

TALIEQUAH TALK.

THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL TO TAKE PLENTY OF TIME.

Every Feature of the Amended Agreement to Be Given Careful Consideration.

The Clause Providing for the Payment of the Claims of Intruders For Improvements Very Objectionable.

The Friends of the Treaty Confident of Its Ratification Without Change.

Full Text of Chief Harris' Message to the Council, Urging the Acceptance of the Government's Offer For the Ceded Land—General Notes.

TALIEQUAH, I. T., March 29.—It is regarded here as reasonably certain that the council will ratify the strip agreement. The only fear is that, to pacify the opposition, some minor changes may be made, and the bill thus sent back to congress.

The alteration of a single phrase would be fatal. The main objection is that the government's obligation to pay could not be negotiated. This fear has been allayed by personal investigation by Chief Harris, and the assurance of ex-Congressman Bushyhead, ex-Congressman Peel, Colonel W. A. Phillips and others, that the obligation is not negotiable, but that it would bring a small premium to the friends of the bill regarding the terms of settlement. It is fully understood that the Cherokee themselves will decide who are the members of the nation and entitled to the money to be paid by the government, but the kickers do not want to recognize the intruders as having any rights whatsoever, and object to paying them for their improvements, as provided by congress. They look with jealousy upon any claim made by a person whose rights have not been handed down by blood relation to the tribe.

The leading men of the nation, while confident of their ability to ratify the bill, do not want to override the members by force of numbers, preferring that there shall be a fair discussion, in order that the vote may be cast on a basis of free feeling on the part of the nation here. There is a good deal of politics mixed in the question. This causes the majority to refrain from the usual course of power to be used, although it will be delayed.

Chief Harris, in his message yesterday, fully explains the steps to be taken by the council to guarantee the Cherokees their rights. This, however, will delay the opening of the strip, and will waste the time on unnecessary discussions. The full text of the chief's message is as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

"You have been convened in special session to consider such action as in your wisdom seems best in the modification made by congress on the articles of agreement entered into between the United States and Cherokee nation for the cession of land to the United States belonging to the Cherokee nation, lying within the limits of the Cherokee nation by an act of the national congress approved Jan. 4, 1829.

"By the act of the national congress dated March 2, herewith submitted for your information, you will observe that this agreement was amended to this extent, that before any money is paid to any person who entered the Cherokee nation and commenced improvement prior to Aug. 11, 1856, shall be removed from the limits thereof, as provided in the agreement, such improvements shall be appraised by board of appraisers, and the Cherokee nation is required to pay such intruder the value of the improvements, but the appraisers may consider the rents and profits of the land used and occupied by the intruder in determining the value of the improvements.

"Of the \$185,736 agreed to be paid by the United States in the original agreement with the Cherokee nation, \$26,736 is immediately available upon the acceptance by the Cherokee nation of the modification made by congress in the said agreement, and the remaining \$159,000 is to be paid in five equal annual installments commencing on the 4th day of March, 1857, and ending on the 4th day of March, 1862, the said deferred payments to bear 5 per cent interest per annum, which interest is to be paid annually, or should the national council deem it to be to the best interest of the Cherokee people to negotiate a loan on the principal and interest of the said deferred payment, and thereby secure at once the full amount due on these lands, it is authorized by said act of congress to do so, pledging the principal and interest to secure the payment of the debt.

"Paragraph 3 of article 20 of the original agreement, giving exclusive jurisdiction to the courts of this nation in all civil and criminal cases where one of the Cherokee nation, either by blood or adoption, shall be the only party in interest, was stricken out by the act of congress above referred to.

"I recommend that you accept the agree-

ment as amended by congress. The act above referred to provides that the amount to be paid to the intruder shall not exceed \$50,000. While I am of the opinion that the intruders are trespassers without equity, and to whom the law of betterment should apply, and I deplore the fact that congress has placed a different interpretation upon the same, yet I think we had better accept this amendment for the following reasons: While the number of intruders is not definitely known that was contemplated to be paid by this act, I am for the limitation of those improvements to \$50,000, and the further provision that the use and occupancy of the soil may be taken into consideration by the board of appraisers in making their awards, will result in a great advantage to the Cherokee nation, and in a majority of cases the balance sheet will be in the nation's favor. The act of congress does not interfere with the rights of the Cherokee nation to determine who are entitled to the land, and it provides for their removal on demand of the principal chief.

"I can not but think with the evidence before me that the act of congress will be required to pay for their improvements after deducting the rent and profit for the time the lands have been occupied.

"I recommend in cases you accept the agreement as amended, that you make some ample provision whereby the fullest information can be furnished the board of appraisers of the value of the land and the cost of improving the land in the community where such improvements are located, and such other information as you may deem necessary, so that they can arrive at an equitable adjustment of various matters.

"Relative to striking out paragraph 3 of article 20, I will say that congress by an act approved May 1, 1829, gives us exclusive jurisdiction over all our citizens, whether by blood or adoption, and this jurisdiction is now in the United States federal courts at Fort Smith, Ark., and Muskogee in their rulings.

"I recommend that a commission be appointed by the council to proceed at once to Washington with proper instruction to make and execute contracts with the secretary of the interior for the purchase of \$3,000,000, in addition to the \$26,736 available, as provided by the act of congress and suggested by the secretary of the interior, and herewith submitted for your information.

"I further recommend that after the contract aforesaid is fully consummated the said money be forthwith authorized to be used to thoroughly advertise and receive proposals for negotiating a loan on the principal and interest provided for in the act, and to have the bill referred to the national council for approval or rejection. I have written several banking houses, giving the condition of the loan, and I am of the opinion that the contractors for the payment of the \$3,000,000, which the secretary of the interior is directed to make, be properly drawn with a guarantee of the United States, that the Cherokee nation will have no difficulty in negotiating such contracts at a fair and reasonable premium in the market.

"You will have my hearty co-operation in endeavoring to realize for the people as large a premium as can be obtained. I am confident that the loan will be made if made in these suggestions are carried out.

"In event of your accepting the amended agreement, I would be glad to see the Cherokee people and intruders or unauthorized persons within our boundaries will necessarily follow, that the distribution of the money to be made to the list of the intruders be had that they may be reported to the president for removal from the land in question. In order that census rolls be correct, I suggest that it would be proper to have them authenticated by the Cherokee council and a special agent of the United States, as the census takers complete their work, at which session the commission before suggested will have time to report such propositions to the president, and the president may have received. C. J. HARRIS, "Principal Chief."

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WEATHER BULLETIN.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1933. Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair, with nearly stationary temperature. During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 63, the lowest 33, and the mean 51, with warmest clear weather; strong south wind; falling barometer.

The average temperature for March so far 44°. For the past four years the average temperature for the month of March has been 42° and for the 30th day 51°.

FRASER J. JOHNSON, Observer. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Following is the forecast for the 30th day: Fair to Missouri—Warmest, generally fair weather; westerly winds 15c Thursday. For Kansas—Fair; south to west winds; warmer in southeastern; cooler in northwestern portions.

LATIMER'S STORY.

The Murderer's Account of His Escape From the Jackson Prison.

JACKSON, Mich., March 29.—R. Irving Latimer is again behind the bars. His capture, as related in these dispatches last night, was effected near Jeroma, about twenty miles from this city. Latimer was brought from Jerome in a carriage, arriving at the prison at 3:40 o'clock this morning. The scene at the prison door when the vehicle dashed up was one of the most dramatic episodes that ever occurred in the history of the institution. A large crowd was gathered in front of the building as the carriage was seen in the distance, and an expression of general satisfaction was heard when it was discovered that the vehicle was headed directly for the prison front door. The occupants of the vehicle sprang out, and a tricer Latimer was marched toward the front door. He seemed calm and collected, and when some one started to urge him on, he remarked: "Oh, it's all right."

This was said in the tone of one who wanted to have the matter go on with proper decorum. Latimer decidedly objected to being shoved. The crowd passed up within the hall.

As the laborer drew near Latimer, he glanced at the clerk and said significantly: "I want to have a talk with you as soon as I can."

His face was white with rage. His hatred for Latimer is something supremely bitter. He said, with indignation: "Yes, I presume you would like to talk with me."

The deputy warden and the prisoner passed quickly through the corridor, and in a few moments Latimer was separated from the crowd. He was taken to a cell. During the long ride from Jerome to the prison Latimer told the story of his escape and of the elaborate plans by which it had been made possible.

"I had been working and thinking out the ways and means of the attempt," he said, "when at this moment I was informed that a party of men had been arrested on a fundamental scheme and have never deviated from my original plan from the time of its conception. It should have succeeded had the men who were arrested in a most woeful manner. I made a careful and exhaustive study of poisons and their effects. That book will readily prove that I did not intend murder, and that that poor Haight is dead. I would rather have remained there until I rotted than to have murdered him. And to think that I murdered him by blinding him with a glass of lemonade. I never thought for one moment it would make any difference to me. I carried with me two revolvers and good clothing, and before they could have been hauled after me I would have been 200 miles away."

"The poison which I used was a mixture of opium and prussic acid. It was certainly not intended that there should be enough prussic acid to be fatal. The logic of the mixture is this: The opium secures the useful sleeping effect and prussic acid secures an immediate effect. That was the whole scheme of the mixture, and I can not imagine why it went wrong. In attempting to cross a swamp I got my feet very wet, and while splashing around I slipped, and wearing my slippers, I fell. Mrs. Tryon, near Jerome, gave me a good supper, and I went from there to Mr. Moore's to get some clothing, and he advised me to go to the farm store. I went and here I am. The lame ankle laid me out."

A PRISON BLAZE. ABERNETHY, N. Y., March 29.—A fierce fire broke out in the shops of the state prison at noon today. The fire started in the pearl button shop, the broom shop, Stickley & Simond's cabinet shop, and by the molding shop were destroyed. As usual the fire department was called, and at the gates until after the fire had broken great headway. The convicts were all locked in their cells, and no trouble occurred.

The total loss to the manufacturers and to the state will foot up \$150,000.

THE CHOCOTAW FEUD. PARIS, Tex., March 29.—The relations between the rival Choctaw factions at Antlers are still strained to the utmost. It is believed that another battle will be fought at Antlers in a few hours. The nineteen militiamen arrested there last night had a hearing before United States Commissioner Easton here today. As soon as they were released they each bought a new Winchester, then tanked up on whisky, and boarded a north-bound Frisco train at 6 o'clock. It was believed that they would get off at Goodland, fifteen miles from Paris. The train stopped only three or four got off there. Judge Darke, who led the assault on Locke's house, insists on going to Antlers, and swears that he will not stop until he has got to Antlers in spite of all that could be done. He was told that the militiamen were gone, and that Locke had a strong force, but no arrests were made. The deputies that went to Antlers last night returned with a report reporting all quiet up to the time they left. The people at Antlers fear that the town will be a hotbed of trouble, and by the time they are doing well, except Solomon Batsiste, who will probably die.

SKIN DISEASES. What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with a skin disease which shows itself in pimples or blotches on hands, arms, face and neck? It is simply impure blood. See what BRANDETT'S PILLS did for a chronic case.

George Chapman, Pinesburg, Mich., says: "For four years I was the mounted infantry in the U. S. Army, residing during that time principally in Texas. All most of that time I had a chronic skin disease characterized by an eruption over the entire surface of my legs and thighs, arms and chest. The doctors termed it eczema. I had given up all hopes of ever being cured when I obtained BRANDETT'S PILLS, and I have thanked God daily since then that I did so. I used them for about three months, and by the time I was completely cured and have never had any trouble since."

THE PITTSBURG BAGNIOS. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 29.—The public safety committee of the council at meeting tonight fully exonerated Chief Brown of the department of public safety of the charges made by Mayor Gourley in a recent communication to the council. The charges were referred to the failure of the chief to close the disorderly houses, and an intimation was made that, under the chief's management, the city had been the recipient of a large number of complaints of this kind.

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THE RAILROADS.

E. H. H. Clark to Continue as President of the Union Pacific Company.

New York, March 29.—At the unanimous request of the board of directors of the Union Pacific, Mr. E. H. H. Clark has withdrawn his resignation, and will continue as president. He will resign the presidency of the Missouri Pacific but will continue as a director.

After the meeting of the directors here adjourned Vice President Atkins of the Union Pacific issued the following official statement: "Mr. Clark, at the unanimous request of the board of directors, has withdrawn his resignation and will continue as president. He will at once resign from the Missouri Pacific, but will continue as a director of that company as president, to give his undivided attention to the Union Pacific."

The determination of President Clark to resign from the Missouri Pacific and continue as president of the Union Pacific was a surprise to many of the stockholders, who were broken by the news that the Missouri Pacific had been sold to the Union Pacific. George J. Gould, who had been in regard to the matter, refused to discuss it, and said he was not sure as to the exact details of the transaction.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., March 29.—The new Missouri, Kansas and Eastern railroad, which is being built by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, has been finished from St. Charles to the Missouri river, and will soon be in operation. The contractors began work today on the road twelve miles north of town, which will end at the Bellefonte bridge, near the Missouri river. Arrangements have been made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to run a regular passenger service on the road, which will probably be inaugurated in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railway corporation today, and elected George B. Roberts president.

MEMORIAL DAY IN KANSAS. TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.—Department Commander Kelly of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a general order in reference to the proper observance of Memorial day, said: "A quarter of a century has passed since the 30th day of May was set apart and designated as the day upon which to 'strew with flowers or otherwise decorate the graves of our soldiers who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies lay in almost every city, village and hamlet throughout the country. On the 30th day of May, 1863, during the administration of Commander John A. Logan as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first Memorial day was observed in this country. It is the purpose of the commander-in-chief to inaugurate this observance with a fitting and appropriate program from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades."

The first order was issued, nearly a million of the men who defended the flag of their country and by their valor preserved the Union from destruction, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service of the Republic, and who are now scattered throughout the land and mustered into the life that is to be. So that when this custom is observed, the nation will be reminded of the heroic defenders of liberty and Union, pay their tribute of love to the other half of the nation who died in the service