

GRAND RUSH

FOR THE

INDIAN

TERRITORY!

NOW IS THE CHANCE

TO

PROCURE ^A HOME

In this Beautiful Country!

Over 15,000,000 Acres of Land

NOW OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT!

Being part of the Land bought by the Government in 1866 from the Indians for the Freedmen.

THE FINEST TIMBER!

THE RICHEST LAND!

THE FINEST WATERED!

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Every person over 21 years of age is entitled to 160 acres, either by pre-emption or homestead, who wishes to settle in the Indian Territory. It is estimated that over Fifty Thousand will move to this Territory in the next ninety days. The Indians are rejoicing to have the whites settle up this country.

The Grand Expedition will Leave Independence May 7, 1879

Independence is situated at the terminus of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad. The citizens of Independence have laid out and made a splendid road to these lands; and they are prepared to furnish emigrants with complete outfits, such as wagons, agricultural implements, dry goods, groceries, lumber and stock. They have also opened an office there for general information to those wishing to go to the Territory. **IT COSTS NOTHING TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS COLONY.**

Persons passing through Kansas City will apply at the office of K. C., L. & S. R. R. opposite Union Depot, for tickets.

ABOUT THE LANDS.

In answer to inquiries concerning these government lands in the Indian Territory, Col. E. C. Bondinot sends the following from Washington:

FIRST—In reply I will say that the United States, by treaties made in 1866, purchased from Indian tribes, in the Indian Territory, about 14,000,000 acres of land.

SECOND—These lands were bought from the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, by their treaty of 1866.

The Creeks, by their treaty of 1866, sold to the United States 3,250,560 acres, for the sum of \$975,168. The Seminoles, by their treaty of 1866, sold to the United States 2,169,080 acres, for the sum of \$325,362.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws, by their treaty of 1866, sold to the United States the "leased lands" lying west of 98 degrees of west longitude, for the sum of \$300,000. The number of acres in this tract is not specified in the treaty, but it contains about 7,000,000 acres. (See 14th vol. Statutes at Large, pages 756, 769 and 786.)

Of these ceded lands the United States has since appropriated for the use of the Sac and Foxes 479,567 acres and for the Pottawatomies 575,877 acres, making a total of 1,055,444 acres. These Indians occupy these lands by virtue of treaties and acts of Congress. By an unratified agreement, the Wichita Indians are now occupying 713,610 acres of these ceded lands. I presume some action will be taken by the United States government to permanently locate the Wichitas upon the land they now occupy. The title, however, to these lands is still in the United States.

By executive order, Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe, and other wild Indians, have been brought upon a portion of the ceded lands, but such lands are a part of the public domain of the United States, and have all been surveyed and sectioned.

A portion of these 14,000,000 acres of land, however, has not been appropriated by the United States for the use of other Indians and all probably never will be.

THIRD—These unappropriated lands are situated immediately west of the 97th degree of west longitude and south of the Cherokee territory. The soil is well adapted for the production of corn, wheat and other cereals. It is unsurpassed for grazing, and is well watered and timbered.

FOURTH—The United States have an absolute and unembarrassed title to every acre of these 14,000,000 acres, unless it be to the 1,054,544 now occupied by the Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie Indians. The Indian title has been extinguished. The articles of the treaties with the Creeks and Seminoles, by which they sold their lands, begin with the statement that the lands are ceded "in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon." By the express terms of these treaties the lands bought by the United States were not intended for the exclusive use of other Indians" as has been so often asserted. They were bought as much for the negroes of the country as for Indians.

ADDRESS

WM. C. BRANHAM,

Independence, Kansas.

To parties accompanying my Colony, I would advise them to purchase their outfit at Independence, Kas., I have examined Stock and Prices of Goods, such as Wagons, Plows, Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, and, in fact, everything that is needed by Parties settling upon new Land, and find them as cheap as they can be bought in the East.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

Col. C. C. CARPENTER.

P. S.—Parties will have no trouble in getting transportation at Independence for hauling their goods into the Territory. O. C. C.