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THE OTTAWA RESERVE.

PLEASE PRESERVE AND CIRCULATE.

A COLONY

FOR AN

INDIAN RESERVE

IN KANSAS.

Climate, Soil, Products, Timber, Water,
Kind of Settlers wanted, &c.

Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet can address C. C. HUTCHINSON, Indian Agent,
Ottawa Creek, Kansas.

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THE OTTAWA RESERVE.

Climate, Soil, Products, &c.

THE OTTAWA INDIANS,

Numbering now a few more than two hundred persons, were removed by Government in the year 1836, from near Toledo, Ohio, to their present Reservation in Kansas.

They were more numerous than now, and lived in scattered bands in Ohio. One of these bands had, for several years previous, a Mission School in its midst; but it seems to have made no favorable impression on the Indians. They were a terribly degraded race. When they first came to Kansas they frequently indulged in revelry and for three and four days and nights men, women and children promiscuously mingled in drunkenness and debauchery.

Rev. J. Meeker, a Baptist Missionary, had been for six years among the Shawnees. The Ottawas were no sooner settled in Kansas than he went among them, and commenced a work of love, which continued for more than twenty years, and until his death. They were miserable, dirty beings, living in wigwams made of bark and skins—their highest ambition to bedeck themselves with paint and feathers. They were, in short, just such creatures as many Western letter writers, who profess to be Christians, and some so-called Indian Missionaries (I blush to say it) are now pronouncing as utterly incapacitated for any improvement.

It may be remarked, in passing, that the Indian character seems as little understood now as when the Pilgrims landed. Perhaps Cooper and his imitators have helped to educate those who ascribe to Indians the vir-

tues of demi-gods and the craftiness of devils, while Indian teachers and Missionaries who have, to say the least, mistaken their profession, and interested traders and speculators, have helped on the other extreme notion, that they are creatures without any sentiment but that of hate, and incapable of anything but greater depths of degradation.

In relation to the late terrible war in Minnesota, the barbarities of the Indians are pointed at as certain proofs that all "blanket" Indians should be exterminated, while others attempt to entirely excuse these atrocities and shield the perpetrators from punishment. As usual, "truth lies between extremes."

Indians are *human beings*. Nothing more, nothing less. For two hundred years they have vainly struggled against their fate. Good men have laid down their lives to help them and teach them. But for one such Missionary their white brothers have sent a thousand frontiersmen with the rifle in one hand and a bottle of "fire-water" in the other.

Government was charged with taking the hunting grounds of the Indians for white settlers, and leaving its red children to starve, and so it humanely stipulated to give them annuities. Bad men flocked around them to secure this money as traders. Good men would hardly endure the deprivation of this life for the pay. Bad men educated the Indians into all the vices they were before guiltless of. Meantime Government has sought numerous devices to correct the evils of its system. To protect the Indians

from the encroachments of whites they were concentrated. This measure is known to be absolutely *necessary*. Yet it was called a terribly wicked thing.

But governments cannot move much faster than the people. Where, as with us, "*The People*" is the government, it cannot lead. Reforms come from the masses. Meantime our christian philanthropists have been busy, a fraction in laboring for the freedom of the slave, a much larger fraction in laboring for the salvation of foreign heathen. God has blessed both efforts. But does he not require an effort at our hands for the many thousand Indians yet retaining their tribal relations in the United States?

Is it not the duty of the people to seek information, when such ignorance prevails that the Missionary meeting of a large and flourishing denomination gravely listens without correction to a speech on Indian Missions, wherein they are told that Indians rarely or never "laugh," and for this and other cogent reasons, it is inferred that Indians are hopeless subjects of Grace?

But this subject cannot be argued in the limits of a pamphlet and must be dropped. The Indian Bureau, the Interior Department and U. S. Senators are seriously studying this question as Statesmen and economists. Ought not the people to study it as Christians and philanthropists?

Rev. Mr. Meeker did not wait for Indians to come to him. He went to them. He ate their food and taught them how to cook better. He helped them pluck their corn, and showed them how to raise more, and *along with this*, he told them of Jesus. He labored thus one year, and had one convert. In two years he had two converts. When he died there were thirty faithful members in the Church. Others had before gone home. He had a small printing press, (the first in Kansas,) and he translated and printed with his own hands, a portion of the New Testament and a small book of hymns. "His labors do

follow him." The Church now numbers more than sixty exemplary members. Every family in the band has a comfortable log house and farms from five to fifty acres, cultivated ground. A few years after Mr. Meeker went among the Ottawas, J. T. Jones, a half-breed, educated at Hamilton, N. Y., and his wife, a white lady from Maine, who came out as a Missionary, went among the Ottawas, having previously labored among the Pottawatomies.

Mr. Jones has never been ordained, but since the death of their Missionary, he has faithfully ministered to the Church, and to him and his wife may be in a great degree ascribed the continual improvement among the Ottawas.

But it should be said that these Indians have had little annuity to attract speculators. They have only received ten dollars each per annum. This has been a benefit, 1st. By protecting them from the *kind* attentions of their white brothers. 2d. By obliging them to work for a living.

Among whites, does the wealth of rich men often descend in the family beyond the third generation? Would not a perpetual annuity, falling to a thousand families in New England, ruin the whole stock in a half century? Will the American people expect the Indian race to improve under a system which would confessedly ruin our most industrious population?

THEIR RESERVE

Is about eleven miles square, contains some 75,000 acres, and is situated in the centre of Franklin county, which is in the second tier of counties south of the Kansas river, and one tier west of the Missouri river and the State of Missouri. Its surface is in the main, gently rolling, with a fair proportion of level bottom lands, and some that is hilly. It is nearly all classed first rate quality by the Government surveyors. E. Wolcott, Esq., who has surveyed, within two years, the Kaw or Kansas Reserve, the Sac and Fox Reserve, and the Pottawatomie Reserve, and is well acquainted

with the Delaware and other valuable lands in the State, pronounces the Ottawa the best tract of land of the same extent he has seen in Kansas. This is essentially a prairie State, although the timber is more widely diffused than in Illinois, being scattered in small bodies on the banks of the numerous streams. This reserve is, for prairie land, well timbered with black-walnut, hickory, oak, elm, cottonwood, &c. It is well watered by the Osage or Marias des Cygnes river, which meanders diagonally across the Reserve, and by its numerous tributaries. This is not a land of springs, and there are but few of any value on the Reserve, and the streams are not like the rapid, dashing torrents of mountainous countries, but are clear and running, excepting the lesser ones during a dry time. Well water is found abundantly by digging from 15 to 40 feet, and is clear and healthy, but "hard" like that of all limestone regions.

There are sections of sand stone lands in the Reserve, and first rate sand stone quarries; but lime stone is found in great abundance. It is in horizontal strata cropping out in the streams and just over the decling summit of the rolls or gentle bluffs. It intereferes very little with cultivation, showing but one or two rods in width, and winding like a ribbon across the prairie, furnishing an abundance of easily quarried material for stone fences, for burning lime and for building purposes. There are satisfactory evidences that coal will be found in abundance, as it crops out in various places on the Reserve, and one of the best mines yet opened in the State lies just off the Reserve. Salt of the best quality is manufactured at Osawatomie, ten miles distant.

THE TREATY.

On the 24th of June, 1862, the Ottawa Indians concluded a treaty with the United States. Its principal provisions are as follows:

1st. The Indians are to become citizens of the State and the United States

in July, 1867, and their annuities are to be commuted and paid them.

2d. The heads of families are to receive 160 acres of land each, and all other members 80 acres each. None of this land can be sold until they become citizens, and 40 acres including house and improvements, cannot be sold during the life time of the owner.

3d. There are then to be located twenty thousand acres of average lands for school purposes, as is hereafter indicated.

4th. The remainder of the land—some thirty-three thousand acres—is then to be sold to *actual settlers*, as provided for in the 9th article of the treaty, as follows: "It being the desire of the said Ottawas, in making this treaty, to insure as far as possible the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites, whose example shall be of benefit to the tribe at large, it is stipulated that, after all the above mentioned locations, assignments, and sales are made, the remainder of the land shall be sold to actual settlers, at not less than \$1 25 per acre, in the following manner: any white person desiring to obtain any unsold, unlocated tract of land, may file his proposition in writing with the agent of the Ottawas for the purchase of the tract, stating the price which he proposes to pay for said tract, not less than \$1 25 per acre, a copy of which proposition, as well as all others herein contemplated, shall be posted for thirty days, dating from the first posting, at the agency, in some conspicuous place, and if no person will propose a better price therefor within thirty days next after the first posting, in which further proposition the first person may join, he or such other person as shall have offered the best price shall, upon the payment of one-quarter of the price offered, be taken and deemed the purchaser of said tract, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor from the United States at the end of one year, if he shall pay the remainder of the price offered, have occupied the land, and placed lasting and valuable im-

provements upon said tract to the extent and value of two hundred dollars to each quarter section entered; *Provided*, That if said Ottawas, by their council, shall at any time before any person shall become the purchaser of any tract of land file their protest in writing against such purchaser, he shall not be permitted to enter upon said lands or become the purchasers thereof, and whites not purchasers shall not be permitted to settle upon said lands, it being the duty of the agent to prevent such settlement, or their occupancy by the whites who are not purchasers, and only to the extent of their purchase; *And provided further*, That if any purchaser shall fail to pay for the land by him purchased, under this treaty, at the time stipulated, it shall be the duty of the agent to dispossess him as an intruder upon the lands, and his advances, payments, and all his improvements shall enure to the benefit of the Ottawas; and the land shall be sold for their benefit, as herein provided. But no person under this article shall be entitled to enter more than 320 acres."

THE SCHOOL.

The 6th section of the treaty provides for the location of twenty thousand acres of land for the benefit of a school. "Also, one section of land upon which said school shall be located, which section shall be inalienable, and upon which, and all the appurtenances and property for school purposes thereon, no tax shall ever be levied by any authority whatever." This school, and all the lands and other property belonging to it, is to be under the control of seven trustees, four of whom are Ottawas, and three whites. Five thousand acres of the lands have been disposed of under the terms of the treaty, and with the proceeds a school building will be immediately erected. The remaining fifteen thousand acres of land can be held as long as the trustees shall deem best, and cannot be taxed until it is sold. As soon as the building is ready it is intended to open a primary school for Indian chil-

dren, and an academic department, under the best of instructors, for whites and such young men and women among the Indians as may be sufficiently advanced. It is intended that this will be but the nucleus for an institution of high grade—a University where whites and Indians may be educated. So soon as matters are ripe for it, thorough efforts will be made in the East to secure a liberal endowment for this University. Meantime, it is believed that the lands can be held until they will be worth *at least* \$75,000. Without any exaggeration, therefore, we believe it may be said that those who make homes on the Ottawa Reservation will have access to a school *started* under as favorable auspices as any west of the Mississippi.

THE LAND SALES.

The survey of the Reserve is already completed, and the locations and assignments of Indian and school lands will soon be made, and if matters seem favorable for carrying out the design of the Indians, a portion of the lands will, during the coming fall, be offered for sale. The article of the treaty quoted above, was drawn to accomplish the following purposes:

1st. To secure to the Indians a fair price for their lands.

2d. To enable them to exercise their power in making choice of settlers so as to secure to them *good neighbors*, moral men and women, who believe that Indians are human beings, to be assisted, rather than outcasts, who are to be plundered. Persons, in short, "whose example shall be of benefit to the tribe at large." This latter object is by the leading Indians deemed to be much the more important of the two. Of course they want all their land is worth, and they know that no *desirable* settler would try to get it for less, but if it were possible to present to them the alternatives, *bad neighbors* with *high prices* for lands, or to *give* their lands to *good neighbors*, they would take the latter alternative, so desirous are they for the future well being of the tribe, and

the success of this experiment. As has been stated, these Indians are mostly Baptists, and they naturally feel that persons of their own religious faith or predilections will have more sympathy for them, and make greater allowances for their disadvantages of birth and education.

But they have no Utopian schemes. They will exercise, to the fullest extent, their veto power to keep out bad, idle, vicious men, but they do not expect or desire an exclusively *Baptist* settlement, and would like to see enough of other religious denominations represented, so that each might enjoy attending the church of his own order.

While, other things being equal, they would favor first, citizens of their own faith, they invite any good citizens who may be seeking a home in the West, to look at the advantages of their Reserve before purchasing elsewhere.

In all sales of Indian lands that have heretofore taken place in this State nearly the whole has fallen into the hands of speculators. So with much of the land that is sold under the pre-emption laws of the United States. The settlement of the purchaser is often a mere sham to get the land for the anticipated rise in value. The tumble-down shanties over the prairies of this and other new States are proofs of this. As a consequence, settlements are for many years scattering, and the distance to School House and Meeting House too great for convenience. It is true, that Government now offers homes at a nominal sum to settlers under the Homestead Act, and under such regulations that it insures the settlement of our vast national domain. Yet to a man of some means, and one with a family, how much greater advantages are offered in this Ottawa colony.

By this latter he is secured a home in the midst of good society, with all its advantages of education and civilization, within twenty-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, now being

built; on the line of the Fort Gibson Railroad which is, in all human probability, certain to be built at no very distant day.

Now to secure Government land, one must go far away from all settlements and must be *alone* as it were for a few years. It must be apparent to all, that the expense of living at the more distant point must be greater, for all the settler has to purchase, which includes his groceries, clothing, farming utensils, furniture, and lumber for building must be drawn *from* the towns and railroads *to him*, and his market for produce is necessarily more limited, unless (which cannot be counted upon with certainty) the rush of settlers should be so great as to consume all surplus products for a few years.

In the first instance, of the Ottawa colony, the settler pays say two dollars per acre for land, which will make his quarter section cost \$320. The settler, under the Homestead law gets his entire quarter section for ten dollars. At the end of ten years which will be the most profitable purchase? A person experienced in the settlement of a new country knows that the advantages of family purchases and sales alluded to above, will more than make the account even. Then, in the matter of schools, churches and social advantages, how can this be counted in dollars and cents? Indeed, we hope to secure as a nucleus, a moulding element, a colony for the Ottawa Reserve who would not, *for money, be deprived* of these advantages.

Again: If in ten years the distant pioneer shall have 160 acres of land, worth ten dollars per acre, who will deny that he who has the advantages offered by this colony, will have 160 acres, worth, with the same improvements, twenty dollars per acre, making in this particular alone \$1,600 return *for an investment of \$320*. If the case is stated fairly, and experience confirms it, it is an easy question to decide. The Delaware lands now owned by the Pacific Railroad Company, are being sold, on long time, at from five to ten

dollars per acre. These Ottawa lands ought to bring the Indians about two dollars per acre, and they cannot be sold at less than \$1.25.

It might be said that colonies may organize to settle on Government land. This is true, and many *are organized*, but very few ever succeed. The difficulty of securing a sufficient body of land in an eligible location, and then the trouble of collecting and holding together a colony are great obstacles. While the company is organizing, the desirable land may be occupied by some strolling pioneer, and, even at best, no other location so central and near to markets as the Ottawas, could be obtained, in Kansas at least. The settlements already extend sixty miles south of Ottawa (to the border of the Osage Reserve,) and one hundred and twenty-five miles west, and all over this great range of country the most desirable places for the location of a large colony are already selected by the crafty frontiersman.

THE STATE OF KANSAS

Has a geographical situation, a climate and a soil which must make it one of the most prosperous of the inland States. Her situation in the centre of the Union is of less importance than is the fact that no *Prairie State* can be formed West of her. From the Missouri river to the base of the Rocky Mountains there stretches that once mystical region called "The Plains," four hundred miles of which lie in the State of Kansas. Some three hundred miles of this distance is a gently rolling prairie, with a deep, rich soil, and is watered, wooded, supplied with coal, stone, and salt springs. It is therefore capable of sustaining a dense population. The remaining three hundred miles are but imperfectly supplied with the perquisites of a good region for mixed husbandry. It is however covered with grass, and supports countless herds of buffalo, which range over it at will. When civilization shall advance with the iron horse of the Union Pacific Railroad, these will be in time extermina-

ted, and cattle and sheep, in herds as countless, will gather these nutritious grasses for the benefit of man. Beyond the plains are the vast regions of the Rocky Mountains and their spurs, stretching West, illimitable and unexplored, to the Pacific ocean. From North to South, from East to West, a thousand miles either way!! A half dozen tracks have been made across it from East to West; and its surface has here and there been scratched by the mountain trapper or the venturesome gold seeker. But the resources of this region are as yet untouched. It is known however to contain, in the greatest abundance, all the minerals needed by man—gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, tin, coal, the finest of marble and slate, gypsum, salt, sulphur, &c., &c.

This country is not void of agricultural resources; yet nature does not lavish *all* her gifts upon any region, and the main pursuit of those who inhabit the Rocky Mountains must, for many years, be mining. Here is a market for the surplus products of the Missouri Valley. This trade is already immense. The butter and cheese used in Colorado is brought *from the Western Reserve, in Ohio*. The flour, pork, &c., from Missouri and Iowa. Kansas may furnish all these products. The trade with New Mexico amounts to many millions annually, and employs tens of thousands of men, cattle and wagons; and all this pours annually across this State, and furnishes an extensive market for cattle, mules and outfitting goods.

Despite the border difficulties in Kansas, when this State waged war alone with slavery which now grapples the continent in its death throes—despite this, the early settlement of the State was very rapid.

But people got tired of protracted war; and then, in 1860, occurred the drouth and famine. These evils stopped emigration until this year, when it is setting in again. In relation to

the internal difficulties, they resulted from slavery; and when that snake is killed, it will hiss no more here or elsewhere. During the early spring of this year, there was a spasmodic effort, on the part of Missouri Bushwhackers, to invade this State; but they were hunted down like wolves, and all is now as quiet here as in the East.

THE DROUTH.

As to the great drouth in 1860, it was simply one of those terrible scourges with which any region is liable, once in a half century, to be visited. It is known to have been such, by our settlers, and therefore does not at all enter into our calculations for the future, but for distant Eastern friends, a word about it may be in place. Having a *drouth* thus early in our history as a State, when half our time had been spent in beating back Border Ruffians, a *famine* was inevitable. There was literally no surplus of food. The people were poor. Their all was invested in land and improvements. They had no money at interest, or bonds, stocks or railroad shares, or droves of cattle or flocks of sheep to help them out.

But in spite of the terrible drouth, no rain falling for many months, sorghum, which sends its roots very deep, matured perfectly; and some fields of corn, planted in freshly plowed earth *very* early, made a good crop. The forest trees were entirely uninjured; fruit trees suffered little, and the growth of grass was sufficient for our wants. That this was an exceptional year, such as had not occurred in at least one generation before, is proved,

1st. By the experience of Missouri. Lands in that State, upon our border were, when Kansas was opened to settlement, worth from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, according to improvements; and the farmers were in the most prosperous condition, and coveted and fought for Kansas through long and bloody years, because they considered the land so valuable. They

certainly ought to know the value of Kansas; and during 1860 some portions of Missouri suffered as badly as Kansas; but having a surplus of food, there was no famine.

2d. The testimony of Missionaries who have been among our Indian tribes, for periods varying from twenty to thirty years. Rev. Francis Barker and Friend Harvey among the Shawnees, Rev. J. T. Jones—half breed—among the Ottawas, and Brother Simerwell and Father J. F. Defouri among the Pottawotamies, have all (except, possibly, the latter) been in Kansas about twenty-five years. They continue to make Kansas their home, have settled their families and children here, and consider it one of the very best States in the Union.

3d. I give here a table showing the fall of rain at various points in the United States. I obtained these figures in February, 1861, from the records of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., copying them myself, with the aid of one of Prof. Henry's assistants. They had, at that time, no records of Western States of a later date than those given here, and so far as these go, I know them to be correctly copied. The figures are in inches and hundredths of an inch;

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Average annual fall of rain from May, 1836, to July, 1855, being 18 years, 2 months, 30.92 inches. Smallest amt., 1843, 15.94 inches, (a plenty to insure good crops in Kansas.) Next highest, 1846, 23.75 inches. Next, 1854, 24.40 inches. Greatest fall, 1844, 48.12 inches.

Fort Scott, Kansas. Average annual fall from 1843 to 1853, ten years, 42.12 inches. Fort Leavenworth is on the Missouri river, Fort Scott ninety miles from it, directly South. For these years, the fall seems to have been the greatest in the interior, contrary to the usually received opinion.

These are the only two points in Kansas for which they had records.

At Athens, Illinois, near Springfield, the average from 1843 to 1853, ten years, was 41.76 inches. This is the same series as at Fort Scott, and the fall of rain is less.

The average of short series at eight different stations in the State of Texas, 24.80 inches.

Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from 1837 to 1854, 17 years, 25.43 inches. This is nearly the same series as that of Fort Leavenworth, and the average fall is nearly five inches less than at the latter place.

Missouri Jefferson Barracks, from 1841 to 1855, 14 years, 37.83 inches.

Iowa, Fort Atkinson, 1845, 34.83 inches. Same year at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 34.56 inches.

Fort Dodge, 1852, 25.85 inches. Same year at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 36.53.

The figures given here exhibit the case as fairly and as fully as possible from the Smithsonian records. Yet it would require a much longer series of years than any here produced, to determine what the average would be for all time. For instance, because our figures show a considerably greater average fall in Kansas than in Minnesota, it would not be safe to say that it would always be thus, any more than the fact that we are this year having abundant showers all through the season, while it is said to be very dry in Minnesota, proves that this will be the case next year.

The testimony of old settlers all goes to show that the rains are more *periodic* here than at the East; and if farmers take advantage of this, they always have a good time for plowing and planting. *Early* and *deep* plowing, rolling the soil and thorough tillage will insure as good crops here as the farmer could ask for.

THE SOIL

Of Kansas is peculiar. It seems to have already proved itself one of the best winter wheat States in the Union; while corn and other ordinary crops do well, excepting oats. These

are usually considered a failure. But Rev. J. T. Jones (Ottawa) has raised them successfully for two or five years, by *plowing* them under in *March*. This is always done in Western Missouri. Drilling and rolling would, undoubtedly, be a great improvement in putting in all kinds of small grain. But Kansas farmers are only *creeping* now. They will do some *walking* by and by. Our soil resembles, in appearance, that of Illinois; but the "hard pan" lies considerably deeper from the surface than in Illinois, and the face of the country is much more rolling and diversified; so that in this State we have very little mud to impede traveling. The roads are the finest natural roads in the world. They are hard and dry nearly all the season, (one or two weeks settling them in the spring); and the crossings of our ravines, creeks, and rivers, are gravel or rock bottoms. There isn't a "swamp" in the State, to my knowledge; and "running sloughs" and "round sloughs" are unknown. Persons who have endured the mud in some other States, will appreciate these advantages.

I have already said that lime rock is abundant. It is thought that, like the lime stone region of Kentucky, Kansas will be famous for blue grass. It has run in of itself, and covered acres where the early California emigrants used to camp; and so far as sown, if put in at the right season, and rolled to *pack* the soil, it promises well. The natural grasses are very nutritious and heavy. What tame grasses will flourish best has not yet been determined.

For stock raising, Kansas must be pre-eminent. The natural grasses, the abundant streams, the rolling prairies and hills, the dry, clear atmosphere, make it one of the best sheep countries in the world. Sheep grow large, are very prolific, and yield a heavy growth of wool. Of course the finest grades would deteriorate in quality somewhat; but as wool growers wish to change their stock often, it will be very easy to keep up the grade.

Wool growing is profitable in Vermont where they must feed hay under shelter nearly six months in the year, at from \$8 to \$10 per ton, corn from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, and pasture on land worth \$15 to \$30 per acre.

In Kansas, feeding time is short; only two or three months. In fact, cattle, some years, keep in good order in the timber without feed; and the Indian ponies live on what they can pick up. But it will be profitable to feed stock until blue grass and winter rye take the place of dry feed.

Hay can be put up for \$1 50 to \$2 50 per ton, according to the season and locality. Corn can be *profitably* raised at 25 cents per bushel, and if fed in the shock *without* hay, it will be more profitable still; and the pasturage will cost only *one man, a shepherd dog, and a sheep-fold* at night for *two thousand sheep!* Sheep do not need shelter here. All things considered, they are more healthy without.

Wool can be delivered in New York, from the interior of Kansas, at any season of the year, for three cents per pound, and at times for two cents. This is all the advantage Vermont sheep growers have over us. Will not this pay?

Sorghum, I have said, matured here the dry season. It may always be relied upon, and is very rich in saccharine matter, when raised in this latitude. Both molasses and sugar will, in time, undoubtedly, be exported from Kansas, both East and to the mines in the mountains. Tobacco and hemp have been, for years, profitably cultivated in Missouri, on such soil as ours; and so far as tried here, they both succeeded admirably, and may be considered among our staples.

Cotton growing is an experiment. Thousands of bushels of worthless seed was planted here this year, and also a good deal of good seed, from which the crop now looks prosperous.

Western Missouri abounds in fruit of all kinds, raised on the prairie and in the timber, Kansas is too young

for apples; but there can be no doubt of their successful growth. Excellent apples are sold on the trees, in Missouri, at from 10 to 25 cents per bushel. They are brought to Lawrence (forty miles) in abundance, at from 40 cents to \$1 50 per bushel, according to the season. Peaches thrive excellently here. The drouth tried them, and last October came a freeze, while the leaves were still green, which turned the bark black, and, it was supposed, killed them all, but very few died, and they are bearing finely this year.

Missouri is noted for grape growing. Germans, who have tried it both there and here, give the preference to Kansas, as being more elevated and the atmosphere dryer. Grapes have never suffered any injury from blight here, and there is not a doubt that this State will, in time, be as noted as Missouri for grape culture.

In short, all kinds of fruit, grown in this latitude, large and small, promise well in Kansas. A nurseryman of eight years experience in this State (Mr. Ham), thinks he has seen as bad years as it is possible to see in Kansas; yet he proposes to invest all he is worth in the business, on the Ottawa Reserve, and has no doubt of his success.

In addition to timber for fencing, I have spoken of stone. The Osage Orange grows naturally and to perfection two hundred miles South of here, and it is trained into hedges that distance North of us, in the Eastern States; so there is no difficulty in making strong fences from it here in five years from the seed. But it must have as much attention as a row of corn.

RAILROADS IN KANSAS.

I have already mentioned the great Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California road, coming Northwest across our State, and the New Mexican road running Southwest. But the day has come for Kansas railroads. A road is now being constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company up the Kansas Valley, commencing at Leav-

enworth and Kansas City. This is the old "Fremont route." Another branch of the same will soon be commenced, running from Atchison directly West. A bill also passed Congress last winter, granting public lands to other roads, which makes our system complete, as follows: A road running Southwest from Topeka towards Santa Fe, New Mexico. One from Lawrence in the same direction, and connecting with it. One in the Neosho Valley, and one from Lawrence directly South through the centre of the Ottawa Reserve, in the direction of Galveston Bay, Texas. These roads must all in time be completed. They are upon natural routes, will be needed by the business of the country, and the Government aid proffered will help them through.

SPECIAL CLAIMS OF OTTAWA SETTLEMENTS.

The advantages of soil, timber, water, stone, coal, &c., on the Ottawa Reserve have already been set forth in this circular. But two or three other points of interest to the immigrant may be noticed.

1st. *The location of the Reserve* in the centre of as good a country as there is in the State and in the heart of the State itself.

2d. *A village* will be laid out on the Marias des Cygnes river, on an excellent natural location, than which there is no better in Southern Kansas. It is at a ford, where the entire travel from three southern counties and parts of others, now crosses the river, and where, by the construction of a bridge and a little working on roads, much more travel may be centered. Roads now converge here for the South, Southeast and Southwest, and roads run North, Northeast and Northwest. This point is twenty-three miles South and one half mile West from Lawrence. The Pacific Railroad is now graded one-third of the way from Leavenworth to Lawrence, and will be completed to Lawrence within twelve months. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railroad, for

which land is granted by Congress, must, by the terms of the grant, cross the Osage or Marias des Cygnes river at this new town site of Ottawa.

This site has been much sought after by speculators, and by Franklin county for the county seat. Being nearly in the centre of the county, and having a beautiful natural situation, with an abundance of wood, water and building stone convenient, it must at no distant day be the county seat.

The Indians all have an interest in this town. It will not be attempted to make a great speculation out of it, but persons who will build can have lots at a nominal sum, to pay expenses of land, survey, putting out trees and such improvements, while *none* can be bought for a speculation. The experiment will be tried of conducting this settlement on a *liberal policy*, not merely from the great generosity of the Indians, but because it is believed it will pay in the end, by inducing a thriving settlement of workers. The Indians have determined to lay out one section of land, or a mile square, in the village plat, running on both sides of the Marias des Cygnes, (pronounced *Mary-de-seen*, and meaning "river of the swans.") The crossing is smooth, rock bottom the entire way, and the stream is rapid, but the volume of water usually small. A fine natural grove within the town-site, on the banks of the stream, will be preserved for a public park. The remainder of the site is rolling prairie. The lots will be large, the streets of good width, and everything planned to make a neat *village*, rather than an ambitious pretence of a *city*. In the transfer of titles every safeguard will be adopted to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, by condition in the deed to that effect.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Three-fourths of a mile back from the river, and adjoining the town on the south, on a gentle swell overlooking the surrounding country for miles, will be located the section, or square

mile, of land provided for in the treaty for school purposes.

This section has upon it a fine ledge of lime-stone, and will embrace a little ravine containing stock water, thus giving it every advantage for an experimental farm for a Manual Labor College. Upon this section there will be expended this autumn, six thousand dollars in buildings for a boarding school for Indian children, and an academy for whites and advanced Indian youth, as before stated.

Such are the special advantages offered by this colonial enterprise. Here can be had without tedious delay, the social privileges of an old community. Here can be combined the advantages of an old settled society with the freshness, vigor and profit of a new country. Such a chance is rarely offered to the Western immigrant, and cannot fail to secure an immediate and prosperous settlement. In fact there is no difficulty in *settling* these lands, but the effort is to *select* a class of settlers who will be a credit to the place, an advantage to the Indians and a benefit to the State. These lands *all* lie within six miles of the village site.

WHO ARE WANTED IN THIS COLONY.

It is not expected that this settlement will be an earthly Paradise. At the best, bad men and women will enter it at first, and in the progress of time it will come to have representatives from all classes and conditions of society. So none should embark in this matter with notions elevated above the practical facts of life, for they would meet only disappointment. But it is hoped and believed that a colony may be started on a much better basis than the haphazard settlement of western places generally.

1st. Farmers are wanted. Two hundred families can get a quarter section of land each. This is much more than many will need, and few will need more than this. A half section, 320 acres, is the *largest* amount any one can get under the treaty. I have spoken of sheep and cattle, and we hope to see large stock growers set-

tle among us, and some with very large flocks of sheep are now arranging to come on. Not much land is needed. Have your home in a good neighborhood where you can enjoy life, and then keep your flocks and herds on the prairie, without cost, without taxes or interest. There will be for many years, within thirty miles of Ottawa, open prairie for any amount of stock. Farmers all over the State will be raising corn and sell it as cheap or cheaper than you can raise it, because they are too poor to buy stock to eat it. Your sheep needing no shelter can be driven to the corn and feed it out of the shock. Farmers are disposed to make themselves land-poor. We want to see a community of "small farms well tilled." Western farmers usually do much better in Kansas than those from New England. Profitable farming requires experienced skill anywhere, and the requirements are so different here from the extreme East, that "Yankees" often have to pay dearly for their knowledge. The writer being a Yankee can speak for his class.

Mechanics of all kinds are wanted, masons, painters, shoe-makers, harness-makers, tanners, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Everything that men and women use anywhere, they use in Kansas. There are literally no manufactures in Missouri, and there is a fine field for investment of money and labor in manufactures in this State.

A saw mill will soon be erected. Several persons in Kansas are ready to put mills in, but they have not been permitted to do so because a *first-rate* mills are wanted, and there are those who would like the chance to put in such. Two or three will shortly be needed on the Reserve. A flouring mill is needed in that locality *now* very much. There is not a *good* flouring mill in the State of Kansas. Some of them have cost a good deal of money, but it was not well spent. Flour is now drawn to Lawrence from Weston, Mo., 40 miles, and

sells for twenty-five cents per hundred pounds more than Kansas flour, made from equally good wheat. Aside from the local demand, there is an increasing demand for flour at the mountains, and Leavenworth merchants are in good part supplied from St. Louis. Empty wagons are constantly going north to Leavenworth for mercantile goods, and these would carry flour at a cheap rate. There are eight counties in Southern Kansas with but three or four grist mills, and they can only do custom work. A *first rate* mill at Ottawa would bring custom fifty miles.

A carding machine is needed by the *present* wants of the country. There are only two or three in the State, and not one in six counties centering in their travel at Ottawa. This might be connected with the flouring mill.

A furniture manufactory is much needed. The *best* of black walnut can be bought for twenty dollars per thousand feet. Now all our furniture is brought by boat from Cincinnati, where lumber is much higher, and then shipped by wagons to the interior. Labor might be brought here to work as cheap as in Cincinnati. Lumber and many other items of expense would be less. Then the freight, the damages, and the profits of two or three merchants, about double the original cost. A man with any genius for it could make the business most profitable by doing his work by machinery.

Much the same thing might be said of the simpler agricultural implements.

There is not a good carriage manufactory and repair shop in Southern Kansas. One is needed at Ottawa. Also a *merchant-tailor*, a bakery and butcher shop. A cooper could grow into a good business; also a pottery.

A first rate country hotel is needed. It will pay at Ottawa. As soon as there is one, daily stages will run there from Lawrence. Merchants are needed. Every man who has had goods to sell in Kansas has sold them at good profits. The business is not overdone.

There are several fine stores at Lawrence; but not one that is a first class country store in Southern Kansas, excepting at Fort Scott, seventy-five miles Southeast from Ottawa. Musicians, teachers and all other professions of life will be needed. Finally, *laborers* of all kinds are always wanted in a new settlement like this. Men with capital are needed to start business, and they can make it profitable, but sturdy labor is also essential.

All these manufacturing and other interests, that would centre in the village, will receive a hearty welcome and every possible encouragement. As has been said, if there is a demand for lands by desirable settlers this fall, so much of the land as is needed to supply that demand will be sold at fair prices, and in this the Indians will so arrange as to secure to each settler just *that piece* of land which he desires, and in case of competition that can be arranged by the Indian Council to the satisfaction of all.

They have put this matter of emigration in the hands of Rev. Judah L. Richmond, of Lagrange, Loraine county, Ohio. He has been acquainted with the Ottawas for several years, has twice visited their Reserve, and well understands their wishes and plans. He will furnish any further information in his power, and where several persons would like to see him personally he will visit them, by their paying his expenses. He is organizing and will bring on a colony this fall. I also take the liberty of referring to Rev. I. S. Kalloch, 41 Vandam street, New York, who is thoroughly acquainted with the details of this plan, and with the Reserve, and to Rev. W. O. Thomas, Rockland, Maine, who can speak, from experience of Kansas and the Ottawa Reserve. But these gentlemen are not like Rev. Mr. Richmond, engaged to devote time to this matter, and they can only assist in the work incidentally. It is not desired, however, to close up this matter this year, or to get many *families* on the ground until they can be accom-