise and those who are idle and foolish; but the estate is equally divided between the heirs.

Since the Choctaw council has of ten times worked to get their full blood brothers in Mississippi to join them here, and even appropriated money to bring them here

why not the supplemental treaty commissioners concede to their enrollment? The anti-treaty leaders don't want these full blood enrolled, but want the court claimants and Arkansas and Texas Mississippi Choctaws put on the roll.

Ft. Smith Elevator
WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK
PUBLISHERS
J. F. WEAVER, Editor



FORT SMITH, ARK., SEPTEMBER 5, 1902

Governor Johnson, of the Chickasaw Nation, has ordered a special election in Pontotoc county on September 6. Judge Colbert of Pontotoc county held that there had been no election in that county at the recent election. His reasons for so holding were: 1. That the tabulated list of the results had not been signed by the judges of the election, as provided for in the Chickasaw laws. 2. That the ballots and lists were not in such shape as to make it impossible to make an accurate return of the votes cast at this election. This decision affects the three senators, five representatives, the county judge, county clerk, sheriff and constable. Under the Chickasaw law where vacancies occur in the offices of senators and representatives the governor must call a special election to fill such vacancies. The decision of Judge Colbert does not affect the vote for governor in Pontotoc county for the reason that under the Chickasaw law the legislature passes upon all questions relative to the election for governor and attorney general.

CHOCTAW AFFAIRS
Interesting Statistics Gathered From the Commission's Report
The following detailed statement of the status of the Choctaw Nation has been made by the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes: Choctaws—Number of persons listed for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation of the Indian

Territory and identified from the tribal rolls, 12,326; number of children listed for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation since the preparation of the last tribal roll, and whose parents appear thereon, 2,769; number of persons listed for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, admitted to Choctaw citizenship by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the act of congress of June 10, 1896, 91; number of children listed for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, born since the admission of their parents by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, 22; number of persons listed for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation admitted to citizenship by judgments of the United States court in Indian Territory, 1,654; number of children listed for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, born since the admission of their parents by the United States court and whose right to enrollment are dependent thereon, 350; number of persons listed for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, identified from the tribal rolls, 643; number of persons listed for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, admitted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, 32; number of persons listed for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation as having married in accordance with the tribal laws, but not on tribal rolls and never admitted; 327; number of persons applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation classified as doubtful, 751; number of persons applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation not on rolls and never admitted classified as "refused," 611; number of persons, applicants for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation, classified as doubtful, 504; number of persons, applicants for enrollment as citizens by intermarriage of the Choctaw Nation not married in conformity with the tribal laws and classified as refused, 376; number of persons applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation classified as "refused" under the act of May 31, 1900, 237. Total applications 21,035.

THE ANTLERS AMERICAN

By F. D. COPPING.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 10, 1902.

DEALOCK AT TUSHKAHOMA.

Hunter and McCurtain Factions are at Loggerheads at the Choctaw Capital.

Tushkahoma, I. T., Oct. 7.—The council of the Choctaw nation met at 2 p. m. yesterday and completed organization by the selection of the following House officers: G. M. Hodges, speaker; Loran Frazier, journalist; Henry Alexander, recording secretary; Abner Clay, interpreter; John Solomon, doorkeeper. The Senate elected James Bowers of Oak Lodge president.

The council adjourned and the McCurtain faction from the lower house met and organized a separate body, electing Robert Ward speaker and Willis Cooper

journalist. The McCurtain forces remained in the capitol during the noon recess. Lunch was sent them there at 2 p. m.

When the council convened the McCurtain forces remained in their seats, but took no part in the proceedings. The council adjourned at 4 o'clock, the Hunter men retiring from the building, leaving the McCurtain men who remained in Representative Hall until 9 o'clock, when Gov. Dukes sent his Light Horse and demanded that the building be cleared. Trouble was feared, but the McCurtain faction quietly filed out of the building. Six Light Horse camped in the capitol all night and none were allowed to enter until 9 o'clock this morning.

A clash was narrowly averted at 8:30 this morning, when a party of McCurtain followers marched to the building and demanded admission, which was refused by the Light Horse. The presence of Marshal Hackett and posse doubtless prevented hostilities two or three different times. Marshal Hackett mounted the step at the entrance to the capitol and addressed the excited crowd, saying he was not here to take any part in tribal disputes, but to keep down disturbances, and urged them to be reasonable and quiet; that all who had a right to enter the capitol building would be allowed to do so at 9 o'clock.

Gov. Dukes, accompanied by Private Secretary Leard, entered the capitol, followed by members of the council. Soon after convening Robert Ward, speaker of the McCurtain wing, went into the capitol and brought out the McCurtain members, and after a short consultation left the grounds.

C. C. Shoat, whose seat is being contested, was not allowed to enter the building when he first appeared, but a few minutes later was offered admission. He refused to enter.

It is rumored that the McCurtain wing is holding a session at the McCurtain hotel, and organizing a separate Legislature and will swear Green McCurtain in as Governor and will demand possession of the capitol. The Hunter faction in the house has been in session all day, but has transacted no business of importance. The Hunter men organized the House and have a majority, while McCurtain organized the Senate

and has a majority in that body. So far the Senate has refused to meet the House in joint session.

It is beginning to look like two governors, but so little can be learned it is hard to forecast the outcome. From the best information it is learned the council on joint ballot is tied, fifteen for Hunter and fifteen for McCurtain although both sides claim one vote majority.

Neither Hunter nor McCurtain have been away from their hotels yet, and neither will talk for the press. The Hunter men claim the victory and say that without interference by the United States they can win the fight, and so far Hunter seems to have the best of it.

Press representatives are still barred from the sessions and caucuses.

Marshal Hackett has added two new men to his force and about twenty Indian police, and a full staff of Light Horse, numbering sixteen, is here. The capitol grounds are being patrolled tonight by United States deputy marshals and United States Indian police. Gov. Dukes is sick with high fever at the Thompson hotel.

The crowd at the capitol grows each day and is about equally divided in the political issue.

(contained on 4th page.)

A chair and furniture factory means more to Antlers than the seating of two governors.

We are asked to announce that there will be an inaugural ball at Tushkahoma, Tuesday night.

The American forms are held this week until Saturday, to report the outcome of the government contest so far as possible.

HUNTER SWORN IN.

Justice Has at Last Been Done—A Triumph of the Law.

Continued from first page,

Tushkahoma, I. T., Oct. 10. (American Special) "Hunter sworn in at 5:20 last night." That message briefly tells the tale of the culmination of the hardest campaign ever fought in the Choctaw Nation. The contest at Tushkahoma has been a fierce one and Hunter is to be congratulated on winning his fight by lawful methods. The following report is staff correspondence of to-day's News-Record, and is, no doubt, correct, as to details: "The differences between Indian Agent Schoenfelt and United States Marshal Hackett over the retention of the Indian police on duty at the capitol to preserve order has been settled by Uncle Sam through Attorney General Knox:

"You are instructed to comply with what is stated in the following telegram sent by the Secretary of the Interior to Indian Inspector Schoenfelt: 'Do not interfere with tribal affairs in seating members or counting votes. Your duty is simply to keep the peace to which end the Department of Justice has instructed its representatives to co-operate with you, and be largely guided by your suggestions. Should bloodshed between factions of tribes ensue, wire me and troops will be asked for to keep the peace.

[Signed] KNOX, Attorney-General.

Tushkahoma, I. T., Oct. 9.—There is no change at Tushkahoma in regard to Choctaw official matters. There is likely to be some kind of an agreement reached today which may soon end the deadlock in the organization of the council and the canvassing of the election returns.

Directly after the adjournment of council, Col. Schoenfelt, Marshal Hackett and Governor Dukes were in a lengthy conference in the executive office trying to devise some way in which to bring matters to a close, but no agreement was reached.

The Indian police, who were removed from the Capitol grounds Tuesday afternoon, were again on duty this morning and last night.

It is now confidently indicated that the council will be fully organized and in working order by Friday morning, and the vote for chief will be counted on that day.

The News-Record was in error yesterday in stating that if no governor was named by Saturday evening, the present governor would declare the recent election void and call another election. It should be stated that the Choctaw constitution provides that at the expiration of six days after the convening of the council if no successor to the retiring governor had been inducted into office, the governor presiding would hold over for two years. So it is evident that something must be done shortly.

Tushkahoma, I. T., Oct. 10. (American Special)—Everything is quiet today. Gov. Hunter today appointed Wesley Durant delegate to Washington, and he left today on No. 6. Marshall Hackett last night captured three Savage rifles and 15 Winchesters with 920 cartridges. They had been shipped from Paris, Texas, by express. Marshal Hackett notified the Attorney General of the capture and added that with his present force he was able to keep the peace. The McCurtain faction met at their headquarters and notified the Hunter faction that they were about to open a legislature of their own. The reply was that a prosecution for treason would follow, and the kangaroo legislature failed to convene. It is reported here this afternoon that Schoenfelt has asked for troops. It is expected that the difficulty will be settled one way or the other tomorrow."

Tushkahoma, I. T., Oct. 11 (American Special)—Everything is quiet in Tushkahoma this morning. The government is in complete control of Hunter. It is not believed his position will be contested. Will Durant has gone to Washington, with credentials from both house and senate. McCurtain's only hope is for government interference.

Up to noon today there is no further news. The South McAlester Capital concedes the contest. The great majority of the Indian people rejoice with the American. The muse will work a little next week. There will be an inaugural ball at the Capitol Tuesday. It will not be a masquerade. The Citizen editor is respectfully invited to attend and make "predictions." Mizpah!

Rules of Court.

We publish the following rules for the benefit of our readers who may have cases before the citizenship court.

RULE 1.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing bills, answers, and other pleadings; for issuing and returning process; and for making and directing all interlocutory motions, orders, rules and all other proceedings, preparatory to the hearing of all causes upon their merits.

RULE 2.

The clerk's office shall be open and the clerk, either personally or by his deputy, be in attendance therein, on the first Monday in each month, unless otherwise engaged, under directions of the court, for the purpose of receiving motions, rules, orders and other proceedings for, or had by the parties or their solicitors, in

all causes pending in said court, in pursuance of the rules hereby prescribed.

RULE 3.

Appeals to this court shall be made in the following manner, to-wit:

A petition setting forth the nature of the case and its file number in the court from whence an appeal is prayed, shall be filed with the clerk of this court requesting a writ of error to be issued.

RULE 4.

Upon such petition being filed, the clerk of this court shall, as soon as practicable, issue a writ of error in the usual form in such cases, under the Statutes of the State of Arkansas, to the court from which an appeal is prayed.

RULE 5.

Upon the filing of the record in this court, from the court below, the clerk of this court shall immediately, issue a summons to

the appellee, or appellees, to appear within twenty days of service of said summons. Said summons shall be in the usual form, as that under the Statutes of the State of Arkansas and shall be served personally, as usually in such cases. If the summons in such cases, be not returned executed, an alias may be issued at any time and when it shall appear, by the affidavit, of the appellants, or any one of them, or the attorneys of record therein, that the appellees, or any one of them, is a non-resident of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, an order of publication shall be made and published in any newspaper published in said country and designated by this court, for four weeks, either a weekly or daily newspaper, as this court shall order, commanding the appellee, or appellees, to appear and defend in such cases, within twenty days after the expiration of such publication; and an affidavit of such publication shall be made by the publisher of such paper or papers with a true copy attached of such publication, which shall be filed with the clerk of this court. The cause shall then stand for hearing and shall be placed by the said clerk on the proper docket and shall be treated in the same manner as if the summons to the said appellee, or appellees, had been returned executed.

RULE 6.

No transcript of any judgment, decree, decision or opinion of this court shall be certified by the clerk thereof, or order or mandate issued, until five judicial days have elapsed from the rendition of such decision, judgment decree or opinion.

RULE 7.

The counsel on each side will be heard in oral argument. The time allowed for each argument shall be fixed in each case by the court, or a majority thereof, just preceding the time of such argument, but the court will, for good cause shown on the hearing extend such time, if requested and the court shall desire the same.

RULE 8.

If, within twenty days after the summons, or appeal has been served, or affidavit of publication filed, the transcript or record of the case, has not been filed by the appellant, or appel-

lants, or the attorney or record in the case, the appellee or appellees, or his or their attorney of record, may, within five days thereafter, file or cause to be filed, such transcript or record, duly certified by the clerk of the court below, with a motion of dismissal of the cause, supported by affidavit; and the appeal shall be dismissed, if, within ten days after a copy of such motion shall have been served on the attorney of record for the appellant or appellants or upon the appellant or appellants and filed with the clerk of this court, accompanied by an affidavit of service by the person making the same, the said attorney, on whom the same has been served, or the appellant or the appellants, or some attorney of record in this court, shall not appear within said ten days and request to be heard for the appellants or any appellant involved or interested in said court.

RULE 9.

Each party to the cause, shall prepare and file with the clerk of this court, three typewritten or printed copies of his argument, or brief of points and authorities for the use of this court; and said copies shall be filed with the clerk of this court, before the cause is argued orally, or submitted on briefs.

RULE 10.

Counsel on either side may either argue their causes orally or submit them on briefs, as they may agree at the time of hearing.

RULE 11.

In all cases, the appellant shall file with his brief, with the clerk of this court, at or before the cause is called for hearing, three copies for the use of the court, printed or typewritten, of an abstract or abridgment, of the transcript of record, pleadings, proceedings, facts or documents, on which he relies, in such manner as to bring before the court an accurate and clear statement of his case. He shall also deliver to the opposing party, or his attorney of record, ten days before the hearing of the cause, a copy of his brief or briefs, and said abstract or abridgment, or deposit them with the clerk of this court, for the use of the opposing party, or his attorney of record; and in case of such deposit, the clerk of this court shall at once notify such party, or his

court before causes are heard or submitted.

RULE 14.

If, at any time, after the hearing of the cause, or before, the court shall desire any or all of the original witnesses in the case to be present, or any new witnesses and their testimony taken before the court and if they be not then present, it shall fix some future time for the taking of such testimony and the place therefor and continue the cause to that day, at which time, such testimony may be taken; and each party shall be required to produce the witnesses for its side of the case, on the date fixed.

RULE 15.

No deposition, except as specially ordered by this court, shall be taken or read, except such as are, or may be, taken by the judges of this court, or the judge thereof; and the witnesses, whose deposition may have been so taken, may at all times and in all cases be required in addition to appear before the whole court and give their testimony, when the testimony has been taken before that time by one judge, if a majority of the court shall so order.

RULE 16.

The court, or a majority thereof, will, at any time, during the progress, or before the hearing of a cause, amend or set aside any of the rules it shall have promulgated, or make any other rule, or rules, which any exigency may occasion, or when it may appear expedient to do so.

RULE 17.

All attorneys entitled to practice in the United States district courts in the Indian Territory, or in any appellate court of any of the states or territories of the United States of America, or of the district of Columbia, may practice in this court, on the presentation of their license so to do, in open court, or upon furnishing satisfactory proof that

they have obtained and are still entitled to practice under the same; and the further satisfactory evidence or statement of some attorney or counsellor, of good repute and entitled to practice in this court, that such attorney seeking to be so admitted to practice in this court, is a person of good moral character and has never been convicted of any felony, and the signing of the

roll of this court, before the clerk thereof; and no fee whatsoever, shall be charged to, or paid by such attorney, for admission to practice or enrollment.

Antioch American to here
The CHOCTAW NEWS.

GUY H. WILLIAMS, . . . Editor
D. L. MADDOX, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1902.

Choctaw News Do
A. H. Clay spent some time in the city today enroute to his home Lukfatah. He was elected and was sworn in as Interpreter in the Hunter house at the Choctaw capitol until that faction was ousted by McCurtain and his backers. Before leaving town Mr. Clay handed us a \$ for the News.

GOV. DUKES' FINAL MESSAGE TO COUNCIL.

The Governor Is Hopeful of the Future and Bids His People Prepare for Citizenship.

Gov. Gilbert W. Dukes, retiring Governor of the Choctaw Nation, handed in his last message to the Choctaw Legislature last week. Following is the message in full:

To the members of the senate and house of Representative of the Choctaw Nation in General Council assembled—Gentlemen; After a severe and trying ordeal I congratulate you that all matters pertaining to the late election are peaceably settled and that the Choctaw people will be united in carrying on the great work before them, and as the limit of our existence as a nation nears its close it becomes more evident that each of us accepting the inevitable, desires to see our people protected with every possible safe guard and start on that new and untried voyage as United States citizens surrounded by our friends and under the protection of the great arm of that great government whose subjects and citizens we are proud to call ourselves.

But much still remains for us to do, and the time still left us to govern ourselves can be profitably used to fit us for coming events.

The first and most important thing for us all is to have an honest and equal division of our great estate, inherited from our fathers for each to see that the others share is equal to his own and to protect our brother in his just rights, and while the work of settlement is going on to look to the education of our people and to keep the young people in the school and to teach the older ones to work and care for their property and not permit the schemer and

smooth tongue cause us to dissipate the last of our patrimony and be brought to poverty and vagabondage on the very threshold of our new existence. I, therefore, in this my last public message to the Choctaw people, desire to admonish and to advise them to study the conditions that surround them and are swiftly growing in our country, to intermingle with the stronger of other races, learn his ways, his language and thrift: be helpful to your brother if he staggers behind in the race and with your portion of the tribal property and the encouragement and safeguards thrown around you by the laws of the United States there is every reason to hope that you will keep abreast and to the front in your growing and our changing country and stamp yourselves for all time as the descendants of that noble race whose country was bounded by the seas.

Referring to the supplemental agreement the immense majority by which it was adopted evidences great popularity of the measure and now that it is settled I would advise that all alike opponents and friends, in a harmonious effort strive to carry out its terms in the most profitable manner. Its provisions will enable the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw authorities to more speedily and perfectly allot and divide our estate. Each citizen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, freedmen excepted, will receive 320 acres of average priced allottable land and an equal share of all the moneys of the tribe, such moneys as arise from sale of town

attorney. for whose use they filed, of such filings, either by or by postal card, deposited in the postoffice, addressed to usual place of residence of party, or his attorney, that are so filed; and such depositions in said postoffice shall be in actual notice of such filing. The attorney for the appellee, or said appellee or appellees, shall, one week before cause is heard, or submitted, refer to the appellant or appellants, or his or their attorney record, a copy of such brief abstract or abridgment of the facts in the cause and other matters above mentioned, to be retained in the same, which he may make; or file the same with the clerk of this court, shall at once notify said attorney or party or parties, for the use the same is deposited, in such manner as above set forth such action shall have the force and effect, as if the same had been actually brought or their notice; and in all either of these notices shall be served; on any one party interested in the cause or his attorney, or his attorney, interested in the cause. And in all cases, where masculine gender shall be used in these rules, the same shall include the feminine and the plural designation singular. And the court in all cases must be satisfied by sufficient evidence that such service has been had, before the cause has been heard or submitted.

RULE 12.

At the hearing, it appears that no transcript or record of the cause, or briefs or abstracts or abridgment have been filed on either or both sides, the court may make such disposition of the cause as it may deem just and proper, of its own motion or upon motion of either party to the cause.

RULE 13.

Notions not made in writing shall be spread in writing on the docket of this court, which shall be kept by the clerk of the court and which docket shall be taken up and disposed of on each day of the sessions of the

lots, coal and asphalt and surplus lands.

The Secretary of the Interior will set apart and reserve from those lands 500,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands, and together with mineral deposits will be sold under the direction of the President of the United States. This is the most valuable part of our estate. As yet it is only partially developed. It is necessary if a fair price be obtained, that it be disposed with greatest caution that combinations be prevented and that competition be invited throughout the world, that these the greatest coal fields in the West, may be made to bring value like those in the east, making a difference in this item alone of thousands of dollars to each citizen. There are also in our nation timber lands in large quantities and very valuable and these if unallotted are to be sold. The manner of sale is not fixed by treaty or law, and as they can only be sold as surplus lands the present council will hardly be called upon to legislate on that question. Still it is a matter that Choctaw people should thoroughly consider, that they may be able when the time comes to get the best price obtainable for the timber lands.

The townsites are another important thing from which the nations are realizing a large sum, and which, under the supplemental agreement, will be still further increased. The able work of the present townsite commission has been very satisfactory to the nation and the residents of the towns appraised in a remarkable degree and the constant building of new towns and the steady increase in values, brings towns not known at the adoption of the Atoka agreement to near the value of the best towns then existing, and I look for values in towns to increase still more rapidly in the future.

I must not leave this subject without paying tribute to one of our fellow citizens, Hon T. W. Hunter, whose watchful care has been worth to each man, woman and child of our nation, a considerable sum of money. Under Mr. Hunter's industrious and discreet performance of his duty on the townsite commission as the direct representative of our people, the receipts placed to our credit were greatly increased and to an extent that will probably surprise each

of you and our whole people, the last fiscal year having yielded the magnificent sum of \$157,185.73. Mr. Hunter, representing us, was ably assisted by Dr Sterrett, a trustworth gentleman, commissioned by the Federal authorities.

There are many admirable items of improvements in the methods and results in most of our academies and in some of our neighborhood schools. There are, however improvements and advantages yet to be gained, particularly in the neighborhood schools. The selection of teachers should be made with care. The money paid to conduct the schools belongs to our people. When we do not patronize the schools, we are losing benefits that are ours and paid for. Teachers with industry and ambition will more or less promote the communities with desire for education and thus be of value to our people in addition to the routine work of the schoolroom. From different quarters has come comment on the very little work done by the teachers in comparison with the salaries paid this being applicable almost entirely, however to neighborhood schools. In some boarding schools there is a small complaint as to the fare provided by the superintendents. Some schools are not sufficiently attended because of the teachers being not preferred personally by the communities. I would recommend that you consider some remedy perhaps in surrounding our school supervisor with further safeguards in the matter of looking to the qualifications, in industry as well as learning of teachers having a care to the proper preference of a community and in the matter of seeing to it that contracts in boarding schools are equitably and humanely complied with all of which would probably be aided by more frequent visits to the schools and their communities on the part of the supervisor.

The nine boarding schools specially authorized last year have shown good results. The amount of money received from coal and asphalt royalties, for credit of the school fund, for the last fiscal year was \$246,361.56, the amount expended having been \$113,485.65.

For several years the colored freedmen citizens of our nation has been deprived of the benefits of the schools. They were unable to provide means of education and the nation was unable to aid them there being no fund at the disposal of the nation for the purpose

While we have been liberal with the freedmen in allowing each an allotment of forty acres of land, still their education is a matter of great concern to the Choctaw people as well as to themselves and all residents of our country. They are fellow citizens with us, our friends and neighbors. The nation owns the Tushkalusa Academy building formerly used as a colored school, and personally I know the building to be fast going to decay and netting neither the Choctaws or freedmen any benefits, and I would recommend that the council donate the Tushkalusa building to the Choctaw freedmen and that the nation pay off the indebtedness on the building and that the five acres of ground for school ground be set apart by the townsite commission and sold at \$20 per acre and let the building be donated to them,

The status of the court citizen has been made much more satisfactory to the nations by the passage of the supplemental agreement.

The citizenship Court established by Congress under section 33 of the agreement will try these cases anew and rid us of all adjustments fraudulently obtained. I believe a considerable number of the court citizens will be defeated in their claims, and thus save to the nation a large amount of land and money that would otherwise go to impositors.

When I became Principal Chief two years ago I found existing judgements of courts admitting to citizenship thousands of claimants most of which I knew to have been fraudulently obtained. I have worked steadily to remedy that condition. The Interior department has also stood ready to give any relief that the law would sanction, and the provisions under sections 31, 32 and 33 of the supplemental agreement are believed by the department officials and our attorneys to be all that one could equitably ask for.

On March 21, 1902, I appointed Judge Thomas B. Latham Citizenship Attorney, by authority of the act of Council, approved Jan. 10, 1900, by the President of the United States, and under which Messrs Mansfield, McMurry and Cornish were formerly employed. I made this change because I thought it for the best interests of the Choctaw Nation to be represented by attorneys other than those representing the Chickasaw Nation, not alone in citizenship cases, where there might be no conflicts between the two nations, but in all legal

matters where it is necessary to seek the advice of attorneys, Judge Latham has proven himself a very competent attorney, and has watched the nations interests zealously and given advice and rendered services whenever called upon, and has just recently filed with the clerk of the citizenship court a bill in equity under section 31 of the supplemental agreement. If Mr Latham is continued as attorney by my successor I believe his wise counsel and able service will prove to the satisfaction of the Choctaw people.

The supplemental agreement settles, I think, the much-vexed Mississippi Choctaw question. It restricts their enrollment and puts such conditions on their removal here that none but fullbloods and those that have complied with the terms of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 can share in the division of our estate, thus preventing many fraudulent persons from getting on our rolls and decreasing the wealth of our individual citizens.

The tribal taxes arising from royalties on hay, merchandise and other things, we have had some difficulty in collecting, but at present collections are more satisfactory and I anticipate less trouble in future. Foreign and intruders cattle have been a great source of annoyance and expense to us. Under act of last council appropriating \$10,000 for removal of such cattle and intruders I have used every effort to keep them out of the country. We have made many reports to the department and frequently called for assistance in removing intruders and their cattle. Such assistance the department was ever ready to give, but when reports are sent up and investigated

tion made it frequently happens that the cattle are held for the intruder by some unpatriotic citizen and the cattle cannot be ousted, and in many cases when the cattle are put out they are immediately driven in again, and we are out the expense and trouble and no gain. I recommend that we follow the course of the Chickasaw, put a tax on all non-citizen cattle and ask the department to take charge of the collection of such tax. In this matter I particularly desire thus publicly to thank the Sheriffs of the counties of this nation for their zealous efforts to aid me.

M'CURTAIN DECLARED CHIEF

Green McCurtain, For the Third Time, is Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation--Delivers His Message to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Tuskahoma, I. T., Oct. 12.--The expected has happened. The prediction of your correspondent as to the outcome of the struggle between the McCurtain and Hunter factions for supremacy has been fully justified by events which crowded fast upon each other yesterday afternoon.

At 2 o'clock two companies of soldiers from Ft. Reno, under command of Major Starr, arrived at the station and marched hurriedly across the country two miles westward to old Tuskahoma, the seat of government for the Choctaw Nation. Arriving at the council house the troops were lined up outside of the enclosure in front of the building. Marshal Hackett's force of deputies was on duty inside the enclosure while inside the council house Hunter's light horsemen were on guard. When the soldiers arrived the McCurtain legislature, accompanied by their friends and constituents, numbering perhaps 200 persons, marched to the capitol grounds and awaited a conference since the result of the party being held by Indian Agent Shoentelt, Major Starr, and Marshal Hackett. What was said in this conference is, of course, unknown except to the three persons mentioned, but when Marshal Hackett was politely waived away by Major Starr and a hurried command given to the soldiers to load their guns it was evident a crisis had arrived and something would be done. At the head of his command Major Starr entered the gate of the capitol grounds and a detachment was placed on each of the four sides of the building. Addressing the crowd he announced that all armed persons must retire to the outside of the enclosure, or place their weapons on the outside. This order he said applied to the United States marshals, Indian Police, as well as to other persons. The order was willingly and promptly obeyed, except by the marshal and his deputies, who retired with evident reluctance. Having cleared the grounds of armed men, Major Starr, with several picked men, attempted to enter the council house. At the door he was met by a Hunter light horse man, who obstructed the way. "The Major, in determined tones, said to him "Will you get out of the way, or shall I help you?" The obstructionist quickly decided that he did not need help and saltily descended the steps and passed out of the grounds. Inside the building the work of disarming the light horsemen and members of the Hunter legislature lasted but a few minutes. The arms secured were quickly passed out of the building, but many of the owners and wearers remained inside. After the guns, pistols and knives had been taken Major Starr appeared on the steps of the capitol and stated that any person could enter the building, provided he was unarmed, and that all were permitted to come and go at pleasure. Two sentries were placed on guard at the entrance to see that no one entered bearing weapons of any description. The first to enter the building were members of the McCurtain legislature. The senators passed to the senate chambers, where finding no obstructions they at once proceeded to business. In the house the Hunter members were in session and when Speaker Ward of the McCurtain side demanded that Speaker Hodges of the Hunter faction vacate the speakers' chair. Hodges refused to do so, whereupon he was forcibly ejected, and Ward placed in the chair. Hodges secured a chair from the journalists' table, and placing it beside Ward, proceeded to occupy it. The struggle caused intense feeling, but no blows were struck and the excitement soon subsided. The houses of both factions were then in session and both attempted to transact business by their respective clerks calling the roll of its members. The struggle continued fully 30 minutes, when Supreme Judge appeared with the ballots of the last election, and a motion was carried to repair to the Supreme Judges' chambers and count the vote for Principal Chief. Two hours were consumed in the count, after which Governor-elect McCurtain at his hotel was notified of his election. Accompanied by a number of his friends Mr. McCurtain walked to the council house, and in the presence of members of the house and senate in joint session was informed by speaker Ward that he had been elected Principal Chief by a majority of 689, the vote in the nation standing 1,645 for McCurtain and 956 for Hunter. Chief Justice Garland then arose and administered the oath of office to the governor elect, after which the joint session dissolved, both houses adjourned till Monday morning, and Governor McCurtain and his friends returned to their hotel.

When the McCurtain adherents left the council house the Hunter faction was still there, and it is not known to your correspondent how long they remained.

During the progress of the events recorded above the most intense excitement prevailed, but at no time was there the least inclination to resort to violence on the grounds.

Indian Agent Shoentelt has shown great patriotism, wisdom and tact in the trying ordeal through which he has passed, and he is being heartily congratulated upon the manner in he has handled the situation and secured for both factions unrestricted entrance to their national council chamber.

LATER.

Tuskahoma, I. T., Oct.--Gov. McCurtain's light horse arrived at the council house this morning at sunrise, and when members of the legislature presented themselves there with their certificates were admitted. The Governor's message was read at ten o'clock. Ex-Gov. Dukes asked Indian Agent Shoentelt this morning to recognize him as governor. His request was refused. Large numbers of Hunter adherents assembled at capitol at 9 o'clock, but made no demonstration. Two members of Hunter house went over to the McCurtain legislature.

MCCURTAIN REFUSED TO COMPROMISE.

Delayed Correspondence to Capital:

Tuskahoma, I. T., Oct. 10.--Notwithstanding the fact that Gov. Dukes recognized the McCurtain senate as the legally organized senate, he on Wednesday morning, through a light horseman, ordered James Bower, president of the senate, to the executive office and instructed him to convene the senate and co-operate with John M. Hodges as speaker of the lower house. These instructions were submitted to the senate in writing, and the senate determined by a unanimous vote to ignore John M. Hodges as speaker, for the reason that they had already recognized R. J. Ward as speaker. Then Gov. Dukes appointed five men as senators who are favorable to Hunter.

These men, acting as senators, at once co-operated with John H. Hodges as speaker of the Hunter house and met in joint session Thursday afternoon for the purpose of canvassing the vote for Principal Chief. These bodies then proceeded to count the vote for Principal Chief. There are 51 precincts in the Choctaw nation; they counted only one, that being Atoka in Atoka county, and the envelope containing the vote of this precinct being open when presented was therefore illegal. Upon the result of the count of this one precinct they declared Hunter elected Principal Chief. He was then sworn in by Silas Cole, who assumes to be Supreme Judge of Third District by appointment from Gov. Dukes.

Immediately thereafter Hunter sent United States Marshal Hackett to McCurtain, inviting McCurtain to a conference with Hunter in Hackett's tent. Hackett's actions and surrounding have been such that McCurtain's friends considered it unsafe for McCurtain to accompany Hackett, and McCurtain so informed him. McCurtain further informed Hackett that if Hunter desired a conference with him he could come to the McCurtain hotel. Hackett, appearing anxious for such a conference, at once brought Hunter to the hotel, whereupon Hunter, conceding McCurtain as the legally elected governor, made overtures for a division of the patronage. McCurtain promptly declined to entertain any proposition. Hunter then requested a further conference on Friday morning, which request was promptly declined.

While Hackett, the United States marshal, claims to be here only to preserve the peace it is evident that his sympathies are with Hunter and Dukes and that he is using his official position to further the interests of Hunter. His sympathies are reflected in his actions, and his actions are so biased that they are freely commented on by both citizens and non-citizens.

All Quiet At Choctaw Capitol.

McCurtain Government in the Saddle--Roster of Members of House and Senate and McCurtain's Light Horsemen--Dukes Still

Monkeying With the Buzz Saw.

Special Correspondence:

Tuskahoma, I. T., Oct. 13 --The following is a list of national light horsemen, regular and special, appointed by Gov. McCurtain today:

Ed. S. Bowman, captain; S. W. White, Russ Vance, Emerson Benton, Simeon Jacobs, Sim Harrison, Sam Stephens, Joe Wesley, James Frazier, Solomon Spring, Adam Ishomer, Henry Willis, Turner Everidge, Sim Bohanon, Harrison Nohaya, Isaac Thompson, Jefferson George, Alfred Nokase, Paul Stevens, Alle Metubbe, Jesse Christy, Rufus Winlock, Allen McCurtain, Jouas Thompson, John Riddle, Lofting Hancock, Willis Wiley.

The roster of the house shows the following members present today: R. J. Ward of Skullyville county, Morris Carnay, of Sugar Land, Sim Colbert of San Bois, C. C. Cheate of Tobucksy, Goodman Mc Kinzie of Cedar, Stephen Walkins of Nashoba, G. L. Washington of

Towson, Madison Jefferson of Boktuko, L. W. Fiska of Red River, Williamson Mamby of Eagle, and L. D. Vaughn of Wade. Officers—R. J. Ward speaker; Peter W. Hudson of Eagle, journalist; Willis Cooper of Gaines, recording secretary; Edmond Pusley of Gaines, doorkeeper, Louie M. Leflore of Red River, sergeant-at-arms.

In the senate were:

James Bower of Skullyville, Peter Conser of Sugar Loaf, Jackson James of Gaines and Tobucksy, Joel Garland of San Bois, Daniel Webster of Red River and Bok uklo, Timothy J. Cephus of Towson, Dallas Christie of Eagle and Wolf, Thomas L. Griggs of Kiamichi, Martin Charleston of Atoka, Ellis Bohanon of Jacksfork, Abner B. Pusley of Blue. Officers—James Bower, president; Alex. Williams interpreter; Jonas Taylor, journalist; Joe W. Conser, recording secretary.

Martin Charleston of Atoka and Adam Pusley of Blue, who affiliated with the Hunter senate, appeared this morning and admission, which was granted, not merely upon their certificates, but after an examination of the returns which showed their election.

To P. S. Lester, the governor's efficient and accomodating private secretary, your correspondent has been placed under many obligations for courtesies shown him.

Capt. I. S. Lowry, of Ft. Smith, is among the prominent out of the nation people present. He is a warm personal friend of Governor McCurtain.

Owing to irregularities the vote of three precincts was not included in the official count for Principal Chief. The returns of Durant precinct and those of Pleasant Cove precinct were not accompanied by certificates of the election judges as the law requires. The Caddo returns had been opened and those of Atoka precinct were not presented, they being in the hands of the Hunter faction. It was upon the count of the vote of this precinct that Hunter was declared elected. Had there been no irregularities and all the votes cast in the election had been counted McCurtain's majority would have been close to 200.

Ex Governor Dukes sought an audience with Indian Agent Shoeneft this morning and demanded of that official that the McCurtain government be overthrown and that he (Dukes) be recognized as governor pending the adjustment of the Hunter contention. Shoeneft informed Dukes that he was not in the recognizing business and could do nothing for him. Dukes turned away greatly disappointed and returned to his headquarters. The ludicrousness of Duke's request can be appreciated when it is known that he had delivered his message to the Hunter legislature and had affiliated with the Hunter senate, having been elected senator at the last election.

When the Hunter government was overthrown and left the council house the officers carried with them the seal and important papers and books belonging to the nation. Whether they will give these up when requested is a mooted question. If they are relinquished without trouble everything will move smoothly at the Choctaw capitol as there now appears nothing else upon which to base a cause for a disturbance of any kind—South McAlester Capitol.

GOV. McCURTAIN'S MESSAGE.

Choctaw Governor Suggests Needed Legislation—Warns Indians Against Making Affidavits in Citizenship Cases.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Council Assembled;

It is with a sense of deep gratitude that I greet you on this occasion of your assembling in regular session, and I trust that you will generously bear with my expressions of appreciation.

The election to the Principal Chief for a third term is a distinction that has never before been accorded any man in the history of the Choctaw people, and is worthy of my most profound acknowledgment.

The office of Principal Chief carries with it grave responsibilities. It is my purpose to firmly and conscientiously meet those high obligations, and to that end I earnestly ask, and shall expect, your co-operation and that of the Choctaw people.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION

Our tribal government will soon end, and all our legislation should be directed to a successful closing up of our affairs. To this end very few laws, in addition to those we already have, are necessary. There are, however, conditions arising under Supplementary Agreement, recently ratified, which will probably necessitate laws proper to meet them, and in this connection I desire to refer to the reservation of

coal and asphalt lands as provided in the Supplementary Agreement. It is provided in said agreement that the lands principally valuable for their coal and asphalt deposits, not to exceed 500,000 acres, shall be reserved from allotment and that the same shall be segregated within six months. This brings us to consider the manner of handling these lands during the interim between their segregation and sale. Under the present law no one can file upon said lands as allotments, and they cannot be held or used by citizen's having allotments, for 320 average acres is the limit of a citizen's holding. I recommend that you give this matter your earnest consideration and enact such laws as will best protect the interests of the nation.

The same condition exists with reference to the lands to be reserved for Mississippi Choctaws.

I would also call your attention to the matter of public highways along section lines, and would suggest that, inasmuch as the Choctaw people will be only a small proportion of the people who will use these public highways, you memorialize Congress to pay the Choctaw people for the lands taken for that purpose.

CITIZENSHIP MATTERS.

One of the subjects of vital importance to the Choctaw people at this time is the citizenship question. Since my first inauguration as Principal Chief I have waged an uncompromising warfare upon those persons who have endeavored to foist themselves upon us as citizens entitled to participate in the division of our common property. These people are aptly denominated "court citizens" and as such are known to the Choctaw people. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to tell you who they are.

The Supplementary Agreement is complete in its provisions for the settlement of the claims of this class of people. It will not be necessary for council to legislate upon this subject, but as representatives of the people I desire to say to you and through you to the Choctaw people that it is the right and the duty of every citizen of the Choctaw nation to use their best efforts to aid the nation in its endeavor to defeat these people.

In the original trial of these cases many of our citizens were unwittingly imposed upon to the extent of making affidavits to what they believed to be one state of facts and which turned out to be another statement of facts which were false. These affidavits were used for the establishment of citizenship claims. This was most commonly practised among full-bloods who did not understand the English language or the meaning of English words.

It should be remembered too by all our citizens that the success of each fraudulent citizenship claimant means to each man, woman, and child of Choctaw citizenship a diminishing of their proportionate share of the tribal property. Hence, the necessity of being very cautious about making affidavits in citizenship cases; and aside from the moral obligation attaching to the matter of making affidavits in citizenship cases, perjury must be carefully guarded against from a standpoint of the law. Perjury is a serious crime which is visited by the most severe punishment. I would, therefore, counsel the Choctaw people to beware of persons seeking affidavits, lest they be misled to violate the law and thereby get into serious trouble.

CONCLUSION.

While I might have more fully discussed the matters herein referred to, I do not think it would have been of any particular profit, as you are all men of affairs and thoroughly awake to the interests of our government. If, however, during the present session of council there should arise any matter of particular importance I will communicate to you my suggestions and recommendation by special message.

GREEN McCURTAIN,

Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation.

HIGH HANDED RASCALITY.

A Bold and Persistent Attempt to Thwart the Will of the People—Right Prevailed and the People's Choice Seated.

Never in the history of the Choctaw people, or any other civilized country, has such a high-handed attempt been made to thwart the will of the people, and seat a pretender as was made at the capitol last week. When the majority of the senators and representatives went to the capitol on Monday morning to organize the council they found it in control of armed lighthorsemen and guarded by United States marshals. Some of the regularly elected members were informed that their places had been filled by appointment and that they could not enter the capitol. They and their friends protested and finally all members were admitted and both houses organized; the senate with James Bowers as president, and Bob Ward as speaker of the house.

Both houses adjourned and the afternoon the nine Hunter members of the house attempted to organize separately. After this the regular houses were debarrued from the building and Dukes appointed or attempted to appoint a full senate and house while Hackett and his henchmen guarded the outside of the capitol. The farce was continued up to Thursday evening when, failing to secure the regular poll books, Silas Cole turned in one precinct, which he had taken by force from Judge Anderson of the Third district and this one poll book was counted and Hunter declared Chief. He went through the form of being sworn in by Silas Cole, and declared himself Chief, notifying the Department that he had been sworn in. In the meantime soldiers had been ordered here and McCurtain and his supporters quietly awaited their coming. They arrived Saturday afternoon and consisted of two company of colored troops from Ft. Reno, under command of Major Star. The Major took in the situation and about sundown filed his men into the capitol yard and disarmed every body inside the yard of capitol building. The regular council then filed into the building and notified the Supreme Judges that they were ready to count the votes. The Supreme Judges promptly responded and the count began. The canvass of the vote showed McCurtain to have a majority 689 and he was declared Chief and sworn in office by Judge Joseph Garland. The reason his majority was greater than reported at the election was because some of the poll books of the Third district were taken away from Judge Anderson by Silas Cole and therefore could not be counted. The seating of McCurtain has about ended this little Hunter farce and before this reaches our readers, the play will be over. Hunter has already been notified by the Department that he could not be recognized as Chief until he could show that he had been legally elected.

Of all the cowardly attempts to usurp the reins of a government this is the most dastardly that we have ever heard and the persistency with which they held the capitol was remarkable. Marshall Hackett made it possible for them to hold out as they did and he had to be ordered from the capitol grounds after the soldiers came. The Choctaw people feel a supreme contempt for him and all his henchmen.

Press Comments.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A serious conflict between partisans of rival candidates for the Governorship of the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory has been averted by the presence of Federal troops, according to dispatches received at the Interior Department.

Gov. Dukes, the outgoing Governor, who is said to be a partisan of Hunter, one of the candidates, took charge of the capitol building, assisted by armed horsemen, and, according to Indian Agent Shoefelt, arbitrarily permitted persons to enter and sit as members of the Choctaw council upon commission issued by himself, and refused to admit members having certificates from regular constituted authorities. Agent Shoefelt appealed to Washington for the troops. Upon their arrival the Choctaw council was permitted to enter the building and resume its sessions.

The official dispatches received today show that the vote of the council for the office of Principal Chief (Governor) was counted yesterday. Green McCurtain had a majority of 689 and was duly sworn in. Agent Shoefelt wires that the presence of troops prevented a clash between the contending faction, and that he now anticipates no further trouble. All the armed men in the Choctaw capitol grounds have been disarmed. Gov. Dukes made a determined flight, as shown by the following telegram he sent to the Secretary of the Interior:

"Agent Shoefelt has ordered disarming my peace officers and directing my procedure. I am proceeding strictly within our constitution and laws, and election will be settled by our Legislature fairly and justly between the contending factions. It will be done peaceably if Agent Shoefelt does not go beyond keeping peace. My peace officers are directed to not even resent insults, but simply to stand at their post of duty and not permit my government to be overthrown. I wash my hands of fatal results that may occur if Agent Shoefelt insists on usurping my authority as chief executive."

McCurtain also wired that by instruction of Dukes the latter's armed light-horsemen posted in the capitol ordered many members of the council from the building.

"The horsemen," he added, "are appointees and bitter partisans of Dukes, with whom Marshal Hackett and deputies are co-operating.—Dallas News."

It is evident from the proceedings at Tushkahomma that an effort was being made to nullify the election held by the Choctaw people in July and count McCurtain out.

McCurtain was elected by a clear majority after a contest in which his opponents exhausted every effort to encompass his defeat. His election was the result of an honest expression of the desires of the Choctaw people. The greater part of his opposition arose from an element whose principle interest in Choctaw affairs rests in the furtherance of selfish schemes.

There is good reason to believe that back of Gov. Dukes and those who are assisting him in his high-handed work there was an element which has no citizenship in the Choctaw Nation except that which they hold by the grace of the government of the United States.

The people of the Choctaw Nation will not submit to the imposition of the tactics by which a fraudulent president was once foisted upon the people of the United States.

The conspirators at Tushkahomma are treading on dangerous ground.—Ft. Smith Elevator.

The conspiracy, it is said, to seat Hunter or at least to keep McCurtain from being governor, was hatched at Paris, Texas. Reports says that some prominent Ft. Smith politicians were in the conspiracy and there is talk of an investigation. The report on the streets here yesterday which, however, lacked confirmation, was that Inspector Zevely had been ordered to Tushkahomma to investigate. If this report is true, there will be an investigation which, it is said, will unearth a conspiracy which began with the first opposition to the supplemental treaty.—Muskogee Phoenix.

Ft. Smith Elevator

FORT SMITH, ARK., OCTOBER 17, 1902

McCURTAIN WINS OUT

MARSHALS AND INDIAN POLICE RETIRE UPON THE ADVENT OF UNCLE SAM'S TROOPERS

Who Assume Control and Permit the Organization to Proceed Without Interference From Partisans of Either Faction---
McCurtain's Majority 689

By a Staff Correspondent ELEVATOR.

TUSHKAHOMMA, I. T., October 11.—Early in the year 1902 ex-Chief Green McCurtain was summoned to the national capital of the United States by the governmental authorities, where he was invited to participate in the formation of the supplemental treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Indians. This treaty was approved July 1, 1902. It seems that the great confidence placed in the ex-Chief by the government authorities put him in the front ranks as a wise and skillful diplomat. When the agreement was reached the authorities very wisely and justly said, "Chief McCurtain, we are looking to you to have this agreement adopted." His answer was, "I will do it." How will he has succeeded many people already know, but many do not know. His people knowing his worth, and fully appreciating the importance of having a man of ability at the head of the nation, approved his aspirations for the high position of Principal Chief. In years past he had been highly honored, and shortly before the formation of the supplementary treaty he stated to a committee appointed by a convention of the Tushkahomma party that he would not accept the nomination for the position of Principal Chief. Rapid development of tribal affairs made it more apparent every day that a strong man must be at the head of the government.

When the convention met at Tushkahomma June 12th for the nomination of Principal Chief it was apparent that ex-Chief McCurtain was the ideal candidate of a large majority of the Tushkahomma party. A minority faction in the convention refused to abide by the decision of the majority and withdrew from the convention. Afterwards the minority, or Dukes' faction, drew off from the capitol grounds and repaired to the station, where a few of them got together and nominated T. W. Hunter for the position of principal chief. This made two nominees in the same party, and the Dukes faction that was now supporting Hunter was looked upon as bolters from the old party standards. Then began one of the most exciting campaigns ever known in politics. Each party struggled hard for supremacy; each put forth every effort to succeed, and so hot was the campaign that it attracted much attention from the outside world.

Many attacks were made upon the Supplemental Treaty and Ex-Chief McCurtain was severely criticised for the part he took in its formation. The old ex-chief bravely came to the front and said to his people that it was his platform and his doctrine. He fearlessly declared that upon it he builded his hopes, that he would fight it out on that line, and that upon that platform he would go down forever or stand as the approved champion of his people's rights.

At this time the treaty was very unpopular and Ex-Chief McCurtain exhibited more of his unswerving tenacity to principle by publicly stating that he was solely responsible for the formation of this treaty. In a two hours' speech at the convention the ex-chief very ably expounded the leading features of the treaty and gave his views of the necessities of his people in a clear, logical and concise manner. He held his people spell-bound, and the interest manifested showed the wonderful influence of this great leader. Afterwards he was heard from repeatedly through the press and from the stump. Owing to the scarcity of copies of the treaty, the absence of translation, the shortness of time and gross misrepresentations by enemies and the opposing candidate, the treaty was not understood until after McCurtain's election. What carried him through was his personal popularity. Many voted for him, believing at the time that he was wrong on the treaty situation, and of course, crude ideas of the treaty caused many to vote for the opposing candidates who would otherwise cast their ballots for the old chief. Nothing was left undone; every stone was upturned. T. W. Hunter, the opposing candidate, strenuously opposed the treaty and fiercely attacked McCurtain for the part he had taken in its formation. Finally, when the day of election came the lines had been well drawn, and the returns showed McCurtain elected by a large majority.

There were murmurings from the Hunter camps, showing that some ugly spirit was abroad in the land, which was liable to make trouble when the council should meet. By some manner of means the department at Washington got wind of the troubled situation and directed Marshal B. F. Hackett to be present at the council with a large force of deputies, and Indian Agent Shoefelt was instructed to be present with a still larger force of Indian police. Another force of peace officers known as light-horsemen, who hold their commission by appointment from the Principal Chief, were also ordered to attend.

Council was to convene October 6, and by October 1 the crowd was gathering at the Choctaw capitol. By the 6th there were at least 500 people present, and McCurtain's friends were at least four to one in the majority. Ex-Chief McCurtain established his headquarters at Mrs. Jack McCurtain's hotel, while Chief Dukes and T. W. Hunter's headquarters were at the Thompson Hotel. Hackett with his force of deputies. In Agent Shoefelt with his force of Indian police were established at the McCurtain House. Many people of Choctaw Nation and other sections of the Territory and Arkansas were scattered among the different boarding houses.

Newspaper representatives came and went, always on the alert for news, and

usually succeeding in extracting every-
thing that was interesting to the
public. The ELEVATOR man was the
only newspaper representative that es-
tablished headquarters at the McCur-
tain Hotel and watched developments
every hour from Monday morning.

A large bell on the capitol tolls the
hour for council to convene, and when
this bell tolled the hour, October 6, there
was a great gathering of the people. It
was a strange sight to one who is accus-
tomed to see only the white man's face
at such gatherings. Here were all shades
of color, from the white man to the full-
blood Indian. From the various hotels
were seen coming solemn and serious-
looking men. As the members of the
two houses were filing into the building,
one, Mr. Choate, was stopped by the
captain of the light-horse at the door
and told that he could not enter the
capitol. Mr. Choate asked why he could
not enter, and was told that Chief Dukes
had furnished a list of persons entitled
to enter, and that none others could en-
ter. The captain of the light-horsemen
and all his men were heavily armed, and
they ruthlessly ejected Mr. Choate from
the capitol, into which he and every
citizen had a right to peaceably pass and
repass. It was evident that this high-
handed scheme must surely precipitate
a general fight and put matters in such
a condition that the United States
government would have to ignore both
factions and take hold of and wind up
the tribal affairs. This was not all. Im-
mediately after the rejection of
Mr. Choate the light-horsemen filed in-
to the representatives' hall and forcibly
took from it a Mr. George Washing-
ton. These two men claimed to have
been elected to the lower house and
each held certificates of election issued
in the regular manner. These light-
horsemen are only peace officers, and
they nor the principal chief, either, have
the right to sit in judgment and decide
who has a right to sit in either house.
They took the law in their own hands
and arbitrarily ejected members who
had a right to ask to be peaceably seated
in the house. Messrs. Choate and
Washington were forced to retire, much
to the indignation and chagrin of them-
selves and friends. The Dukes-Hunter
faction had figured on the situation and
knew that if they allowed all the legal-
ly elected members of the McCurtain
party to gain admittance that McCur-
tain would have a safe majority in
both houses. Of course the McCurtain
men understood the situation, and when
two of their members were arbitrarily
dismissed from the capitol the entire
support of Ex-Chief McCurtain became
infuriated and at first thought that they
would push into the building and as-
sume control of things at once.

The people who were so ruthlessly
turned away and denied admittance to
their own state house thought that it
would be the will of their great leader
to gain admittance at any cost, and for
a few minutes it looked as if nothing
else would satisfy their outraged feel-
ings. Just at this moment the wonder-
ful influence of Ex-Chief McCurtain
was plainly seen. At least 200 men felt
that their constitutional rights were
being basely trampled under foot and
themselves spurned from their own
capital by a mere handful of the menials
of the chief still in power. None of
these men are trained in the arts of
war, but they are a brave and hardy
set, ready at all times to do and die for
their rights. Morally they knew that
they were right and physically they
knew that the opposing side was no
match for them. What would have
been the result in Arkansas, Missouri,
New York, England or France? The
small opposition would have been
borne down and the capitol stormed
without delay. When the outrage be-
came known Ex-Chief McCurtain was
at the hotel and when the news reached
him he immediately repaired to the
capitol and was bravely leading his
men in a charge upon the building when
Indian Agent Schoenfelt called him,
and at the earnest solicitation of the
latter, and for no other reason, he drew
his men away. One word from McCur-

tain acted like magic. He said in
Choctaw: "Come," and walking off
from the capitol every man followed
him. No band of warriors that follow-
ed such men as Alexander, Hannibal
or Napoleon Bonaparte could have
obeyed the bugles sound more submis-
sively.

All through the day, Monday, the
men lounged around the capitol grounds
or sat gloomily around the hotels, show-
ing that they felt outraged but fully
controlling themselves and their actions.
They showed plainly that they had
thorough confidence in their chief. Be-
low is a clipping from the South Mc-
Alester Capital that throws light upon
the situation just this point:

"It now develops that the secret meet-
ing at Paris, Tex., a few weeks ago, at-
tended by Hunter men only, is responsi-
ble for the plan to secure control of
the capitol building before McCurtain's
forces arrived. Dukes was asked to send
his light-horsemen to Tushkahomma to
take the building. He did so, and when
the Hunter forces commenced to arrive
they were admitted. Dukes, as a gov-
ernor, had the power to control the capitol.
McCurtain was thus excluded
from the building. The light-horsemen
were stationed at the door to admit only
those who favored Hunter. If the Mc-
Curtain men attempted to break in, their
action would justify arrest by the
United States Marshal and Indian police."

When things had quieted down to some
extent the members of the house who
had been rejected were permitted to en-
ter the capitol, and eleven of McCur-
tain's friends, who held certificates of
election, proceeded to organize the
house. They elected R. J. Ward of
Skullyville county, speaker. The senate
organized with a majority of McCur-
tain's friends who held election certifi-
cates, and elected James Bowers of
Skullyville county, president. The ma-
jority in each house was regularly
elected, and had certificates issued in
the regular manner. Then the house
notified the senate that it was ready to
meet with it in joint session for the pur-
pose of electing a sergeant-at-arms. The
senate recognized the house as the regu-
larly constituted house and joined in
session to elect the sergeant-at-arms.
This being done, they adjourned till
2 o'clock p. m. When they assembled
again C. C. Choate was again refused
admittance, whereupon his friends who
had been admitted attempted to hold
what they already had, but late in the
day Gov. Dukes sent his light-horsemen
and ordered them to disperse. This, it
seems, would have been more than mor-
tal man could endure, but chief McCur-
tain had said there should be no violence.

When council attempted to meet Tues-
day there was a repetition of Monday's
doings. The two houses held their
meetings at the McCurtain Hotel and
kept a minute of their sessions, but on
account of disturbed conditions did not
attempt to transact any business.

Some time Monday the Hunter faction,
consisting of ten persons, organized a
house by electing J. M. Hodges, of
Atoka county, speaker. Six of those
who constituted this house held certifi-
cates given by Silas Cole, who assumes
to be Supreme Judge of the Third Dis-
trict of the Choctaw nation, but whose
certificates were not recognized by the
senate. Chief Dukes, without author-
ity of law, declared the election of To-
bucksy county and Towson county
void, and appointed members for these
counties. In Towson county he ap-
pointed a man who is contesting the
election of the man who was elected by
a majority of three to one. In To-
bucksy county he appointed a man
from another county and who lives in
a different district. Only two of the
above ten persons held regular certifi-
cates.

The light-horsemen assumed control
of the building and excluded all persons
except those designated by Chief Dukes
as being proper ones to enter the build-
ing.

In this way things dragged along till
Thursday with no business of import-

ance being transacted. Col. Schoenfelt,
the Indian Agent, while in consultation
early in the week with Chief Dukes,
was told by the chief that he was afraid
that if the Choctaws were allowed ad-
mittance to the building there would
be a riot. The agent offered this sug-
gestion: He and the marshal each had a
force of well armed men, and that he
thought the marshal could go to the
light-horsemen and tell them to allow
any to enter who had credentials en-
titled them to a seat if they came quiet-
ly and peaceably. He also offered to
securely guard the chief in case he felt
in danger. In consultation with Mar-
shal Hackett he offered substantially the
same suggestions. His suggestions met
no approval in either case.

There is no doubt that if the members
who claimed a seat in the house had
been allowed to pass and repass without
insult or intimidation of any kind the
contest would have been settled in a few
hours. The law and the precedent has
been that all parties holding legal certi-
ficates are admitted and then
permitted to assist in the organi-
zation of the two houses, and then
if there is a contest the two houses, re-
spectively, take up and investigate the
validity of the seats contested. Under
the constitution the two houses are the
sole judges of the qualifications of their
members. Neither the chief in power
nor his light-horsemen have the right to
decide these questions. But owing to
intimidation and direct insult and ex-
pulsion, some of the members who had
regularly issued credentials could not
participate in any proceedings after the
houses met. Heavily armed light-
horsemen guarded the interior of the
capitol, while heavily armed police and
deputy marshals hung around the
grounds, apparently awaiting for the
crisis to come. In fact, nearly every
man on the grounds was armed to the
teeth. Winchester, Savage rifles, shot-
guns and Colt's revolvers were every-
where.

Thursday morning this notice was
posted on the capitol building and at
other places around the grounds:

"NOTICE.

"The undersigned, being the legally
elected and officially recognized speaker
of the House of Representatives of the
general Council of the Choctaw Nation,
October term, 1902; Therefore, notice is
hereby given that all persons holding
certificates of election who do not pre-
sent same to the undersigned speaker by
2 o'clock p. m., October 9, 1902, their re-
spective counties will be reported to the
Principal Chief as being without repre-
sentation, to be acted upon according to
Section 11, page 20, Constitution of the
Choctaw Nation (Durant's Code).

(Signed) "JNO. M. HODGES,
"Speaker House of Representatives.
"Representative Hall, Oct. 9, 1902."

On the same day the above notice
was posted, Chief Dukes sent the follow-
ing communication to Hon. James
Bowers:

"Executive Office, Oct. 9, 1902.

"Hon. James Bowers, President of the
Senate, McCurtain Hotel:

"Sir—You are respectfully requested
to come to my office in the capitol build-
ing. I desire to see you at once, on
special business.

"Very respectfully,
"G. W. DUKES,
"Principal Chief Choctaw Nation."

Mr. Bowers replied that he regretted
that it was inconvenient to meet
him.

On the day previous the chief had or-
dered Mr. Bowers to the capitol under
guard of a light-horseman, and in-
structed him to convene the senate and
recognize J. M. Hodges as speaker of
the house. This proposition was sub-
mitted to the senate in writing, and that
body refused to follow the chief's arbi-
trary instructions because they had pre-
viously recognized R. J. Ward as the
speaker of the regularly organized
house.

The above and other overt acts and
communications from Chief Dukes go to
prove that the senate was a regularly
organized body, and recognized by Chief
Dukes and his followers as a legally

constituted branch of the legislative de-
partment of the government. But when
the above instructions were unanimous-
ly ignored by the senate, Chief Dukes
arbitrarily and without authority of law
appointed five men as senators who are
favorable to Hunter.

These men, acting as senators, at once
co-operated with John M. Hodges as
speaker of the Hunter faction, and met
in joint session for the purpose of can-
vassing the vote for Principal Chief.
These bodies then proceeded to count
the vote for Principal Chief. There are
57 precincts in the Choctaw Nation.

Only one was counted, and
the envelope containing the
vote of this precinct was open when
presented, and was, therefore, illegal.
Upon the result of the count of this one
precinct Hunter was declared elected
principal chief. He was sworn in by
Silas Cole, who, without authority of
law, assumes to be Supreme Judge of
the Third District. Immediately there-
after Hunter sent United States Mar-
shal Hackett to McCurtain inviting him
to a conference with Hunter in Hackett's
tent. The surroundings were such
that McCurtain's friends considered
it unsafe for McCurtain to
accompany Hackett, and McCurtain so
informed him. McCurtain further in-
formed Hackett that if Hunter desired
a conference with him he could come to
the McCurtain Hotel. Major Hackett
appearing anxious for such a conference
at once brought Hunter to the hotel,
whereupon Hunter, virtually recognizing
McCurtain as the legally elected
chief, made overtures for a division of
the patronage. McCurtain promptly
declined to entertain any propositions.
Hunter then requested a further confer-
ence on Friday morning, which re-
quest was promptly declined.

Saturday morning it was generally
understood that troops were expected
hourly, and very little was done by
either faction. Everybody expected
something to develop when the troops
should arrive and all awaited anxiously.
In the capitol building could be seen the
light-horsemen at every window and
door, looking gloomily out upon the
surroundings. They seemed to have no
object in life but to sit and look.

About the middle of the afternoon
Saturday it was learned that Schoenfelt
had received a telegram asking him to
meet Major Star at the depot, and as he
climbed into a hack on one side, the
ELEVATOR man climbed in on the other
side. An exciting ride over the graveled
hills took them to the station just as the
special train came in with two compa-
nies of negro troops. Major Star, a
handsome and gallant young officer,
was in charge. After a short conference
with Major Star, Col. Schoenfelt gave
orders to one of the Indian police to es-
cort the major to the capitol grounds,
and then there was another swift drive
back to the capitol. Just before the
troops arrived on the capitol grounds,
Marshal B. F. Hackett made a speech
to his deputies and was heard to say:
"You are to keep the peace on these
grounds; you are not to interfere in any
manner with any tribal government that
now exists or may exist in that capitol
building. You are to see that no armed
forces come together. Your sole duty
and only duty is to preserve the peace,
and I am looking to you to do that."

That was the only public speech made

on the grounds. When Major Star ar-
rived on the scene he held a consulta-
tion with Agent Schoenfelt and Marshal
Hackett, then one company of the
troops was ordered inside the capitol
grounds. Major Star went into
the capitol, taking a detail of soldiers
with him. Soon he reappeared and
coming into the crowd said: "Gentle-
men, mine is the only armed force al-
lowed within the grounds. If you are
armed you will either deposit your arms
or retire without the capitol grounds."

No one had to be spoken to twice.
From deputy marshals and Indian police
down the arms went.

Major Star then said: "You gentle-
men who are not armed have the privi-
lege of entering the building at your
pleasure and going where you please."

INDIANS WILL CAUCUS ON STATEHOOD MAY 20TH.



HON. GREEN McCURTAIN, GOVERNOR OF THE CHOCTAW NATION.

Gov. McCurtain Calls Governors of Five Tribes to Assemble at Eufaula— All Want Separate Statehood. Something of the Greatest Indian in the Territory.

The Indian Constitutional Convention is assured. Responses from all of the governors of the five tribes have been received by Gov. McCurtain and there is no longer any doubt of the position of the Indian on statehood—he wants his own country preserved; he wants congress to carry out its promise made in many treaties and legislative acts—that promise is for a state to be composed of the five tribes when their tribal governments are extinguished.

Gov. McCurtain is a broad minded Indian. He was first in the territory to recognize the inevitable and plead with his tribesmen

ises and erect from the five tribes a government to itself. Again this great Indian has taken the initiative. But this time there is no hesitancy among his tribesmen, or danger to his life. Like a great army the Indians of all tribes are getting ready to make their first fight for statehood.

Gov. McCurtain has received responses from the leading men of the territory, besides the governors, and is well pleased at the prospect. In calling a meeting of the governors he has every assurance that he is backed by Indian sentiment and a large percent of the white people who favor a separate state.

The call is as follows:

Dear Governor:—

I would respectfully suggest that a meeting of the governors of the five tribes take place at Eufaula, Indian Territory, on Wednesday, May 20, 1903, for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan of statehood for the Indian Territory.

Hoping the time and place suitable, and that you will not fail to lend your personal presence on that occasion, with such friends as you desire to invite, I am, respectfully,

GREEN McCURTAIN,
Principal Chief,
Choctaw Nation.

The crowd then rushed into the building and the house favorable to McCurtain went into the representatives' hall and attempted to have their speaker, R. J. Ward, seated, at the speaker's desk. A scramble was the result, and it was stated by some who were in close quarters that some blows were struck, but no serious damage was done. When things quieted down a little the ELEVATOR man entered the hall and saw two men, R. J. Ward and J. M. Hodges, seated on the speaker's desk, each claiming the right to occupy the chair as the legally elected speaker.

A messenger was sent to the senate chamber by R. J. Ward to inform that body that the house was in session and ready to meet the senate in joint session for the purpose of canvassing the vote for principal chief. In a few minutes the members of the senate filed quietly into the hall. James Bowers, president of the senate, sent a note by a messenger to the judges of the supreme court. These judges still held the poll books. After some whispered consultation, the senate and the house, presided over by R. J. Ward, arose and filed quietly out of the hall. By following the crowd it was learned that they had repaired to the supreme court room, up stairs, for the purpose of counting the vote. They said they feared the opposing faction would snatch the poll books and tear to pieces.

The Hunter faction attempted to follow and a scramble took place in the hall leading up stairs, for the boys who happened to stop in the hall would not allow them to enter the supreme court room. The supreme judges delivered the poll books to the two houses in joint session, and upon a count the vote was declared in Green McCurtain's favor by 689 majority. An escort soon brought Gov. McCurtain to the capitol, where he was received with loud acclamation. Judge Joe Garland, supreme judge, was seated near the chief-elect. Then McCurtain was informed of the result of the canvass and asked to stand and have the oath of office administered to him. He calmly arose and had the oath of office administered to him by Judge Garland. He then made a few remarks in Choctaw and sat down. His remarks were cheered by the large crowd present. His speech was interpreted by a young Choctaw, substantially as follows:

"I wish to thank my friends for their loyalty to me and for holding out faithfully to the end. I knew we would win out, and never lost confidence in our cause. I will deliver my message Monday morning at 9 o'clock."

The two houses then adjourned, the joint session ended, and the members repaired to their respective halls, where they each adjourned till 9 o'clock Monday morning.

The Hunter faction of the house was still in session, and when the house presided over by R. J. Ward adjourned and filed out, Mr. J. M. Hodges had four faithful members with him trying to do business.

Soon the shrill notes were heard from the soldiers' quarters that meant no more passing or repassing, and then the soldiers had complete control of the capitol.

"A Bird With a Broken Pinion"

The Hunter wing of the Tuskahoma convention has adopted a very sensible platform, which, if carried out, will be of much benefit to the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes. The other wing seems to be running on the Green Mountain platform.—Durant News.

The Hunter wing platform, from what we can learn, seems to be mostly a fly to catch the freedmen—to give them Tuskaloosa Academy. They do assert very solemnly that they are in favor of a speedy settlement of our affairs, when they oppose at the same time, the only thing that can possibly give us a speedy settlement—the ratification of the agreement; that is, if they do oppose it.

We'll just be "groggled" if we can tell just what that very sensible platform is from anything they say or publish. It may be that the News knows, as it is personally acquainted with Mr. Hunter, and this should be of much benefit to the Choctaw and Chickasaw people. An acquaintance between the would-be future Choctaw Chief and the editor of a paper that says the tribal government is a farce, the tribal

NANTA KATIOHME HO?

United States court et nabullo
nawwa h C chn Chichasha abc
babet notin na otel tai eble
toko yanbe kwanba toka nabalet
lalaba ok osh ainsba mat Chchta
Chickasaw itatuklo kat yakno itta
kash hawa be atok ot yomnak
atok hawks o ont ishi ataklamai
kunia hosh ainsba m; ont ishi
elampis kat McCurtain et Chchta
okla hawks im ilepfa to hako
mat nante Palmer Moseley et
Chikasha okla la meko im ilepfa
nenta hako hako mat Me Curt
ain. Moseley itatuklo la a n
talo hosh hosh hunda a nabullo
court Chchta a tibi tok McCarty
et Tom Hunter ok osh Chchta
okla h i make hokma actinkma
naha hok hok. Hikka William
Byrd ok osh Chikasha okla h i
make hokma nchikma hula h
hosh itanowa ka? Katiohme ho
chha hinda kia huppak oke. Me
Curtain, Moseley itatuklo ka? na
hufospond Chchta atohomba tok
a huppanche kefu hatuk yomnak
o McCarty ittapeha iluppai meko
okl toka h yaik vana hoke. Yoh
nanta Tom Hunter ato hatak
yakome ka i kasa paha hatuk
make meko che bunna ka ishi
ilippan huplashke. Nabullo nan
ishi im ahukma ebi ka Chchta
walbe biele hokato Tom Hunter
ya hote oma hokrey ushke.

NO CONVENTION OF UNION PARTY

What Really Happened at Antlers on July 3.

To the Editor of the Indian Citizen:

I notice in the South McAlesper Capital, in its issue of July 1901, the following dispatch:

Antler's, L. T., July 3.

The Union party convention was held at this place this morning. S. E. Cole was elected chairman, and Henry Bond secretary. Honorable T. W. Hunter was unanimously endorsed for Governor of the Choctaw Nation. There were no dissensions in the ranks of the party.

I was at Antlers on July 3 and for the information of citizens of the Choctaw Nation I hereby submit the following account of what really happened:

I would first state that I was a member of the National party until 1898, at which time the Union party was organized, and I have been a member of that party ever since. Hearing that there was to be a convention of the Union party at Antlers on July 3rd, I felt it was my duty to attend, although Tobucksy counseled me had no notice from the national chairman that a regular convention had been called.

On my way to Antlers I stopped at Vister and there met Robert Harris, who has always been a member of the Union party. He told me that he had received no notice from Silas Bacon, the regular chairman of the party, but he had received a letter from W. Locke, notifying him that

Indian Agent Shoenfelt, Major Star and Gov. McCurtain are the three men who figured honorably, openly and fairly in the recent struggle at Tuskahoma.

taxes, imposition, etc., ought to benefit us greatly. It will help us to embrace our laws (2)

There is some talk of a contest for the governorship of the Choctaw Nation, on the grounds that a number of negro votes were bought by McCurtain workers. From what we can learn it was only a question of who would give the most for the negro. It is pretty certain that there will be no contest.

Please return to
Genl W. W. Smith
Kinta Is

"