

TRADE AND GOLD BALANCES.

The government statistics of foreign commerce, as made up to the close of the fiscal year on July 1, present an interesting study on the balance of trade and its relation to the movement of gold and international credits.

It is well known that the apparent balance is not the real one. A large amount must be allowed to offset foreign payments, such as expenditures of Americans abroad, payment of interest on dividends on investments in this country held abroad and other items making the "invisible balance of trade."

In these periods there has not been a close correspondence of imports of gold with the favorable balance of trade. Before 1876 there was an almost constant export of gold to meet payments on our foreign indebtedness.

Whether when this country receives gold it is drawing on a foreign credit, or borrowing money, or when it ships gold it is paying a loan, or lending money, is a matter of opinion on which there is no direct statistical evidence.

It may be reasonably doubted that any but a creditor nation could have drawn on Europe for such an amount at such a juncture. Wherefore it is a fair conclusion that the \$5,727,000,000 of merchandise balances in the past 11 years have paid off foreign debts and established a credit balance for this country in the international money market.

BOOST!

We are in hope that people will notice that every issue of The Morning Mail is a booster issue. We wish to invite all the people to enlist in the great booster campaign of the season.

But this is to be a special effort. Let us all join hands and "make a long pull, a strong pull, a pull together," as they say at sea, and set things moving all along all lines. The one question is how to boost just now.

Two—Let us not stop to squabble as to where we shall begin. Contentment is not boosting. "Stuck" on your own opinion is not boosting. The booster forgets himself, his selfish interests, his own notions. He loses himself in the crowd and goes with the crowd, doing what the crowd is doing.

Are Your Valuables In Safety?

Are your valuables protected against the attacks of burglars or the sudden outbreak of fire? Do not be satisfied with doubtful protection, but secure the most positive kind of safety, by depositing your valuables in the Fire and Burglar-Proof Vault of the Jackson County Bank.



JACKSON COUNTY BANK Medford Oregon State Depository Established 1858 Capital and Surplus \$15,000 W. L. VAWTER, Pres. G. R. LINDLEY, Cash.

their own, no thought of their own. No man can pull any but one way if he is loyal to his fellows in the team.

Three—Boosting is constructive. Tearing down is knocking. It counts for nothing. We are not engaged here in removing debris, in demolishing something out of date.

Four—Boosting requires heartiness of action on the part of all. Cheer up, Mary, and all the rest of you! Do not look down. Look up. See the bright side of things. Be optimistic to the last degree.

Five—The booster always has friends. "Laugh and the world laughs with you." Boost and the world boosts with you. Do not be content to boost yourself. Call on every friend you have. Tell him what is on foot. All Oregon is boosting.

Six—The true booster is the man who works for the great communal interests and does not waste all his time in his own small interests. Thousands have been made here in the past because of the general progress of the whole community.

Seven—Boost all the time. Steady effort is what counts. Do not boost one minute and knock the next. Do not lay bricks in the wall for an hour and then like a child pull them out. It is by constructing all the time that the building is completed.

To close, the time is fully ripe for a boosting campaign and we have the people here to do the work. All we have to do is what most of us are always doing. All we need is to do so a little more so and enlist the kickers. There has been a little resting spell. We have all taken breath and a rest. Let us put all our accumulated energy into the effort of the day and all things will get an impetus that will carry them along to success smoothly and with expedition.

tiger for a southern Oregon that is the land of the builders, of the doers, where construction is perennial and destruction unknown!

A woman at Pasadena, Cal., died the other day as the result of having swallowed a plate of false teeth, while a man at Coos Bay swallowed half a keg of nails, three horseshoes and a number of other minor matters and has recovered without a scratch.

What with dust and rocks and up-beaved crossings, cement mixers, and others offensive things to many for enumeration, a part of Seventh street is just now anything but an ideal place. But there is always something objectionable in the exchange of old streets for new.

Smiling Bill Taft and Sunny Jim Sherman must have laughed outright when they heard that H. G. Merry was the first man to bet on their election.

"Come here to die" reads a head line in an Ashland paper. Probably the man wanted to go where there were plenty of other dead ones.

The open season for deer is on and the woods are full of hunters. Now comes the funeral of the man who "looked like a deer."

WILL DEFER MARKET DAY.

Max Zimmerman, the original market day promoter, has decided to defer the market day he had planned for Medford on August 1, for a few weeks. The reason for his decision is the fact that a large number of people are out of town at the present time.

He has some very fine horses in this city at the present time. He proposes to make this city his headquarters for six weeks or two months.

The market day held in Grants Pass on last Saturday was a great success. Do doubt a successful market day can be held here at a later date.

WANTED—From 20 to 40 acres of good land; not over six miles from town; cash. 51

No. 7701 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Medford in the State of Oregon, at the close of business July 15, 1908.

Table with columns for RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and other financial details. Includes items like Loans and Discounts, U.S. Bonds, Capital stock paid in, and various deposits.

COURT KNOCKS FINE.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The United States Circuit court of appeals today reversed and remanded for retrial the case of the government against the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which Judge Landis in the District court had imposed a fine of \$29,240,000.

The government has 30 days within which to file a petition for a rehearing, and it was announced this afternoon that it will be filed within the allotted time.

In the opinion which was concurred in by Justices Seaman and Baker, dealing with the "intent" feature of the case—a vital point—Judge Grosscup says:

"We should take up these subjects in the order stated; the first being whether a shipper can, without error, be convicted of accepting a concession from the lawful published rate, even though it is not shown as being on a matter of intent, that shipper at the time of accepting such concession knew what the lawful published rate was—a view of law that is embodied in the charge and carried out in the ruling, excluding certain proffered testimony, including that of one Karl Borgardus, who, being in absolute charge of the traffic affairs of the plaintiff in error, offered to testify that during that period he did not know anything about the 18-cent rate over the Chicago & Alton—Altoz; that his attention had never been called to any such rate by any persons or by examination of any document, and that it was his understanding and belief based on what he was told by one Holland, a tariff clerk for the Alton road, that the rate over the Alton road was 6 cents, and that rate had been filed with the interstate commerce commission."

Judge Grosscup's opinion leaves little of contention that each carload at a 6-cent rate constituted a separate offense. Even in shipments of which there about 500, that could not be so considered under the ruling of the court. The fine should have been based on shipments between the railroad and oil company. Of these there were just 36. The maximum fine on this basis would amount to but \$72,000, and the minimum, \$36,000. The latter figure being considerably lower than \$225,000, which the Standard Oil company is alleged to have received in rebates on the shipments.

In event the rehearing is denied, the government may go to trial on the original indictment, containing 1,462 counts. Mr. Sims will be ready to take within two weeks, or upon any one of the seven indictments, containing 4,442 counts. As a vast amount of work has been done on the case just recorded, it is unlikely that an entirely new case will be instituted. The record of the present case contains over a million and a half words, and is estimated to have cost the government \$200,000.

Another move which may be made by the federal authorities is to transfer the prosecution from this jurisdiction to the western New York district or to the eastern Tennessee district.

In these two districts government investigation led to indictments containing about 2,000 counts against the Standard Oil company.

The most striking portion of the decision optimizing the attitude of the court was as follows:

"Counsel for the government say, in concluding their brief, that the Elkins act was passed because the peace and society and welfare of the people demand it; that railroad inequality means business ruin to all except those powerful enough to make themselves beneficiaries of discrimination; means of wiping out of industry, of a town, of a city at the command of officers of private corporation; that railroad inequality is a basis of monopoly and wrongful concentration of wealth; that no law of pure vital importance was ever passed by congress, and that those guilty of violating it are guilty of a serious crime against the principles of industrial freedom and equality. Every sentence of this arraignment is true; that this court recognizes the importance of enforcement of the act is shown by its affirmation of penalties—that under other circumstances would be regarded as very severe. But the interstate commerce commission act, important as that law is, is not the only law under which we live. We live under the guarantee that reaches back to the beginning of our law, and is securely planted in every foundation of civilized government; that no one shall be punished until he has been heard."

"That this fundamental guarantee there can be set no higher prerogative, for if once let it come to pass that under stress of enforcing equality, and power in government may override fundamental rights of being judged only after having been duly tried—a right just as essential in associated relation to corporations as to men in relation of co-partnership or to men individually—there will remain no commerce worth the name to safeguard. The beginning of commerce is constitutional government and the foundation of constitutional government is the fact that every guarantee of our institutions no matter what the provocation will be sacredly observed."

Judge Grosscup did not read the decision, merely referring to it by number and stating that the case was reversed and remanded.

There was jubilation among the Standard Oil attorneys, who declared that the decision had been expected, while the government attorneys went quietly to Mr. Sims' office to study the document.

KEEP OUT GRASSHOPPERS.

During the past two or three weeks the grasshoppers have been making themselves at home in some of the orchards in the valley, and although they have not as yet become a great nuisance, they are making their presence known, especially in the

Many of the ranchers of the valley are not acquainted with the habits of the pests, and they do not know just what to do when the insects first are noticed. Captain Reynolds of this valley has perhaps the most successful preventative and one that is very simple. He has experimented for some time with different remedies until now he has one that is certain to do the work.

He takes a pound of arsenic and puts it in a mixture of one gallon of molasses and 15 gallons of water. When this is dissolved he mixes brar in the solution until it is absorbed and then places the bran about the trees that he wishes to protect. The next morning after placing the mixture he finds vast quantities of the pests lying about upon the ground. This is a very simple remedy and one that should find favor with the various orchardists of this valley.

BENEFIT TO FRUIT MEN.

SALEM, Or., July 22.—After Wednesday, July 22, the Southern Pacific will put in force a new tariff providing for the reduction of the minimum weight to 20,000 pounds for cherries, plums, prunes, pears and other fresh fruits, in place of the former minimum of 24,000 pounds. The same tariff has been in force on the O. R. & N. The new arrangement was made by special permission of the railroad commission and will remain in force until December 31, 1908.

A. S. Rosenbaum, the local agent of the Southern Pacific company, stated yesterday that he has not as yet been advised in regard to the reduction of the minimum amount of fresh fruit in a car. He says that no doubt the statement is correct and that he will be advised regarding the reduction within a few days.

The reduction will prove of material benefit to the local fruit growers, especially those who do not grow great quantities of fruit, for they will not be forced to pay for any dead freight when shipping in carload lots. If a Rogue River valley shipper ships a fruit to the east which only weighs 20,000 pounds he would be out about \$40 on the car under the minimum of 24,000 pounds. Under the minimum which went into effect yesterday the local growers will benefit to a considerable extent.

INVESTS CASH IN LUXURIES.

Medford again sets an example of business prosperity, a prosperity that all agree is steadily improving. Proof that money is plentiful, comparatively, in the metropolis of southern Oregon is furnished in the reports of business men in those walks of life devoted to the expensive luxuries of life. Automobile dealers, piano dealers, jewelers, all report that business is brisk and bids fair to surpass all former records in this section.

There is one great reason for the present prosperity in the Rogue River valley, and that is the fact that the fruit crop this year will be a large one and that record prices will be received for it. The splendid season of last year has made it possible for many to purchase those things which are regarded as luxuries of life.

That people are not hoarding their money as formerly is shown by recent purchases. Of course, just at this time, midsummer quietness prevails but matters are bound to pick up with cooler weather. It is a feature of the recent sales that so many of them are to the ranchmen of the valley.

Practically all the music dealers agree that it is the high-priced instruments that have had the greatest sale, and that, while many moderate priced instruments have been installed on the installment plan, cash has been paid for the high priced ones, as has been the case in automobile sales.

That this section is fortunate in having such resources as to make it most prosperous is known to all.

NEW RESIDENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Coleman have returned from Portland and have commenced housekeeping on West Seventh street. These people are but recently from Fresno, Cal., and since coming here Mr. Coleman has purchased the A. M. Short residence on West Seventh street, near the school house, paying \$5,000 for the same. He is now at work removing the front fence and generally improving the property. He will grade the lots and put in a cement sidewalk. He expects to remove the present wooden dwelling and in due course of time he has a notion that the material in the brick dwelling will be used in the construction of a business block on the lots.

—Don't forget the Medford Pharmacy, next to the postoffice.

HAVE LEASED COAL LANDS.

The property of N. D. McDowell, three miles northwest of Eagle Point, has been leased by a California syndicate, whose headquarters are in Pasadena, Cal., which will immediately begin prospect work to determine the amount of coal underlying the place. The tools have been shipped from California and are expected within a short time.

The price paid for the lease on the property is \$190 an acre. The lease consists of 200 acres of land, and on the land are some very fine prospects of coal. There seems but little doubt but that a wealth of coal underlies the land, and the new company will verify a few of the prospects before purchasing the property.

The work is to be undertaken within a short time, according to the interested parties, and will be carried on throughout the summer. If the prospects are as good as is thought the syndicate will purchase the property and will develop it.

TROUBLE OVER GOODS SOLD.

The question of government ownership of railroads is an insignificant one in comparison with the question as to the ownership of a lot of personal household effects which were disposed of to H. F. Wilson & Co., second-hand dealers, by Mrs. Emily Goodbody of this city on Monday afternoon just before she left for Seattle. She gave a bill of sale for the goods, and now comes O. Olsen, her son-in-law, with the complaint that the goods which were sold belonged to him and not to Mrs. Goodbody. The matter has gotten into a nice mess and the police have been called in to straighten the matter out.

Mrs. Goodbody sent for Mr. Wilson on Monday and told him that she had a considerable amount of household goods that she wished to dispose of. He called on her and paid her \$39 for the goods. A bill of sale was given to him, which was made out in paper form by the legal firm of Colvig & Durham. Mr. Wilson thought that, as it was a waste, he would wait until Tuesday morning before having the goods moved to his store. But when the drayman went to the late residence of Mrs. Goodbody the goods were gone. The police had them in storage, in accordance with a request on the part of Mr. Olsen, who claims that the goods are his.

On Monday evening Mrs. Goodbody left for Seattle, where she is at the present time, presumably. It may be that the matter will be brought to such a pass that she will be brought back here to explain the matter.

Some time ago Olsen was sued for divorce by his wife, who gave as her grounds that he was in a state of continual drunkenness. Olsen has been in the recorder's court a number of times on this charge.

The goods which were sold to Mr. Wilson consist of stoves, tubs, hardware and household goods in general.

HIGH TIME AT HONOLULU.

HONOLULU, July 17.—Comprising the greatest military pageant ever witnessed in this city, 3,200 sailors of the Atlantic squadron paraded this morning, arousing enthusiastic cheers from the dense throng which lined the way along which they passed. Before the march began men were drawn up in company formation and a committee of 100 Hawaiian ladies passed along the ranks, placing about the neck of each white-clad jockey a wreath of flowers characteristic of the islands. It was a pretty ceremonial and was picturesque in the extreme.

This afternoon a formal reception was given to the officers by the commandant of the naval station, and tonight the officers gathered at Waikiki beach, where a ball was given by the citizens in their honor. During the dance the second division of the fleet, at anchor just off the beach, played searchlights on the pavilion.

BRYAN TALKS.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 21.—High above the electric wires of the traction company, the Taft banner, which met an ignominious fate the night before the nomination of Bryan, was again flung to the breeze. Mutilated and begrimed, the banner was stretched across the street in the same location from which it was said the Democrats had torn it.

Most of today was spent by Bryan delivering short speeches on the campaign into a phonograph. Previously he had made similar records for a concern. Of his own volition Bryan said he received \$500 from each of two concerns as compensation for his work. When asked if he will not accept in this way a campaign contribution from a corporation, Bryan stated that the whole proposition was a commercial one, for which he could properly receive pay for his labors. The remittances were not retained by him, but he turned them over to the state and county Democratic committees as personal contributions.

POWDER—A BOY; A DOCTOR. KLAMATH FALLS, July 21.—The three-year-old son of Mrs. M. E. Jones of Lonk lake, was injured Friday by an explosion of powder. Mrs. Jones keeps a small store at Long lake, and the little boy was playing in the store. He dropped a lighted match in it, and the resultful explosion burned his face and hands. It is believed the eyesight can be saved.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the matter of the guardianship and estate of Leon S. Coggins, a minor. Guardian's Sale. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the county court of Jackson county, Oregon, made and entered on the 18th day of May, 1908, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Leon S. Coggins, a minor heir of Charles S. Coggins, deceased, the undersigned, the guardian of said estate, will, from and after the 24th day of July, 1908, receive and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in gold coin, of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the county court of Jackson county, Oregon, in and to all of the following described real property, situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, the said interest being an undivided one-fifteenth part thereof, as follows, to-wit: An undivided one-fifteenth (1/15) of section twenty-five (25), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-three (33), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-four (34), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-five (35), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-six (36), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-seven (37), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-eight (38), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section thirty-nine (39), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty (40), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-one (41), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-two (42), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-three (43), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-four (44), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-five (45), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-six (46), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-seven (47), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-eight (48), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section forty-nine (49), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty (50), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-one (51), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-two (52), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-three (53), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-four (54), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-five (55), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-six (56), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-seven (57), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-eight (58), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section fifty-nine (59), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty (60), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-one (61), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-two (62), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-three (63), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-four (64), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-five (65), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-six (66), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-seven (67), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-eight (68), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section sixty-nine (69), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy (70), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-one (71), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-two (72), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-three (73), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-four (74), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-five (75), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-six (76), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-seven (77), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-eight (78), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section seventy-nine (79), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty (80), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-one (81), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-two (82), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-three (83), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-four (84), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-five (85), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-six (86), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-seven (87), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-eight (88), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section eighty-nine (89), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety (90), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-one (91), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-two (92), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-three (93), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-four (94), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-five (95), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-six (96), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-seven (97), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-eight (98), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section ninety-nine (99), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred (100), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred one (101), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred two (102), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred three (103), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred four (104), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred five (105), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred six (106), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred seven (107), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred eight (108), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred nine (109), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred ten (110), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred eleven (111), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twelve (112), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirteen (113), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred fourteen (114), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred fifteen (115), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred sixteen (116), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred seventeen (117), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred eighteen (118), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred nineteen (119), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty (120), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-one (121), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-two (122), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-three (123), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-four (124), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-five (125), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-six (126), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-seven (127), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-eight (128), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred twenty-nine (129), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty (130), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-one (131), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-two (132), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-three (133), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-four (134), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-five (135), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-six (136), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-seven (137), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one hundred thirty-eight (138), in township forty (40) south, of range one (1) east, 3rd meridian, six hundred forty (640) acres; all of section one