

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