October 9, 1915

Since our reunion and meeting with the 50th anniversary of 84, I have believed that an actor cannot be a historian. One may gain a correlative and truthful account of his work and of other events connected with his own work, but he cannot give the full, full picture.

For instance, plays with a historical background in connection with a financial interest in connection with it are often in his papers. This is only as I have written about: What did not occur as I saw them. But in all my statements, they may be distorted somewhat because of the personal angle from which they are seen. I believe that all of us worked for the upbuilding of W.U. all were loyal to her.
This bill was years in the hands of Senator W. of New York as Member of the House & Senator pro tempore in the Senate. Many strong influences were in both Houses of Congress to have a full explanation made of this bill. Senator Brackett of New York, Senator Conkling of New York, Senator Howard of New York, Senator Douglas, & many others of the class. The bill was not ten minutes on the floor. The Judiciary Committee was reported unanimously for by the Senate of June 10, 1872.

During all the time these efforts were being made on the bill, there was a hundreded or more things constantly coming up trying to get some advantage.

The bill had moved to the Senate. Finally it was a measure dealt on the bill by a few unprincipled lawyers to hold up the bill at foreclosing of the property Monday, June 10th, out of it. Had all the time these legal wars been going on a School was maintained in our way or our brother, who deems the force to be of our precious who deems the force to be of our precious...
Provide that at the end of five years the tribal relations of the Cattena should cease, and that they should become citizens of the United States. Provision was made that every man, woman, and child should have in fee simple, or as many acres of the reservation as an account of the land there shall entitle to.

Offices of the civil law having been provided for, the condition of the treaty of 1862 could not be met, another treaty was made, Feb. 23, 1867, and took effect June 18, 1868, by which the time in which the Indians might occupy their allotments was extended two years, or until July 16, 1869. It was also provided that the Secretary of the Interior, and Sec'y Am. Bp.'s Home Missn. Sec'y should be members of the Board of Trustees of the school. Power to take in person or by proxy, and provision was made that about 700 acres of the reservation in excess of the allotments to the Indians and the school, etc., should be used for educational purposes.
by sale to the Trustees for more
less than 400,25 per acre. These
lands were called Trust-lands
in contrast with the 2400 acres
then called College Lands.

The treaty of 1862 made provision for
the Board of Trustees of the School.

"John P. Jones James kinsley Am. Huiz
Joseph Kijoy who are Attorneys and
John D. Scott, and the other Citizens
of Kansas, who shall be elected by
the said moton Indians are by the
agreed to be Trustees to manage the
funds and property by this act to be
sur-posed. In case of vacancy in
vestiture filled by the said Trustees
provided that the Board of Trustees shall
always have three White Citizens mem-
bers for the Board. A majority of
the Board of 4, shall be quorum
per business but this shall be in
lives, present at the trans
action of business.

The first meeting of the Board
of Trustees was held June 24, 1862
according to minutes. The officers
were all Indians James Hardie, Ruo.
J. T. Jones, Treasurer, and
Joseph King, Sec. The Treasurer
by the terms of the treaty was au-
thorized to make all contracts of
the Indians and to execute them
and to sign all deeds. On the 31st
of December 1863, title was conveyed
to John W. Young for 2,000 acres
of land at $1.25 per acre. This was
prepared for as the treaty that build-
ing might be erected and the
School conducted.
The records of the Board of Trustees
are very meager for some time after
1862. It is my opinion that John
W. Young and C. A. Husted and
were the first White men who were cho-
se to complete the Board that Mr.
Young after he had served the
School at a loss of land that he returned
in Illinois and that L. S. Kallner
was elected to fill his place. Mr.
Minns then that Kallner was
elected first to succeed James
Wind on May 14, 1864. He was
authorised to erect buildings his
Salmon *12th*. and Deposits
Sept 12 1864 C.L. Hutchinson he
Selected Lce. Hutchinson Jones
and Past here appointed Com-
mitee to secure a building for the
use of the Indian Children. Such
as School was decided and H.C. Stin-
son Trip was placed in charge of
the same. Mr. Stinson told me
once that they did the best thing
Cure but could accomplish little
for lack of funds. The Indians under
Governor Oct 2 1863 state that Rev H.C.
Stinson was appointed financial
agent. Salary $200 per year to be
placed from Excess Collection.
Mrs. Wilson was a teacher of
the Indians.
On Feb 7 1865 my Testament Order
that the Calling Building should
be Suchy Stains. A Statement under
date of May 2 1865 show them to
the Building two 17x30 Rooms
Completed
On May 2 1865 Rev. Keller
was authorized to establish
an Academy Establishment.
Sunday teachers and the head the general supervision of the school.

Ten Mason 24, the Board of Trustees conferred the title of D.D. upon Rev. Isaac Sawyer. Presiding over others of Baptist Church for a short time.

On August 19, 1866, an act was added to the Board of Trustees for the School.

This school was started in a small building on Mason Street, East Side, in the Academy Building 4th and 5th Street, in the Springing of the College, Wesley of Public Reading, classes as soon after the election of the Trustees of this school.

In 1912, Mrs. Falls wrote an excellent on the scene at this time and gave it to
The University Laurence, who sent it to Dr. Price, is among the Ascoli.

J.C. K.