

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