

Again, it is clear whatever rights the Cherokees had were absolutely relinquished by the treaty of 1866, for the purpose, in part, of enabling the United States to exchange the same with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes for a magnificent domain held by them under the treaty concluded October 14, 1865, ratified May 22, 1866, and proclaimed February 2, 1867, which the United States was then needing in the State of Kansas, and which at that time far exceeded in actual value per acre, and was very much larger in extent, than that obtained from the Cherokees under the treaty of 1866.

If the United States has failed to pay the Cherokees in full for the same, that cannot lessen or degrade, much less have declared void, the title that they (the Cherokees) enabled the United States to convey to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in exchange for a much more valuable tract than that ceded to it. If so, then the "Great Father," (whom the Cheyennes and Arapahoes trusted as such), with the assistance of the Cherokees, has practiced a gross fraud upon the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by obtaining their magnificent domain, now comprising a large portion of the States of Kansas and Colorado, upon the faith of a solemn treaty, and has given them comparatively nothing in return therefor. Such was never the intention, but it intended and did vest them with the title under the treaty of 1867.

For the purpose of showing the part payment by the United States of the purchase money to the Cherokee Nation, and the acceptance by said nation of the price as fixed