

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