

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