

The Democratic Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JASPER COUNTY.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

The Washington Republican expresses the notion that the Republicans will be whipped in 1894. Amen!

Senator Voorhees' brogans are considerable too large for Tom Brown. Tom must resume eating meat.

At Sellersburg, this State, on Tuesday last, a negro outraged Mrs. Taylor in her own house, and fled, but was captured by the incensed citizens and hung.

Theories of floods come now along with the fact. The denudation of the forests is held responsible for it, and correctly perhaps. Meantime the tariff on lumber must be removed and we must as a wise and prudent people continue to pay a bounty for the stripping of our wooded lands.

Charissa Linzey, widow of a Revolutionary soldier, and as such a pensioner, supposed to be one hundred years old, died at Vincennes Monday night. On the same night, at the same place, Jacob Taylor, a colored centenarian, a former servant of Gen. Jackson, and a participant in the battle of New Orleans, also died.

A fire broke out under the stairs of the second floor of the school house attached to the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, 4th Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue, New York City, at quarter past 3 P. M. Tuesday. Over 700 scholars attended the school, and no less than fourteen children lost their lives.

Since 1861 our congressmen have given away to the railroads the enormous amount of 195,000 acres of land. This amount has been virtually squandered in the shape of donations at different times to corporations to aid in the perfecting and carrying out of some railroad enterprise. The money value of these grants will fall but little short of \$2,000,000,000 and it is a fact beyond controversy that the railroad corporations have little or no legal right to them by reason of a failure to comply with the terms and provisions upon which such grants were made.

Joliet, Illinois, a few months ago had 170 saloons, the license fee for which in each case was \$50. A Democratic council concluded to better affairs and it raised the license fee from \$50 to \$500. The first effect was to close forty-seven of the worst rum shops. The next effect to increase the \$5,350 which the 170 saloons at \$50 each paid to the city, to \$80,000 which the sixty remaining saloons now pay yearly. The continuing effect has been a marked increase in public order and a marked decrease in drunkenness. In Nebraska a high license law of 1,000 coupled with a local option provision has been in operation for a year and a half with the result in Omaha, a city of 30,000 population of reducing the number of saloons from 150 to ninety and increasing the revenue from \$25,000 to \$90,000. In small towns where there were eighteen or twenty doggeries there are now but two or three reputable saloons. There is less drunkenness, less rowdyism and less loafing and poudryism. In a number of towns, ranging in population from 500 to 3,000 people, prohibition exists.

"Protectionists" and the old slave power are compared as parallel relics of barbarism by the Chicago Times. That paper says:
At present the interests of a few hundred men in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania control the action of Congress on matters of the most vital importance to the people. As politicians care more for the perpetuation of their respective parties than they do for the general prosperity of the country, they will not allow a question in regard to the tariff to be decided in National convention that will tend to alienate any considerable number of voters. In this respect the history of the old slave power is repeated. In fact, the parallel between the supporters of the institution of slavery and the supporters of the institution of the tariff might be continued indefinitely. Both had their birth in barbarism, and both are oppressive in their operations. The great mass of the people were opposed to slavery, but for a century they took no decided action toward its abolition. What was once true of slavery is now true of the tariff. Give the people a fair chance to vote directly on the tariff issue, and protection will share the fate of the other relic of barbarism.

A writer in the Baltimore Sun, whose ability and candor are vouchsafed for by that paper, has been employed himself with the study of the "tariff for revenue" period between 1850 and 1880, and its effect upon wages and their purchasing power. The Sun says:
His comparisons indicate that it is a cruel perversion of facts to say that a high tariff is the poor man's friend. In the period from 1850 to 1880 the average tariff rate was 15 per cent. of the value of the goods imported; in the decade from 1870 to 1880 it was, as now, over 43 per cent. In the former period the value of our exports exceeded the value of our imports by \$40,000,000, while under high protection the balance has been for the most part the other way. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 articles from American manufactures constituted 15 per cent. of our total exports; in the period from 1870 to 1880 but 14 per cent; showing a decline under "protection," notwithstanding our activity in all departments of enterprise. In 1890 the average wages of lands in woolen mills were \$50.25 per annum; in

1879 but \$29.05 showing a decline under a high tariff of \$4.21 a year, and that the workman was about 2 per cent. better off in wages under low tariff. In the cotton mills, average wages of 1890 were \$61.40; in 1879 \$40.17; a decline of \$13.23, or about 34 per cent. For both industries the wages average less in New England, the paradise of protection, than anywhere else in the United States. In other industries would similar results, in comparison, in favor of the low tariff period. Wages are worth what they will buy. In 1880 money would buy more than now. Comparing the cost of fifty eight articles, necessities of life, including rent, fuel, meats, vegetables, flour, etc., in 1860, with the cost in 1876, our correspondent gets the result: That the cost of the whole fifty eight articles in certain quantities in the later years was \$100, or \$1.75 each, while in 1860 they could be bought for \$76.28, or \$1.35 each, a difference of purchasing power for money of 34 per cent. in favor of the low tariff period. The conclusion drawn from these facts is that in protecting "protection" the American workman from foreign "pauper labor" our tariff lords are in reality pauperizing American labor.

High commendations are due to Hon. Frederick Hoover, who voted on every occasion to submit the amendments to the people. Mr. Hoover remains true to his pledges in spite of the pressure brought to bear against him, and deserves a hearty recognition from his Benton county friends.—Oxford Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Irwin were very pleasantly surprised on Friday evening of last week by a large number of their friends calling on them, the occasion being the 10th anniversary of their wedding. In other words their wedding. We were not favored with a list of the presents, but have been informed that they were numerous, useful, valuable and ornamental. Indeed, but particularly original and in good taste, and the result evidently of inventive genius and mechanical skill of high order, combining the beautiful, the practical and suggestive.—Remington News.

Two boys from Monticello, named Suelson and Gregory, aged two and eight years respectively, came to town Monday in a coal car, having left their homes clandestinely to have their own. A telegram was received from the boys' father, Mr. Constable Lally, who charged a Master Gregory while the other boy paid a visit to Wm. Hollingsworth who is a relative, and on Tuesday they were returned in charge of an older brother to their homes, where there was probably a good sized spanking in store for them, as a gentle reminder that boys of their tender years had better stay at home and obey their parents.—Remington News.

Messrs. A. M. Traugh and David Nelson returned from Florida Wednesday morning, both looking remarkably well, though the trip had a beneficial effect. They spent some time in Jacksonville, but the greater part of the time, south of that city some hundred and fifty miles, where they report the climate as being delightfully pleasant, the thermometer running about 80 degrees. Upon their return they found a letter from a sheet with windows wide open. Orange trees are in bloom, some of them hanging full of fruit, a sample of which was sent them by Mr. Traugh. We have been permitted to test, and pronounce them very fine. They found the climate fully up to their expectations and beyond that, they found the water was found to be very inferior in comparison with that furnished by northern hotels. It was an impossibility to get any good beef, and the water was no better. The water is here in mid-winter, such as is found in sloughs on the prairie.—Remington News.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.
Our citizens were horrified on Thursday morning at the discovery of the dead body of a man lying in one of the vacant lots just west of the city. Upon examination it proved to be the body of Tom Watson. He was lying on his back, his face partially covered with the contents of his stomach, giving it a ghastly and sickening appearance. When first found about 8 o'clock the body was not rigid yet, indicating that death had taken place only a few hours previous. He had been at work day and night, and was last seen, so far as we have learned, between 9 and 10 o'clock that night, being then considerably intoxicated. The cause of death was not known, as he was unable to be found. A great deal of theorizing is indulged in as to the immediate cause of death, some claiming it to be a falling from a height, others claiming it to be a fatal character, or that he was rendered temporarily insensible, and strangled to death while in the act of vomiting, or that death was the result of excessive exposure. The coroner has been notified but at this writing has not arrived, and the result of the inquest will doubtless throw some light on the direct or indirect cause of death. He was a young man yet and was regarded when sober, as a good, peaceable citizen, and a good worker. He had the habits of dissipation, might now be in the enjoyment of good health. He leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.—Remington News.

Hon. W. W. Gilman's bill before the legislature concerning railway construction and freight tariffs is an important one. It was read a first and second time and 300 copies ordered printed. The bill prohibits the entry on any land (except for preliminary survey) for the construction of railways without obtaining a title to the land or the owner's written consent. It prohibits discriminating freight rates as regards short or long distances or between persons or places, and forbids discrimination between persons as to rebates; fixes penalties for forcible entry on land to construct roads and provisions for redress; holds railway companies liable for unnecessary delay in furnishing cars to shippers, or refusing to do so. Altogether, it is a solid bill. It applies to all roads operated wholly or partly in Indiana.

The narrow gauge bridge was demolished to such an extent as to prevent trains from crossing it. Fortunately the new bridge of the Air Line was just about completed at that time which obviated the necessity of repairing the old structure.—Monticello Herald.

Mr. Jay W. Williams and family will remove to Rensselaer early in March. He enters in the brokerage business in partnership with his father-in-law, they having offices already fitted up for business.—Kentland Gazette.

Lodges of the S. R. S., will soon be instituted at Remington, Rensselaer and Winamac.—Monticello Herald.

In the Benton Circuit Court the jury sustained indictment in a liquor case and assessed a fine of \$75 as the penalty for selling liquor to a minor. The minor swore he bought and paid for the liquor. The vendor admitted the sale, but made it on the declaration of the minor that he was of age.

After denouncing Redmond, late of the Fowler Review, is a scoundrel, the Kentland Gazette, in last week's issue, parades him before the public, as authority for Republican campaign thunder. It seems that Redmond is now writing for the Era, a paper he very roundly abused, then, conducting the Review. In response to his statements with reference to Democratic campaign funds, where they came from and for what they were disbursed, the chairman of the Benton County Democratic Committee invites an examination of the books to set at rest his charges. However, the Gazette will now believe Redmond, in preference to all the books bearing upon the questions that can be produced.

Florence Kelley, daughter of Congressman Kelley, of Philadelphia, has gone abroad with her brother, and proposes to walk through Europe.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Fenderson, when she read of the disaster of the City of Brussels, "and I was going to buy a new carpet in the spring, and I suppose this will make them awful high."

"When I was a young man," says philosopher Billings, "I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and to do all of the lifting, but now I seize hold of the little end and do all the grunting."

Mr. Knight, the superintendent of the Magnesian cotton factory at New Orleans, makes the prediction that in twenty years all the mills of the United States producing plain brown cotton goods will be located in the south.

A new way to compliment a mean man is to say: "He is pretty mean in some respects, but, then, after all, he is meaner in other respects. The sort of him I don't care, and makes him all the more so unforgotten mean after all."

Governor Alexander H. Stephens' approval of the joint resolution of the legislature of Georgia, providing for the legislative portion of the late senator H. H. Read, read: "Without reference to the preamble, the resolution is approved by me."

Indians of all parties wonder who has been elected to the Senate. In the United States Senate he appears like a poor boy at a frolic, or a cat in a strange corner. He is solemn as an owl and as much of an underdog as a dog. The worst said of himself is: "I am a poor little animal what is"—Indiana Sentinel.

Colonel John H. Savage, a member of Congress years ago, and now a resident of McMinnville, Tenn., says that he has two things to be proud of. One is that he has said of himself: "I am a poor little animal what is"—Indiana Sentinel.

New hotel regulations: Guests jumping from the fifth-story windows will be charged extra. In the office of the hotel, a large fire engine, the proprietor says, is not liable for any damage, nor deposit himself in it for the night. Johnson fire pumps served in the rooms, charged extra. Guests are requested to pay their bills before noon. One is the duty may not have time while the fire is burning.

A woman in Virginia sent to a Richmond hotel, \$200 in Confederate bonds, in payment of a bill, and received in return the desired book and \$50 of legal currency. This shows that the bonds were not as much worth as they were in 1864, when the Confederate Government was in existence. In the latter part of 1864 a barrel of flour was hard to get in Richmond for \$1.20. Twelve hundred dollars worth of Confederate bonds are now worth \$40 there, and that sum will buy a barrel of good flour.

Senator Vance tells of a fellow in North Carolina, named John, who was dragged through life awfully elongated feet. When going with others to a barbecue in "Bunkum" county, Wilson, he was told to ride a mule. He was told that no man ever did or could ride that mule. He said, "He will work to a mule, and I will ride him." He stayed on his back; and the determined man instructed several negroes to catch the mule and hold him. The animal plunged and kicked. The horse reared and expected to see him dashed to the ground, but the mule looked around, saw the boys feet in the air, and heaved peacefully away. He thought he was between a pair of shafts.

On Sunday about a dozen Monticello kids boarded a bob-sled, padded with two feet of straw, and sped away toward the Duane street bridge, at Indianapolis, about half way to the end of their journey, one of the "kids" dropped his "snipe" which fired the straw, and the sled bounded upon the seat and whiplashed the boys to send them flying toward the boys in the rear. "The flames rolled on, they could not stay," and you never saw such a "gettin' out of the burning straw." The horses reared and plunged—the flames grew fiercer, and the boys rolled and tumbled—over one of the sleds struck a stone and the sled, "Oh where was he." He landed in fence corner about twenty feet away, with heels high in the air. Although the boys were badly frightened, no serious injury was done. A quarter section of snow yet no bones were broken.—Monticello Democrat.

The concealment of some animals is easily effected on account of the adaptation of their colors to those of their surroundings. Such is the mimicry of animals, and seems to be a wise provision of Nature for the protection of some of her creatures. In the course of a lesson in comparative zoology, Dr. H. W. Mitchell says that the giraffe has, perhaps, the most astonishing mimicry of any animal. Its great size, which enables it to feed upon lofty tree-boughs in its native African forests, makes it also a most conspicuous object to its enemies, of which the most dreaded are the lion and man. Such is its mimicry, however, that the most practiced eye has failed to distinguish the giraffe from one of the dead and bleached trees which abound in the savanna. In the course of a lesson in comparative zoology, Dr. H. W. Mitchell says that the giraffe has, perhaps, the most astonishing mimicry of any animal. Its great size, which enables it to feed upon lofty tree-boughs in its native African forests, makes it also a most conspicuous object to its enemies, of which the most dreaded are the lion and man. Such is its mimicry, however, that the most practiced eye has failed to distinguish the giraffe from one of the dead and bleached trees which abound in the savanna.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Christopher C. Thompson, deceased, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, held at Monticello, Indiana, on the 15th day of March, 1893, and show cause if any, why the said decedent should not be approved, and said heirs and legatees notified, and there make proof of debt, and receive their distributive shares. WITNESS, the Clerk of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1893.
CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.
February 22, 1893—23.

Even Yankees are becoming disgusted when Rhode Island is referred to as a State. To call a dwarf a giant, an infant a man, a goat a giraffe, or an ant-hill a mountain, they say is not doing greater violence to language than to call Rhode Island a State. Why not call it Sprague's Shooting Park, Conkling's Race Course, or Katydidland?

The Pike County Democrat says: Let whisky and tobacco alone—everybody, we mean, but more especially members of Congress. Take the tax off matches; they are not a luxury but a necessity, and are used by everybody. Give us free sugar and salt, and a chance to buy our clothing at about half what it now costs, and we can worry along without any reductions in the price of drinks.

COUNTY AUDITORS—EXTRA SERVICES.
10,261. Ezra Nowels vs. Jasper County. Jasper C. C.

Best, C. C. This was a claim by appellant as County Auditor to recover for services rendered in apportioning certain allowances, made by the County Board to former Treasurers, properly among the various funds of the County. The services rendered were for the fee and salary of \$18.90 in force. They must be deemed a part of the services for which the salary is allowed, and that sum must compensate the appellant. Judgment affirmed.

The question of the preservation of the forests will be suggested in connection with the unprecedented floods of 1888. The Commercial Gazette in relation to the matter says:

The truth is, the destruction of the woods means water courses to run extraordinarily low and high, according to the season of the year. Destructive as the flood is to day—unprecedented as it is—intelligent people must be aware that slight changes in the atmospheric phenomena of the last fortnight would have given us a still more formidable river. The rise that is so wonderful comes from three rain storms—extending over a week—and the sudden frost after the second rain prevented the advance of the waters from being much more rapid than it was.

Europe is suffering more from floods than in former generations. They are the clearly traced result of the destruction of forests, and made more disastrous by a system of levelling, and the consequent loss of the "experience" of Hungary and Northern Italy is especially instructive.

Of course we do not expect to restore all the wood lands, but the preservation of mountains from destruction—that is from being utterly barren—is a duty that public safety demands.

PREFERENCE.
"Are you travelling alone?" asked a tall, agricultural-looking gentleman, approaching a lady who occupied two seats in a crowded car. "No sir," she replied. "May I ask you who's with you?" asked the man, looking around vainly for some other person to share himself. "My husband," she replied, "is travelling with me." "Oh, ah! excuse me," and the tall man straightened up and prepared to take a standing ride. "The worst said of himself is: 'I am a poor little animal what is'—Indiana Sentinel.

Messrs. Bedford & Warner have an extensive stock of Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Woodware, Brick, Tile, etc., etc., on hand, to which they invite the attention of the public.

General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, at a banquet tendered him in New York City a few nights since, in response to the generous demands of his entertainers, says:

We are all one people. We are Americans, and I that will meet everything. The differences between the North and the South are not in the fact that they are different, but in the fact that they are different. The doctrine of parenal Government is growing much stronger in the North. When two Senators of New York secured recent passage of the bill, they thought at the South that New York might be going to secede, too, and the National Guard of Virginia were looking to see whether the old rusty sword from the wall and fight for the preservation of the Union. Virginia is ready now to fight for the Union, and when New York shall send to Virginia the war flag, Virginia will send it back reverberating down the ages.

"The star spangled banner, oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

An old woman, when her pastor said to her, "Heaven has not deserted you in your old age," replied, "No, sir, I have a good appetite still."

FOUND AT LAST.
An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will set off its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Christopher C. Thompson, deceased, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, held at Monticello, Indiana, on the 15th day of March, 1893, and show cause if any, why the said decedent should not be approved, and said heirs and legatees notified, and there make proof of debt, and receive their distributive shares. WITNESS, the Clerk of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1893.
CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.
February 22, 1893—23.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.
Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Christopher C. Thompson, deceased, to appear in the Jasper Circuit Court, held at Monticello, Indiana, on the 15th day of March, 1893, and show cause if any, why the said decedent should not be approved, and said heirs and legatees notified, and there make proof of debt, and receive their distributive shares. WITNESS, the Clerk of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1893.
CHARLES H. PRICE, Clerk.
February 22, 1893—23.

THE PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

One of the most ingenious and useful contrivances in which electricity plays the prominent part, is the portable Electric Lighter, for practical use in the office at home, and in factories, banks, hotels, restaurants, saloons and all places where lighter air is needed. It does away with the liabilities of fires from the careless use of matches, or from fires from chimneys playing with them or from mice and rats. The apparatus occupies a space of five square inches and weighs but five pounds, and can be carried with ease from apartment to apartment. It is complete in itself, requiring no extra power, wires or connection, and is so constructed that any portion or part can be replaced at a small cost. By simply pressing upon the knob to the full extent of the spring (which connects the battery) an electric current is produced, by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence and the light is instantaneous. The material lasts about two months, and can be renewed at a small cost through any chemist. It will not be long before everybody will have a Portable Electric Lighter. The price, \$5, is so low that it can not fail to become popular at once. At a further cost of \$5.00 connections and cups are adjusted to the battery, controlled by a switch, so that it can be adapted for the purpose of ringing an alarm or call bell, which can be attached to the instrument, or by the addition of wires can be rung at any reasonable distance. When so adjusted, the circuit can be altered in an instant, by the switch, to give light or ring the bell at will. These connections can also be attached to an induction coil, by which a large current of electricity can be conveyed. The principal office is at 22 Water Street, Boston, where all applications for this most novel lamp should be sent.

IMPROVEMENT FOR MIND AND BODY.

There is more strength-restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector, there is nothing like it, and invalids consequently find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body.—Commercial.

Application for License to Retail Intoxicating Liquors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the citizens of the Town of Remington, and Jasper County, Indiana, that the undersigned, Benjamin Reynolds, a white male inhabitant of the State of Indiana, and over the age of twenty-one years, will make application to the Board of Commissioners of said Jasper County, on Monday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1893, for a License to sell and dispense of the kind of Intoxicating Liquors which may be used as a beverage, in the town of Remington, which is held out upon a part of the south of the north-west corner of section No. thirty, township twenty-seven north, range six west, in the county of Jasper, and State of Indiana. The ground upon which said building is located, is described by metes and bounds as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of said Block number twelve (12) in said Town of Remington, and running thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of forty feet; thence south parallel with said north line a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence north with the north line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence east with the east line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence south with the south line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of beginning; thence west with the west line of said Block No. twelve (12) a distance of twenty feet to the place of