

near the borders of Kansas. While in this unsettled condition measures were instituted to have them located on the North Canadian river and its tributaries, where a majority of them now reside. They were located here by an executive order, of date August 10, 1869, and many of them now have valuable farms, well improved.

In 1872 and subsequently an attempt was made by the Secretary of the Interior to have the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes exchange their reservation on the Cherokee outlet for lands elsewhere, but Congress took no action thereon.

The lands now occupied by the majority of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe people were ceded to the United States by the Creek and Seminole Nations June 14th and March 21, 1866, respectively, for the purpose of locating freedmen and other friendly tribes thereon.

The Creek treaty mentioned, as will be observed, ceded the said lands to the United States "to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon."

The Seminole treaty is substantially the same as that of the Creeks, with the words "to be sold to," etc., omitted.

But Congress, by act of March 2, 1889, interpreted them as meaning the same, and purchased from said tribes their reversionary interest in said lands.

Under existing law the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are entitled to their homes, 160 acres for each head of a family