

The Texas Republicans hope to elect three members of Congress this year, "if they get the proper encouragement from Washington."

J. V. W. Kirk makes Wedding Dress as a specialty.

The New York Tribune warns the Stalwarts that they must not "throw mud at Garfield's grave," if they do there will be "trouble." We hope that another assassination is not contemplated.

J. V. W. Kirk is bound to sell Dr. Gode's cheaper than ever before.

For the year 1881, the results of tariff taxation and the distribution of its proceeds may be tabulated thus: Revenue received by the Government, \$128,800,877; duty on imports, \$128,800,877; duty on exports, \$128,800,877.

J. V. W. Kirk takes great pleasure in getting anything a lady wants in the line of Dress Trimmings.

The world does move, after all, and stronger proof that it does so could not be had than that supplied yesterday in the Senate of the United States, when the venerable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Dawes, took the floor to urge upon Congress the merits of civil service reform. It was not only that he did it, but there was something absolutely inspiring in the way he did it.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

If you want a pair of Kid Gloves, call on J. V. W. Kirk.

Indiana's Sentinel: Peter Hermann, a compositor well-known in this city, was vaccinated about six weeks ago. Three weeks afterwards his arm had become so swollen as to unfit him for work, and his fellow employees in the Times office took up a collection and sent him to his home at Mattoon Illinois. Word has been received that mortification has set in, making the amputation of his arm necessary, and it is feared it may spread and perhaps be the cause of his death.

J. V. W. Kirk has just returned from Chicago with a nice line of samples.

The manufacturers of Glass have decided to suspend operations during July and August next. Although the production of window glass the past year has been large—amounting to nearly 2,250,000 boxes valued at about \$6,000,000—the consumptive demand has taken it all, and it is thought that the opening of the spring trade will justify an advance in prices. It may be well to state that window glass pays a tax, as follows: 10x15, 50 per cent.; 16x24, 71 per cent.; 24x30, 78 per cent., and above 24x30 78 per cent. Perhaps the monopolists want a little more protection.

Chocolates, delicious, oranges, figs, nuts, and pure, clean, fresh, candies, at the postoffice lobby.

Says the Protected Manufacturer: "Why don't we manufacturers pay our proportion with the rest? The latter pays his twenty-five per cent to the shoemaker, the shoemaker pays his twenty-five per cent to the hatter, and out of the increased prices we are all able to pay the farmer more, and so it goes; everybody gets a higher profit, and it is a good thing all around!"

Let us simplify. Suppose we have a community consisting of a hatter, a shoemaker and a farmer. The farmer has his own row, asking odds of no body; but the hatter and shoemaker demand a bonus of \$50 a year each. How on the Protection plan, will they get it? It would be too barefaced a steal to levy a tax on the farmer alone. They will not do that. Avoiding the appearance of unjust discrimination, they will put a tax on all consumers of hats and shoes; they will make all purchasers of hats and shoes contribute alike to the Protection fund. Very fair, this looks; but mark the singular result:

The hatter pays \$50 a year to foster the hat industry, and \$50 a year to foster the shoe industry; total \$100. He receives—nothing. His industry is not "fostered."

There it is in a nut-shell. The Protection tax is laid on all alike. But when the books are balanced, the hatter and shoemaker are in \$50 each, and the farmer is out \$100. Who is it that pays for Protection?—Graham McAdam.

Keystone Stationery is most economical. Examine it. For sale only at the postoffice lobby.

PLATE GLASS AND THE TARIFF. The Boston Post of the 14th inst. contains the article on "Plate Glass," in which reference is made to the plate glass manufacturers of the Messrs De Pauw, at New Albany, in this State. The Post also refers to the action of the Messrs. De Pauw in the fall of 1880, when they abandoned the Democratic party and went into the ranks of the Protection party, and this was done because the Messrs. De Pauw believed that plate glass ought to be protected by a tariff tax of 112 per cent, and because they believed that the Democratic party favored the reduction of the tax to a more reasonable amount. In the discussion of the plate glass question the Post introduces some statements compiled by the Lewiston Gazette, which the Post assumes to be correct, as the Gazette is said to be a "most reliable newspaper." The Gazette's presentation of the case is as follows: In 1880 we paid \$450,512 on 380,741 of imported plate glass, or at the

rate of nearly 112 per cent. During the same year, the total product in the United States of plate glass amounted to \$450,512. The total value of plate glass consumed in 1880 was, therefore:

Value of plate glass imported, \$450,512
Duty paid on it, \$450,512
Total, \$901,024

As the duty on the foreign glass amounts to nearly 112 per cent, and as in spite of this enormous duty we still imported \$450,000 of this product, it is naturally follows that the people pay more than double price for the plate glass they use, thanks to "insane protective tariff." Is there any need for this monstrous tax of 112 per cent in view of the fact that our surplus revenue reaches over \$100,000,000 annually? Is there any need for this monstrous tax of 112 per cent, as well as of a duty? They are put into our stores, not merely to make them attractive, but they are necessary to secure light and comfort to the employees of the establishment, whose duty it is to make the best use of the daylight, from early morning until late at night. Now, therefore, in fitting up stores, they have had to pay 112 per cent extra cost for the use of the fullest extent of God Almighty's greatest gift to this world, daylight. England almost rebelled against a window tax, but all America submits to it.

Now comes another point: What is the reason of this enormous tax on an article of necessity? Simply to protect six establishments in all the United States; in fact we may say only three establishments, as the three in Kentucky and Massachusetts produce only \$45,000. The largest plate glass manufacturers in Indiana, produced \$442,000 worth of plate glass. They employed the following labor:

Males over sixteen years old, 418
Boys under sixteen years old, 25
Girls under sixteen years old, 15
Total, 458

The wages paid these 513 employes amounted to \$100,850, which is less than \$313.55 per annum, or about \$6 per week wages. Such are the wages received by the Indiana employes in making American plate glass, which is sold at 112 per cent. Let us sum up this protectionist swindle still further. The whole plate glass industry of the United States employed the following hands and paid the following wages in 1880:

Males over sixteen years old, 823
Boys under sixteen years old, 55
Girls under sixteen years old, 25
Total, 893

The total wages paid these employes in 1880 amounted to \$293,253, showing an average of less than \$6 per week. Now we have shown that this duty, which is levied on plate glass in 1880 was \$1,096,458. Of this sum \$896,000 have been paid by consumers of plate glass to the Treasury and to protection. Inasmuch as our financial situation does not require this duty, would it not be wiser for the consumers of plate glass to have paid the \$293,253 wages of a subsidy to the plate glass makers as a free and unbiased vote in Indiana. But consumers of plate glass on plate glass is the tax on common window glass is a still greater hardship. In 1880 we consumed the following amount of window glass:

Imported cost price, \$1,096,458
Value of window glass made at home, \$1,096,458
Total value, \$2,192,916

As is seen from the above table, the average duty was about 68 per cent. This country, therefore, pays a tax of not less than \$3,000,000 per year for the luxury of using common window glass. And yet we look with horror back on the Tories of England, who taxed the Englishmen's daylight in order to pay the National debt. Surely our tariff system is nothing more nor less than a National "kleptomania and a National disgrace."

Here we have figures of startling significance, well calculated to make people open their eyes. It will be observed that the duty on the imported plate glass for 1880 amounted to \$450,000 more than its value, as follows: Value of the imported article \$390,741; duty, \$450,512—excess of duty over value, \$60,771. Here we have it that plate glass imported to the value of \$390,741, duty added cost the consumers \$847,253. A more flagrant outrage could scarcely be imagined, but bad as it is, it is not one half of the stupendous iniquity. The duty of 112 per cent on the imported article enabled home manufacturers to add 112 per cent to the value of their product. Let us see how it worked. The value of the American product was \$868,305, increased value 112 per cent amounts to \$972,501; total value, duty added, \$1,840,806. Recapitulating, we have the startling fact that plate glass, imported and domestic, to the value of \$1,250,046, is made to cost the consumers by the operation of the tariff \$2,668,059, tabulated as follows:

Value of imported plate glass, \$390,741
Duty on it, \$450,512
Total, \$841,253

Value of domestic plate glass, \$868,305
Duty on it, \$972,501
Total, \$1,840,806

In this plate glass business that the total amount paid for wages by manufacturers in the United States for the year 1880 amounted to the sum of \$293,253, while the tariff of 112 per cent, put the sum of \$972,501 into the pockets of the manufacturers, paying the entire sum for wages and giving the monopolists a bonus of \$679,248. Assuming that the American manufacturers are able to make—having almost complete control of the market—a profit of 30 per cent, we have the following exhibit:

Profit on 1880, \$293,253; 30 per cent, \$87,976
Profit from tariff duty of 112 per cent, \$972,501
Total, \$1,260,477

Actual profit over and above what was observed in the Lewiston Gazette, which the Post assumes to be correct, as the Gazette is said to be a "most reliable newspaper." The Gazette's presentation of the case is as follows: In 1880 we paid \$450,512 on 380,741 of imported plate glass, or at the

rate of nearly 112 per cent. During the same year, the total product in the United States of plate glass amounted to \$450,512. The total value of plate glass consumed in 1880 was, therefore:

Value of plate glass imported, \$450,512
Duty paid on it, \$450,512
Total, \$901,024

As the duty on the foreign glass amounts to nearly 112 per cent, and as in spite of this enormous duty we still imported \$450,000 of this product, it is naturally follows that the people pay more than double price for the plate glass they use, thanks to "insane protective tariff." Is there any need for this monstrous tax of 112 per cent in view of the fact that our surplus revenue reaches over \$100,000,000 annually? Is there any need for this monstrous tax of 112 per cent, as well as of a duty? They are put into our stores, not merely to make them attractive, but they are necessary to secure light and comfort to the employees of the establishment, whose duty it is to make the best use of the daylight, from early morning until late at night. Now, therefore, in fitting up stores, they have had to pay 112 per cent extra cost for the use of the fullest extent of God Almighty's greatest gift to this world, daylight. England almost rebelled against a window tax, but all America submits to it.

Now comes another point: What is the reason of this enormous tax on an article of necessity? Simply to protect six establishments in all the United States; in fact we may say only three establishments, as the three in Kentucky and Massachusetts produce only \$45,000. The largest plate glass manufacturers in Indiana, produced \$442,000 worth of plate glass. They employed the following labor:

Males over sixteen years old, 418
Boys under sixteen years old, 25
Girls under sixteen years old, 15
Total, 458

The wages paid these 513 employes amounted to \$100,850, which is less than \$313.55 per annum, or about \$6 per week wages. Such are the wages received by the Indiana employes in making American plate glass, which is sold at 112 per cent. Let us sum up this protectionist swindle still further. The whole plate glass industry of the United States employed the following hands and paid the following wages in 1880:

Males over sixteen years old, 823
Boys under sixteen years old, 55
Girls under sixteen years old, 25
Total, 893

The total wages paid these employes in 1880 amounted to \$293,253, showing an average of less than \$6 per week. Now we have shown that this duty, which is levied on plate glass in 1880 was \$1,096,458. Of this sum \$896,000 have been paid by consumers of plate glass to the Treasury and to protection. Inasmuch as our financial situation does not require this duty, would it not be wiser for the consumers of plate glass to have paid the \$293,253 wages of a subsidy to the plate glass makers as a free and unbiased vote in Indiana. But consumers of plate glass on plate glass is the tax on common window glass is a still greater hardship. In 1880 we consumed the following amount of window glass:

Imported cost price, \$1,096,458
Value of window glass made at home, \$1,096,458
Total value, \$2,192,916

As is seen from the above table, the average duty was about 68 per cent. This country, therefore, pays a tax of not less than \$3,000,000 per year for the luxury of using common window glass. And yet we look with horror back on the Tories of England, who taxed the Englishmen's daylight in order to pay the National debt. Surely our tariff system is nothing more nor less than a National "kleptomania and a National disgrace."

Here we have figures of startling significance, well calculated to make people open their eyes. It will be observed that the duty on the imported plate glass for 1880 amounted to \$450,000 more than its value, as follows: Value of the imported article \$390,741; duty, \$450,512—excess of duty over value, \$60,771. Here we have it that plate glass imported to the value of \$390,741, duty added cost the consumers \$847,253. A more flagrant outrage could scarcely be imagined, but bad as it is, it is not one half of the stupendous iniquity. The duty of 112 per cent on the imported article enabled home manufacturers to add 112 per cent to the value of their product. Let us see how it worked. The value of the American product was \$868,305, increased value 112 per cent amounts to \$972,501; total value, duty added, \$1,840,806. Recapitulating, we have the startling fact that plate glass, imported and domestic, to the value of \$1,250,046, is made to cost the consumers by the operation of the tariff \$2,668,059, tabulated as follows:

Value of imported plate glass, \$390,741
Duty on it, \$450,512
Total, \$841,253

Value of domestic plate glass, \$868,305
Duty on it, \$972,501
Total, \$1,840,806

In this plate glass business that the total amount paid for wages by manufacturers in the United States for the year 1880 amounted to the sum of \$293,253, while the tariff of 112 per cent, put the sum of \$972,501 into the pockets of the manufacturers, paying the entire sum for wages and giving the monopolists a bonus of \$679,248. Assuming that the American manufacturers are able to make—having almost complete control of the market—a profit of 30 per cent, we have the following exhibit:

Profit on 1880, \$293,253; 30 per cent, \$87,976
Profit from tariff duty of 112 per cent, \$972,501
Total, \$1,260,477

Actual profit over and above what was observed in the Lewiston Gazette, which the Post assumes to be correct, as the Gazette is said to be a "most reliable newspaper." The Gazette's presentation of the case is as follows: In 1880 we paid \$450,512 on 380,741 of imported plate glass, or at the

rate of nearly 112 per cent. During the same year, the total product in the United States of plate glass amounted to \$450,512. The total value of plate glass consumed in 1880 was, therefore:

Value of plate glass imported, \$450,512
Duty paid on it, \$450,512
Total, \$901,024

As the duty on the foreign glass amounts to nearly 112 per cent, and as in spite of this enormous duty we still imported \$450,000 of this product, it is naturally follows that the people pay more than double price for the plate glass they use, thanks to "insane protective tariff." Is there any need for this monstrous tax of 112 per cent in view of the fact that our surplus revenue reaches over \$100,000,000 annually? Is there any need for this monstrous tax of 112 per cent, as well as of a duty? They are put into our stores, not merely to make them attractive, but they are necessary to secure light and comfort to the employees of the establishment, whose duty it is to make the best use of the daylight, from early morning until late at night. Now, therefore, in fitting up stores, they have had to pay 112 per cent extra cost for the use of the fullest extent of God Almighty's greatest gift to this world, daylight. England almost rebelled against a window tax, but all America submits to it.

Now comes another point: What is the reason of this enormous tax on an article of necessity? Simply to protect six establishments in all the United States; in fact we may say only three establishments, as the three in Kentucky and Massachusetts produce only \$45,000. The largest plate glass manufacturers in Indiana, produced \$442,000 worth of plate glass. They employed the following labor:

Males over sixteen years old, 418
Boys under sixteen years old, 25
Girls under sixteen years old, 15
Total, 458

The wages paid these 513 employes amounted to \$100,850, which is less than \$313.55 per annum, or about \$6 per week wages. Such are the wages received by the Indiana employes in making American plate glass, which is sold at 112 per cent. Let us sum up this protectionist swindle still further. The whole plate glass industry of the United States employed the following hands and paid the following wages in 1880:

Males over sixteen years old, 823
Boys under sixteen years old, 55
Girls under sixteen years old, 25
Total, 893

The total wages paid these employes in 1880 amounted to \$293,253, showing an average of less than \$6 per week. Now we have shown that this duty, which is levied on plate glass in 1880 was \$1,096,458. Of this sum \$896,000 have been paid by consumers of plate glass to the Treasury and to protection. Inasmuch as our financial situation does not require this duty, would it not be wiser for the consumers of plate glass to have paid the \$293,253 wages of a subsidy to the plate glass makers as a free and unbiased vote in Indiana. But consumers of plate glass on plate glass is the tax on common window glass is a still greater hardship. In 1880 we consumed the following amount of window glass:

Imported cost price, \$1,096,458
Value of window glass made at home, \$1,096,458
Total value, \$2,192,916

As is seen from the above table, the average duty was about 68 per cent. This country, therefore, pays a tax of not less than \$3,000,000 per year for the luxury of using common window glass. And yet we look with horror back on the Tories of England, who taxed the Englishmen's daylight in order to pay the National debt. Surely our tariff system is nothing more nor less than a National "kleptomania and a National disgrace."

Here we have figures of startling significance, well calculated to make people open their eyes. It will be observed that the duty on the imported plate glass for 1880 amounted to \$450,000 more than its value, as follows: Value of the imported article \$390,741; duty, \$450,512—excess of duty over value, \$60,771. Here we have it that plate glass imported to the value of \$390,741, duty added cost the consumers \$847,253. A more flagrant outrage could scarcely be imagined, but bad as it is, it is not one half of the stupendous iniquity. The duty of 112 per cent on the imported article enabled home manufacturers to add 112 per cent to the value of their product. Let us see how it worked. The value of the American product was \$868,305, increased value 112 per cent amounts to \$972,501; total value, duty added, \$1,840,806. Recapitulating, we have the startling fact that plate glass, imported and domestic, to the value of \$1,250,046, is made to cost the consumers by the operation of the tariff \$2,668,059, tabulated as follows:

Value of imported plate glass, \$390,741
Duty on it, \$450,512
Total, \$841,253

Value of domestic plate glass, \$868,305
Duty on it, \$972,501
Total, \$1,840,806

In this plate glass business that the total amount paid for wages by manufacturers in the United States for the year 1880 amounted to the sum of \$293,253, while the tariff of 112 per cent, put the sum of \$972,501 into the pockets of the manufacturers, paying the entire sum for wages and giving the monopolists a bonus of \$679,248. Assuming that the American manufacturers are able to make—having almost complete control of the market—a profit of 30 per cent, we have the following exhibit:

Profit on 1880, \$293,253; 30 per cent, \$87,976
Profit from tariff duty of 112 per cent, \$972,501
Total, \$1,260,477

Actual profit over and above what was observed in the Lewiston Gazette, which the Post assumes to be correct, as the Gazette is said to be a "most reliable newspaper." The Gazette's presentation of the case is as follows: In 1880 we paid \$450,512 on 380,741 of imported plate glass, or at the

JAS. A. THOMPSON, DEALER IN

HARDWARE, TINWARE, Coal & Wood STOVES, GUNS and Ammunition

Breech and Muzzle Loaders in great Variety, Quality, and Prices ranging from \$25 to \$50. Cartridges, Powder, Caps, etc. etc.

Pistols, various grades and prices.
Give me a call, at Clark & Mayhew's old stand, in Nowels' Block, Washington Street, Rensselaer, Indiana.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
Nat. Coal, Pittsburg Coal. Block Coal, at reduced prices at
COTTON & PATON'S,
Ferguson's old stand.

Sale of School Lands
—MORTGAGED TO—
SCHOOL FUND!

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Christopher C. Thornton, deceased, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, held at Rensselaer, Indiana, on the 30th day of March, 1892, and show cause if any, why the said estate should not be approved. The said estate is situated in the Jasper Circuit Court, held at Rensselaer, Indiana, on the 30th day of March, 1892, and show cause if any, why the said estate should not be approved. The said estate is situated in the Jasper Circuit Court, held at Rensselaer, Indiana, on the 30th day of March, 1892, and show cause if any, why the said estate should not be approved.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR License to Sell Intoxicating Liquors.
NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Rensselaer, and of Jasper County, Indiana, that the undersigned Timothy O'Connor, a white male inhabitant of said Town and Township, and over the age of twenty-one years, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of the said Town of Rensselaer, in the Town of Rensselaer in said Jasper County, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of March, 1892, for a license to sell Spirituous Liquors, Vinous Liquors, Malt Liquors, and all Intoxicating Liquors, which may be used as such, in his quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing and permitting to be drunk on the premises where sold, and precisely as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) of F. D. Gallagher's subdivision of the said Town of Rensselaer, in said Jasper County, Indiana, which is described as follows: The north half of the north-west quarter of Section twenty-five (25) of Township twenty-four (24) North, Range six (6) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section thirty (30) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section thirty-five (35) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section forty (40) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section forty-five (45) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section fifty (50) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section fifty-five (55) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section sixty (60) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section sixty-five (65) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seventy (70) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seventy-five (75) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section eighty (80) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section eighty-five (85) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section ninety (90) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section ninety-five (95) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred (100) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and five (105) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and ten (110) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and fifteen (115) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and twenty (120) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and twenty-five (125) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and thirty (130) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and thirty-five (135) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and forty (140) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and forty-five (145) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and fifty (150) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and fifty-five (155) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and sixty (160) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and sixty-five (165) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and seventy (170) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and seventy-five (175) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and eighty (180) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and eighty-five (185) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and ninety (190) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section one hundred and ninety-five (195) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred (200) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and five (205) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and ten (210) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and fifteen (215) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and twenty (220) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and twenty-five (225) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and thirty (230) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and thirty-five (235) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and forty (240) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and forty-five (245) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and fifty (250) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and fifty-five (255) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and sixty (260) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and sixty-five (265) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and seventy (270) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and seventy-five (275) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and eighty (280) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and eighty-five (285) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and ninety (290) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section two hundred and ninety-five (295) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred (300) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and five (305) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and ten (310) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and fifteen (315) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and twenty (320) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and twenty-five (325) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and thirty (330) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and thirty-five (335) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and forty (340) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and forty-five (345) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and fifty (350) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and fifty-five (355) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and sixty (360) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and sixty-five (365) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and seventy (370) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and seventy-five (375) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and eighty (380) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and eighty-five (385) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and ninety (390) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section three hundred and ninety-five (395) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred (400) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and five (405) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and ten (410) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and fifteen (415) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and twenty (420) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and twenty-five (425) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and thirty (430) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and thirty-five (435) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and forty (440) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and forty-five (445) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and fifty (450) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and fifty-five (455) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and sixty (460) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and sixty-five (465) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and seventy (470) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and seventy-five (475) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and eighty (480) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and eighty-five (485) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and ninety (490) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section four hundred and ninety-five (495) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred (500) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and five (505) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and ten (510) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and fifteen (515) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and twenty (520) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and twenty-five (525) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and thirty (530) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and thirty-five (535) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and forty (540) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and forty-five (545) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and fifty (550) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and fifty-five (555) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and sixty (560) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and sixty-five (565) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and seventy (570) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and seventy-five (575) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and eighty (580) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and eighty-five (585) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and ninety (590) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section five hundred and ninety-five (595) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred (600) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and five (605) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and ten (610) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and fifteen (615) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and twenty (620) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and twenty-five (625) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and thirty (630) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and thirty-five (635) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and forty (640) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and forty-five (645) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and fifty (650) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and fifty-five (655) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and sixty (660) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and sixty-five (665) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and seventy (670) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and seventy-five (675) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and eighty (680) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and eighty-five (685) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and ninety (690) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section six hundred and ninety-five (695) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred (700) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and five (705) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and ten (710) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and fifteen (715) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and twenty (720) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and twenty-five (725) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and thirty (730) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and thirty-five (735) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and forty (740) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and forty-five (745) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and fifty (750) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and fifty-five (755) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and sixty (760) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and sixty-five (765) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and seventy (770) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and seventy-five (775) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and eighty (780) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and eighty-five (785) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and ninety (790) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section seven hundred and ninety-five (795) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section eight hundred (800) West, and of the north-west quarter of Section eight hundred and five (805) West