

The Omaha Bee

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

RINGS within rings diminish dividends and line the pockets of the railroad managers.

DENVER has decided that the Union Pacific shops will not be removed from Omaha to that city.

WITH 6,471,787 men available for military duty the United States has only 123,346 militiamen and a standing army of less than 25,000 soldiers.

OMAHA will give fair play to all railroads entering the city, but she will not consent to any corporation acting the dog in the manger by blocking up the avenues to our business center.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has postponed her marriage on account of renewed professional success. Clara evidently believes in business first and pleasure afterwards.

THERE are renewed rumors of a consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific roads on the basis of 120 for the stock of the first and par for that of the Central Pacific. So far as shippers are concerned the roads are already virtually consolidated.

MR. POST, of Wyoming territory, has introduced a bill in congress to reduce the internal revenue on cigarettes. With no vote in the house we suppose Mr. Post has nothing else to do but to draft bills of which his cigarette promoter is a sample.

THE late consul to Vera Cruz was a Nebraska man, and he died within a week of his arrival there from yellow fever. Death, however, will not deter another citizen of Nebraska from trying the place.—Kansas City Journal.

Death never deters citizens of Nebraska from trying to perform whatever political duties devolve upon them.

THE Missouri river commission will shortly be heard before congress. The states which they represent reported in 1881 an aggregate population of 5,198,103 inhabitants, and produced more than one-third of the entire corn crop of the United States. Their cereal production was greater than that of the entire sixteen Atlantic states.

THE St. Joe papers are padding themselves out with stereotype matter bought from the patent inside establishments. When a daily paper is compelled to resort to that kind of business it had better reduce its size. It is certainly an evidence of decay.—Kansas City Journal.

THE BEE is the only paper in Nebraska that selects, edits and prints daily fresh miscellany. Its patent-bowled contemporaries believe in a very cheap economy.

THE statement is made in connection with the retirement of General Meigs and other army officers that President Hayes "neglected to retire army officers liable to retirement because he could not decide whom to appoint in their places. Mr. Hayes has explained that this was not the cause. He often said that the great services of General Meigs in the war could not be overrated; that they were to be ranked with those rendered by only a very few of our greatest generals; and that, in view of those services, he could not consider even the question of retiring him except at his own request.

JOHN C. NEW's appointment as assistant secretary of the treasury, although unpopular on account of Mr. New's personal and party unpopularity, is a good one when viewed from the standpoint of the best interests of the service. As treasurer during General Grant's administration, Mr. New gained experience in the workings of the department and since that time he has occupied himself in financing, principally in connection with the First National bank of Indianapolis. The friends of ex-Senator Paddock urged his name for the position now tendered to Mr. New, and the place would have been given him if he had felt inclined to accept the nomination. His refusal made it possible to dispose of New without filling the Russian mission, which still remains open for some high minded patriot.

THE SPECULATION IN PRODUCE

The breadstuff and produce markets throughout the country are beginning to feel the reaction resulting from the wild speculation of the past winter. Since the harvest a clique of speculators have succeeded in cornering grain and pork in the great trade centers, and in running up prices to figures above those called for by the natural operation of the laws of demand and supply. Exports for four months past have steadily declined, the high prices forbidding foreign consumption. The movement of grain to the seaboard was checked even before the close of the canal season, and millions of bushels of wheat and corn remained locked in elevators and warehouses while the bulls wrestled on the board of trade with the bears and forced the price to a limit at which legitimate dealing became scarce because unprofitable. The extreme limit in price was reached about four weeks ago. At that time on the Chicago board it was quoted at \$1.37 and has steadily declined since.

A decreasing confidence in the ability of the great operators to carry their holdings, and a consequent conservatism on the part of the banks in extending loans have assisted in bringing about a number of failures, and in forcing the general decline noted in the market reports from Chicago. Corn and pork have sympathized with wheat in the general decline and show signs of still further weakness.

The early spring and the prospects of an abundant harvest have aided greatly in bringing about this result. Belief that a large surplus might profitably be carried over to another harvest has acted in maintaining confidence and high prices. The mild weather which has prevailed since the close of January has assured the farmers of an excellent crop of winter sown wheat, and has enabled the owners of the great wheat farms of the northwest to commence plowing long in advance of the usual season. This means more ground broken, a greater acreage than last season, and a still more abundant crop. A further decline in grain and provisions may yet be looked for. The European demand has practically ceased, and the surplus which could have been worked off easily and profitably in the earlier part of the season, must now be carried over or disposed of at very much lower figures, to which must be added the expense of storage and warehousing.

REFORM THE SIGNAL SERVICE

There is a strong movement in eastern cities in favor of a radical reform in the Signal Service. This important bureau is now a dependency of the War Department. Growing out of the military signal service which proved an important adjunct of the army in the late war, its operations have since been extended to other fields.

The signal service of to-day has little practical connection with the army. Its forces are used in enhancing the value of the pursuits of peace. It has conferred great benefits both on agriculture and commerce by its systematic observations of the weather. And its remarkable value to mariners is attested by the praises of every chamber of commerce in the country and by the high eulogiums of the most distinguished foreign societies. Still it is capable of being raised to a higher degree of efficiency. Its present connection with the army is a hindrance to its development. It is a mere bannicle on the army headquarters at Washington hampered in its operations by the connection, and adding nothing to the efficiency of the war department. It ought to be placed in an independent position either outside of the army or as a separate branch or corps. In this belief a large number of gentlemen representing the insurance, commercial and other interests of New York, Boston, Providence and New Haven, have united in sending the following communication to Hon. Anson G. McCook, representative of the Eighth congressional district of New York:

New York, February 4, 1892. Hon. Anson G. McCook, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, underwriters and merchants of the City of New York, ask your particular attention to the importance of securing the permanency and success of the United States signal service. The great importance and incalculable benefits of this service to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country have already been fully demonstrated, and the service is now regarded as a public necessity. The request is made of you, as representing the interests of this city—the chief commercial and shipping port of the United States—and in view of our experience of the practical benefits of the work to ourselves and to the nation at large. It is our opinion that this service should be established and maintained upon a permanent basis, and it is believed that this can best be done by establishing it as a separate branch or corps of the army, such as the Engineer Corps or the Ordnance Corps. It is also our opinion that such appropriations should be made as may be necessary to maintain this branch of the public service at the highest point of efficiency. The undersigned especially deplore

any want of care in permitting this service to fall or to be embarrassed or crippled by want of proper support at this important juncture of its progress; and they respectfully urge upon you and the other representatives of this city, and the representatives of the State generally, to give their attention and best efforts to guard and advance the interests of this service as one which has done well and is deserving of support.

We received a number of letters yesterday from subscribers of THE DAILY BEE asking us to explain more fully just who will be entitled to a premium. Others, who are paid two or three months in advance, want to know what they will have to do to receive a premium receipt. We now make as clear as possible the whole matter. All delinquent subscribers who pay what they owe and prepay for six months will receive a premium receipt. All new subscribers who prepay for six months will receive a premium receipt. All present subscribers who have paid one or more months in advance will be entitled to a premium receipt if they remit enough more to make them prepaid six months from March 1st, and all present subscribers who remitted before the premium offer was made and are now prepaid for six months will be sent a premium receipt the same as those who now remit. The full premium list will be found on the seventh page.

TWENTY-THREE different roads affected by Mr. Robeson's resolution declaring certain railroad land grants forfeited for non fulfillment of their contract with the government. Of these, twelve are located in the southern states, two in Michigan, three in Minnesota, two in Wisconsin and one in Oregon. In addition to these there are the Northern Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific and Texas Pacific roads. The grant of the Northern Pacific is 47,000,000 acres. Of this amount nearly one-half has been earned. The friends of the Northern Pacific claim that the United States is committed to the completion of the road in case the company failed. They base their claim on an clause in the charter which specified that in case the railway was not completed within the time called for "the United States by its congress may do any and all acts and things needful and necessary to insure its speedy completion." It will be difficult to force any such mandatory construction from the language quoted. The Texas Pacific has a land grant of 38,000,000, none of which has ever been earned. The lands of the road lie west of El Paso, at which point it joins the Southern Pacific. Unless further extended its line will be entirely within the state of Texas, from which it has a separate grant. As the Southern Pacific now occupies that territory and there is no necessity for a parallel line to the Pacific immediately adjoining one already built the reasons for making the grant no longer exist and the government ought at once to reclaim it.

Why do not Nebraska farmers give more attention to the hay crop. The bureau of agriculture informs us that in the year 1880 the value of the four most important crops in the country was as follows: Corn, \$679,714,499; wheat, \$474,201,850; hay, \$371,811,084; and cotton, \$280,266,242. The value of the hay crop of New York alone was \$80,261,928; that of Pennsylvania, \$44,728,704; and that of the little state of Vermont, whose entire agricultural product was only \$18,022,847, amounted to the astonishing sum of \$12,293,112. In Missouri the hay crop was worth \$10,605,395. In the southern states this crop is strangely neglected. The yield in Vermont was only 1.08 tons per acre, worth \$10.40 per ton, while in every southern state the yield was greater and the product worth more per ton. The highest yield of hay per acre in the United States was in Texas, and the yield in every southern state was above the average, and the value of the crop per acre much above the value of the same crop north and west. The greatest value per acre of the hay crop in any state was in Georgia, where it was worth \$30. In Missouri it was worth \$12.94 per acre, while wheat was worth \$11.93 and corn only \$10.12. Nebraska has unrivaled facilities for hay production. It has never been tested to an extent at all equal to its possibilities. It is curious that a crop so pleasant to handle and so profitable is not given a more prominent place in the catalogue of agricultural products.

What are the Suffrage Laws in the United States? To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, October 9.—As a democrat, may I ask the favor of publishing in the Tribune the results of an investigation of authorities on a subject that has recently attracted public attention in the newspapers of the northwest, namely: The question of suffrage, and the qualifications required therefor. The question may be narrowed down to one point, namely: Can an unnaturalized person vote for a member of congress and for presidential electors? From an investigation and consideration of the subject, I am clearly of the opinion that he can do so in many states. It is a not infrequent error to suppose that the citizen and stranger are inseparably joined together, and that the former is equivalent to the latter. Naturalization of itself confers no right of suffrage. The states have the exclusive power of fixing the qualification of voters at all elections. Prof. Parsons says:

Under the articles of confederation the general government could not exercise the power of naturalization, the state alone having that power. By a naturalization made a man a citizen and a citizen of one state was a citizen of every other, it followed that any one state, in any way that it thought proper, might invest a foreigner with all the privileges of citizenship in every other state. The inconvenience of this was so obvious that, when the constitution was formed, no objection was made to giving to the United States the exclusive power of naturalization. Citizenship of itself gives no right of suffrage. That must depend upon the law of the state where he resides; the constitution having left to the states this power; and each state prescribes its own rule, or has its own law of suffrage. Thus, a foreigner coming to Massachusetts, and residing there, may be naturalized and thus become a citizen of the United States and of that state, and live there all his life without the right of suffrage, unless he learns how to read the constitution in English and writes his own name.

Many believe that the qualifications required in order to vote for representatives in congress are different from those required in voting for representatives in the legislature of the state. This is simply a mistake, as will be seen by reference to Art. 1, Sec. 2, of the constitution, which is in these words: "The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the qualifications requisite for electors in the most numerous branch of the state legislature." As to the election of presidential electors, the constitution, in Art. 2, Sec. 1, Clause 2, provides: "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in congress."

These electors choose the President and Vice President of the United States. If there be no State legislatures there can be no presidential electors. The electors of the State legislatures are created and qualified by and under State constitutions and State laws. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Minor vs. Happersett, 21 Wallace, 170, says: "The United States has no voters in the States of

its own creation. The elective officers of the United States are all elected directly or indirectly by State voters. In the United States vs. Cruikshank, 2 Otho, 530, the Supreme Court reaffirms the doctrine in these words: "In Minor vs. Happersett, 21 Wall, 178, we decided that the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one; and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States. In the United States vs. Reese et al., supra, page 214, we hold that the Fifteenth Amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is, exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of National citizenship; but that exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right, on account of race, etc., is. The right to vote in the States comes from the States; but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States; but the last has been. The several states have prescribed in their state constitutions the qualifications for the exercise of the right of suffrage by an unnaturalized foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen. Under the constitutions of Indiana, Florida and Oregon, if he has resided in the United States one year, and in the state six months, and he has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, he can vote at all elections. In Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Wisconsin, and other states, a residence of one year in the state is required, in addition to his declaration of intention to become a citizen. In Massachusetts, a foreigner must have his final naturalization papers, and in addition thereto, he must reside in the state two years after he has been naturalized. Besides this, he must have a residence of one year in the state, and be able to read the constitution in English, and write his own name. In Rhode Island a foreigner must be a naturalized citizen, and also an owner of real estate. In Connecticut full citizenship is required, and the voter must be a man of good moral character, and be able to read any article of the constitution. In Vermont citizenship is required, and also that the voter shall be of a quiet and peaceable behavior, and take a prescribed oath to give his vote as he shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the state. I think it is clear that the right of suffrage is exclusively conferred and regulated by the states, and that congress has no right to prescribe the qualification of voters. In fact, there can be no voters except those made by the several states.

Another common mistake is, that, because a man is a lawful voter, therefore he is eligible to office. In almost every state citizenship is one of the requisites to qualify for holding office. The first clause of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution reads as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. The supreme court of the United States has decided that: "The phrase, 'subject to its jurisdiction,' was intended to exclude from its operation children of ministers, consuls, and citizens or subjects of foreign states, born within the United States. This decision disposes of a large number of cases involving the question of the right to vote of persons born in Illinois or other states, whose fathers were subjects of foreign states, and never became citizens of the United States. The fact of being born in the United States does not make such persons citizens or voters. JOHN FORSTNER, Congressional Districts.

Some of our exchanges have a hankering that our state, when distracted into congressional districts, should run from east to west, making Douglas, Sargey and the counties north of the Platte to the western state line, one district for instance. This would be better to elect the congressmen from the state at large. Western Nebraska could not fare worse if divided into two districts, and it would do much better. The interests of the east and west ends are too diverse and varied for anything like harmony to exist in the selection of men to properly represent these extremes. It would be better and more consistent to unite contiguous territories or counties, like Douglas, Sargey, Saunders, Lancaster, Cass, Osage, Nemaha, Richardson, Johnson, Pawnee, etc., say for one district, and Hall, Buffalo, Dawson, Phelps, Casser Sherman, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne and Sioux counties for another. This district would be the largest in area in the state and nearly allied in interests. In the new deal Western Nebraska asks for a fair hearing. She protests against being tacked onto the crowded counties of the eastern part and virtually shut out from a voice in choosing her representative. The talent of the west end is equal to that of the east. Give us the opportunity and we will into the field, if we can be prevailed on to allow his name to be used, a candidate of our own choosing, one of splendid abilities, thoroughly conversant with our wants and needs, and one who would have been in congress ere this had it not been for the machinations of pretended friends in the eastern section. A more suitable representative man cannot be found in our state. Leave these western territories to themselves and Western Nebraska will develop with a rapidity heretofore unknown.

ALMOST CRAZY. How often do we see the hard-working father straining every nerve and muscle, and doing his utmost to support his family. Imagine his feelings when returning home from a hard day's labor, to find his family prostrate with disease, conscious of unpaid doctors' bills and debts on every hand. It must be enough to drive one almost crazy. All this unhappiness could be avoided by using Electric Bitters, which expel every disease from the system, bringing joy and happiness to thousands. Sold at fifty cents a bottle. Ish & McMahon. (8)

JUDGE BLATCHFORD is said to be the coming man as successor to ex-Justice Hunt. Judge Blatchford is at present on the bench of the New York court of appeals. Charles Seward, another New Yorker, is also mentioned in the same connection.

THE OMAHA BEE is without exception the best paper in the state.

DEATHLY DIABETES. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 6, 1881. H. H. WARNER & CO. SIR:—Your Safe Diabetes Cure not only removed the prominent symptoms of diabetes with which I had long suffered, but restored me to full and perfect health. COL. JOSIAH ROBBINS. Feb 24-17

THE NEBRASKA MANUFACTURING CO. Lincol'n, Neb., MANUFACTURERS OF Corn Planters, Harrows, Farm Rollers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Buck's Elevating Windmills, &c. We are prepared to do job work and manufacturing for other parties. Address all orders to NEBRASKA MANUFACTURING CO. LINCOLN, NEB. Jan 19-82

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BANKING HOUSE IN NEBRASKA. Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., BANKERS. Business transacted same as that of an incorporated bank. Accounts kept in currency or gold subject to sight check without interest. Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, at varying interest, or on demand without interest. Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest. Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange, government notes, county and city bonds. Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe. Collections promptly made abroad. EUROPEAN RESTAURANT, On Farnham St., bet. 11 & 12. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT MEALS OR LUNCH AT ALL HOURS. STEAM BREAD BAKERY. GEORGE HOUGH, Proprietor. 1508 FARNHAM STREET. SMOKERS' HEADQUARTERS. Joe Beckman has removed to No. 215 South Thirteenth street, between Farnham and Douglas. He now has a fine roomy store with an extensive cigar manufactory in rear. Jan 27-1m

ACCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

There is a mine in Silver Cliff which is said to have assayed \$650 per ton. Twenty-six dollars per ton is what Gunnison ranchmen receive for their hay.

A Chinaman was hung and buried in forty minutes at Wickenburg, Nev., on the 9th. Gold bearing quartz, assayed, \$95,000 to the ton, has been discovered in Mineral Park, Arizona.

An assay from outcropping of a vein near the La Plata River, Col., gave \$1,000 in gold and \$36 in silver to the ton.

The people of the Black Hills will give bonds for \$500,000 to the first railroad which makes its advent at Deadwood.

The position to establish a new land district in Dakota, with the office at Jamestown, has every prospect of success.

One thousand dollars has been set aside by the saloon keeper at El Paso, N. M., to resist any prosecution for their selling liquor on Sunday.

The Washington territory insane asylum now contains 167 patients, the highest number yet attained. Of these 15 are women and 82 men.

Denver offers \$3,000 in premiums for five days' races there, to commence on the 13th of May; these, merchants, hotel men and others, offer stakes.

The Indians have been engaged for some time past in stampeding and running off cattle in the northern portion of Wyoming near Ft. Phil Kearney.

A recent wind-storm blew over a large barn on the Gna Valasca ranch, Santa Barbara county, Cal., and scattered twenty tons of hay so broadcast that it cannot be recovered.

The act reducing the rate of interest upon territorial, county and municipal warrants, in Wyoming from twelve to eight per cent, has been approved by Governor Hoyt, and is now in force.

Last year the state of Nevada paid \$3,900 for army rents for the various military companies, divided as follows: Elko county, \$350; Eureka, \$1,875; Ormsby, \$875; Storey, \$800.

The Denver Circle railroad runs its first regular trains on the 11th. The company discloses that it must increase its rolling stock at once. The train was loaded each trip. In a few days a passenger car will be added.

Nevada has about 1,000,000 acres of salt land, and could supply the whole earth if necessary. Besides she has about another 1,000,000 acres of salt, and bringing stone deposits sufficient to run Hadam for the next 1,000 years.

A guano island has been discovered in the Gulf of California, twenty-eight miles west of Port Lobos. The whole face of the island is literally covered by birds' nests with eggs of every size and color. The deposit of guano is very large. The island contains about sixteen square miles.

Custom house valuations of coffee, rice, sugar and tea imported into San Francisco in 1881 show these cost a total of \$15,737,400. The movement in tea consisted of 17,383,500 pounds, less than \$5,744,000. This is over 4,000,000 less than in 1880, at a reduced valuation of over \$400,000. The tea imports covered the entire quantity received from China and Japan, the most of which was simply in transit to other parts of the country.

THE OLDEST STORY. Tecumseh Torchlight. THE OMAHA BEE is without exception the best paper in the state. DEATHLY DIABETES. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 6, 1881. H. H. WARNER & CO. SIR:—Your Safe Diabetes Cure not only removed the prominent symptoms of diabetes with which I had long suffered, but restored me to full and perfect health. COL. JOSIAH ROBBINS. Feb 24-17

HOUSES AND LOTS! For Sale By BEMIS, FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS., 178, House 3 rooms, full lot on Pierce near 20th street, \$1,600. 177, House 2 rooms, full lot on Douglas near 20th street, \$2,000. 175, Beautiful residence, full lot on Cass near 16th street, \$12,000. 174, Two houses and 1 lot on Dodge near 9th street, \$1,600. 173, House three rooms, two closets, e. c., half lot on 21st street near Grand street, \$2,000. 172, One and one-half story brick house and two lots on Douglas near 20th street, \$1,700. 171, House two rooms, well-stored, stable, e. c., full lot on Pierce and 13th street, \$1,600. 170, One and one-half story house six rooms, well built, full lot on Convent street near St. Mary's avenue, \$1,800. 169, House three rooms on Clifton street near 21st street, \$2,000. 168, House 2 rooms, \$1,500. 167, House 2 rooms, \$1,500. 166, House 2 rooms, \$1,500. 165, House 2 rooms, \$1,500. 164, One and one-half story house 6 rooms on 15th street near 10th street, \$1,600. 163, One and one-half 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