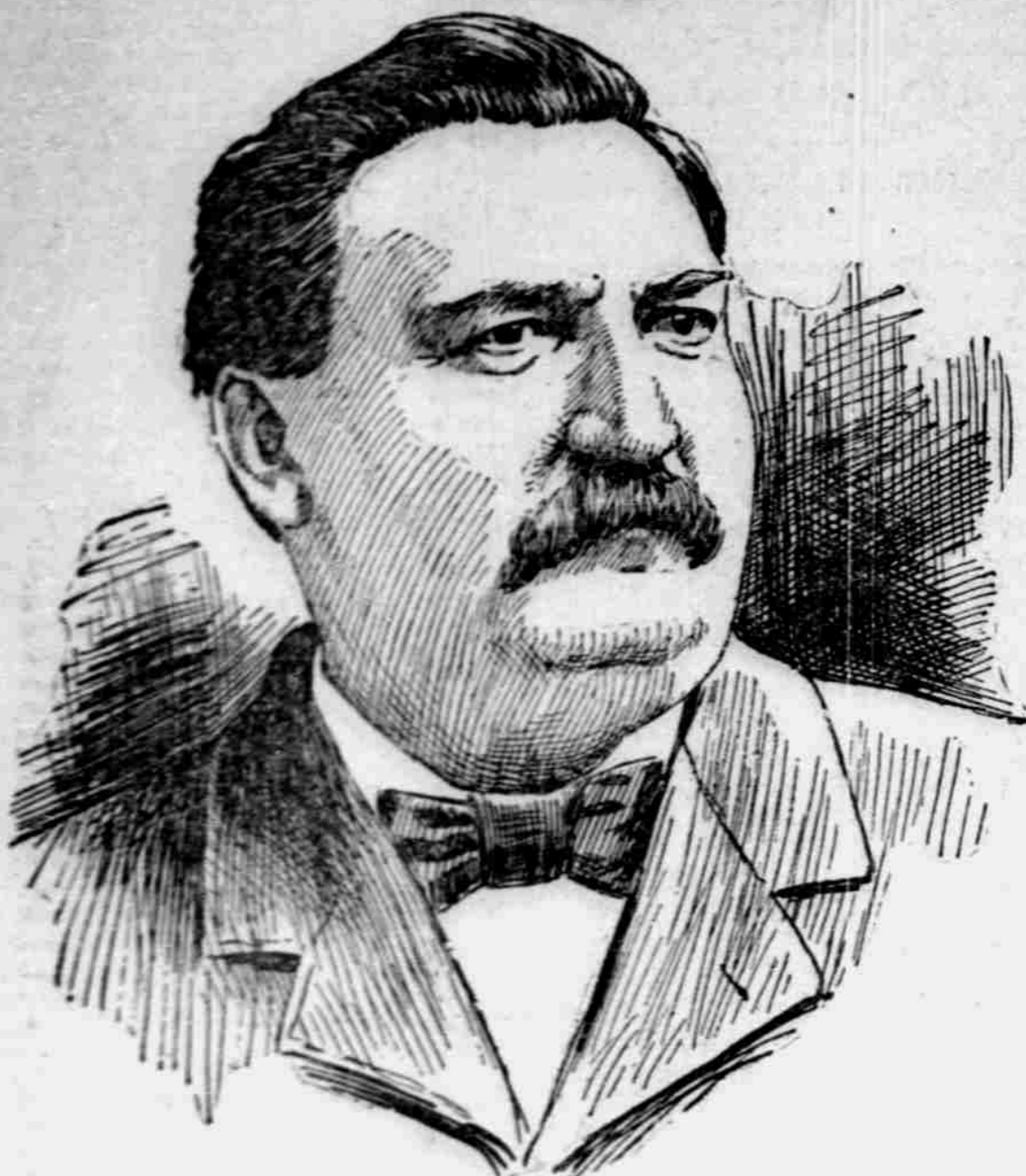


Successful Business Men of Nebraska

(By J. W. Johnston)



JOHN THOMAS SWAN.

John T. Swan of Auburn, Neb., was born in Bureau county, Illinois, February 12, 1852. His early education was in the district schools, graduating at the high school of Peru in 1873. When 21 years of age, he engaged in the business of general merchandizing in Harmon, Ill., where he continued until 1888, when he removed to Auburn, Neb., and engaged in the business of hardware and furniture in partnership with his brother. In 1890 he purchased the interests of his brother, and added a small stock of groceries, soon after which he had the misfortune to lose his entire stock by fire, but Phoenix-like, he rebuilt at once and put in a stock of hardware, furniture and groceries, throwing his whole soul into the business with renewed energy. He is now the owner and director of one of the most prosperous business concerns in the state. His building occupies the best business street of the town, and every foot of the space is crowded with merchandise to meet the demands of his

trade. In addition to his large mercantile interests, he has a splendid fruit farm of 120 acres near the city. Mr. Swan was united in marriage April 21, 1875, to Laura, daughter of Charles K. Shehamer, an implement dealer of Harmon, Ill. Of the four sons born to this union, Bert, a young man of splendid business qualifications, has charge of the grocery department, being assisted by the second son, Remie, Lloyd, age 12, Merle, age 8, and the two daughters, Millie and Laura, are students. Miss Millie is a young lady highly favored by nature with rare talent for music, being a splendid performer on the piano. Mr. Swan is a member of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal church and of the A. O. U. W. He is a populist in politics, and served in the state legislature of 1898. He has been frequently urged to become a candidate for mayor of Auburn, but he has declined the honor. He is a man of fine physique, who attends closely to his business and can be best described as a hustler and ceaseless worker.

THE HESSIANS

They are American Born, Armed, Organized and Have a Treasury Full of Money

Formerly, there was a strong aversion to mercenaries in this country. A hiring was considered a low fellow of the baser sort. The importation of a body of Hessians by England during the revolution to fight the colonists, was not admired. The modern Hessian does not hail from Hesse. He is usually a native born American. The present generation is afflicted with domestic rather than foreign mercenaries.

The battle between oppressor and oppressed did not end at Yorktown. It is always on, and it is never over. It is intermittent, but this goes on forever. We are now in the heat of this irremediable conflict. The contending forces are marshalled on either side. On the one side is the mighty host, common people, with throbbing hearts, an unwieldy mass, and non-combatants, and even more excited, down to the ranks of the organized. Indeed, they seem almost hopelessly divided. On the other side is the smaller but compact body known as the allied forces of corporate wealth; with banners flying, with order and discipline consummate, armed and equipped to repel, to march, to fight, to conquer, to tread, under skilled commanders, a solid phalanx.

The enrollment of this tinselled army would be smaller were it not for the Hessians. The opulent classes are not numerous, and were it not that their ranks are swelled by hirelings, they would not be formidable. Their best men, their most skilled strategists, are hired, some of them at very low wages; the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table suffice for many. Politically, the consideration varies from cabinet portfolios and senatorial togas, and even more exalted stations, down to road overseer. A railroad pass, or even a bare hope of one, serves to keep many a hard fighter in line. The cost of maintaining the brass collar brigade is not so great as many suppose. For it is a peculiarity of the service that the hope of reward is almost as potent as reward itself in securing recruits.

The plutocratic classes are not usually active fighters themselves. Many of them are not made of sturdy stuff. They are apt to be effete. Some of them are wealthy and non-combatants; but in any event there is no use doing what a little money will buy, and it is more satisfactory to hire substitutes. The crafty millionaire does not stalk into the legislature, in propria persona, swinging his money bags with clumsy ostentation, or at least he does not seem to do so, but he does select his city emissaries, or even better still, he contrives to have his pliant tools occupy a sufficient number of the seats. He fears that methods too flagrant might startle a dormant public sentiment into protest, although there does not seem to be much ground for this fear of late, and he selects his trusty minions from the non-affluent but aspiring class, who in the guise of public servants plot to thwart the public will. If it were not for the retards of class

as publicists, patriots and statesmen. They are hailed at the club, cheered at the convention and lionized by the press.

How often have we been treated to a scene like this: A man of engaging personality and charming eloquence rises at the banquet table on the birthday of Washington or Lincoln in his favorite post prandial role. His life has been a beguiling dream. He flits between continents on ocean grey hounds. He revels in luxury provided by lavish patrons. He commands attention. The world hangs on his well rounded periods. He is a model of respectability and decorum. With unflinching tact he weaves the flowers of rhetoric into patriotic outbursts and soul-stirring climaxes. But who is he? He is a child of genius, sprung from the loins of the common people. By right of instinct and birth he should be one of them, his voice should be raised in their behalf. But he is a Hessian. His great ability, his high character and culture only serve to glove the hands of organized greed. He has devoted his life to fighting the battles of sordid masters. In season and out of season, he has persistently pushed the cause of his clients for fifty thousand a year. He has managed a railroad from the rostrum and rendered his most valuable services from the bar of public opinion. By a strange but common fatality, his career of subserviency has been crowned by a seat in the most exalted legislative body in the world.

But he is only a type. He has a large retinue of aides and many colleagues and subordinates, who are regulars, but there are numerous volunteers, who are good fighters and able lieutenants—they belong to that class of favorites from whom the corporations select United States senators, when a legislature is a little stubborn and will not elect a corporation thorough bred. They are volunteers, but just as efficient. They lack training.

Then there is a large contingent of Tories and secret sympathizers, who do not dare to fight in the open, but who offer aid and comfort and who fight under cover when exigency requires. They are not volunteers, but just as efficient. They are handicapped. They have been the recipients of corporation favors, and don't like to invite the charge of ingratitude. They can't quite rise to the sublimity of paying railroad fare. They haven't backbone enough to be very useful to either side, but as they are not for either side, they are against them, they must be counted with the Hessians.

Under these hired leaders, the venal ranks are filled, and march forth under the banners of greed, conquering and to conquer, plundering and to plunder. They occupy the strongholds and the points of strategic advantage, and are thoroughly entrenched all along the line. They infest the seat of government, dominate the commercial centers, penetrate into every region and are now engaged in syndicating "our insular possessions" and assimilating our political subjects. They are amply provided with the sinews of war. They run the banks, manipulate the treasury, control the secretary, fix the volume of the circulating medium and gobble up most of it after it gets into circulation. They own the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines and laugh at the puny efforts of the public to regulate them. Thus, controlling the means of communication and intercourse, they exact such tribute as rapacity may dictate and impose an embargo on private enterprise.

They have subsidized the press, conciliated the pulpit, exploited public opinion, probed the social and economic theories, dictated the teachers and the teachings of the universities, which they have endowed with their blood money. In short, they have made wealth the censor of learning and greed and guage of truth. They have absorbed the natural resources of the country, seized the coal mines, oil wells, lumber camps and salt deposits; they have monopolized the sugar and meat product, have confiscated a large portion of the farmers' produce, and have foraged without mercy upon the people for subsistence and spoils.

They have throttled competition, destroyed rivals, robbed labor and plundered consumers. They have compelled the government to grant them huge tariff bounties, and in return have exacted exorbitant prices for armor plate and other munitions, and have recently still been forming billion-dollar steel trusts. In fact they have cornered, combined, consolidated and watered until the government is overshadowed and the people overawed.

The question arises how can the resources of the country, seized and controlled by this destructive army, be arrested? It is not a question of the outlook is not promising. The people appear to be unconcerned, perhaps they are stupefied by the opiate, prosperity. The public mind is a sluggish mind at best. Whatever may be said of the individual, the people in the aggregate are slow to anger. They are not always plenteous in mercy when once aroused, but they are long-suffering and kind. They are not easily alarmed. If the wolf is only kept from the door, they scarcely harbor any other fear. But notwithstanding all this, a system of organized spoliation cannot always be maintained, either by political chicanery or more strenuous methods. The limits of popular endurance will some day be reached. The arrogance of plutocracy will eventually over-reach itself. Preliminary to this popular awakening, it might be well to revive the old hatred of the Hessians. E. A. GILBERT.

The grand assessment roll of the state of Nebraska has been finished. Under the redeemer's reign the assessment has been increased \$2,685,900, while that of the railroads has been decreased \$44,000. The republican policy has always been, pile the taxes on the farmers and merchants and take them off the railroads. That is just what the republican farmer likes, so he will make no kick.

Read Lieut. Gov. Gilbert's article on the Hessians. It is true that every active supporter of the republican party is a hireling of the corporations or is paid in other ways for his services.

FREE TRADE WITH HAWAII

An Object Lesson Gathered From Government Reports—A Doctrine That It Would be Well to Apply Elsewhere

Washington, D. C., July 15.—The treasury bureau of statistics can usually be relied on to furnish the country with an object lesson against republican policies.

It has just issued a bulletin on trade with the Hawaiian islands. It is an excellent free trade document. In 1876 the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii practically established free trade between the two countries.

The commerce between the two countries has increased in the intervening quarter of a century of 2,000 per cent. It has leaped from one million dollars a year each way to over twenty million dollars a year each way.

The commerce of the islands is now larger per capita than that of any other country in the world. If free trade with Hawaii, with less than five thousand whites, and about a quarter of a million Kanakas, Chinese and Japanese is a good thing both ways, it follows that free trade with Porto Rico, with a population three-fourths white will be equally advantageous both ways.

And since it is demonstrated that the American trust manufacturers can undersell their foreign competitors the world over with all the disadvantages of manufacturing under the clog of protection, why not give the country real free trade with the world? It is a question which is going to receive serious consideration in the near future.

WALL STREET SOCIALISTS

The great communists of Wall street are meeting with the same trouble that sooner or later has wrecked every socialist attempt that has been made in the United States. The colony is beginning to find that human nature is rampant. For a while—a very little while—they dwelt together in peace, then the awful dragon—"competition"—stuck up its head and "community of interest" went skyward.

A story is told in the financial columns of the dailies like this: The Rockefeller City National bank saw a chance to make a fine sum of money that eventually came out of the Morgan ring. Shortly after this the Morgan, Drexel & Co. bank made a call loan of \$20,000,000 on securities in which the City National bank was interested. The loan was called the very next day and the man who had borrowed the money not being able to get it so unexpectedly, went to the City National and told them that \$20,000,000 of their pet securities were about to be thrown on the market unless the money was forthcoming immediately. The Rockefeller crowd had to do such hustling as they never did before to get \$20,000,000 before 3 o'clock, but they got it. Now the City National is laying low to get the same chance at Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Some of these days one of these big concerns will get nipped—they will be an hour too late with their cash. Every big trust magnate now has his own bank. Rockefeller has the City National. Now the City National is laying low to get the same chance at Drexel, Morgan & Co.

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Since Bartley made his famous declaration a good many men have been puzzling their brains trying to imagine what sort of a crime Bartley would be ashamed of.

Last week a New Jersey judge issued an order enjoining the girls from making faces at other girls who did not belong to the union.

England is advancing. The other day parliament abolished the office of master of the buck hounds. The office carried with it a salary of \$30,000.

"Why, Johnnie! What in the world do you want to be a nobby for?" "So I can jump on and off the 'lectric cars."

"Enjoy your party, Bobby?" "Yes, ma." "Well, what girls did you dance with?" "Oh, I didn't dance. I had three fights down stairs with Willie Richardson and I kicked him every time."—Current Literature.

To Start the Blaze.

"He's burning a good bit of money, apparently."

"Mostly credit. He used a little money to kindle with, that's all."—Detroit Journal.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS. On account of the very low rates made to Colorado Pacific THE UNION PACIFIC has placed in service another through Pullman Sleeper on train No. 3, for Denver, leaving Omaha at 4:25 p. m. daily, and continuing until September 10th. This service affords passengers the very best accommodations with the greatest possible comfort. Reservations should be made as far in advance as possible. E. B. SLOSSON, Agent.

RACE FOR BIG YACHTS

Proposition Made For Regatta During Olympian Games.

FIFTY-TWO FOOTERS TO COMPETE.

Larger Types Will Be Cared For In Chicago's Great Aquatic Carnival. Special Cup May Be Offered For The Prize-Options of Yachting Experts.

When the organization of the International Olympian Games association is completed and the announcement of the sports to be held at Chicago are out, a special race for large yachts will be one of the features of the rowing and yachting regatta to be held in connection with the sports. It has been practically decided that a race either for 40 or 52 footers will be held here during the international contests, says the Chicago News. It is probable that a special cup will be put up for this race.

Up to the present time it has been thought that the 35 footers were the largest available class of yachts for races on the lakes. In an endeavor to make the races more lasting in effect and more exciting and international a larger class than those which will sail in the Canada's cup races has been proposed, and many of the Chicago yachtsmen are already discussing the prospect of special races during the Olympian games.

Of those who have expressed an opinion on the subject a majority seem to favor the 40 footers as the largest available class of yachts for the races. "The yachting spirit on the lakes is not up to the size of the 52 footers," said one Chicago yachtsman the other day. "It is a question whether the local yachtsmen of the city and those of the great lakes could be educated up to building and racing the large sized boats before 1904. Personally, looking at the sport as it exists today, I should say that the 40 footers are of the most available type. To be sure, we have here the Vencedor, the Siren and the Vannenna of the 52 foot class, but at Detroit there is none of the class. Toledo and Cleveland will hardly spend the money for them, and we would have to go to Toronto before finding any of the class. I doubt very much whether we could educate the people into building the 52 footers in the three years. They will come later, but at present they are a doubtful quantity."

At the time of the discussion of the size of yacht for the Canada's cup it was decided after much argument and work that the 35 footers were the greatest possibilities at present. It was said then that the 35 footers were cheap enough to build, that five or more would be built each year, and thus the fleets would be added to. It was thought that the 52 footers were so large that they would be built one at a time, and their increase would be very slow.

"I think it would be a good thing for this city," said Mr. Berriman of the Canada's cup committee of the Chicago Yacht club. "Some time ago when we discussed the class of boats for the Canada's cup we decided that the 35 foot was the most available class for an international cup on the lakes in case of a perpetual trophy, but for special races I see no reason why there should not be a series for a larger class. At present we have the Siren, the Vannenna and the Vencedor in the 52 foot class, and there are others up the lake."

"There is one great trouble with that class. At Detroit it is impossible to see them, while at Cleveland and Toledo they will hardly spend the money necessary to build such big craft. Not that they have not got it, but that they are not up to that class yet. Here at Chicago we can always raise enough money to build things of that sort as well as up the lakes. At Toronto they have a number of boats of the big class."

"If the race was made international, it is certain that boats would be built at this city to contest for the cup. It is possible to bring the 42 footers from the coast without much trouble, and some could be drawn from there if the race was agitated out there. Still, they are rather large for the yachting spirit as evinced on the lakes at present. It is a question whether the taste of yachtsmen of the lakes could be educated up to that point before 1904."

Others expressed similar views, but many doubted that as large a class as the 52 footers would be available. "I think the 42 footers are the best," said Fleet Captain George Atkin of the Chicago Yacht club. "They make a good cruising boat after the races are over and do not cost as much as the 52 footers, and, finally, they do not cost as much to run. Yachting is an expensive sport, and one has to be educated up to spending all one earns on a yacht."

The ease with which a yacht may be brought from the Atlantic coast is given as showing the good prospects of bringing some of the salt water boats to the regatta. It is hoped that in the three years before the games the spirit in all athletic and sporting lines may be worked up locally to make a great fight for first honors in the competitions.

A New Folding Chair.

A folding chair that is at once compact and comfortable has been designed by a New Yorker and is a welcome addition to the list of summer furniture, says the Brooklyn Eagle. It is on the broad seated armchair order, with seat and back of canvas webbing. Its special advantage is that it does not fold up in inopportune times and in the exasperating way characteristic of camp and folding chairs generally, the folding operation being accomplished easily by the aid of a simple but ingenious contrivance.

INTERESTING OLD PICTURE.

One of the Striking Educational Exhibits at the Buffalo Fair.

In the educational building at the Pan-American exposition one of the genuine curiosities is the reproduction of an old engraving made in 1789 and entitled "A Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England." This picture shows the Harvard quadrangle as it then existed, bounded by Harvard, Stoughton and Massachusetts halls, with an antique four horse coach in the foreground and a suggestion of open country beyond the three rather bare looking buildings. It is the first Harvard hall which is shown in this engraving, built in 1762 to succeed the "old college," then a ruin on account of its poor construction. This original Harvard, which was burned in 1764 and replaced by the present venerable building two years later, stood just to the left of the main entrance of the yard. In 1700 a new "college," as the early buildings were called, was given by Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton and received his name. This first Stoughton hall stood at right angles to Harvard, facing the entrance. It was torn down in 1780, being in a ruinous state, and a new site was selected for the present Stoughton, which was built in 1805 at a cost of about \$24,000, the greatest part of the money being secured by a public lottery authorized by the state. The last of the three buildings, forming the third side of the little quadrangle, was Massachusetts hall, which still stands as the oldest building in the yard. Completed in 1730, it was already an old building when General Washington's soldiers used it for barracks during the siege of Boston, but its outside appearance remains practically unchanged to this day. In the beginning it was intended as a dormitory, but it now contains only lecture rooms.

The burning of the first Harvard hall resulted in the loss of the college library and apparatus, but since the legislature was holding its session there at the time the province appropriated the money necessary to replace the building, while private generosity was so stirred that a new library and new apparatus were soon provided to take the place of the old.

Again, after the occupation of the buildings by the Continental troops the general court saw to it that the college did not suffer for its generosity, and a bill for repairs amounting to nearly \$50, a considerable sum in those days, was promptly paid.

It is interesting to note that in connection with this early picture of the college yard and its three modest buildings there may be also seen at the Buffalo exposition photographs of many millions of dollars' worth of Harvard buildings devoted to educational uses, including not only the 23 in the yard itself, but many others in Cambridge, Boston and even as far away as Arequipa, Peru, where the observatory has established its permanent southern station.

HER OLDEST GRADUATES.

Harvard's Senior Alumni From Comfort Star, 1847, to Present Day.

A somewhat unusual honor roll has recently been completed at Harvard university comprising the "senior alumni" of the college from 1711 to the present day. Although commonly referred to as the "oldest living graduates," the senior alumnus ranks not by age, but by date of graduation, and may or may not be the oldest person living who has received the Harvard A. B.

The record which has just been prepared begins with Comfort Star of the class of 1647, 50 years before any other American college had been founded, who died in England in 1711, and ends with Joseph W. Cross of the class of 1828, who is still living. The list includes altogether 68 names, making an average of almost exactly three years for the two centuries which, roughly speaking, the record comprises. Thomas Cheever of the class of 1677 held the position longest, succeeding Samuel Andrews of the class of 1675, whose death occurred in January, 1738, and himself dying in December, 1749, the interval between the two deaths being a day or two over 11 years and 11 months. Oxenbridge Thacher of the class of 1698 survived his predecessor, Salmon Treat of the class of 1694, by a little over ten years. On the other hand, Benjamin Willis of the class of 1740 outlived his classmate, Samuel Hale, by just three days, the former dying July 13 and the latter July 10, 1807. The class of 1817 furnished no less than three senior alumni—William W. Allen, Samuel E. Sewell and George Bancroft, the historian.

The senior alumnus of 1800 graduated in 1728, and his successor in 1900 graduated in 1828, each of them, that is, 72 years out of college. Another fact of interest is that only four of the senior alumni have been centenarians—Erward A. Holyoke, class of 1746, 100 years 7 months; Samuel S. Blowers, class of 1763, 100 years 7 months; Ezra Green, class of 1765, 100 years 1 month, and Timothy Farrar, class of 1767, 101 years 7 months.

World's Largest Red Oak. A Baltimore firm will have on exhibition at the St. Louis fair a stick of red oak 50 feet long, 23 feet 5 inches in circumference at one end and 21 at the other, says a Little Rock dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The tree from which this stick will be cut is now the largest known red oak standing in the world. It measures 35 feet around the base. It is located in a forest on the Black river 40 miles from Newport, Ark. In order to get it from the Black river, it is to be floated a distance of nearly 800 miles, as it is too long to be carried overland by rail. This piece of timber will cut 20,000 feet of lumber.

DR. HARTMAN'S ADVICE

Is Sought by Female Sufferers From Ocean to Ocean.

Mrs. F. W. Goulder, 1806 Fourth avenue, Rock Island, Illinois, writes: "I was afflicted with catarrhal difficulties and was growing worse all the time. I began taking your Peruna with a marked improvement from the first. Independent of curing that, the Peruna has greatly improved my general health."

"Every bottle of Peruna is worth its weight in gold; especially to me, for I owe my present good health to it." All over the country there are women who have been invalids for many years, suffering with female derangements.

What a boon to such women is Dr. Hartman's free advice! So famous has his skill made him that hardly a hamlet or town in the country but knows his name. He cures tens of thousands, and he offers to every woman who will write to him her symptoms and a history of her trouble, free advice and treatment.

The medicines he prescribes can be obtained at any drug store, and the cost is within the reach of any woman. He describes minutely and carefully just what she shall do and get to make a healthy, robust woman of herself.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of "Health and Beauty."

BARGAIN COLUMN

AN ADVERTISEMENT in this column will bring more and quicker returns for the money paid than any other newspaper in Nebraska. Nearly every body reads this column. Rate 10c per line each insertion.

FOR SALE—Pair of registered Scotch Collie dogs. Splendid dogs with cattle. L. H. TRAVETTER, Lincoln, Neb.

2 BEAUTIFUL—large size (no lights), 10c. See list for stamps. Star Novelty Co., Bay Shore, N. Y.

SEND—me 25 cents for receipt that will prove serve eggs two years. A. H. WATSON, Genoa, Kansas.

DON'T—Buy ink. Send 2c for sample box. Harrison's Ink Powder, makes 70c worth of ink. Write for catalogue. Ink for fountain pens. Once used always used. W. I. HARRISON, Sistersville, W. Va.

Morning Bros. and G. W. Berge, Attorneys in the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of Charles V. Wertz, guardian of the person and estate of Laura Barr, to sell real estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Honorable Judge J. Cornish, one of the judges of the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, made on the 17th day of August, 1900, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the east door of the court house in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 23rd day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The interest of a minor, Laura Barr, being an undivided one-twentieth interest in the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot five (5), in block fifty-eight (58), in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. The south 37.7 feet of lot three (3) in block fifteen (15); all of lots four (4) five (5) six (6) and seven (7) in block fifteen (15); all of lots eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block fifteen (15); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block sixteen (16); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block seventeen (17); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block eighteen (18); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block nineteen (19); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty (20); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-one (21); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-two (22); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-three (23); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-four (24); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-five (25); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-six (26); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-seven (27); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-eight (28); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block twenty-nine (29); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty (30); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-one (31); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-two (32); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-three (33); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-four (34); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-five (35); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-six (36); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-seven (37); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-eight (38); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block thirty-nine (39); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty (40); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-one (41); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-two (42); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-three (43); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-four (44); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-five (45); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-six (46); all of lots one (1) two (2) three (3) four (4) five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) in block forty-seven (4