

DAILY RECORD-UNION
ISSUED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY
Office, Third Street, Between J and K.
—THE DAILY RECORD-UNION—
For one year.....\$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50
Subscribers served by carriers at FIFTEEN
cents per week. In all interior cities and
towns the paper can be had of the principal
Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home,
News and Literary Journal published on the
Pacific Coast.
The WEEKLY UNION per year.....\$1 50
—These publications are sent either by
Mail or Express to agents or single sub-
scribers with charges prepaid. All Postmaster
is agent.
The best advertising medium on the Pacific
Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as
second-class matter.
Weather Forecast.
Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: For North-
ern California—Fair weather; except light
rains at Koeber and vicinity; fog along the
coast.

THE LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN.

The excitement in Louisiana over the
lottery campaign is now at its height, and
it is described as something wonderful,
but still the election is nine months dis-
tant. For three-fourths of a year to come,
then, this unequalled, excited and dis-
turbed condition of the public mind is to
continue. From this simple statement of
fact we can gather some idea of the in-
tensity of feeling among the people upon
the subject. Naturally the aggressive
and most excited of the parties are those
fighting the lottery octopus. The con-
test of the latter is made with greater
cunning and the unsympathetic chink of
gold coin. It stands boldly, unblush-
ingly forward with its purse in its hand,
tempting the State with an offer of one
and a quarter millions of blood money
annually, and bribing voters with an
effrontery unparalleled.

All political lines in the State are aban-
doned; the pros and antis make the
only issue. For once in the history of
the State all the people, on one side or the
other, are running over each other to
secure the negro vote, and it is certain
that next spring there will be no attempt
made to keep the black man from the
polls. Unfortunately it is true that in
Louisiana, as throughout the South, he is
susceptible to bribery more than are the
whites. His impoverished condition
makes the ring of coin exceeding tempt-
ing to him, and hence the efforts of the
friends of decency to "brace up" his
moral courage, and to give him backbone
sufficient to stand against the allurements
of the dollar.

There is growing hope for the anti-
lottery cause. Its supporters are well
organized in every parish; all the clergy
of all denominations are with them; the
Governor and many leading Democrats
support them; the Farmers' Alliance has
indorsed them by an anti-lottery plank
in its platform; anti-lottery mass-meet-
ings are numerous and enthusiastic, and
pledges to vote against the curse are
being signed throughout the State. So
aroused and earnest are the people that
a proposition is seriously debated to rise
in revolution if the lottery is not crushed
at the ballot-box. The Creoles and
foreigners are mainly for the lottery; the
blacks are most easily "worked" by its
agents; some astute, but unscrupulous,
politicians argue before the people that
the subsidy fee the lottery will pay for
its charter is sufficient to atone for the
gambler evils it promotes; that lotteries
are drawn elsewhere, and that the people
will play at the game anyhow, and there-
fore it is wiser for Louisiana to reap the
profit. All this is stale argument, the
answer to it is too obvious and crushing
to need to be repeated.

The most humiliating thing about the
case is that in this latter part of the nine-
teenth century, with all the experience of
the ages to teach us, and the ethics of
common honesty to guide us, any consid-
erable body of our people should be
found to stand forward as apologists for
licensing gaming, and that, too, at the
very time when Europe is shutting up
her gambling dens, and closing her
statute-books against charters to lottery
gamblers, having found, after half a
century's experimenting with the monster
that the only efficacious treatment
for it is to choke the life out of it.

AN Oakland court has punished a juror
by imposition of a heavy fine. The man
agreed to a verdict of guilty, but on a
motion for a new trial, by affidavit he
testified that he believed the defendant to
be innocent, and had concurred in the
verdict only because he did not wish to
be kept away from his business any
longer. Of course the court was right;
of course the man deserves to be pun-
ished for perjury, if it were possible to do
it, but we all know that this is but a dis-
covered case among very many that are
buried in secrecy. There is no question
but that jurors frequently yield and sign
verdicts that they believe to be wrong,
for the mere purpose of being released
from jury confinement. Assuming this
to be true, the question arises, does it
conserve the interests of justice, does it
pay to lock up a jury for a considerable
length of time in order to coerce the
jurors into agreement? Which is better,
to secure the independence of the juror
and submit to disagreement, or to force
concurrence by long confinement at the
risk of having an untrue verdict? The
remedy in large part for the evil in-
volved is the majority verdict, and which
obtains in some parts. It has never
seemed to us that the unanimous verdict
is an essential of justice, or that it more
conserves the interests of society, than
that which is rendered by one-half, or
two-thirds of the panel.

W. C. BRANN is editing and publishing
at Austin, Tex., a paper he calls the
Iconoclast. If more severity, the snarl
and the growl, fault-finding and pessim-
ism were virtues, the *Iconoclast* possesses
them all. For instance, in the issue for
August 1st three quarto pages are devoted
by the editor to "The Hypocrites and

Cowardice of the American Press." It is
arraigned for all crime, wrong and in-
justice, and at its door is laid all sins of
mankind. We are told that it lacks in-
dependence, truth, and honor; that it is
not an exponent of public thought, but a
blatant camp-follower; it is not a leader
in progress, but is the weight that holds
down the safety valve of society, while
the furnace fires rage hotter and hotter;
it is the brake on the wheels of progress,
a strait-jacket on society, preventing its
expansion. It is false in its conservatism,
venal in its politics, and it courts the
popular rather than the right side. It
would have clamored for the crucifixion
of Christ, and the imprisonment of Gal-
ileo; it is ludicrous in its abiding faith in
its own puissance; its opinions are not
honest; it is the seat of envy, the home of
prejudice and the abiding place of time-
serving. This, in brief, presents the
heads upon which Brann enlarges, and we
give them as illustrating the truth that
in vituperation there is no strength. Brann
forgets, or ignores the truth, that the
press reflects the people who support it;
it is the fair representative of the civiliza-
tion of the period; it is neither better
nor worse than its environment. Since
the world is full of goodness, charity,
fair speaking and human tenderness and
helpfulness, so, too, is the press, else it
could not exist among a justice-loving
people. The *Iconoclast* may rail to its
limit, but the press will continue to be
the exponent of public opinion, and with
all its errors and evils, will remain the
best means of the age for inculcating a
love of spreading the truth and conserv-
ing the desire for knowledge. Mr. Brann
has to admit that there is hope for the
American press, and though he holds it
to be now all that is damnable, he finds
in its history elements that indicate a
future, clearly, elevated and refining.
How, out of so much foulness, such good
is to come, he does not explain. Brann is
either insane or his observation is narrow
and his thinking runs in a rut that is full
of envy and uncharitableness.

It now turns out that the true reason
for the seizure of the steamer City of
Panama was because of Captain White's
refusal to deliver to the San Salvador
officials certain political refugees upon
his ship. The ruling in the case will be
very nearly parallel with that in the Bar-
runda affair. The American flag pro-
tected the refugees, and Captain White's
position will be maintained. But, un-
fortunately for the owners of the steamer
line, San Salvador may cripple their
franchise and, by granting subsidies to
American lines, take harsh revenge upon
the American line. The Washington au-
thorities appear to have acted with
promptitude in the case of the City of
Panama, and the protest of the United
States against the seizure has already
been entered, through Minister Pacheco's
agency. Whether the Salvadorian au-
thorities released the steamer on the pro-
test being filed, or whether Captain White
sailed despite the seizure, we are not yet
advised; but that he has started up coast
is certain, and that the Salvador officials
have no naval force with which to pre-
vent his departure is well known.

It would be well for the workmen
to consider, before they lend themselves
to the free coinage of cheap silver policy,
as two parties are now asking them to do,
to consider if the adoption of such a
policy will affect wage-earners. Is it or
is it not true that when the Government
permits the owner of 80 cents' worth of
silver bullion to take it to the mint and
have it turned out as a 100-cent dollar,
that commodities necessary to life will
rise in price? That is the question every
wage-earner and consumer must ask
himself. Is it possible to give 80 cents of
value 100 cents of legal purchasing power,
and not change the price relations of
goods for sale? Under such a policy the
article to-day worth 80 cents in silver
would by natural drift become worth the
supposed 100 cents in the dollar made out
of the 80 cents of silver. The effect on the
workingman's wages must, in the long
run be the same. A man working for \$2
a day would be paid in silver worth 80
cents, or \$1 60 of real value, which would
represent the true purchasing power of
his day's labor.

The Philadelphia *Record* asks the New
York *Recorder*, which has taken it to
task for advocating reciprocity without
the "Latin-American States" handicap:
If reciprocity means "better wages for the
mechanic, better prices for the farmer, greater
security for capital," why should it be con-
fined to regions with which this country has,
and is likely to have in the future, extremely
small trade? Why limit our reciprocity with
San Domingo and Guatemala and insist upon
maintaining the highest tariff barriers against
reciprocal trade with Canada? Do not even
the organs of McKimleyism blush some-
times with consistency when they are
lauding the beauty and excellence of com-
mercial freedom, and in the same breath
boasting of the system which shackles the
country's foreign trade?

That is to say, we do not buy our boots
or breeches from A or B or C for senti-
mental reasons; we do not choose our
roast or outfit at a shop out of sentiment,
but because the shopkeeper pleases us by
his goods or prices, or both, and makes
it to our advantage to trade with him.

The elopement of a married woman
with a lover, to the desertion of her chil-
dren and husband, is unfortunately not a
novelty. But the two young married
women of St. Paul, who this week ran
away with a barber, have capped the cli-
max of audacity and shame. How two
women, married and with children, with
the most of life yet before them, can sink
so low as to abandon home and friends
and share and share alike their unholy
love with a man, who is said to be of a
very common order, passes comprehen-
sion.

EIGHTEEN sections of land in the lower
San Joaquin Valley, now in one holding,
have been set aside by the firm of owners,
to be divided for colonization purposes.
It is a good example for other landhold-
ers in immense tracts to follow. Land
monopoly is an evil without shadow of
apology or excuse; one this journal raised
its voice against years ago, and that it has
constantly and unwaveringly assailed.
There is nothing new to be said upon the
subject now; only congratulation is in or-

der whenever there is genuine breaking
up to conserve the interests of small hold-
ings and many homes.

The death of the proprietor of the New
York *Times*, Mr. George Jones, is an-
nounced. He made the *Times* an im-
mensely valuable property, and did so by
his business capacity and his firmness in
resisting the temptations of bribery, of-
fered by the Tweed gang, the crushing of
which stands to the credit of that jour-
nal. He was a man of infinite resource,
of great firmness of character, and one
far-sighted enough to see that close atten-
tion to business, which brooks no rival,
is the surest warrant of success when
coupled with executive ability.

The New Delta says that the strength
the anti-lottery people are developing in
Louisiana is something wonderful and that
the lottery swindlers have become
alarmed. Let all decent people pray
that their fight may develop into a
panic and end in defeat.

A FATHER'S JUST DEED.

John P. Irish Defends the Act of J. G.
Howell.

In a letter to the Oakland *Tribune* Col-
onel John P. Irish thus scathingly criti-
cizes that paper's course in denouncing
the shooting of Colvin by the father of
his would-be victim:

To the Editor of the *Tribune*—Sir: In
an editorial on the Howell affair you vol-
untarily defend me, and take occasion to
instruct the public that a father who
long forbore but finally struck, rightly
and justly, in defense of his family.

It is true that I said Howell did right,
and I desire now to repeat and emphasize
it.

In the last ten years there have been a
dozen cases in Oakland of pursuit and
persecution by lickerish wretches with an
erotic magnet in their brains. In every
case the woman was of peculiarly high
spirit and modesty, entitled to the respect
of all men who remember their mothers,
but they were pursued as if they were
guilty of a crime by denying themselves
to men without number.

Colvin's conduct presents every offen-
sive feature possible. Not content with
personal actions, drunk and sober, that
revolted every normal mind, he had his
erotic spies in print, and to crown all,
after his so-called "allegations" had been
transferred to another, he continued, with
added violence and vindictiveness, to
slandered and persecute the lady, who from
the first had rejected his acquaintance.

Any one who reads the "Statement,"
printed as that of the Maxwell, will find,
if capable of analysis and skilled in the
abnormal phases of perverted men, sees
in it the dictation of Colvin to a woman
slandering his delinquent, into whose lecher-
ous head he had put jealousy of her husband.
Having failed in all his quest to find a
fact with which to tarnish Howell's child,
he goes a woman in her cups and seeks to
set up a phantom letter, and in the whole
miserable business this was the nearest
he could get to evidence to justify
himself in his public and private slanders
of a lady to punish her for refusing his
attentions.

That it was his intention to offer Miss
Howell physical harm I have no doubt.
I believe that for a long time his clamor
for an interview with her alone was for
the purpose of killing her. Defeated in
this by her caution, this pervert deter-
mined to slaughter her reputation by
methods which, the *Tribune* says, have
succeeded.

If this be so then no modest women are
safe. If the newspaper press take your
view of it, there is no close season for
women; they are the common prey and
legitimate game of abnormal men, and
must choose between surrender of their
bodies or loss of their reputations, when
any man chooses to make the demand
and back it with a threat.

Every father in this city knows that in
such cases as this the law leaves his
daughter without statutory defense, and
you, by convicting Mr. Howell in ad-
vance of his trial, propose to leave him
without natural defense.

In the condition of society which your
editorial suggests, fathers have no choice
but to fling their daughters to any dog
that harks under their windows.

I should dislike to think that this or
any other American community agrees
with you. Every wholesome father and
mother in California regards John Howell
as a soldier who has had to take up arms
in defense of thousands of homes besides
his own, and whatever fate befall him,
the sympathy and respect and friendship
of thousands of good men and women
are with him and his family, every one.

Very truly,
JOHN P. IRISH.
Oakland, Aug. 12, 1891.

HIVES, pimples, boils and other blood
affections show themselves at this season.
Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all such troubles
by its powerful action upon the blood.
Sold by all druggists.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S "SOOTHING SYRUP"
has been in use over fifty years by millions of
mothers for their children while teething,
with perfect success. It soothes the child,
softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic,
regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy
for diarrhea, whether arising from teething
or other causes. For sale by druggists in
every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five
cents a bottle.

FAST TIME TO THE EAST.—The Atlantic
and Pacific Railroad (San Francisco) is now
twelve hours shorter to Kansas City and St.
Louis, and twenty-four hours shorter to Chi-
cago than formerly. Pullman sleepers, and
ing cars to Chicago every day without change.
Personally conducted excursions every Thurs-
day. GEORGE W. RAILLON, Agent, 1304
Fourth Street, Sacramento.

I AM an old man and have been a constant
sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years.
I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream
Balm. It is sold in all drug stores. Be sure
you get such a genuine article.—Henry
Billings, U. S. Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

FOR EIGHT YEARS I have suffered from
catarrh, which affected my eyes and hearing,
have employed many physicians without re-
lief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's
Cream Balm, and feel confident of a complete
cure.—Mary L. Thompson, Cerrito, Cal.

DR. WELDON having gone to the country,
his office will be closed until August 17th.

WATCHES, Diamonds and Jewelry.
UNCLE LEE'S, 302 K Street.

MATHUSHEK'S SOLID IRON-FRAME
PIANOS the best. First premium State Fair,
also silver medal Mechanics' Fair, Writ or
call. Everything at Cooper's, 631 J St., just
west.

PIANOS.
Kohler & Chase, 26, 28 and 30 O'Farrell
street, San Francisco, largest and oldest music
house on Pacific Coast. Low prices, easy
terms. Write for catalogue of Decker Bros'
pianos.

EDUCATIONAL.
Peralta Hall, a school for girls, opens Au-
gust 1, 1891, at Berkeley, Cal. HOMER B.
SPRAQUE, President. Finest school build-
ing and furniture in America. July 26-27.

New Advertisements.
OPENING.—BRANCH OF PIONEER
Bakery, 424 1/2 K street. All kinds of
bread, cakes, pies and crackers constantly on
hand and delivered free to any part of the
city. (auclm) JOHN ROHR, Proprietor.

PAINTERS.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO MON-
DAY, August 24th, for painting Old Fel-
low's Building. Specifications with janitor of
building.

WILD CHERRY JUICE!
MADE FROM WILD CHERRIES OF INDIANA.
A First-class Tonic and Appetizer
—AND AN—
EXCELLENT FAMILY BEVERAGE.
Can be used on all occasions. For sale every-
where.
JAMES WOODBURN,
417 K street, (auclm) General Agent.

GLOVES ARE GOING CHEAP.

Having decided to close out our en-
tire stock of the well-known "HALE'S
OLIVER" Glove we have marked the
price down to

\$1 A PAIR.

There are over 100 dozen in the lot,
consisting of black and colors. The
Gloves are of a fine, firm, elastic kid,
are in prime condition and have been
reduced from \$1 25 and \$1 50 a pair.
Those who have worn the "OLIVER"
Glove will especially appreciate this
opportunity.

PORTIERES AT PICAYUNE PRICES.

The magnitude of the incoming fall
stock causes us to take means to make
room for them. Therefore on lines
on which we are overstocked we make
these noteworthy reductions:

| | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| \$10 00 | \$13 00 | |
| \$12 00 | \$5. | \$17 50 |
| \$13 00 | | \$20 00 |
| | | \$10. |

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835 K St., and 1026 Ninth St.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MAIN YARD AND OFFICE, 1310 SEC-
OND STREET. Branch Yard, corner Twelfth
and J streets.

Lavenson's.

THE GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—
HONEST AND RELIABLE

O * O * T * W * E * A * R

—AT—

LAVENSON'S,

FIFTH AND J STREETS,
STILL CONTINUES!

Everything first-class and every pair
warranted to give perfect satisfaction or
money refunded.

NO CHINESE
—OR—
AUCTION-BOUGHT
TRASH.

CAN YOU ASK FOR ANY MORE?

You pay actually less for some of
the Shoes than the material cost to

make them, as a few of the prices given below will con-
vince the most skeptical:

Men's Heavy Working Shoes, bellows tongue, heavy
nails in soles and heels, suitable for mining and rolling
mill men. They were cheap at \$3. Reduced to \$1 95.

Men's Solid Working Buckle Shoes. They are \$2 ev-
erywhere. We have reduced them to \$1 35.

Men's Fine French Calf Hand-sewed Shoes in different
styles of toes (J. S. Turner's make), reduced from \$7 50
and \$8 to \$5 35.

Ladies' French Dongola Oxfords, patent leather tip, re-
duced to 95c.

Boys' Strong Canvas Shoes, sizes 3, 4, 5, reduced to 65c.

Ladies' French Dongola Shoes, in patent leather tip, St.
Louis or opera toe, reduced from \$3 50 to \$2 70.

Boys' Strong Shoes in hook and lace or button, sizes
2 1/2 to 5 1/2, reduced from \$2 to \$1 45.

Small Boys' French Calf Seamless Shoes, in heel or
spring-heel, sizes 1 to 2. We consider them a bargain at
\$2 50. They are reduced to \$1 65.

Boys' Oil Grain Sole Leather Tip Shoes, heel or spring-
heel, sizes 1 to 2, reduced from \$1 75 to \$1 15.

The same as above, in sizes 8 to 10 1/2, reduced from
\$1 50 to 95c.

Remember that we only give a few Specials and that everything is reduced and nothing reserved. We must have room, and we are going
to have it if prices will do it.

LA VENSON'S,
The Largest and Most Reliable Boot and Shoe House in Sacramento,
FIFTH AND J STREETS.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THREE ITEMS THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Fifty dozen All-linen Damask Napkins, large
sizes, \$1 35 per dozen. They are worth
\$2 a dozen.

Fifty dozen Unbleached Turkish Towels at
12 1/2 cents apiece.

Two hundred yards Twilled Cotton Crash at
4 cents per yard.

W. L. ORTH, 630 J St.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY, (Dealers in Lumber, Doors,
Windows and Blinds.)
MAIN OFFICE—Second street, L and M. YARD—Front and R streets, Sacramento.

Amusements, Etc.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
CHAS. P. HALL, Proprietor and Manager

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Monday Evening, — August 17th.
DANIEL FROMMAN'S
Lyceum Theater Company
From the Lyceum Theater, New York.
Their Annual Summer Tour.

FIRST TIME The Charity Ball
HERE:

By Belasco and De Mille, which ran all season
before last at the Lyceum Theater. The company
includes Herbert Kelsey, W. L. Lenoxy,
Charles Walcott, Nelson Wheatcroft, E. J. Rai-
cliffe, Eugene Ormonde, Fritz Williams, Val-
ter Belova, Charles Robinson, Georgia Gay-
van, Ethel Shannon, Henrietta Crossman, Mrs.
Chas. Walcott, Mrs. Thos. Whiffen, Edna Lowe,
Chas. King, Vaughn Gregory. PRICES—50c,
\$1 and \$1 50. Seals on sale Saturday, auclm

SACRAMENTO SWIMMING BATHS.

OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 M.; 1 TO
6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Baths reserved exclusively for ladies on
Mondays and Fridays from 9 to 11 A. M., and
on Wednesdays from 3 to 5 P. M.
Admission for adults, 25c or five tickets for
\$1; children under 15 years of age half price;
monthly commutation tickets, \$3; children,
\$1 50. Tub baths, 25c.
Applications for swimming lessons should
be made to the Superintendent.
The right to refuse admission and to elect
reservé.

DEDICATION BALL

—AT—
COURTLAND.

THE NEW HALL BUILT BY J. W. HOU-
TON at Courtland will be dedicated on

Friday Evening, Aug. 21, 1891,

By a ball (informal) under the auspices of

Courtland Parlor, No. 106, N. S. G. W.

The dancing floor rests upon rubber
springs and is 40x90 feet. Fine reception-
rooms and dining parlors attached, auclm

Auctions.

W. H. SHERBURN,
AUCTIONEER.

828 K STREET, — SACRAMENTO.

I have the Largest Stock of
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

In Sacramento. Also a fine line of
NEW CARPETS,

Crockery and Glassware,

Which I will sell less than any house in
Northern California. Try me for prices, as I
will not be undersold.

ALSO AGENT FOR
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

SHERIFF'S SALE — UNDER AND BY
virtue of an execution to me directed,
for sale at the Superior Court of Los Ange-
les County, State of California, on an order
made and duly entered on the 23d day of De-
cember, 1887, and in said order in said
court wherein WILLIAM S. MESICK was
plaintiff and JAMES G. HOWARD, ELIZA-
BERT H. HOWARD, JOHN T. HICKNEY,
MARY VICTORIA HOWARD, JAMES
LANGFORD HOWARD and EARNEST
LANGFORD HOWARD were defendants,
whereby William S. Mesick, the plaintiff in
said action, and said defendants, were
well, one of the defendants in said action, the
sum of thirty-three hundred dollars and
on behalf of said defendants, and on order
there is now due the sum of twenty-three hun-
dred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate
of seven per cent. per annum from the 23d
day of December, 1887, and new costs,
and costs which may accrue, I have levied upon
and seized, and will expose at public sale,
in front of the courthouse, door, northwest corner
of First and Seventh streets, in the City of Sacra-
mento, County of Sacramento, on the 25th
day of AUGUST, A. D. 1891, at the hour of
11 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, interest and
claim of the said William S. Mesick, said
plaintiff, of, in and to the following described
real property, situate and being in the County
of Sacramento and State of California, and
more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Lot 5 and 6 in the block or square lying be-
tween First and Third and Fourth streets,
and the north half of the west three-quarters
and the north 100 feet of the east quarter of
lot number 1, and the north half of the west
three-quarters and the north 100 feet of the
east quarter and the north half of the east three-
quarters and the south half of the east half of
lot number 2, in the block or square lying be-
tween First and Third and Fourth streets,
and the north half of the west three-quarters
and the north 100 feet of the east quarter of
lot number 1, and the north half of the west
three-quarters and the north 100 feet of the
east quarter and the north half of the east three-
quarters and the south half of the east half of
lot number 2, in the block or square lying be-
tween First and Third and Fourth streets,
and the north half of the west three-quarters
and the north 100 feet of the east quarter of
lot number 1, and the north half of the west
three-quarters and the north 100 feet of the
east quarter and the north half of the east three-
quarters and the south half of the east half of
lot number 2, in the block or square lying be-
tween First and Third and Fourth streets,
and the north half of the west three-quarters
and the north 100 feet of the east quarter of
lot number 1, and the north half of the west
three-quarters and the north 100 feet of the
east quarter and the north half of