

The Chemawa American.

H. L. LOVELACE,

MANAGER.

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It is now a sure thing. What? Oh, that new \$25,000 Irish dormitory for the large boys. Thanks to dear old Uncle Sam for his liberal dealings with Chemawa.



The Puget Sound school is expecting a big side of pie from this congress in the way of appropriations for increased attendance and new buildings. We hope they will not be disappointed.



The Puget Sound Indian Guide has just passed its first mile post and is starting out on the second volume. The AMERICAN congratulates its young brother and the Puget Sound School in the good work it is accomplishing and the able manner in which it is being conducted.



We wish we could give our friends at Heshell some of our surplus rain, because the LEADER says that is all that is needed to insure an abundance of vegetables. At Chemawa we have all the rain and sometimes more than is needed to make our garden produce abundantly. We are of the opinion, however that gardens require a great deal of tickling with the hoe to be healthy and vigorous, irrespective of rain.

The Creek Indian Lands.

By CHARLES GIBSON.

The Creeks have, I think, more farming lands than any of the other Indian nations, according to size. I am informed by good men who are in a position to know, that the bottom lands of the South and North Canadian and other large creeks that have bottoms to them a half mile wide, more or less, are worth from \$50 to \$75 an acre. The Verticilla river bottoms are said to be among the best land here. The Deep Fork river bottoms are not so good farming lands as the other streams. Farming lands on our prairies are not so strong as the rich bottoms, though in spots all over our prairies can be found fine farming lands. Our prairies, though, are No. 1 grazing lands. Some of our timbered lands are very good, but a great deal of our timbered lands are poor, though very good grass lands. Remember that there are very few acres of our country that are destitute of grass. There is a range of timbered mountains running about north and south along through the Creek nation, very near the center of the nation. This is not very desirable land, as the timber is mostly scrub post oak. These mountains are from two to eight miles wide. There are a few deer and turkeys in the mountains. On the west side of the range is a large creek called Wawaka, which has some fine bottom lands. Near these rich river bottoms, as in other countries of like nature, the lands are richly the uplands or prairies are about as healthy as in other prairie countries. The uplands or prairies produce good corn, very heavy yields in a fair season. This land will raise fine wheat or cotton. It will raise from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of cotton to the acre in a good season. Our poorest lands raise the finest tobacco. Potatoes sweet and Irish, grow fairly here. Sugar-cane also does well here. Some three years ago there came an overflow on the two Canadians, and a great deal of the old farms were thrown away after the soil settled on them. These farms that have been abandoned would produce the finest