

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Book Schedule Provokes a Long and Interesting Debate in the Senate.

As a Result the Duty is Restored as Provided by the Bill.

A Lively Passage Between Senators Morgan and Davis on the Coal Question.

The House Refuses to Take Up the Whiskey Bill at the Evening Session.

Mr. Harris presented the memorial of Barbour & Hamilton and a large number of business men of Washington asking for the passage of the senate bill to regulate licenses in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate copies of vouchers and items audited by the first auditor of the treasury on account of expenses incurred by the department of justice since Jan. 1, 1882, with the names of the special or assistant attorneys employed, and by what authority in law he has audited the bills and accounts of said special or assistant attorneys.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to prohibit the employment or performance of labor by convicts or persons restrained of their liberty upon works or property of the United States and the expenditure of any moneys of the United States on account of such labor.

The pending question was on agreeing to the amendment made in committee of the whole, putting books, &c., on the free list.

Mr. Morrill hoped the amendment would not be agreed to. It should be agreed to except newspaper and job work. The materials used in the manufacture of books being taxed, and the labor costing more here than abroad, the business could not be carried on without protection.

Mr. Bayard said he had voted for the motion to put books upon the free list with an earnest desire that the means for acquiring knowledge should be absolutely free; but he voted against it because it would be a precedent for other industries.

Mr. Morgan said that if there was any exception to his statement, it was the senator from Tennessee, who had not voted for the bill. He had hardly any special interest requiring to be protected.

Mr. Morgan challenged Mr. Gorman to mention any vote that he (Mr. Morgan) had given for the protection of local interests.

Mr. Gorman said that he had not voted for the bill. He had hardly any special interest requiring to be protected.

Mr. Morgan reminded him that that appeal had been prefaced by a statement of the bill, and that he had voted for it in Michigan or New Jersey as in Alabama.

The debate was carried on at great length. Messrs. Brown and Beck had a spirited controversy on the questions of "protection," and "monopolies," and "a tariff for revenue."

Mr. Bayard replied to the portion of Mr. Vest's speech which related to him. The amendments were agreed to free only the gunpowder and other explosives, but the motion was rejected and the action of committee of the whole was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell asked for a separate vote on the paragraph relating to a duty of 20 per cent. on gunpowder. The amendment was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 20.

Wood pipes, which had been included by the committee of the whole with common pipe, were struck out and left to come under the general class "pipes" at 70 per cent.

The amendment made in committee of the whole in relation to diamonds was disagreed to. In a free list Mr. McPherson tried to have the mineral water paragraph amended so as not to admit the bottles or jugs free, but his amendment was rejected.

The paragraph embracing books and pamphlets was amended to exempt from free only those printed "exclusively in a foreign language." The amendments of which Messrs. Morgan and Sausbury gave notice this morning were offered and voted down.

The other amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. The additional section proposed by Mr. Sherman, providing that the repeal of existing laws by this act, shall not affect rights or liabilities accruing or accrued under such laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Beck moved to add a section repealing sections 2907 and 2908 of the Revised Statutes and providing that "hereafter none of the charges imposed by said section, or any other provisions of existing law, being repealed, shall be deemed to have been repealed, nor shall the value of such goods be estimated as part of their value in determining the amount of duty for which they are liable."

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by adding "provided they are fit for nothing else." After some discussion of these amendments they were reserved for consideration to-day, and the senate (at a few minutes before 10) adjourned.

Mr. Morgan said that this bill ought to be entitled a bill to tax the people of certain portions of the country, and appropriate money to certain other people. It had all the worst characteristics of the river and harbor bill of last session, and it had produced the same kind of combinations. Both bills were framed and pushed forward upon the same principle, they tickle me and tickle you, and the negotiations had been conducted, not only in the lobby, but openly on the floor of the senate.

Mr. Williams thought that coal ought to be on the free list. We had more coal, iron, wood, leather, and stone in this country than

there was in any other; yet this bill proposed to "prohibit" all these articles. Mr. Miller, of California, said that the Pacific coast paid tribute of all the raw materials of the world, and that, as an unfair exaction of the protective principle.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Davis to point out the "unworthy" portions of the argument. Mr. Davis said he did not care to get into a personal controversy. Mr. Morgan, when the senator tells me that a portion of my argument is not worthy of notice, I wish to ask him a question (addressing Mr. Davis): Are you not the owner of these coal lands?

Mr. Davis, certainly I am. And are you not the owner of the coal you have got on? Mr. Morgan, No, not on this coal; on the next one that I buy. Mr. Davis, Well, I don't care to get into a personal controversy.

Mr. Morgan, Well, keep off my feet if you don't. Mr. Davis, I believe you will think better of it hereafter. I have uniformly treated him fairly and kindly, and I think his allusions were out of a corner. Mr. Morgan, I am a coal miner, I was, for many years before I knew the senate, and I have been ever since. I am not a coal miner, but I am a coal miner's friend. Other people are interested. Every senator here has voted upon every question that has come up since the day that I was elected.

Mr. Gorman was very sorry that Mr. Morgan had put his opposition to the amendment in the personal way. His remarks about "the senator from West Virginia and his confederates," if they referred to all who had supported this amendment, were entirely uncalled for. He (Mr. Gorman) knew of no such grotesque combinations as were charged, and he believed that the charge might just as properly have been made against every senator upon the floor as against the senator from West Virginia.

Mr. Gorman said that if there was any exception to his statement, it was the senator from Tennessee, who had not voted for the bill. He had hardly any special interest requiring to be protected.

Mr. Morgan reminded him that that appeal had been prefaced by a statement of the bill, and that he had voted for it in Michigan or New Jersey as in Alabama.

The debate was carried on at great length. Messrs. Brown and Beck had a spirited controversy on the questions of "protection," and "monopolies," and "a tariff for revenue."

Mr. Bayard replied to the portion of Mr. Vest's speech which related to him. The amendments were agreed to free only the gunpowder and other explosives, but the motion was rejected and the action of committee of the whole was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell asked for a separate vote on the paragraph relating to a duty of 20 per cent. on gunpowder. The amendment was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 20.

Wood pipes, which had been included by the committee of the whole with common pipe, were struck out and left to come under the general class "pipes" at 70 per cent.

The amendment made in committee of the whole in relation to diamonds was disagreed to. In a free list Mr. McPherson tried to have the mineral water paragraph amended so as not to admit the bottles or jugs free, but his amendment was rejected.

The paragraph embracing books and pamphlets was amended to exempt from free only those printed "exclusively in a foreign language." The amendments of which Messrs. Morgan and Sausbury gave notice this morning were offered and voted down.

The other amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. The additional section proposed by Mr. Sherman, providing that the repeal of existing laws by this act, shall not affect rights or liabilities accruing or accrued under such laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Beck moved to add a section repealing sections 2907 and 2908 of the Revised Statutes and providing that "hereafter none of the charges imposed by said section, or any other provisions of existing law, being repealed, shall be deemed to have been repealed, nor shall the value of such goods be estimated as part of their value in determining the amount of duty for which they are liable."

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by adding "provided they are fit for nothing else." After some discussion of these amendments they were reserved for consideration to-day, and the senate (at a few minutes before 10) adjourned.

Mr. Morgan said that this bill ought to be entitled a bill to tax the people of certain portions of the country, and appropriate money to certain other people. It had all the worst characteristics of the river and harbor bill of last session, and it had produced the same kind of combinations.

Mr. Williams thought that coal ought to be on the free list. We had more coal, iron, wood, leather, and stone in this country than

there was in any other; yet this bill proposed to "prohibit" all these articles. Mr. Miller, of California, said that the Pacific coast paid tribute of all the raw materials of the world, and that, as an unfair exaction of the protective principle.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Davis to point out the "unworthy" portions of the argument. Mr. Davis said he did not care to get into a personal controversy. Mr. Morgan, when the senator tells me that a portion of my argument is not worthy of notice, I wish to ask him a question (addressing Mr. Davis): Are you not the owner of these coal lands?

Mr. Davis, certainly I am. And are you not the owner of the coal you have got on? Mr. Morgan, No, not on this coal; on the next one that I buy. Mr. Davis, Well, I don't care to get into a personal controversy.

Mr. Morgan, Well, keep off my feet if you don't. Mr. Davis, I believe you will think better of it hereafter. I have uniformly treated him fairly and kindly, and I think his allusions were out of a corner. Mr. Morgan, I am a coal miner, I was, for many years before I knew the senate, and I have been ever since. I am not a coal miner, but I am a coal miner's friend.

Mr. Gorman was very sorry that Mr. Morgan had put his opposition to the amendment in the personal way. His remarks about "the senator from West Virginia and his confederates," if they referred to all who had supported this amendment, were entirely uncalled for.

Mr. Gorman said that if there was any exception to his statement, it was the senator from Tennessee, who had not voted for the bill. He had hardly any special interest requiring to be protected.

Mr. Morgan reminded him that that appeal had been prefaced by a statement of the bill, and that he had voted for it in Michigan or New Jersey as in Alabama.

The debate was carried on at great length. Messrs. Brown and Beck had a spirited controversy on the questions of "protection," and "monopolies," and "a tariff for revenue."

Mr. Bayard replied to the portion of Mr. Vest's speech which related to him. The amendments were agreed to free only the gunpowder and other explosives, but the motion was rejected and the action of committee of the whole was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell asked for a separate vote on the paragraph relating to a duty of 20 per cent. on gunpowder. The amendment was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 20.

Wood pipes, which had been included by the committee of the whole with common pipe, were struck out and left to come under the general class "pipes" at 70 per cent.

The amendment made in committee of the whole in relation to diamonds was disagreed to. In a free list Mr. McPherson tried to have the mineral water paragraph amended so as not to admit the bottles or jugs free, but his amendment was rejected.

The paragraph embracing books and pamphlets was amended to exempt from free only those printed "exclusively in a foreign language." The amendments of which Messrs. Morgan and Sausbury gave notice this morning were offered and voted down.

The other amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. The additional section proposed by Mr. Sherman, providing that the repeal of existing laws by this act, shall not affect rights or liabilities accruing or accrued under such laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Beck moved to add a section repealing sections 2907 and 2908 of the Revised Statutes and providing that "hereafter none of the charges imposed by said section, or any other provisions of existing law, being repealed, shall be deemed to have been repealed, nor shall the value of such goods be estimated as part of their value in determining the amount of duty for which they are liable."

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by adding "provided they are fit for nothing else." After some discussion of these amendments they were reserved for consideration to-day, and the senate (at a few minutes before 10) adjourned.

Mr. Morgan said that this bill ought to be entitled a bill to tax the people of certain portions of the country, and appropriate money to certain other people. It had all the worst characteristics of the river and harbor bill of last session, and it had produced the same kind of combinations.

Mr. Williams thought that coal ought to be on the free list. We had more coal, iron, wood, leather, and stone in this country than

there was in any other; yet this bill proposed to "prohibit" all these articles. Mr. Miller, of California, said that the Pacific coast paid tribute of all the raw materials of the world, and that, as an unfair exaction of the protective principle.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Davis to point out the "unworthy" portions of the argument. Mr. Davis said he did not care to get into a personal controversy. Mr. Morgan, when the senator tells me that a portion of my argument is not worthy of notice, I wish to ask him a question (addressing Mr. Davis): Are you not the owner of these coal lands?

Mr. Davis, certainly I am. And are you not the owner of the coal you have got on? Mr. Morgan, No, not on this coal; on the next one that I buy. Mr. Davis, Well, I don't care to get into a personal controversy.

Mr. Morgan, Well, keep off my feet if you don't. Mr. Davis, I believe you will think better of it hereafter. I have uniformly treated him fairly and kindly, and I think his allusions were out of a corner. Mr. Morgan, I am a coal miner, I was, for many years before I knew the senate, and I have been ever since. I am not a coal miner, but I am a coal miner's friend.

Mr. Gorman was very sorry that Mr. Morgan had put his opposition to the amendment in the personal way. His remarks about "the senator from West Virginia and his confederates," if they referred to all who had supported this amendment, were entirely uncalled for.

Mr. Gorman said that if there was any exception to his statement, it was the senator from Tennessee, who had not voted for the bill. He had hardly any special interest requiring to be protected.

Mr. Morgan reminded him that that appeal had been prefaced by a statement of the bill, and that he had voted for it in Michigan or New Jersey as in Alabama.

The debate was carried on at great length. Messrs. Brown and Beck had a spirited controversy on the questions of "protection," and "monopolies," and "a tariff for revenue."

Mr. Bayard replied to the portion of Mr. Vest's speech which related to him. The amendments were agreed to free only the gunpowder and other explosives, but the motion was rejected and the action of committee of the whole was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell asked for a separate vote on the paragraph relating to a duty of 20 per cent. on gunpowder. The amendment was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 20.

Wood pipes, which had been included by the committee of the whole with common pipe, were struck out and left to come under the general class "pipes" at 70 per cent.

The amendment made in committee of the whole in relation to diamonds was disagreed to. In a free list Mr. McPherson tried to have the mineral water paragraph amended so as not to admit the bottles or jugs free, but his amendment was rejected.

The paragraph embracing books and pamphlets was amended to exempt from free only those printed "exclusively in a foreign language." The amendments of which Messrs. Morgan and Sausbury gave notice this morning were offered and voted down.

The other amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. The additional section proposed by Mr. Sherman, providing that the repeal of existing laws by this act, shall not affect rights or liabilities accruing or accrued under such laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Beck moved to add a section repealing sections 2907 and 2908 of the Revised Statutes and providing that "hereafter none of the charges imposed by said section, or any other provisions of existing law, being repealed, shall be deemed to have been repealed, nor shall the value of such goods be estimated as part of their value in determining the amount of duty for which they are liable."

Mr. Hoar moved to amend by adding "provided they are fit for nothing else." After some discussion of these amendments they were reserved for consideration to-day, and the senate (at a few minutes before 10) adjourned.

Mr. Morgan said that this bill ought to be entitled a bill to tax the people of certain portions of the country, and appropriate money to certain other people. It had all the worst characteristics of the river and harbor bill of last session, and it had produced the same kind of combinations.

Mr. Williams thought that coal ought to be on the free list. We had more coal, iron, wood, leather, and stone in this country than

BRANCH OFFICES

The National Republican.

For the accommodation of the public, branch offices have been established at prominent locations, where at all times advertisements and subscriptions can be left at exactly the same cost as at the main office.

Wants, Rent, For Sale, &c., &c., of three lines or less, inserted three times for 25 cents. All answers, when desired, will be delivered by special messenger to the residence or office of the advertiser.

The Republican intends to demonstrate that it is the very best advertising medium in the District, and earnestly requests a liberal patronage of its branch offices.

The following is a list of the branch office in Washington. Others will be added hereafter:

- W. S. Rouse's News Stands at the Arlington Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropolitan Hotel.
Roose & Queen's News Stand, National Hotel.
H. Queen, St. James Hotel.
Riggs House News Stand.
Ebbitt House News Stand.
American House News Stand.
W. S. Thompson's Drug Store.
C. H. Ficklin's Drug Store, Georgetown.
H. Bradley Adams's Book Stores.
J. T. Clements, Newsdealer, Ninth Street.
G. W. Joyce, Stationery Store, 1708 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
A. Bantano & Co., Eleventh and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Nairn & Free, Stationery, New York Avenue, near Fifteenth.
E. H. Moore, Cigars and Stationery, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Twelfth.
NEW YORK CITY.
Bretnans Bros., 3 Union Square.
F. A. Brown, Book Store, 1237 Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Fourteenth.
Gilley House News Stand.
CHICAGO.
Palmer House News Stand.
Sherman House News Stand.
Tremont House News Stand.
VIRGINIA.
Richmond—C. F. Johnston, 915 Main Street.
Winchester—E. R. Harner.
Harrisonburg—R. E. Sullivan & Co.
Danville—J. H. Copridge.
Charlottesville—W. S. Hirth, Perry & Terrell.

The National Republican

Is for sale by the following newswriters:

- WASHINGTON.
W. S. Rouse's News Stands at the Arlington Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropolitan Hotel.
Roose & Queen's News Stand, National Hotel.
H. Queen, St. James Hotel.
Riggs House News Stand.
Ebbitt House News Stand.
American House News Stand.
W. S. Thompson's Drug Store.
C. H. Ficklin's Drug Store, Georgetown.
H. Bradley Adams's Book Stores.
J. T. Clements, Newsdealer, Ninth Street.
G. W. Joyce, Stationery Store, 1708 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
A. Bantano & Co., Eleventh and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Nairn & Free, Stationery, New York Avenue, near Fifteenth.
E. H. Moore, Cigars and Stationery, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Twelfth.
NEW YORK CITY.
Bretnans Bros., 3 Union Square.
F. A. Brown, Book Store, 1237 Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Fourteenth.
Gilley House News Stand.
CHICAGO.
Palmer House News Stand.
Sherman House News Stand.
Tremont House News Stand.
VIRGINIA.
Richmond—C. F. Johnston, 915 Main Street.
Winchester—E. R. Harner.
Harrisonburg—R. E. Sullivan & Co.
Danville—J. H. Copridge.
Charlottesville—W. S. Hirth, Perry & Terrell.

THE LATE COL. IRISH.

His Faithful Work as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The following sketch of the administration of the bureau of engraving and printing by the late Col. O. H. Irish is copied from the New York Examiner:

In the first fourteen months of his administration, Col. Irish effected an economy of \$500,000. He reduced the cost of the production of this saving Congress appropriated \$27,000,000 to buy a site and erect a bureau building. This sum was used in the erection of the building, and the work had never before been done at Washington.

After completing fifty-four pages of the bill the committee rose, and the house, at 10:20, adjourned.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1871 I took a severe cold, which affected my throat and lungs, and I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it cured me. I have since used it frequently, and it has cured me of all my coughs and colds. I have never since had a cough or cold, and I feel as well as ever."

Croup—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the friends suggested the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This remedy cured him in a few days, and I feel that I owe my child's life to it. I have since used it frequently, and it has cured me of all my coughs and colds. I have never since had a cough or cold, and I feel as well as ever."

I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and every remedy I used failed. I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. I feel as well as ever."

"No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

RICHMOND

Straight Cut No. 1

CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more for cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigars will find the

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Superior to All Others.

They are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored tobacco, and are cut and pressed in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs. We use the genuine French Rice Paper, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us water marked with the name of the brand.

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. These imitations of this brand have been on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the only original brand, and to observe that each package or box of

Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes bears the signature of ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, RICHMOND, VA.

Auction Sales.

Thomas E. Waggaman, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FRONTING A GOVERNMENT RESERVATION, BEING THE OLD STONE BRICK HOUSE WITH A TWO-STORY BACK BUILDING.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the eighth (8th) day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1879, and recorded in Liber 22, folio 107, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the return of the holder of the notes secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises on MONDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to-wit: The west half of lot 10, of square A, fronting twenty-four (24) feet on Missouri Avenue, running back in parallel lines to an alley one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence west, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence north, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence east, crossing a street one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet wide, and thence south, crossing a street