

Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, IND. TER., AUG. 4, 1892.

WHEAT 52 to 55 on street. Cattle a little stronger and higher.

A bill passed the house last week reducing railroad fare through this territory to three cents a mile.

Other neighboring towns have periodical booms, but for a good, steady substantial growth, Vinita leads them all.

The Jones party in the Choctaw nation proposes to keep all the money in their treasury, to be used in case of a famine.

The effort to enforce the president's order for the removal of intruders and their cattle from the Outlet was a dead failure.

Now the next thing in order will be a petition to congress for the payment of the Strip money to the Cherokee people, per capita.

The pension appropriation for 1892 is \$140,847,417.09. President Grant, during his second term, said it should never exceed 20 millions.

SAM PEEL has been among his constituents long enough to know what they want, but he is about to find out they don't want Peel in congress.

CHIEF PERRYMAN has been sick for some days but a note received last evening states that he is much better and it is expected will be up in a day or two.

The changes proposed in the Strip agreement by the senate committee will necessarily bring it back here for the concurrence of the national council. In that event it will probably undergo other changes.

The government Indian commission spent, in all, twenty-nine weeks at Tahlequah urging our people to sell them the Outlet, which was finally agreed to. Then in turn the Cherokees sent a delegation to Washington who spent more than half a year urging the United States to ratify the agreement, but which they finally refused to do.

SENATOR VEST introduced a resolution Monday relative to the extension of time for keeping cattle on the Outlet, which was considered and agreed to by the senate. The resolution instructs the committee on Indian affairs to investigate the report of crookedness in having the time extended for keeping cattle there. The committee is granted power to send for persons and papers.

Council will have another whack at the Strip agreement, as it has been "knocked into a cocked hat" by the senate committee. The question as to the title to that country has been thoroughly settled and it is safe to say that the Cherokees will not worry about the sale. But if council should decide to retain the Strip, and not sell it, there will be at least seventy people very mad. So it is hard to tell what will be done.

By direction of the senate subcommittee on Indian affairs, Senator Platt reported favorably the bill to ratify the Strip agreement, and asked unanimous consent of the senate that the bill be made a special order for the first Monday in December next. While the matter was under consideration Senator Morgan observed that eight and a half millions was a big sum to be paid, even to the Cherokees, and he wanted to be very sure that the money did not go to line the pockets of those not entitled to it.

THE NEW BEER LAW.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2139 of the Revised Statutes be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2139. No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine or intoxicating liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barters or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian under charge of any superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ale, wine, beer or intoxicating liquors of any kind into the Indian country, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not more than \$300 for each offense. But it shall be a sufficient defense to a charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority in writing from the War department, or any

officer duly authorized thereunto by the War department."

All complaints for the arrest of any person or persons made for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be made in the county where the offense shall have been committed, or if committed upon or within the reservation not included in any county then in any county adjoining such reservation, and, if in the Indian Territory, before the United States court commissioner or commissioner of the circuit court of the United States residing nearest the place where the offense was committed who is not for any reason disqualified; but, in all cases such arrests shall be made before any United States commissioner residing in such adjoining county or before any magistrate or judicial officer authorized by the laws of the state in which such reservation is located to issue warrants for the arrest and examination of offenders by section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. And all persons so arrested shall, unless discharged upon examination, be held to answer and stand trial before the court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

THE STRIP AGREEMENT.

Summary of Report of Senator Platt for the Committee.

The report begins by citing the conditions surrounding the Outlet, with which our readers are perfectly familiar, and also stating the fact of a trade being arrived at by the Cherokees and the United States commissioners by which \$144,632.91 acres of land were to be transferred for the net sum of \$8,595,736.12.

Your committee believes that it is desirable that this money should be paid and that the relinquishment of the title should be obtained. But certain conditions of the agreement need modification, notably that portion of section two which requires the removal of the intruders. Then are cited the various treaty stipulations under which the Cherokees claim protection from intrusion. Under these treaty provisions the nation has claimed the exclusive right to determine who its citizens are, and since the decision of the supreme court was rendered in the North Carolina case the department of the interior seems to have raised no question as to this right.

Then follows a statement of the intruder question as it exists and also an account of the various invitations to the North Carolina Indians to come to the nation, the conditions enjoined as to enrollment, proof of citizenship, etc. The Keoterson case of 1888, in which the right of the nation to expell this man was denied by the department is recounted, and the ruling in this and other cases are given. If that portion of the agreement relating to the removal of the intruder should be ratified, the United States, in the opinion of the committee, would be properly held to have relinquished any claim that it had a discretion to determine upon what terms and conditions such intruders should be removed, and would be obligated to act upon the mere demand of the principal chief. Such was undoubtedly the intention of the Cherokee nation in insisting upon this clause but in the committee's opinion the government ought not to enter into such an agreement, and that the intruders have no legal right upon these lands. It is nevertheless true in many instances that they came there supposing themselves to have been invited by the Cherokee nation, and supposing that they could maintain their right to be admitted as citizens. They have made valuable improvements. They have built houses and established homes, and are so much settled upon these lands and in those homes as any persons who have been deemed and called "squatters" upon the public lands. To remove forcibly, by the use of the army if it became necessary, a body of 5,000 or 7,000 people forfeiting their homes and improvements, is too harsh a proceeding to be contemplated with humanity. Such action would be justly criticised not only in this country, but in foreign countries.

If these intruders should be removed from their homes, forfeiting the value of their improvements, the question arises as to who would become entitled to the property and the benefit of the improvements. They would doubtless be claimed by the Cherokee nation, and would either be sold by the nation to persons who might occupy such improvements, or Cherokees, who might first file on them and have their claims acknowledged by the nation, would become the proprietors and reap the benefit of the improvements created by the intruder.

It seems to the committee but just and fair that if the intruders are to be removed with the loss of their improvements there should be some way provided by which the Cherokee nation should pay for the value of such improvements and be in a position to reimburse itself by the sale of them to such of its citizens as it might permit to occupy the same.

In the opinion of the committee, however, intruder claimants who came to the Cherokee nation and made improvements since the 11th day of August, 1856, cannot claim to have acquired any equitable rights in which they ought to be protected.

The committee would, therefore, limit any provision looking to the compensation of intruders for their improvements to those who came prior to the date mentioned. With a view to preventing harsh action and any possible injustice in the removal of intruders, the committee recommend an amendment of the agreement relating to

the removal of intruders, so that before the removal of any intruder who came prior to the 11th day of August, 1856, the value of his improvements shall be ascertained by appraisers appointed by the president of the United States, and paid to him by the Cherokee nation, such improvements to be paid therefor to become the property of the Cherokee nation. In testimony taken before the committee, parties representing the nation and the intruders alike stated that approximately the sum of \$250,000 would be a full cash value of all the improvements made by such intruders; and it seems to the committee that the Cherokee nation would be glad to believe the just value of such improvements and become the owner thereof, and that the same can be done without ultimate loss to the nation.

The third paragraph of article 2, in which exclusive jurisdiction over citizens of the nation either by birth or adoption is guaranteed, the committee refuse to recommend for adoption. We do not believe that the United States ought to place itself where it can be claimed that it has guaranteed any new or enlarged jurisdiction of the courts of the Cherokee nation or indeed that it is now reaffirming any guaranty of jurisdiction whatever. The anomalous condition of five separate, independent Indian governments within the government of the United States seems, in the very nature of things, cease. The guarantees heretofore granted to Indian nations grew out of the policy adopted by the British government and was maintained until 1871. Our whole policy of dealing with the Indians since that time has been changed. It is now the purpose of the government to make them citizens as rapidly as possible and to wipe out all lines of distinction. It is evident the day is rapidly approaching when the Indians constituting these independent governments must be absorbed and become a part of the United States.

In regard to the question of land in severalty the committee believes that a considerable number of Cherokee citizens would be glad at the present time and under the present circumstances to take land in severalty, and thus become fully clothed with United States citizenship. The committee, in view of these facts, recommend that they be allowed to do so at the earliest possible moment and add the following section to the agreement:

The consent of the United States is hereby given to the allotment of land in severalty within the limits of the country occupied by Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles; and upon such allotments the individuals to whom the same may be allotted shall be deemed to be in all respects citizens of the United States. And the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay for the survey of any such lands as may be allotted by any of said tribes of Indians to individual members of said tribes. And upon the allotment of the lands held by said tribes, respectively, the reversionary interest of the United States therein shall be relinquished and shall cease.

With reference to the present relation between the United States government and the five civilized tribes, and the advantages to be derived by the Indians as well as the United States by the surrender of such governments and their incorporation into our system, the committee submits the treaty stipulations bearing upon that question, and proposing that such a change whenever it should become expedient. The 2nd art. of the treaty of 1866 provides for the survey and allotment of the lands of the Cherokee nation when requested. That the present anomalous condition cannot continue for ever must be apparent to every one. The day is passed when these Indians can be kept to give by themselves, from the intermingling of the whites. They have themselves allowed and invited white persons to come among them, until now the white people outnumber them, and they do not differ materially from other white communities. The reason of the guaranty that they were to be allowed to live to themselves has long since ceased to exist. They have of their own choice become nothing more nor less than white people. It is believed that the Indians themselves feel that the time is rapidly approaching when they must become citizens of a state. Doubtless some of them would prefer to have it delayed, but the logic of events is rapidly hastening when this question must be solved. Better qualified to become citizens of the United States than any other Indians, the sooner they take their lands in severalty the better it will be for them is the judgment of the committee.

Why Women are Paid Less Than Men.
(Carra D. Wright is the Form.)
There are potent and logical reasons why women are employed at so low a rate which cannot be overcome by any considerations, either social, or economic, or legislative. The considerations are interesting and account conclusively for the present status of affairs relative to women's wages. The reasons are as follows:
Firstly, stepping out of industrial subjection and general subjection to man, woman comes into the industrial system of the present as an entirely new economic factor. If there are no other reasons, this alone would be sufficient to keep her wages low and to prevent their very rapid increase.
Secondly, a woman occupies a lower standard, which is caused to some extent by a lower standard of life, both in physical attributes and in mental demands. She is also the victim of the influence of the assistance which she receives in a large portion of cases

from her family and friends. This lowers her economic standard to a great degree, while the lack of physical endurance interferes with her industrial productivity and compels her to stand upon a lower plane in this respect than does man. This reason acts strongly, not only upon quantity, but upon quality of work performed.
Thirdly, she receives low wages through an insufficient equipment for life work, which is not the result of incapacity of mind or lack of skill, but is due largely to the hope that the permanence of work will be interrupted by matrimony. Inferior work is often the direct result of the same hope; the one is the sure complement of the other. The lack of technical training, from which training she has shrunk, has caused her to occupy an inferior position, or rather to remain in such position. She does not feel warranted in spending years, if required, in equipping herself for the best service, and this is true to some extent in the higher grades of employment now sought by woman. This, in conjunction with another fact, largely accounts for her low remuneration in general. The other fact is that when occupying a good position she does not always fill it with the same assiduity that accompanies a man's service. She has not the responsibilities, either of family or society, to lead her ambition to secure the best results, and she is not, therefore, stimulated by the powerful forces which stimulate a man to do his best in whatever line he may find his life cast.
Fourthly, woman has lacked, so far, the influence which comes from combination and association. She works in an individual capacity and with the weakness of individual effort. See has not learned the power of combining her forces, nor the powerful influence which comes from combination, as men have done. Furthermore, she has not been a political factor in society. She has no influence except as the influence of men has helped her, and this has been often too selfish to be of any practical benefit to her. Competition, profit and business success have been more powerful than any sentiment or any feeling of knightly chivalry. This position is well illustrated by the movements in England and in this country to reduce the hours of labor. Long before any legislation took place fixing the hours in certain industries at ten or less, in those industries where men solely or principally were employed, the hours had been ten or less. It took legislation, positive enactment and the power of the government to bring the hours of labor of women and children to an equality with those of men. The lack of direct political influence must be considered as constituting a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at the minimum.
Fifthly, as woman has come into the industrial field, a new economic factor, the pressure to secure positions has created a supply altogether out of proportion to the demand, and thus every position she might occupy is sought by many, so that her remuneration is within the power of her employer.

Excitement at Chetopa.
A stranger coming into Chetopa last Tuesday morning would have thought that half our people were fit subjects for the lunatic asylum. About eight o'clock the report was in circulation on the street that the Dalton gang was in camp a few miles south of town and that it was supposed they intended to make a raid on our town. A meeting was called for the city hall and quite a number of our business men gathered there to talk the matter over and make preparations for defense. A committee was appointed to notify every business man to report with a shot gun or other suitable weapon at 4 o'clock. At that hour several persons reported who said they had their guns in readiness to respond to the Daltons a warm reception if they put in an appearance. So far as we are concerned, we wish these outlaws would pay Chetopa a visit if they will give our people just five minutes' notice. We will guarantee that some of them will tarry with us for a time at least.—Democrat.

THE TITAN OF CHASMS.
A Mile Deep, 13 Miles Wide, 217 Miles Long, and Painted Like a Flower.
The Grand Canon of the Colorado river, in Arizona, is now for the first time easily accessible to tourists. A regular stage line has been established from Flagstaff, Arizona, on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, making the trip from Flagstaff to the most imposing part of the Canon in less than 12 hours. The stage fare for the round trip is only \$20.00, and meals and comfortable lodgings are provided throughout the trip at a reasonable price. The view of the Grand Canon afforded at the terminus of the stage route is the most stupendous panorama known in nature. There is also a trail at this point leading down the Canon wall, more than 6000 feet vertically, to the river below. The descent of the trail is a grander experience than climbing the Alps. In the bottom of this terrific and sublime chasm are hundreds of mountains greater than any of the Alpine range.

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