

The Omaha Bee

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

The Albany legislative problem is at last solved. I did it with my little hatchet.—John Kelly.

ACCORDING to the latest census bulletin Omaha ranks 63 among 100 principal cities in the United States, ranging in population from 1,206,299 to 19,743.

SCOVILLE proposes to raise a fund for paying Guitau's debts by an exhibition of Guitau's body after the assassin has had his neck dislocated by a rope. This will be a sort of habeas corpus act, you know.

MR. TILDEN has enlarged his Gramercy Park residence, in order to entertain more generously. Another letter from Montgomery Blair on the next presidential campaign will now be timely, if not interesting.

THERE is renewed rumor that Senator George F. Edmunds is to be appointed to the supreme bench. The country cannot afford to spare "the watch dog of the treasury" from his seat in the senate while there are fifty lawyers who would supply the vacancy left by Justice Hunt's retirement.

The joining of hands by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific roads, by which it is agreed that no competing line to the coast will be built by the former, has made thousands of converts to the anti-monopoly cause in California. Mammoth petitions in favor of the Reagan bill are being circulated throughout the state and find ready signers.

THERE are sixty-six saloons licensed in Omaha. It all renew their license in April under the Slocum law the annual revenue to the city from the license system will be \$66,000. The revenue derived in a number of the largest cities in the country from excise is set down as follows: New York receives annually, \$537,178.22; Philadelphia, \$153,616.82; Chicago, \$263,316.65; Boston, \$297,845,000; Louisville, \$234,203.21; San Francisco, \$420,717.20; St. Louis, \$580,036.99; Cincinnati, \$40,393.27.

Captain Eads estimates that his ship railway across the isthmus will cost \$75,000,000 and asks the United States government to guarantee 6 per cent dividends on \$50,000,000 of the amount for 15 years. He agrees in return to transport all ships, troops, property and mails of the government free for 90 years, to carry no vessels or contraband of war for any nation at war with this, to pay over all net receipts in excess of the 6 per cent to the government on account of advances it may have made. He proposes on behalf of the country to give the United States the right to regulate tolls and to discriminate in favor of American commerce. The Mexican government has agreed to exempt all property of the road from taxation for 99 years, to allow free transportation during that time of all materials and supplies, grant a right of way half a mile wide, give 1,000,000 acres of land outright and protect the works at all times with its army and navy. It is claimed that the proposed route is 1,500 miles shorter between New York and San Francisco than that by way of Panama.

The McCoid appointment bill, reported by the house committee of the census, fixes the membership of the house at 320, and the ratio of representation at 154,285. The ratio based on the first and second census was 33,000, with a membership in 1793 of 106, and in 1803 of 141. The ratio under the census of 1870 is 131,425, with a membership of 293, so that 23,000 more people to each representative there will still under the census of 1880 be an increased membership of 27. Mr. McCoid's bill recommends itself to congressmen by reducing to a minimum the loss of representation by individual states. Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Florida lose one representative each; in nine states the representation is unchanged, while all the remaining states gain one or more members of congress. It is on this account that the McCoid bill is likely to find the most favor of any introduced up to this time. Current opinion in Washington inclines to the belief that the bill will secure a passage during the present month.

MR. BLAINE AND HIS POLICY

The concerned attacks which are being made on James G. Blaine by a certain class of republican papers, assisted by the mud-slingers of the democratic party, will prejudice no fair-minded reader of the state papers referring to the Chili-Peruvian difficulty. The warfare which has thus early been started against the ex-secretary is really directed against the ex-presidential candidate. An effort is being made to create the impression that Mr. Blaine is an unsafe man to entrust with the affairs of state, and that his plans, if pursued, would involve the country in serious troubles. Through this impression his personal enemies hope to give a serious, if not fatal blow, to his possible candidacy for the presidency, and dispose of his ambition two years in advance of the next national convention.

The later correspondence published on the question places Mr. Blaine's position in its true light before the country. His great object was to save Peru from extinction which would blot out from the map a sister republic always friendly to our country and which had gallantly maintained a three years war against heavy odds. As the leading nation of the American continent nothing was more natural than that the friendly offices of the United States should have been proffered to assist in settling the difficulties between two sister republics. And in endeavoring on behalf of the United States to save Peru from a spoliation or annexation, Mr. Blaine entered upon a course which was in every way creditable to him as the representative of our nation and as a private individual with a heart and understanding. The published correspondence proves conclusively the falsity of the charge that Mr. Blaine went so far as to menace Chili with war if she did not yield to the demands made by him on behalf of the United States. The instructions given to Mr. Trescott were to find out if Calderon's arrest was intended as an insult to our government and if so and not disclaimed to discontinue diplomatic relations. This did not imply a declaration of war and cannot be construed as such. Besides, the whole tenor of the dispatches proves conclusively that the probability of war was not in the secretary's mind. Messrs. Trescott and Blaine were urged to act within the limits of friendly offices, to offer their services to help the belligerents to a fair and just peace, and if not successful to forbear from further interference.

Mr. Blaine's policy, whether accepted or rejected, must sooner or later become the policy of this government. In asserting the supremacy of the United States on the American continent, and its purpose to maintain that supremacy Mr. Blaine only voices a national sentiment, which if it has not yet generally expressed itself, is none the less latent among our people. America for Americans as against any European power, and a compact of strong republics on the continent joined by an isthmus under American control sums up Mr. Blaine's much criticized policy. The note to Earl Granville on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the discussion on the Panama canal question and the attempt to aid in the solution of the Chili-Peruvian difficulty were all in accordance with views which hundreds of thousands of our voters will hold with Mr. Blaine the moment that they consider the question in its bearings upon the national security. Such a policy in preventing the possibility of invasion of our country from the American continent is not warlike but peaceful in its tendency.

You cannot vitalize dead political issues any more than you can revive the dead. The attempt to divide existing political parties on the issue of free trade and protection must prove a dead failure. Thirty years ago when these issues were a bone of contention between political parties the dogma of free trade was a cardinal point of the democratic creed. To-day the number of democrats who advocate free trade is very limited. Leading democrats north and south who a few years ago were clamoring for free trade are to-day converts to the doctrine of judicious protection. The experience of the southern confederacy during the war has amply demonstrated the fallacy of absolute free trade.

The southern people have been taught by sad experience how necessary it is for any country to foster home manufactures. One of the greatest drawbacks met by the confederacy was the lack of appliances for manufacturing articles that were absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war. They were compelled to look to Europe for rails, telegraph wire, locomotives, guns, army cloth, leather, boots and shoes, picks and shovels and many other articles. Under changed conditions the south is now building up great centers of industry where her raw products are converted into useful fabrics and these great industrial centers in turn afford the producers of the raw materials a profitable home market. In the west the efforts to build up great commercial centers by the establishment of factories that

afford steady employment to workmen, have also wrought a great change of sentiment.

It is manifest that a country inhabited by 50,000,000 people endowed with all the resources for becoming a great industrial nation should strive to be independent of all foreign countries in producing fabrics and articles of commerce. To put American labor in competition with the pauper labor of Europe and Asia would be ruinous to American prosperity. It would force the millions of consumers of farm products who now labor in factories to abandon their employment and seek a livelihood on the farm. The most profitable patrons of the farmer they would become competitors with the farmer and compel him to depend entirely on foreign countries for his market. Protection when properly restricted is, therefore, an important adjunct to the prosperity of the American producer.

While protection so called was necessary during the infancy of American manufacturing the great industries of this country have reached that stage of perfection that will no longer warrant a continuance of extravagant tariffs. In some cases protection has afforded opportunities for building up monopolies. These should be broken up by a revision of the tariff and the abolition of protective duties upon such industries as are now independent of all artificial props. The true statesman will direct his efforts at reform toward a thorough revision of the tariff, not toward establishing absolute free trade, which would prove as injurious to the southern and western producer as it would to the manufacturer and his workmen.

AND now we are told by the Republican that Valentine did not intend to vote \$15,000 back pay to Tom Majors, and we are told that Tom Majors has assured the house committee that he will be content with pay from the day he is sworn in. We happen to have a copy of Valentine's back pay grab bill on the table (H. R. 991), and we reproduce it for the benefit of back pay grab champions. It reads as follows:

Whereas, It is alleged that the ninth federal census of Nebraska was incorrect and imperfect, showing much less than the actual population of the state at that time, and

Whereas, By the state census since taken, the number of votes polled at every election since that time, and by other decisive evidence, it is shown that said state has sufficient population to entitle it to an additional representative in congress, and

Whereas, The people of said state, at the last regular election elected, by the state at large, such representative, and

Therefore, Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

That from and after the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, said state shall be entitled to and shall be allowed such representative in addition to the one now allowed by law.

Now why did Valentine designate the 3d of March, 1879, as the day upon which Nebraska is to be entitled to a second member of congress? Does not that fact show on its face that Tom Majors was to receive back pay from March 3d, 1879, up to the present time? If not, why attempt this back action legislation?

DENVER has just extended her fire limit and enacted more stringent regulations prohibiting the construction of fire traps and high board fences within the city limits. Omaha is, if anything, more exposed to destructive fires than Denver, but the erection of fire traps and rookeries continues. Some of these days Omaha will reap the harvest of her reckless disregard of common precaution in a terrible conflagration.

Conkling and Astor. New York letter to Philadelphia's Record.

Speaking of the gubernatorial contest of next summer, there is a movement on foot among the republicans to place young Mr. Astor as candidate for lieutenant governor on a ticket with Mr. Conkling. In that event the ex-senator would supply the brains, and the Astor family would donate the money for the campaign. Young Mr. Astor is entirely willing to be a candidate, notwithstanding his recent defeat for congress, and the outsiders already revel in anticipation of vast expenditures of money. But Mr. Conkling still insists upon being a Sphinx, and will give no indication of his intentions or wishes. Several delegations have called and tried to pump him, but beyond saying that he is out of politics for the present he will not be induced to come near the point, and nobody has yet had the authority or the courage to put the question plumply. The ex-senator is wondrously polite in these latter days, and receives everybody with a courtesy that is very marked; but he has taken a point from Grant, and does not even unboast himself to his personal friends, as he did in the days gone by. Some of his cronies say that the manner in which his former chum, Gov. Cornell, gave him away last winter in the senatorial fight has rendered him distrustful of all humanity. Possibly Mr. Conkling may accept the gubernatorial nomination. If everything continues favorable and there is a prospect that the democracy will be divided next fall he is quite likely to do it. But he will not remain the place longer than is necessary to secure his return to the senate. There is the point at which Mr. Conkling aims. He will not accept any cabinet appointment at any time; on this point those who know him best are all agreed. His personal pecu-

UNHUNG BRUTES.

A Lancaster County Couple Beat an Adopted Child to Death.

The Body of the Girl Frightfully Lacerated. Lincoln papers of the last two days give details of the arrest and examination of Frederick and Maggie Clawson charged with brutally beating and causing the death of an adopted child, nine years old, named Gertrude Burmann. The child died suddenly about two weeks ago at the home of the Clawsons, about sixteen miles from Lincoln, and was buried. The cruel treatment of the child has been known in the neighborhood for some time before her death. At the recent session of the county commissioner, it was thought best to inquire into the matter, and Constable Masterman and Coroner Shaw were sent yesterday with instructions to learn the truth of the matter. They arrived upon the grounds about 12 o'clock Tuesday, and soon after took the body from its burial place. The examination made by Dr. Shaw proved the truth of the complaints made. The body of the child was covered with scars and bruises, some of them inflicted but a short time before death. The back of the body had two large scars, the forehead, nose, cheek and temple were bruised, cord marks were found on the wrists, fingers and feet, the great toes of both feet and one finger were missing, and numerous ulcerated scars covered the limbs and arms.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

CALIFORNIA. Centerville and San Jose experienced earthquake shocks on the 29th.

One firm at San Bernardino has handled 40,000 pounds of alfalfa seed this year.

An Indian supposed to be 114 years old died at North Canyon, El Dorado county, a few days ago.

The people of Bakerfield are indignant at the sale of the controlling interest of the Atlantic and Pacific to the Southern Pacific.

A Los Angeles jury recently rendered a verdict for \$25,500 in the damage suit of Mrs. F. M. Matthews against the Central Pacific, which was claimed by Mrs. Matthews that the train started without the usual warning, whereby plaintiff, who was standing in the aisle of the car at the time it was thrown down, the fall breaking her thigh and otherwise injuring her. The jury was out about two hours. The case has been pending about a year.

MONTANA. Montana has 80,000 acres of unurveyed public land.

Twelve hundred Indians are regularly fed at Benton.

The mercury indicated 30 degrees below zero at Banhook recently.

The pole in front of the Butte telephone office is arranged for 112 wires.

In the Butte district it is claimed that 300 tons of copper ore are reduced daily.

The Glendive express office was, last week, robbed of \$300 in registered letters.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of business property was destroyed in Butte the other day by fire.

A sample of ore from the "Poor Man's Pride," Baker district, assayed 340 ounces of silver to the ton.

A telephone line is being erected to connect the mines at Fort Shaw, which are about six miles apart.

Dickinson, in the Northern Pacific, in Eastern Montana, is regarded as the beginning of a good town.

Dawson county paid \$27,000 taxes, last year, and yet not a cent of the money for educational purposes.

The Baptists of Helena have decided to build a church. It is to be of gray stone, granite, and capable of seating 350 persons.

There are 3,000 men now working on the Northern Pacific extension between Miles City and Coulson, 175 miles west of Miles City.

The county commissioners of Meagher county, M. T., have let a contract for building a new jail, which will save the expense of boarding their prisoners in other counties.

Placer mining in the vicinity of Blackfoot is receiving a fresh impetus. Three-foot veins of gold are being struck in the hills, and other gulches are attracting the attention of miners, and will be worked extensively next season.

The Northern Pacific company is constructing a new road the most substantial telegraph line in the west. The posts, which are all cedar, are unusually large, and they are set so close to each other that they are firmly latched and firmly grounded as to any probable strain they will ever be subjected to.

WYOMING. Cheyennes are enjoying the luxury of dust storms.

Douglas creek placer mines are growing in favor lately.

The robber of the county safe at Rawlins still remains a mystery.

The new mines at Cummins City are all being developed as rapidly as possible.

Cheyenne is howling over the discontinuance of through mail facilities on the Colorado Central.

Brown county was \$8,000 for 500 pounds of coal, or \$35.52 per ton.

Central City raised \$300 to send a delegate to Washington to work for admission.

The Indians of the Fort Yates agency killed over 2,000 buffaloes on their recent hunt.

Tigerville is looming up, and the prospects are that it will be a lively camp the coming spring and summer.

The diphtheria is very bad in Hutchinson, and several deaths have occurred within the past week.

The total bonded indebtedness of Hutchinson is \$7,930.14. Of this amount \$4,133.32 draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent, and the remainder, \$3,796.82, draws only 8 per cent.

Clay county will have a special election on the 20th of February to vote upon the proposition to donate \$10,000 of county bonds for the purpose of securing and permanently locating the state university at Vermillion.

The indebtedness of Lawrence county is \$25,000, of which three-fifths is bonded, and draws 10 per cent interest. Pennington county's indebtedness is \$30,000, of which \$12,000 is incurred for the purpose of building a court house the present year.

A Custer City letter says a two-thirds interest in the McClintock mine was sold on the 23d for \$25,000. Thomas Haight and Judge J. V. Offenbacher were the purchasers. A large force of men is to be worked in the mine and it is expected to take out at least 50,000 pounds for the season of 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS. Vancouver arsenal was closed recently by an order from the War Department. The supplies which were deposited there have been removed to Olympia.

The Roche (Nev.) Record says that an illiterate optician in Virginia City discovered that the pillow he was using was the dead body of a man covered by a quilt. The optician found it to be a Chinaman's body that had been dead for two or three days. The keeper of the place said he came in off the railroad, sick.

Recent developments in the Remnant Mine, Silver District, in Yuma county, Arizona, are phenomenal. Fifteen feet of width of solid ore is at the bottom of the shaft, and one wall is not yet encountered. The ore body is all impregnated with horn silver, and the ore so valuable that it is all sacked for fear that it may be stolen. A great deal of it assays over a dollar to the pound. This article is equal to any ever made in Arizona. Dr. Henry Harris, a nephew of ex-Governor John G. Downey, is one of the principal owners of the Remnant.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE

JAMES BOYD, Proprietor. R. L. MARSH, Business Manager. Two Nights Only and Saturday Matinee. Friday Evening February 3rd.

"The Funniest Play on Record," JARRRET & RICE'S. FUN ON THE BRISTOL! OR, A NIGHT ON THE SOUND.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN as the Widow O'Brien, supported by twelve actors and Musical and Dramatic Artists. This Famous Comic Oddity has been performed over 700 TIMES 700

From London to London! From Boston to San Francisco! From New York to British Columbia! From Gulf to Gulf, and from Omaha to Omaha.

Prices as usual. Sale of seats commences Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. (tut-fri)

PROPOSALS FOR WATER BONDS. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the city clerk of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 20th day of February, 1882, for the purchase of any portion of, or all of, the ten thousand dollars of the six per cent twenty year water bonds of the city of Lincoln, issued by the proper authorities of said city, to aid in the construction of a system of water works thereon.

The issue of said bonds was authorized by a vote of the electors of said city as an election called for that purpose, and in pursuance of constitution and laws of the state of Nebraska, and an ordinance of said city passed in pursuance thereof. The bonds to be sold are in the denomination of five hundred dollars each, are payable in fifty years after date, and redeemable by the city at any time after five years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually, with interest coupon attached, both principal and interest payable at the office of the treasurer of said city.

The city contains a population of over 1,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the state of Nebraska, and here the state university, insane asylum and state penitentiary, and is the centre of a system of seven railroads.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for water bonds," and should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to R. C. Bannely, city clerk, Lincoln, Neb. Each proposal should state the amount to be secured, and the price the bidder is willing to pay for each bond of \$500, and should be accompanied by a check or certificate of deposit payable to the order of A. C. Case, treasurer of said city, for a sum equal to ten per cent of the amount of the bid. No bid will be received for less than 100.

Bids will be opened by the council of said city at the next meeting thereafter, and due notice thereof sent to the successful bidder immediately thereafter. Checks and certificates of deposit received from the unsuccessful bidders will all at the same time be returned to such bidders. The remaining ninety per cent of the purchase money will be paid in cash to the successful bidder at the time of the meeting of the council, and the bonds shall be delivered on the payment of the money thereafter.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. JOHN DOOLITTLE, Chairman Finance Committee of City Council, Feb. 2d.

W. S. GIBBS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Room No. 4, Creighton Block, 15th Street, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. Telephone connected with Central Office.

WESTERN CORNIC WORKS: C. SPECHT, Proprietor, 1213 Harney Street, OMAHA, NEB.

MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON Cornices, Dormer Windows, Finials, TIN, IRON & SLATE ROOFING.

Specht's Patent Metallic Skylight. Patent Adjustable Ratchet Bar and BRACKET SHELVING.

I am the general State Agent for the above line of goods. IRON FENCING. Creosoting, Galvanizing, Veranda, Office and Bank Railings, Window and Cellar Guards; also GENERAL AGENT Pearson and Hill Patent Inside Blind.

WILLIAM GENTLEMAN 16th Street Grocer, IS HEADQUARTERS FOR STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES, Lemons and Oranges, Choice Butter and Eggs. A SPECIALTY. GIVE HIM A CALL.

BYRON REED & CO. Real Estate Agency IN NEBRASKA. Keep a complete abstract of title to Real Estate in Omaha and Nebraska counties.

Dexter L. Thomas & Bro. REAL ESTATE AND ALL TRANSACTORS. Pay Taxes, Rent Houses, Etc. Call at Office, Room 3, Creighton Block, 15th Street.

AWNINGS! Made to Order on Short Notice. GIBBENWALD & SCHROEDER'S Harness Store. 1508 FARNHAM STREET.

SMOKERS' HEADQUARTERS. Joe Beckman has removed to No. 215 South Thirtieth street, between Farnham and Douglas. He now has a fine, roomy store with an extensive cigar manufactory in rear.

DR. F. SCHREIBER, Physician and Surgeon. CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC. A SPECIALTY. Office, No. 1412 Farnham St., between 14th and 15th, Omaha, Neb., [FEBRUARY 3, 1902]

BOGGS & HILL REAL ESTATE BROKERS. No. 1508 Farnham Street, OMAHA, NEB. 15th and Douglas Street, OMAHA, NEB.

Demis' REAL ESTATE AGENCY 16th and Douglas Street, OMAHA, NEB.

HOUSES

Lots, FARMS, Lands. For Sale By BEMIS' FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 258, Full lot fenced and with small building on Capital Avenue near 25th street, \$700.

No. 257, Large lot or block 256 by 370 feet on Hamilton, near Irene street, \$7,500.

No. 256, Full corner lot on Jones, near 15th street, \$3,000.

No. 255, Two lots on Center street, near Cumming street, \$2,000.

No. 254, Lot on Spruce street, near 6th street, \$500.

No. 253, Two lots on Seward, near King street, \$500.

No. 252, Lot on Seward, near King street, \$500.

No. 251, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street \$2,000.

No. 250, Four beautiful residence lots, near Creighton College (or will sell separate), \$8,000.

No. 249, Two lots on Charles, near Cumming street, \$400 each.

No. 248, Lot on Idaho, near Cumming street, \$100.

No. 247, One acre lot on Cumming, near Dutton street, \$750.

No. 246, Lot on Farnham, near 18th street, \$4,000.

No. 245, Lot 60 by 132 feet on College street, near St. Mary's Avenue, \$500.

No. 244, Lot on Douglas, near 20th street, \$250.

No. 243, Lot on Farnham, near 20th street, \$750.

No. 242, Lot 60 by 99 feet on South Avenue, near Mason street, \$500.

No. 241, Corner lot on Bur, near 23d street, \$2,500.

No. 240, 120x132 feet on Harney, near 24th street (will cut it up), \$2,400.

No. 239, 71x130 feet on Sherman Avenue (16th street), near Grao, \$1,000.

No. 238, Lot on Douglas street, near 23d, \$750.

No. 237, Lot on Pierce street, near Seward, \$500.

No. 236, Lot 40x60 feet, near Capitol Avenue and 22d street, \$1,000.

No. 235, Two lots on Decatur, near Irene street \$200 and \$175 each.

No. 234, 104 x 140 feet on 11th, 441 feet on Sherman Avenue (16th street), near Seward, \$2,000.

No. 233, Lot on Hamilton, near King, \$500.

No. 232, Lot on 16th, near Nicholas street, \$500.

No. 231, Two lots on 18th, near Pacific street, \$1,000.

No. 230, Two lots on Castell, near 10th street, \$150.

No. 229, beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cumming, \$500.

No. 228, Lot on Saunders, near Hamilton street, \$500.

No. 227, Lot 16th street, near Pacific, \$500.

No. 226, Three lots on Saunders street, near Seward, \$1,200.

No. 225, Lot on 20th street, near Sherman \$350.

No. 224, Two lots on 22d, near Grace street \$500 each.

No. 223, two lots on King, near Hamill street, \$1,200.

No. 222, two lots on 17th street, near White Lead Works, \$1,000.

No. 221, lot on Parker, near Irene street, \$300.

No. 220, two lots on Cass, near 21st street, (split) \$6,000.

No. 219, lot on Center, near Cumming street, \$300.

No. 218, lot on Plat, near Seward street, \$500.

No. 217, lot on Sherman avenue, near Izard street, \$1,400.

No. 216, lot on Cass, near 14th, \$1,000.

No. 215, lot on Pacific, near 14th street; make offer.

No. 214, six lots on Farnham, near 21st street, \$145 to \$2,000 each.

No. 213, full block on 26th street, near race course, and three lots in Glen's addition near Saunders and Cassius streets, \$2,000.

No. 212, lot on California street, near Creighton college, \$425.