

first they began to preamble constitutions, documents and any article that could use one, and one may guess that this great and august gathering—in which the names of men such as these appear: Crying Buffalo, Bark Flute, Soft Shell Turtle and Tobacco Will, spent several hours in deep discussion—the same as was done by the constitutional convention of the great state of Oklahoma, of whether it should read supreme being, God, Lord or what and other such weighty questions.

But it is in general just about like the constitutions of these enlightened days and would suit very well for any state government, excepting the fact that it provides that all title to lands of the nation shall be in the nation.

The plan of government is Democratic and follows in part that of the United States.

It has a "fourteenth amendment" which was added to the constitution November 26, 1866.

In the laws of the nation are found very little of an unusual or freakish nature but a great many good ones, and some of these laws that are credited to the present enlightened civilization of this day and making fierce fights to have adopted.

For instance they have a law making it a crime for any one to offer for sale as food or drink anything that had been in any way adulterated in such a manner as to render it injurious to health or who should offer for sale any drugs or medicine without a label thereon giving to the buyer knowledge of any adulteration. Also for any man to give short weights was a crime and a table is given which establishes the weight of the common commodities.

Betting on elections was a misdemeanor, and destroying the forests was also prohibited.

The salaries paid to officers of the nation in that time would appeal to the average tax grumbler of today, as the chief was only paid \$1000 a year and other officials usually about \$500.

The high sheriff received \$500 and out of that paid his deputy and furnished the wood for the fires in the capitol building.

The convicts were used to work roads and to cut wood for the national institutions.

One law that would be antiquated in this age was that a person not a citizen of the nation who made himself objectionable to the authorities was taken to the line and kicked out of the nation with the injunction to remain out.

Any artisan not a citizen of the nation, had to have a permit before he could practice his trade in the nation, for which he paid \$1 a month, and as soon as his work was completed he had to leave the confines.