

THE TRANSPORTER

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MAIL TIME TABLE.

Caldwell & Ft. Hill Line.
 ARRIVE. ARRIVE.
 From North 11 a. m. From South 10 a. m.
 Mondays Excepted. Sundays Excepted.
 Stages, same time, going S. Tuesdays,
 Thursdays & Saturdays; going N. Mondays,
 Wednesdays & Fridays.

A. T. & S. F. R. R. TIME TABLE.
 CALDWELL STATION.
 ARRIVE. DEPART.
 Passenger. 11:50 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
 Accommodation. 8:40 P. M. 5:20 A. M.

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
 JUNE 27, 1883.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE!

Toward Solving the Indian Question.

A Practical Project to Place the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians on a Self-Supporting Basis!

THE GRASS LEASES.

The leasing by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the western portion of their reservation has been the most important move made for some time in Indian circles, as it yields them a revenue, which, if applied as is at present contemplated, will result in their becoming self-supporting at the end of ten years. The yearly grass rental amounts to \$62,357.60, payable semi-annually, part in cash and part in cattle. In order to form some conception of the value received, the Indians requested the first payment made in silver. This the lessees agreed to, and the first payment has just been made by Ed. Fenlon, Wm. E. Malaley, and Col. Hunter in behalf of the lessees. In response to a telegram from Wm Malaley that he had arrived at Caldwell with the money and wished a guard, a detail of eight Indian police (four from each tribe, selected among themselves) went by stage to Caldwell and escorted the treasure down. The amount was over \$31,000 in "big" silver dollars, and was packed in four kegs and five boxes, the weight being 1,600 pounds—a wagon load of silver dollars! Mr. Malaley says he could not have wished a more safe or vigilant guard, and during the entire payment the pay tables were under the sole protection of the Indian police—much to the satisfaction of the Indians. The silver was arranged in piles of ten dollars each on long tables extending across the commissary, forming a glittering mass of wealth, a sight but few men have ever beheld, \$31,000 in big silver dollars, all at one glance. The distribution was made on the regular ration tickets, and amounted to about five dollars for each man, woman and child in the tribes. As the number of people on each ration ticket was called, Mr Fenlon counted out the silver and dropped it into the blankets held to receive it, and rapidly and quietly a constant string of Indian men and women passed before him, receiving the share to which they were entitled. In this manner the payment was made in two days—the distribution being very thorough. The Indians were perfectly happy in their good fortune, and not the least thing occurred to jar the serenity of the occasion.

After receiving their lease money, the Indians made a grand rush on the traders for a few days, but spent but a small portion of the money received, it being the general feeling among them that they must save it to provide necessities for the future. This feeling has been prominent during all their councils preceding the lease, and they have made a formal request that half of their yearly payments be made in stock cattle—cows and heifers. In order that the cattle so accumulated might be properly handled, they have, with the advice of their Agent, agreed to hold the herd in common under a competent, practical white cow man as manager, and what is more, to secure a man permanently, they have agreed at their own expense to pay a salary that will make it to the advantage of their manager to bend every nerve in making the herd a financial success, as his salary will increase each year until, if he proves his ability as the years advance, the tenth year it may amount to \$5,000 per annum. The Indian department has agreed, in order to encourage the Indians, to invest as much in cattle as the Indians themselves and turn them into the common herd. Of course this aid extended by the Department will be dependent upon appropriations for the purpose made by Congress, but there is not the least doubt but that Congressmen will cheerfully extend a helping hand to a people now endeavoring to help themselves. At the start the Indians will purchase say 800 head of cows and heifers at a cost of \$25,000, the herding expenses taking the larger portion of the balance. The Department proposes to furnish a like value and to purchase fine bulls and stock cattle to grade the herd up. Each year will increase the ratio of gain, until at the end of ten years, when the grass leases expire, the Indian

herd will be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and the tribe will be self-supporting! This is the project of no visionary—on the contrary it is endorsed as thoroughly practicable by every experienced stockman. A private individual under the same circumstances could do as well, and all unite in declaring that nothing can prevent the success of the undertaking, provided that the Agent, acting for the Indians, is accorded the power of selling matured cattle and barren cows, and replacing them with cows and calves with the proceeds, at all times and on all occasions without any red tape restrictions. Practical cattlemen who have made independent fortunes at the business, are unanimous in stating that without this privilege, this project or any other similar, would be a failure, for that is the vital point of the business—buying and selling on short notice without restriction, as in no other way can the advantage of the market be obtained. On this one point alone would rest the entire success of the enterprise. Of course all trades made by the Agent would be subject to inspection and his course approved by the success or failure of each transaction.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency herd as it will be called, will start with the cattle already purchased by the Department, being 750 head of cows and heifers and 25 head of fine blooded bulls. These have already been received. To these will be added the remnant of the old school herd, numbering about 100 head. The range will be the magnificent cattle country north of the Cheyenne school, and eventually a pasture will be fenced in enclosing the entire Clear creek and Kingslayer valleys. The advantages of fences and pastures are no longer an unknown element in cattle raising—on the contrary they are absolutely necessary in handling stock cattle. The herd will be held in common for several years, after which it will be divided between the two tribes. After that, when the Indians have become sufficiently experienced to handle the cattle in smaller herds, they will be divided out in small bunches to those bands or individuals who will fence pastures and who have shown sufficient management to successfully handle the stock. At all times the herds will be under the supervision of the white manager. In this way the interest of the Indians will be kept up, and they will eventually become an expert in handling cattle as they now are in raising horses, while it will at the same time furnish an industry at which the whole tribe can be employed. Mr. E. H. Campbell has been secured by Agent Miles to manage the Agency herd, and he brings to the work the energy, efficiency and experience of a practical cowman, as well as the courtesy, education and tact of a gentleman. Mr. Campbell is in every way a man for the place, and takes the position with the intention of giving it his undivided attention for the ten years, with an increased salary each year. A more judicious selection could not have been made by the Agent for the tribe. Mr. Campbell is to start with four Arapahoes and four Cheyennes as herders, and both he and his herders are to be present at the branding of the herd in order to become familiar from the start with their appearance. The stock will be night herded for some time until located on their range, and it is the intention to fence the pasture as soon as practicable. The Indian herders employed will be as far as possible cattle boys and Agency school boys.

In this respect it is appropriate to note that it is the intention of the holders of the grass leases to employ at the start ten Indian herders each—that is 70 herders at \$20 per month each, a revenue of \$14,000 per annum to the Indians. As they will fence immediately and propose to utilize Indian labor as far as possible, it will also be a handsome thing for the Indians. To build 600 miles of fence will require 600,000 pounds of wire, which at \$1.50 per hundred will amount to \$90,000 to be paid them for freight. The lease will require 60,000 posts on which the Indians will realize 12 cents each delivered, or \$7,200. After the fence is completed it is estimated that \$25,000 yearly will be paid Indian help for work herding, mending fence, branding cattle, breaking fire-guards, etc. All which will be additional to the \$62,357.60 grass rental. In addition to the cash realized, it is estimated by parties competent that the lands covered by the leases will be increased in value at least a dollar an acre by the growth of young timber on the lands, protected as they will be by the system of fire-guards adopted by the lessees.

The plan of the Agency herd at this Agency is enthusiastically supported by Agent Miles, and he is warmly seconded by Agent Hunt. The Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs have approved the plan, and it is endorsed by well known men like Col. Hunter, Ed. Fenlon, Wm. E. Malaley and numbers of others, all successful cattlemen. Unless hampered by red tape, it will be the grandest stride yet made in the Indian cause, and its success will revolutionize the entire Indian question within twenty year's time. Prominent men in both Indian and cattle circles unite in saying that the Indians have made a magnificent bargain in their leases, and the only men heard in opposition to the measure are some few stockmen who have been privately holding cattle on the lands leased by bribing a few Indians who were likely to interfere. These men, of course, are sure that their private scheme should be made a public benefit to the tribe, and that they are obliged to vacate the magnificent ranges they have been holding against the wishes of the Indians.

Fort Griffin, Texas,

Caldwell, Kas.,

Dodge City, Kas

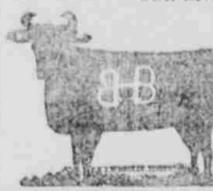
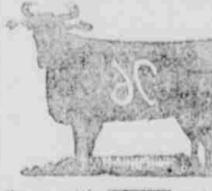
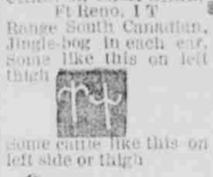
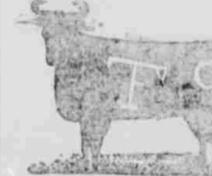
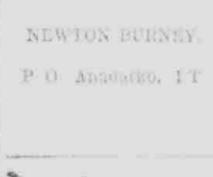
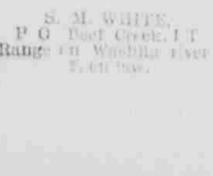
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A. WITZLEBEN, Manager, Caldwell, Kas.

<p>JOE ANDERSON, P O Rein Springs, I T Horse brand same on left thigh with A on neck. Road brand same as open A. Some cattle branded with flying W on left side.</p> 	<p>Monfort Johnson, Fort Reno, Ind. Ter. Also figure 8, triangle H, heart, 7BC, 7EG, diamond link right side, various ear marks. Some on right hip.</p> 
<p>CHAS. L. CAMPBELL, Ft. Reno, I T Range South Canadian, Jingle-bag in each ear. Some like this on left thigh.</p>  <p>Some cattle like this on left side or thigh.</p> 	<p>Some cattle on left shoulder and side. Various other brands.</p>  <p>Horse brand on left thigh, some on left thigh. None sold except for shipment.</p> 
<p>JAMES H. BOND, Ft. Reno, Ind Ter Horse and most cattle branded 7S. Some cattle V H. Few cattle branded P C and few coils P C. Also J on left jaw on cattle. Range on South Canadian river, Indian Territory.</p>  <p>Also some like this.</p> 	<p>T. & J. Fitzpatrick, Rein Springs, Chickasaw Nation, I. T. anywhere on brute. Slope the right; crop and slit in left.</p>  <p>left side or hip slope right & left cut short. on hip and left side and hip. Crop both ears.</p>  <p>either side or both sides and hips, under slope and over bit in right; left cut short. Horse brand TF connected on left shoulder.</p> 
<p>NEWTON BURNBY, P O Ardmore, I T</p>  <p>Also some like this.</p> 	<p>W. V. ALEXANDER, P O Rein Springs, I T Range Washita river. Some W A on left plus some ear marks as given on this animal.</p>  <p>JAS. S. MORRISON, P O Ft. Reno, I T Range on North Park Canadian. Left horn cut off. Branded long O on left jaw. Horse brand same.</p> 
<p>LEASO JONES, P O Ardmore, I T Mountain range side.</p>  <p>DANIEL HARRISON, P O Rein Springs, I T</p> 	<p>W. H. BONRLAND, P O Rein Springs, I T Some branded like this.</p>  <p>A. E. ROFF, P O Hill Creek, I T Ranch Caddo creek. Some E O R on left thigh. Some on thigh. Some E O P. Some G B.</p>  <p>R. D. ALEXANDER, Rein Springs, I T On other side. S on jaw. S side S hip and leg. Some P. Some G B. Various other brands and ear marks.</p> 
<p>S. M. WHITE, P O Hill Creek, I T Range on Washita river. E on jaw.</p> 	<p>OWEN HENNESSY, Ft. Reno, I. T. Range Canadian river.</p>  <p>C. H. CAMPBELL, P O Rein Springs, I T Ranch on North Canadian. Horse brand on left thigh.</p>