

OKLAHOMA IS THEIRS.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES HIS LONG-HOPED-FOR PROCLAMATION.

Certain Portions of Indian Territory Thrown Open to Settlement—Two New Land Offices—A Map Showing the Ceded Lands, Etc.

(Washington, D. C. special.)

The President has issued the following proclamation, opening the Oklahoma lands:

By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1889, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, whereby the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians for the consideration therein mentioned ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated

form as nearly as practicable, and no person to be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto."

The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections 2387 and 2388 of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee (or Creek) Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1889.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me invested by said acts of Congress approved March 2, 1889, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that so much of the lands as aforesaid acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following described boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98° west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the years 1858 and

given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, as hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights; and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect.

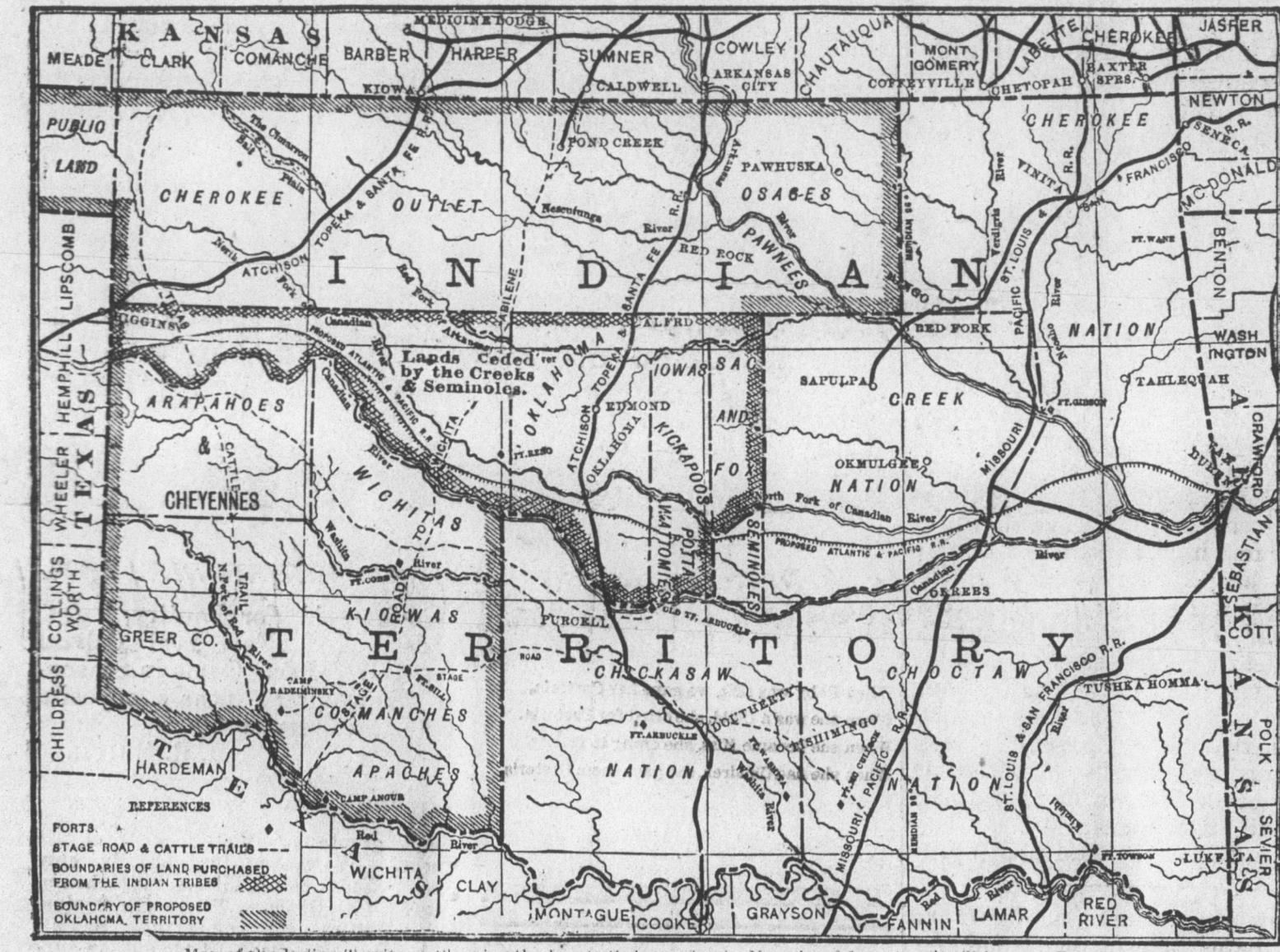
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert T. Lincoln Will Go to Great Britain and Hailstall to Germany.

President Harrison has appointed Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Robert Todd Lincoln is the only survivor of the family of Abraham Lincoln. He was the eldest son and was born at the old Globe Tavern in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He attended a private school at Springfield and the State University until the year of his father's election to the Presidency, when he entered Harvard. He graduated in the early summer of 1864 and the following autumn entered the law school of the university, but in February, 1865, was appointed to Captaincy on Gen. Grant's staff. He served until June of that year, when the war closed. He witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and was the first man to carry the news in person to his father, the President.

Mr. Lincoln first appeared in politics in the south town of Chicago, where he was elected Supervisor in 1876. In 1880 Mr. Lincoln was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was selected a delegate to the National Convention, but his place was filled by Stephen A. Doug-



Map of the Indian Territory, Showing the Lands Ceded and to be Negotiated for; also the Oklahoma Country.

the 14th day of June, 1886, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its Council, approved on Jan. 31, 1889, and by the United States, by act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, and

WHEREAS, By Section 12 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1889, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by Article 3 of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, concluded June 14, 1866, and proclaimed Aug. 16, 1866, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution, by the duly appointed delegates of said nation, especially empowered to do so, of a release conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Said release and conveyance, bearing date the 16th of March, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, proved and delivered; and,

WHEREAS, Section 13 of the act last aforesaid relating to said lands provides as follows:

"Section 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections 16 and 36 of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians, hereinabove, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws, only except as herein otherwise provided (except that section 301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply); and provided, further, that any person who having attempted to, but from any cause failed to, secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead laws, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; and provided, further, that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged; and provided, further, that each entry shall be in square

1871, intersecting the Canadian River; thence north along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron River, thence up said river along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee Lands, lying west of the Arkansas River, or as the "Cheyenne outlet," said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866, thence east along said line to a point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress April 10, 1876, being the range line between range 4 and 5 east of the Indian meridian; thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up said river, along the middle of the higher channel thereof to a point where the same intersects the range line between range 1 east and range 1 west (being the Indian meridian) which line forms the western boundary of the reservations set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive order dated respectively Aug. 15, 1883; thence south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation, occupied by the citizen band of the Pottawattamies and the absente Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, between the United States and the Pottawattamie tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress, approved May 23, 1872; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence up the said river along the middle of the channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning and thence north to the place of beginning (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section nine, in township sixteen north, range two west of the Indian meridian, in the Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 16 north, range 7 west of the Indian meridian in the Indian Territory, which last described two acres are hereby reserved for government use and control) will at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the 22d day of April next, and not before, be open for settlement, under the terms of, and subject to, all the conditions, limitations and restrictions, contained in said act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto, and it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March 2, 1889, as aforesaid, and

Jas. Jr., Mr. Lincoln had been mentioned for the Presidency, and received a few votes at that convention. He was chosen a Presidential Elector for Illinois in the campaign that followed, and when President Garfield was making up his Cabinet Mr. Lincoln was placed at



ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

the head of the War Department. He alone of the Garfield ministry remained in office during the administration of President Arthur. Leaving the Cabinet on the accession of President Cleveland Mr. Lincoln retired from politics until this appointment.

Murat Halstead, nominated by President Harrison to be Minister to Berlin, was born in Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio, in 1829. He spent the summers on his father's farm and the winters in school until he was 19 years old, then, after teaching for a few months, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1851. He had already contributed to the press, and after leaving college became connected with the Cincinnati *Atlas* and then with the *Enquirer*. He afterward established a Sunday newspaper in that city and in 1852 worked on the *Columbian Weekly*. He began work on the *Commercial* the 8th day of March, 1853, as a local reporter and soon became news editor. In 1854 the *Commercial* was reorganized and Halstead purchased an interest in the paper. In 1857 its control passed into his hands. After pursuing for a time a course of independent journalism he allied himself with the Republican party, which he has since supported. The *Cincinnati Gazette* was consolidated with his paper in 1853, and he became President of the company that publishes the combined journal under the name of the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*.

THE monkeys are so thick in the State of Tabasco, Mexico, that it is almost impossible to build a telegraph line. They all get on the wire and swing until it breaks.

BILL NYE SEES NIAGARA

HE IS NOT DISAPPOINTED, BUT SPEAKS WELL OF THE FALLS.

The Humorist's Description of the Great Cataract—Indians Now Go East to Secure a Regular Yearly Supply of Relics—Nemesis on the Trail.

EATING a hasty meal, our party, arrayed in alpen stocks and conscientious rectitude, began the ascent from Buffalo by a circuitous route. We reached Niagara Falls Station, whence we proceeded by drosky to our chalet. Here we alighted. The chalet is kept by a native American, and after our long journey from Buffalo it was good to once more hear the music of our own language. Hastily eating a light lunch we put on our top coats, and in charge of a John Darm we proceeded by diligence toward the Falls via the American side.

The storm now burst upon us in all its fury, and the rain descended in the wildest profusion, saturating the Falls and rendering them well-nigh impassable. Our muleteer covered himself with his poncho, wrapped his tarpaulin around his ears, and while our slender diligence swayed in the blast he drove us across to Goat Island. The thunder of the immense volume of water was now swallowed up by the mighty roar of the bursting tempest, and then as it died away like the wail of a perishing soul one would again hear theullen thunder of the Falls.

We now began the descent on the side of Goat Island looking toward the Great Horseshoe Fall. The rain fell in torrents, and as our umbrellas had been turned wrong side out by the blast we were soon wet to the skin. There we stood in the presence of the greatest spectacle America can produce, perhaps, outside of Congress. Like an egotistical author Niagara for centuries has been pouring over her own works. It is really, however, beyond criticism. I went there thinking that if the Falls really deserved scathing I would scathe them through the press and inquire their business, but I must say that, like Mr. Booth, they deserve their great success and I do not blame them for respecting themselves, and having their pictures taken every little while, and getting their names in the papers. They deserve all the glory they have got, and far be it from me to put a straw in the way of the progress of Niagara Falls.

We next went down to the Whirlpool, and on the way a detachment of John Darm's escorted us with an air of suspicion. Our drosky driver evidently watched us every moment like a cat. At the Whirlpool we alighted again, being narrowly watched by the driver and a John Darm from Cohoes.

Here, as we reached the brink of the cliff, the blizzard struck us amidships; the great Niagara, which has



TWAS WELL LOOKED AFTER.

assisted so many temperance lecturers in scaring to death the moderate drinker, seemed to become silent in the presence of Mr. Blizzard from the wild and unkempt West. Just then my high silk hat, which I wear in ascending the Alps and doing the tourist act generally, went up into a large blue hole in the sky; and while I was watching it the square red remarks, "Keep off the grass," with an iron rod on one side, swatted me across the stomach.

The storm was now at its height, the roof of the hotel gently lifted with the breeze, and through the fast falling rain we could see a surprised gentleman in his room just emerging through the neckband of a bright new shirt. With a look of wonder and horror he tried to pull down the roof again and concealed himself, but he could not do so. The storm now took off its coat and shrieked while the Whirlpool was lashed to its greatest fury and at the Whirlpool Bazaar genuine Indian moccasins made in Connecticut went down to \$2 a pair. I made a movement toward the brink of the precipice, intending to peer down over it into the boiling waters, when I felt the grasp of a John Darm on my shoulder and I jerked back with an oath which would have sworn in a whole precinct of non-residents at a Presidential election.

"Monsieur fool he himself," said the John Darm, in pure Buffalo French, with a slight patois of the Rue de Main street. Then grinding his teeth, he managed to make me understand that I had stated in Buffalo that "I was going over the Falls and through the Whirlpool" but that a nemesis was on my trail. It is disagreeable to have your trail stepped on by a nemesis, and so I explained that I meant to be figurative, and so when the John Darm had opened my overcoat and found that I was not dressed in tights with double-headed bridge jumping shoes he allowed me to pass. It was here at the bazaar that I met

my old friend Pocomoco of the Piute tribe of Indians. "And what are you doing here, so far away from home, Pocomoco?" I asked in the light running domestic accents of the Piute tongue.

"I am here," he replied in the same language, "to procure our regular supply of Indian relics for the coming year. We cannot compete any longer with Connecticut in the manufacture of genuine Indian relics. So we come to Niagara Falls for them. We also get most of our ornamental beadwork done in England, and our ornamental massacre business is done there, too. The white man has facilities which we do not have, and so the red man's goose is practically cooked. We can buy arrow-heads cheaper than we can make them, and why should we toil over a home-made arrow-head all day when we can steal a horse in ten minutes that will bring nice new relics enough to last us a year? We have in our tribe favored free trade, and so we, with our infant industries, are thrown into direct competition with the relicmakers of the Bowery. You can buy a good scalp at Chatham Square for sixty-nine cents to-day, and so the warpath is practically overgrown with grass. In a year or two men with sample cases will no doubt visit the Indian tribes and sell their year's supply of everything in that line. We are utterly discouraged. There has not been a war-like attitude among the Piutes since the Buckwheat Pancake Outbreak of '55."

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY JOSEPHINE JOHNS.

HERE is a priceless value in a pure woman's love. Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious. Titles and honors confer upon man no such serene happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, gather thickly around, and even the gaunt form of poverty menaces with his skeleton fingers, her love gleams around that soul with an angel smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy; distance but strengthens its influence; it follows the prisoner into the darkest cell, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart, and in his dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loves him still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of a loved one is softer to the wearied limbs of the sick sufferer, and the potion administered tenderly by the same hand loses half its bitterness. The pillow carefully adjusted by her brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kind encouragement sustain the sinking spirit. It does seem that God, compassionating woman's first error, has planted a jewel in her breast, a heaven-like influence that casts into forgetfulness a remembrance of the fall, by building up in hearts of men another Eden, where perpetual flowers ever bloom and crystal waters flow from exhaustless fountains.

Cold Winter of Long Ago.

In 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763 not only the Black Sea but the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over, the snow in some places rising fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, etc., were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1607 most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea, the wine sacks were burst and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany. Wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s the quarter, rose to £2. In 1308 the crops failed in Scotland, and such famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. In 1363 the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were unusually severe. In 1563 it was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the coldest weather; the frost penetrated the earth three yards into the ground. In 1716 booths were erected on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1808 and in 1812 the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

Carl Pretzel's Philosophy.

In der gräfe one feller vas yoost so goot as his nabor. In dot blaces dhere vas no distinctif cast.

Der odds vas sefen to one in favor of der efer day Christian against der Sunday feller.

Der girl vot will shwing on a profitate I got me no use for dot girl, efen if her foddor owns a brewery.—Sunday National.

ASPHALT was used as building material in ancient Babylon. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas works began to be used for pavement in 1838.