Evening State Journal.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1871.

FOOD FOR THINKERS AND WORKERS.—Those who expect to think should not eat much food which simply produces warmth and fat, such as ham, fat pork, white bread, butter, rice, tapioca and starch. These contain very little phosphatic food, being chiefly carbonaceous. Prof. Agassiz says "fish enters largely into the requisition of the human system. It is a kind of food which refreshes the system, especially after intellectual fatigue. There is no other article of food that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet. Fish contains phosphorus to a large extent, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and life. He would not say that exclusive use of fish would make a blockhead a wise man, but that the brain would not be wanting in one of its essential elements." Man cannot, however, live on fish alone, because most fish are not fat enough to furnish the heat-producing element in sufficient quantity.

The amount of phosphate or brain-supporting food contained in the flesh of animals is in proportion to the activity of that animal; those of great activity, such as the canary-bird, for instance, secure food which feeds brain, nerve and muscle, but does not produce fat. The flesh of the trout, the pickerel or salmon impart more mental and physical vigor to the eater than the flesh of comparatively dormant fish, like the eel and flounder. The flesh of wild animals, such as the bison or deer or bear, promote activity in the eater more than the stall-fed ox, sheep, or hog. Wild game generally is considered better food, especially for the convalescent, than the fattened domestic turkey or goose. Barley, oats, and wheat ground without bolting, furnish food for brain; but lawyers, ministers, and students eat the white, superfine, or bolted wheat bread, and go to sleep. That which would fatten a pig, and give him no desire to exercise or to think, is eaten by the learned and refined of the human race, who look in pity upon the poor peasant following the plow, because he is obliged to eat his brown loaf; which brown loaf and cheap fish and wild game contain the incitement to brain work, in which poems, orations, and art are conceived and nursed. The proper food for laboring men—we mean those who have to exercise muscular strength chiefly—should be that which contains the greatest amount of nitrogen. Among these articles barley and cheese stand high. The red flesh of the ox or sheep and unbolted bread are the leading articles. Men who train prize-fighters seem to understand much better than others how to build up physical strength and endurance. When their battle or their race is ended, they lay aside their unbolted bread and fruit, their lean beef and mutton, and fall into their old habits of liquor-drinking and of eating starch-bearing articles, such as rice, fine bread, pudding, with fat meat and butter, and they soon become as fat and lazy as these carbonaceous articles can make them. *Phrenological Journal.*

LAKE YELLOWSTONE.—Lake Yellowstone is a lonely but lovely inland sea, everywhere surrounded by "forests primeval," and nestled in the bosom of the Rocky Mountains. Some trappers have insisted that its waters ran both to the Atlantic and Pacific, but such is not the case. The summit of the main chain, however, approaches within a half mile of its south shore, and in places the divide is very little above the lake. Its shape resembles the broad hand of an honest German who has had his fore-finger and the two adjoining shot off at the second joint while fighting for glory and Emperor William. The palm of the hand represents the main body, or north part, of the lake. The fingers and thumb, spread to their utmost extent—the thumb and little finger being much the longest—represent inlets indenting the south shore, and stretching inland, as if to wash away the Rocky Mountains. Between these inlets project high, rocky promontories, covered with dense timber. The largest stream flows into the lake at its upper end, or the extreme southeast corner. This stream is really the Yellowstone river, which, for a distance of thirty miles, has an average width of over fifteen miles. This enlargement constitutes the lake, which, after being augmented by several smaller streams, narrows down to the width of an eighth of a mile, and flows northward toward the great falls.—*The Overland Monthly.*

THE CURSE OF NEW YORK.—The Rev. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, in the course of a lecture to his congregation on Sunday night last, said the municipal authorities and legislators of New York were "the greatest frauds under the sun." "Go to New York City Hall, see those men rushing to and fro from one department to another fixing some gigantic swindle, or inflicting some new tax upon the honest and hard-working man, in order to make fortunes for themselves. Why, at these times, a man who was honest could hardly support a comfortable home, owing to the extent of the present taxation; everything was taxed that should not be; in fact a small fortune was required to pay them all. The fair thing would be for the prison doors to be opened, and their present occupants liberated, and for the municipal authorities and a number of scheming legislators to take their places, and then the city might be saved from the knavery and wholesale plunder which we were now subjected to. The Ring coined thousands and thousands by their open plunder, men who could be seen with their fast and costly spans, and who would make you believe they were giving up every moment of their time in the interest of the people, while all the while they were taking money out of their pockets. He knew a change would come, and New York would be such that boys and girls could play about, and old men and women walk about in safety. This could not be, however, until proper men were in office."

THE Omaha *Republican* has been informed that one thousand families, now residents of nearly two hundred localities in Michigan and other adjacent States, are concerned in a movement to settle in Lincoln county, Nebraska. At least two thousand families will emigrate immediately after the selection of the lands, now in progress, and the remainder, the whole aggregating from five to six thousand persons, will follow in the course of the year. It is called the Chesaning colony.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has in press a work entitled "The Political History of the United States during the Period of Reconstruction." It is a reprint of his political manual of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, with revisions and corrections to date, will comprise about 650 pages octavo, and will be a companion volume to his "History of the Rebellion," issued in 1865.

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.—If the Republican party will take our advice, they will nominate Mr. Greeley. No matter whom they may nominate, they are booked to be beaten; and no candidate would so enliven the canvas and contribute so much to the public amusement as the venerable sage of Chappaqua. The campaign would open with a universal guffaw of jovial excitement. Every Democrat and every Republican would be high and hilarious. There would be no end to the gibes, and the jokes, and the funny lampoons, and the grotesque pictorial caricatures, and the comic campaign songs, with which the Presidential canvas would be enlivened. There would be a universal kicking up of heels and turning of somersaults. Since the Republican party is foredoomed to die in 1872, we can think of no way in which its euthanasia could contribute so much to general good humor. It would go out amid shouts of laughter. By all means give us Mr. Greeley for the Republican candidate in 1872, and let his defeat inaugurate an "era of good feeling!" "Barkis is willin'," and it is a pity the politicians should not consent.—*World.*

Sir Walter Scott, whose centenary will be celebrated in August, was initiated a Mason in 1801.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL.

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Will contain a faithful resume of the News of the Week from all parts of the world; full and accurate reports of the Richmond and Baltimore Markets; well digested Editorials upon all the current matters of interest, Political, Financial, Commercial, Agricultural and general topics; selections from the leading journals of the country, local and State news, &c. This paper will maintain the principles of The National Republican Party, and strenuously advocate all measures to advance the public good. Believing POPULAR EDUCATION to be the great want of our State and Country, we shall give large space to its advocacy. We shall devote a large portion of our columns to the subjects of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mining interests, giving interesting articles on these subjects from able contributors.

Remittances should be made by money orders or registered letters, and addressed to

EDWARD DANIELS,
Editor and Manager State Journal, Richmond.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Executive Committee of National Grange.—Wm. Saunders, Thos. B. Bryan, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Col. J. R. Thompson, Rev. John Trimble, O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.

Deputies at Large.—Col. D. S. Curtis, (Washington, D. C.) Dr. W. H Burnham, T. A. Thompson, Dr. Jas. L. Enos, Z. Cook.

NATIONAL GRANGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted entirely to their interests. Such it is intended to make the Order of Patrons. It was instituted in 1867; its growth is unprecedented in the history of secret associations, and it is acknowledged one of the most useful and powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand objects are not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth, and prosperity of the country. It is founded upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes.

In the meetings of this Order all but members are excluded, and there is in its proceedings a symbolized ritual, pleasing, beautiful, and appropriate, which is designed not only to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enlarge the mind and purify the heart, having at the same time, strict adaptation to rural pursuits.

The secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order have been adopted chiefly for the purpose of accomplishing desired efficiency, extension, and unity, and to secure among its members, in the internal working of the Order, confidence, harmony, and security.

Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without her aid success will be less certain and decided. Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough systematic organization among Farmers and Horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other, for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all other avocations and among all other classes—combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

Among the advantages which may be derived from the Order are systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds, and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment; also for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly-invented farming implements and those not in general use, and for detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting, by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception, and combinations of every kind.

We ignore all political or religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association or individual, upon any grounds whatever except upon the intrinsic merit of the Order.

The better to secure greater benefits to our members, we desire to establish Granges in every city, town, and village in the United States. Information relative to organizing may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, or either of the General Deputies.

O. H. KELLY,
Secretary of the National Grange.

ELGIN

(ILLINOIS)

WATCHES!

Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co., General Freight Dep't, Chicago, Jan. 29, 1870.

D. W. WHITLE, Esq.,
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Dear Sir—I take this occasion to say that the B W Raymond Watch, which I have carried for more than one year, has given perfect satisfaction, and has always been reliable and true as a time-keeper. It has needed no regulating since it came from your office. It is a first-class watch in every respect.

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THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE STATE JOURNAL enters upon a new career, under auspices which promise permanence and increased usefulness.

This paper will be Republican. The organ of no wing or clique, it will aim to represent the policy of the National party; to build up a healthy National sentiment, and inspire love of the whole country.

It will not be the vehicle of personal detraction, nor be used to get its pets into office, nor to keep others out. The safety of all is in the triumph of the cause; and to secure it, all must labor zealously and devotedly, and take their chances in the general result.

Aiming to treat every member of its own party generously, it will be just to its opponents. It will discuss all questions of public interest fairly and temperately. Asserting the right earnestly and resolutely, and bating no jot or tittle of the truth which it is called to declare, it will aim to "speak the truth in love."

It will commend genius, patriotism and virtue everywhere, and be as prompt to expose corruption and imbecility in its own party as in another.

We shall advocate all measures to advance the public good, originating in our own party or outside. There are vital questions enough between us and the opposition without seeking issues where all good men should stand on common ground.

Believing popular Education to be the one crying want of our State and of the country, we shall give large space to its advocacy. To educate thoroughly all the children of the State should be the supreme and paramount work of legislation. To this sacred task we consecrate our paper. We shall plead the cause of the little ones who have no voice; and, in so pleading, we plead for the future of Virginia in whatever can make her great and glorious.

The financial condition of the country, and especially of the South, will not be neglected. We advocate a financial policy which will bring back again to the South more than its old prosperity. We are for the encouragement of a varied home industry. We are for Free Banking, under a system which makes money absolutely safe and accessible to business men at living rates. We are for such a revenue system as will preserve the public credit without imposing undue burdens upon the people.

Realizing the vast importance of mechanical and manufacturing industry, we shall labor heartily for the development of these interests, we shall give accurate and detailed information of our vast natural wealth in mines, forests, water-powers and fisheries.

Believing in the "harmony of interests," we shall endeavor to show how fully each is dependent upon the prosperity of all; that labor and capital, employer and employee, should be allies and friends, enriching each other by fraternal co-operation.

Agriculture is our pet. Fresh from a Virginia farm, which we leave lovingly and reluctantly for awhile, we have learned something of what wide and varied knowledge, what patience, economy and administrative ability it takes to make a farmer. We shall give large space to Agriculture and Horticulture.

In conclusion, we will say that we will unite cordially and earnestly with men of all parties to remove every obstacle to the moral, intellectual and physical progress of our State and nation. There are thousands of noble young men and women in the State full of grand capacity, now dormant and wasting. The old Commonwealth is sounding the drum-beat to duty. Let them shake off the night-mare of conservatism and old traditions, and march bravely to the work of this new day. So shall they make the future of Virginia worthy of the past, and themselves worthy of a great ancestry!

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 21st day of May, 1866, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit, that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, developement, and resources, and increase of power to this republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

PUBLIC LANDS.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty between the United States of America and the Kansas tribe of Indians, concluded October 5, 1859, ratified by the Senate June 27, 1860, and proclaimed by the President November 17, 1860, and acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby invite sealed proposals for the purchase of all the lands hereinafter described, to wit:

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.

KANSAS TRUST LANDS.

Lots 5 and 6 NW¼, SW¼ Sec. 25. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 27. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 28. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 29. Lots 18 and 19 NE¼, Lots 28, 21 and 22 NW¼ and SE¼, and Lots 25 and 24, 23 and 26, and 27 and 28 SW¼ Sec. 38. Whole of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, W½ Sec. 36. All in Town 14. Range 8.

Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 25. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 27. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 28. SE¼ and E½ SW¼ Sec. 29. Lot 5 NE¼ Lots 6 and 7 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 38. W½ NE¼ and NW¼ fri. Sec. 31. NW¼ S E¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼, fri. Sec. 31. NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ and SW¼ Sec. 32. N½ NE¼ NW¼ and W½ SE¼ Sec. 33. NE¼ and S½ Sec. 34. Whole of sections 35 and 39. All in Town. 14. Range 9.

Lot 5 NE¼, and Lot 6 NW¼ Sec. 25. Lot 5 N E¼ and Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lot 5 NE ¼, Lot NW¼ and S½ Sec. 27. Lot 5 NE¼, (Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lot 5 NE¼ Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 28. Lot 5 NE¼ Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 29. Lot 5 NE¼, Lots 6 and 7 NW¼ and S½ fri. Sec. 38. Whole of sections 31, 32, 33 and 34, N½ and SW¼ Sec. 35. SE¼ Sec. 36. All in Town 14. Range 19.

Lot 8, Lot 9 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 29. Lot 5 N E¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 38. Whole of section 31. Lot 5 NE¼, W½ and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town 14. Range 11.

E½ Lot 1 and Lot 2 NE¼ and NW¼ fri. and S W¼ SE¼ Sec. 1. Whole of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, NE¼ Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, NW¼ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼ and Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 SW¼ Section 6. W½ NE¼, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 13 and 16, W½ SE¼ and Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 Section 7. N½, SE¼ and E½ SW¼ Section 8. Whole of Section 9. N½, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SW¼ Sec. 10. Whole of Section 11. NW¼, E½ SE¼ and NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 12. E½, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 13. NW¼ Sec. 14. NE¼, and W½ NW¼ Section 15. Whole of Section 16. NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, E½SE¼ and W½ SW¼ Section 17. Whole of Section 18. Lots 12, 13 and 14, and N½SE¼ Section 19. NE¼, W¼ NW¼ and E½ SE¼ Section 28. Whole of Section 21. SW¼ Section 22. NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼, and E¼ SW¼ Section 23. Whole of Section 24. N½, SE¼, and N½ SW¼ Section 25. N½, N½ SE¼ and SW¼ Section 26. N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, and W½ SW¼ Section 27. Whole of Section 28. E½ NE¼ Section 29. Lots 11 and 16 NW¼ and Lots 28 and 21 SW¼ Section 30. Whole of Section 31. S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ and SW¼ Section 32. N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ NW¼ Section 33. W½ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 34. W½ NE¼ and N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 35. E½, and SW¼ Section 36, all in Town 15, Range 8.

Whole of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, SE¼, and NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 5. NW¼ and N½ Lot 2 SW¼ Sec. 6. E½, and S½ Lots 1 and 2 NW¼, and SW¼ Sec. 7. Whole of sections of 8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. N½, SE¼ and NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 29. N½, NW¼ SE¼, and SW¼ Sec. 30. W½ Sec. 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33, 34 and 35, all in Town 15. Range 9.

SE¼ and NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 1. Lot 2 NE¼, NW¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 2. Whole of sections 3, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. W½ NW¼ and W½ SW½ Sec. 9. SE¼ Section 18. Whole of Sectfons 11, 12, 13, 13 and 15. E½ and E½ SW¼ Sec. 16. W½ NE¼, NW¼ and N½ SW¼ Sec. 17. Whole of Section 18. W½ NE¼, N½ SE¼ and W½ Sec. 19. SE¼ NE½ and SE¼ Sec. 20. Whole of Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. E½ NE¼, Lot 2 NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ SE½ Sec. 30. NE¼ and SE¼ Sec. 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33, and 34. W½ NE¼ and NW¼ Sec. 35. NE¼ and S½ Sec. 36, all in Town 15, Range, 10.

Lot 6 NE½ and Lots 7 and 8 and S½ NW¼ and Lot 5 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 5. Whole of Sections 6 and 7. Lot 5, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 8. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 17. Whole of Sections 18 and 16. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 28. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 29. Whole of Sections 30 and 31. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 32, all in Town 15, Range 11.

Whole of Section 1; E½ Sec. 2, E½ Lot 2, NW¼ Sec. 3. W½ Lot 1, NW¼ Sec. 4. NE¼ frl., NW¼ frl., SW¼, W½ SE¼ Sec. 5. Lots 13 and 14, E½ Lot 21, W½ Lot 21 NE¼. Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 NW¼ and SE¼, and Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 SW¼ Sec. 6. E½, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼ and Lots 19, 20, 21 and 22 SW¼ Sec. 7. S½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ and S½ Sec. 8. Whole of Section 9. SW¼ NE¼ and NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, W½ SE½ and SW¼ Sec. 10. NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 11. W½ NW¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 12. E½ NE¼ Sec. 13. SW¼ NE¼ Sec 15. Whole of Sections 16, 17 and 18. N½ NE¼, Lot 19 NE¼ and Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼ Sec 19. N½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼, N½ NW¼, Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 28. N½ NW¼, Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 21. Lot 1 NE¼ and Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 22. Lot 1 NE¼ and Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 23. All in Township 16, Range 8.

W½ Lot 1 and Lot 2 NW½, and W½ SW¼ Sec. 1. Whole of Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5. W½ Sec. 6. S½ Lots 1 and 2 SW¼ Sec. 7. Whole of Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11. W½ NW¼ Sec. 12. E½ NE¼ and E½ SE¼ Sec. 13. Whole of Sections 15, 16 and 17. NW¼, E½ SE¼, and Lot 2 SW¼ Sec. 18. NE¼ NE¼, Lot 4, NE¼ Sec. 19. N½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼ and N½ NW¼, Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 21. N½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼ and N½ NW¼, Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 22. N½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼, N½ NW¼ and Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 23. NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 24. All in Township 16, Range 9.

Whole of Section 1. E½ Lot 2 and E½ Lot 11 NE¼ and SE¼ Sec. 2. W½ Lots 1 and 2 NE¼ and W½ Sec. 3. Whole of Sections 4 and 5. E½, E½ Lots 1 and 2 NW¼ and Lot 1 SW¼ Sec. 6. E½, Lot 1 NW¼ and SW¼ Sec. 7. Whole of Section 8. N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, and W½ Sec. 9. SE¼, and SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 19. Whole of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 13. S½ NE¼ and S½ Sec. 16. N½, and N½ SW¼, SW½ SW¼ Sec. 17. Whole of Section 18. Lots 1 and 5 NE¼ and Lots 2, 3, and 4, NW¼. Lot 1 NW¼ and E½ and Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 20. Whole of Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. E½ NE¼, Lot 3 NE¼ and E½ SE¼, Lot 4 SE¼ Sec. 29. E½ NE¼ and Lot 3 NE¼ and E½ SE¼, Lst 4 SE¼ Sec. 32. Whole of Sections 33, 34, 35 and 36. All in Town, 16, Range 18.

Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 9 and 10 and S½ NW¼, Lots 5 and 6 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 5. Whole of Sections 6 and 7. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, W½, and Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ Sec. 17. Whole of Sections 18 and 19. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, W½, and Lots 7 and 8 Sec. 28. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, W½, and Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ Sec. 29. Whole of Section 30. W½ Sec. 31. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, W½, and Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town, 18, Range 11.

Whole of Sections 1, 2 and 3 NE¼, SE¼, and E½ SW¼ Section 4. Lots 1, 2 and 3 NE¼ and Lot 4 SE¼ Sec. 5. E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 8. Whole of Sections 9, 10 and 11. N½, N½ SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 12. W½ Sec. 13. Whole of sections 14, 15 and 16, E½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼, E½ SE¼, Lot 2 SE¼. Sec. 17. E½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼, E½ SE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 20. N½, N½ SE¼ and N½ SW¼ Sec. 21. Whole of sections 22 and 23. NW¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, NW¼ and S½ Section 24. N½ and SW¼ Sec. 25. Whole of Section 26. NE¼, and N½ and SW¼ Sec. 25. Whole of section 26. NE¼, and NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 27. E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 29. NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 33. All in Town, 17, Range 18.

Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, Lots 6, 7 and 8, NW¼, Lots 15 and 14 SE¼ and Lot 12 SW¼ Sec. 5. E½ Lots 1 and 2 NE¼ and E½ SE½ Sec. 6. E½ NE¼ Sec. 7. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, NW¼, Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 8. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, NW¼, Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ and E½ SW¼ Sec. 17. SW¼ Sec. 19. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, N½ NW¼ and Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ Sec. 29. W½ NE¼ and NW¼ Sec. 38. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town, 17, Range 11.

Lot 6, NW¼ Sec. 5, in Town, 18, Range 11.

KANSAS DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

Lot 20 NE¼, Lots 21, 22, and 23 NW¼, SE¼, and Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 SW¼ Sec. 19. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 20. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 21. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 22. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 23. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 24. Whole of Sections 27, 28, 29, NE¼ Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼. Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 SW¼ Sec. 30. NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 SW¼ Sec. 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33 and 34. All in Town 16, Range 8.

Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ Sec. 19. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 20. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 21. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 22. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 23. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 24. All in Town, 16, Range 10.

Lot 6 NE¼, Lot 7 NW¼ Sec. 10. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼, Lot 4 SE¼ Sec. 20. Lot 1 NE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 29. Lot 1 NE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town, 16, Range 10.

Whole of Sections 3, 4 and 5. Lots 13, 14 and 21 NE¼, Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 NW¼, SE½ and Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 SW½ Sec. 6 NE¼, Lots, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 SW¼ Sec. 7. Whole of Sections 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Sec. 18. NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, NW½, SE½, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Sec. 19. Whole of Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 NE¼. Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 NW¼, SE¼. Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Section 30. NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Section 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. All in Town. 17, Range 8.

Whole of Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. All in Town. 17, Range 9.

Lot 6 NE¼, Lot 5 SE¼ Sec. 5. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 8. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 17. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 20. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 29. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town. 17, Range 10.

Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW½ Sec. 1. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 2. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 3. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 4. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N¼ NW¼ Sec. 5. Lot 31 and N½ NE¼, Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 NW½ Sec. 6. All in Town. 18, Range 8.

Lot 5 and N½ NE¼, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 1. Lot 5 and N½ NE¼, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 2. Lot 5 and N½ NE½, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 3. Lot 5 and N½ NE½, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 4. Lot 5 and N½ NS¼, Lot 6, and N½ NW¼ Sec. 5. Lot 6 and N½ NE¼, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 NW¼ Sec. 6. All in Town. 18, Range 9.

Lot 5 NE¼, Lots 6 and 7 NW¼ Sec. 5. Lots 3 and 4 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ Sec. 6. All in Town. 18, Range 10.

Such proposals must be made for parcels or tracts not exceeding in any case one hundred and sixty acres each. Should any proposal be for any tract having upon it improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price bid for the land and for the improvements separately.

These lands comprise the unsold portion of what are known as the Kansas Indian Trust Lands, and also all that portion of the Kansas Indian Diminished Reservation lying outside of the exterior boundary line of the lands assigned in severally to members of the tribe under the provision of the aforesaid treaty.

All bids must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to ten per centum of the amount of each bid, which sum, in case the land is awarded and balance not paid, will be forfeited by the bidder. Should any bid be rejected the