

The Omaha Bee

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

High prices for provisions have struck off from fifteen to twenty cents from every dollar paid to labor this year.

The fewer references Mayor Boyd makes to that Jefferson square meeting on Sunday the better for all parties concerned.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' letter declining the associate justiceship is made public. Judge Blatchford, of New York, is now thought to be the coming man.

"The largest cave" is the heading of an article in a Kentucky newspaper. "The largest cave" on record will be when the editor of the Herald takes back water on his abusive language towards Omaha workingmen.

The Herald represents the Grand Army of the Republic as tendering their services to Mayor Boyd and Governor Nance to suppress strikers and rioters. This statement is absolutely false. The Grand Army is a purely benevolent organization, and no part has the right to volunteer in the name of the Grand Army than a lodge of Masons or Odd Fellows.

It isn't proving so easy to keep graders on the dump, with seven hundred troops within calling distance. Yesterday afternoon the impressive spectacle of seven hundred soldiers protecting three men and a scraper against a dangerous mob of two little girls and a small boy, could have been witnessed by any spectator passing down Eighth street.

New York is revelling in another pious defalcation, the victim being the Fourth National bank, and the defaulter one Richard H. Cornwall, their loan clerk. Mr. Cornwall possessed all the most approved qualifications for a successful defaulter. He was a Sunday school teacher and superintendent, a church member, highly honored and greatly respected. Going on the old principle that honesty is the best policy for embezzlers, Cornwall used his religion as a cloak under which he quietly pocketed \$80,000 of the bank funds and sunk his stealings in the vortex of Wall street.

It will be a surprise to many of our readers to learn that Ohio has been unfairly dealt with in regard to federal offices. Governor Foster says so, and Governor Foster must be admitted to be a fair and impartial judge. In a recent interview with the president, Mr. Foster laid especial stress upon the point that Ohio has not got nearly as many offices as is generally supposed, and reports state that the president finally admitted that he was satisfied that Ohio was cruelly wronged. A few vacant consulates still remain, and there will doubtless be found a sufficient number of Buckeye patriots to fill them.

The colored people of the United States lose in the death of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, late minister to Liberia, one of the most intelligent and representative men of their race in the country. Mr. Garnet was next to Frederick A. Douglass the most eminent colored man in the United States. He was born a slave on the estate of Colonel William Spencer in Maryland in 1816. When a mere lad he escaped to the free states, and at the age of twenty-seven he graduated from the Onondaga college institute and entered the theological school at Troy, New York. For many years he was pastor of the Shiloh African Presbyterian church in New York City, where he soon became distinguished as a gifted public speaker and an eloquent preacher. Mr. Garnet was an earnest republican and an active worker in the abolitionist ranks. During the early days of the trouble he made several trips to Europe, and awakened great interest in the movement by his powerful addresses. Dr. Garnet twice sat on the floor of national republican conventions as a delegate. One of President Garfield's last official acts was to appoint him minister to Liberia. It is said that Dr. Garnet's grandfather was brought from the country which is now Liberia about a hundred years ago by slave dealers, and that his daughter, Mrs. Barboza, a missionary, has for some time past lived and labored among the native Africans in the very place from which their ancestor was carried away into slavery.

MURDERING NON-COMBATANTS

The coroner's inquest over the body of the murdered Armstrong has developed a remarkable state of facts. The defenseless old man was put to death by militiamen in broad daylight in the streets of Omaha, but after diligent inquiry the jury is compelled to render a verdict that Armstrong came to his death at the hands of a soldier serving in the militia to them unknown. The evasive testimony of officers and soldiers shows not only a criminal design to shield the culprit that committed this unmitigated murder, but a disgraceful lack of discipline that justifies the charge that our militia is nothing better than an armed mob. During all the inquiry no officer knew or claimed to know what company the militia man that bayoneted Armstrong belonged to. Nor could a muster roll be produced of the detail of the charging party to patrol the street. During a state of war in an enemy's country the guard on duty is not allowed to fire upon or kill with any weapon a non-combatant. All he can do is to arrest the man and hand him over to the provost marshal. But the Nebraska militia act as if they were a band of guerillas, wholly ignorant of either military usage or civil law. For this their commanders should be held responsible. In any army the killing of a non-combatant by soldiers on duty is reported to the commanding officer, who immediately calls a court of inquiry to ascertain the facts and circumstances of the killing. But when unarmed men are murdered by our militia, their officers plead ignorance and exert all their influence to cover up the party guilty of this criminal breach of discipline. Contrast the recent trial of Sergeant Mason, sentenced to eight years hard labor for firing at Giteau. Can General Alexander and Governor Nance allow this military murder to go by without instituting the usual inquiry. Even among Indians the killing of an unarmed man is pronounced murder, and they are required to find the cowardly brave who takes the life of a non-combatant.

In this case the military are here to enforce the criminal laws, not to violate them, and all men or papers that have invoked military protection cannot gloss this murder over by any sort of pretense.

WHY ALARMING!

Omaha has suffered more damage already from baseless reports telegraphed all over the country concerning the existing labor troubles than can be repaired in many years. On Friday morning the Denver Tribune published a special that Boyd's opera house and the Omaha postoffice were set on fire and destroyed by the mob, and banks, railroad headquarters and newspaper offices were threatened by the "rioters." Saturday morning the Associated Press announced that the strikes had "assumed a very alarming character," and that United States troops were called upon to disperse the riotous mob. The impression has been created abroad by lying and magnified reports that the streets of Omaha have run red with gore, and that riot is wrecking ruin in our city.

No citizen of Omaha needs to be told that there has been no reason for serious alarm since the beginning of the trouble. Life and property have been secure so far as Omaha's workingmen have been concerned. The only life that has been lost was cruelly sacrificed by an undisciplined militia. There has not been an hour in which the civic authorities could not have enforced any order if they had possessed the backbone of a dismantled gamecock. The laws of the state were never defied, and the only breach of the peace which occurred could easily have been prevented if the mayor and his deputies had not skulked to the rear of hostilities and given orders to the regular police to retire just when the breath of the peace became imminent. For three days after the knocking down of a special policeman caused Mayor Boyd to call on the government for protection, no visitor to Omaha could have told from the appearance of our streets or business houses that any difficulty between capital and labor existed in our city.

What was there "alarming" in the character of the strike on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday after the affair on the grade, which the railroad organs magnified into a bloody riot? Wasn't life and property in Omaha as secure as it was the week before? Did any of our sensible citizens feel called upon to take extra precautions to defend their persons and homes? The only individuals who had any occasion to feel alarm were the mayor, who had proved himself incompetent to deal with the trouble and needed something to furnish an excuse for his ill-considered course, and the editor of the Herald who had been howling his loud mouthed abuse for a week at Omaha workingmen. Wasn't it the best proof of the peace and quiet that prevailed in Omaha that both these men were unmolested by the very government and red-handed mob. And what is there "alarming" to-day in the character of the strike in Omaha for which our work-

ingmen are responsible. Isn't it a fact that the only life which has been lost since the commencement of the trouble was that of a peaceable old man, who was bayoneted while protesting on the ground? The sole cause of the alarm is the presence of the military, who are holding drunken carouses on our streets and inflaming the passions of our people by actions that would not be justifiable under the rules of war by an army of invaders in an enemy's country.

SENATOR VAN WYCK'S OFFENSE.

Senator Van Wyck made a grave mistake in replying at all to the dispatch from the leader of the mob, the man Walsh, who is held in heavy bail with intent to kill. Such men as this city, are not the men for a senator from the state in the congress to hold communication with. Senator Van Wyck's answer to this incendiary leader, which was read to the mob in Jefferson square on Sunday, has awakened very painful feelings of distrust in the minds of the business men and property owners of this city, and not least in the minds of many who have felt, and would retain a high personal respect for the senator.—Republican.

What was Senator Van Wyck's offense? He simply congratulated Omaha workingmen upon the assurance that there was no truth in the report telegraphed the president that the civil and military authorities of Nebraska were unable to protect life and property and maintain order in Omaha. He congratulated the workingmen upon the assurance that they had no intention to violate the laws, and informed them that he would at their request call upon the president and submit their statement and remonstrance.

Was there anything improper in this? Does Senator Van Wyck ignore and insult the business men or corporation managers by responding to the request of a less wealthy or extra select class of constituents? Does a United States senator represent only unscrupulous and men of property? Is not the poorest among our citizens as much entitled to his services as the millionaire? Mr. Walsh appealed to the senator on behalf of the labor union of Omaha and the senator only did his duty in treating their request with the same courtesy that he would the request of corporation managers, bankers or merchants. Such conduct only increases popular respect for Senator Van Wyck as a man, and as a true representative of the people.

But we can assure the senator that in this instance his instinct and impulse has, as usual, been eminently in accord with the public interest. The president has been outrageously imposed upon. There has been no domestic insurrection riot or turbulence in Nebraska which the civil authorities were unable to suppress. The call for troops and the intrusion of the army is without justification. There is no more danger whatever to life or property in Omaha than there is in any other city of equal population, and the day is not distant when those men who called for military protection will be heartily ashamed themselves.

WINTER WHEAT.

Farmers generally will be interested in learning that winter wheat planted last fall in an unusually favorable condition throughout the country. Some very suggestive statistics on the subject have been collected by the Commercial Bulletin, covering over 260 different wheat fields, and also including the wheat and corn crops of last year still remaining with the farmers who cultivated them. The significant point brought out by the comparative table of figures is the ratio of condition in the winter wheats reported from all the wheat-growing states, a falling off being reported in very few instances indeed, with the exception of some damage done by insect plagues and frost. In respect to the acreage, a large increase over last year is indicated in the cases of Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana, while there has also been a gain in this regard in the cases of Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas. In the latter three states, however, this gain was counterbalanced by the losses sustained in certain counties. The summary indicates that there was in many localities a very important increase in the acreage of winter wheat over the crop of last year, and that the condition of the crop was much above the average. Of the old crops of wheat and Indian corn planted last year but a small proportion remains on hand in Michigan and Wisconsin, with a small percentage in Kentucky, Indiana and Minnesota. A large percentage, however, still remains undisposed of in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. More of the wheat crop remains on the farmers' hands than of the corn, however, over one-third of the entire wheat crop still being left in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio, with a similarly large ratio in other states. The exact average of the wheat crop remaining in the hands of growers is 23.4 per cent, and of corn 30.5 per cent. From these figures the inference is drawn by The Bulletin that the stocks which have to provide for seed and consumption for a period of five months are relatively very light, and the journal asserts that the indications are that the supplies of wheat and corn for eastward shipment are likely to be very limited from now until next August.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DILLWORTH acting at the back of corporation attorneys has caused Judge Savage to impose a special grand jury to indict the so-called reckless demagogues who have incited a dangerous mob to murderous assaults. On Wednesday night at the very hour when Mayor Boyd was telegraphing for troops and three days before Omaha was put under the protection of the military one of these reckless demagogues addressing the "riotous mob" made the following incendiary speech: "For God's sake do not do anything rash to bring down the condemnation of peaceable, law-abiding citizens and put the union in a bad light, but stick to your colors. Be honorable; act like men, not like a mob, and discourage excitement. Keep away from saloons and let vagrants and loafers that are always sure to hang around the edge of a strike entirely alone, and above all things do not violate any law."

The proposition to arbitrate on the differences of opinion between employers and employees came from the so-called blood-thirsty strikers of Omaha.

This gory proposition has been indignantly refused by the managers of the B. & M., who declined to hold any negotiations looking to an end of the trouble. And who is responsible for the fact that the difficulty still remains unsettled. In other cities during the past week in at least two instances serious labor troubles have been settled by mutual concessions between the men and the employers.

In what respect are the Omaha high-mightinesses superior to eastern capitalists? And doesn't their refusal to treat with men now open to argument lay them open to the charge of wilfully continuing a trouble for whose results they profess so much fear and trembling?

Why don't the attorney general call upon Judge Savage to instruct the special grand jury to indict the man or men that murdered Geo. P. Armstrong? Why don't that grand jury investigate by what authority of law any soldier can lay violent hands on citizens of Omaha while the civil officers of law—the police and constabulary—are not resisted in the performance of their duties.

Ben Hill's Condition.

National Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Ben Hill to-day remarked that his life was all behind him. He was simply waiting for the end. He has been easier than a few days ago, but his friends have no hope of permanent improvement. He has undergone four operations. The first was the removal of a small wart-like excrescence on the side of the tongue; the second removal took about one fourth of the tongue and the entire floor of the mouth. At the third a hard and painful kernel developed in the posterior of the throat was removed. Afterward it was discovered that the parotid gland was affected; it swelled and became violently inflamed. The symptoms were so violent that the gland was removed. From this time the patient steadily failed. Cancer is a commonly fatal disease in his family.

Killed Him in Self-Defense.

National Associated Press.
LITTLE ROCK, March 14.—A private dispatch from Dallas to-day says that the city was thrown into great excitement by the shooting and killing of Mayor Thurman in the court room by R. E. Cowart, a lawyer. For years past a bitter feeling existed between the parties. When both met in the court room to-day vituperative words passed, and drawing pistols almost simultaneously both commenced firing. One ball passed through Thurman's head, scattering his brains and causing instant death. He was a native of Kentucky, about 45 years of age, and at one time district judge. He was well known throughout Texas and Montana, being formerly driven from that territory by vigilantes. The coroner's jury released Cowart on \$200 bond, the verdict being that he acted in self-defense.

Illinois Anti-Monopoly Convention.

National Associated Press.
CHICAGO, March 14.—It is intimated in political circles that the state convention expected to meet at Springfield on Wednesday on a call promulgated by A. J. Streeter, late green-back candidate for governor, and Geo. F. Harding, the anti-railroad man, is really a political move in the interests of David Davis, who, it is asserted, would like to be returned to the senate. The convention is general, and the railroad commissioners, in particular, claim to be called with a view to making political capital for the next campaign. The fact that only manufacturing merchants and large shippers have any grievances, so far as railroads are concerned, is presented in support of the view that the coming convention is wholly a political scheme.

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 debt on every hand. 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. W. Mahon. (8)

GRINDING FOR GUILT.

The Coroner's Jury Through With Testimony in the Armstrong Case.

The Perpetrator of the Outrage Not Identified.

GEORGE BARNES testified that he was present at the difficult Sunday evening; there was a good many people there; was standing opposite the school house; he was on the sidewalk; saw him grab a gun; there was a patrol on the sidewalk near the school house; a soldier ran from the northeast corner and did the stabbing; before that a young man ran and got hold of a bayonet; they were going to stick him; he grabbed the gun and left; that was about five minutes before the old man went in; saw no brick-bats nor clubs thrown; don't know the name of the man that did the sticking; think I could pick out the three people around him, one officer and two privates; the soldier that did the sticking had his gun in his hand, jabbing it downwards and in front of him.

PAT. O'DONNELL testified that he was acquainted with the deceased; was talking with him last Sunday at the dump; when he got the dump team was passing down Eighth street, about 6 o'clock; the bayonets were used freely on the man in wagon; they followed him across the street to the school house; I turned to come home and saw deceased on the east of Eighth street; one of the soldiers hit him as he was going down; the bayonets were used freely; one man kicked him and another hit him; there was three of them at him; when I first seen deceased he was getting a check in the neck, and three soldiers were around him; was struck in the neck by a man's hand; saw him fall on his knees and then he made a grab at the gun; I turned around; I couldn't look at it; I didn't see no bayonets; saw one strike him in the forehead and one on the face, and another man kicked him; he had hold of the gun at the same time; I saw no bayonet put in him.

DENNIS RYAN testified that he was deceased that day; saw no difficulty before that with deceased; saw them stone a team right close to the corner of Eighth and Howard streets and the soldiers commenced sticking bayonets into the soldiers on guard; saw some brick-bats thrown, but couldn't tell where they came from, and saw boys throwing sticks; first saw deceased about the middle of the street; a company marched down the east side of the street and back on the west; he was on the street about where they would come through, on the corner of Howard and Eighth streets; I saw a soldier rush up behind him and give him a push forward, and he fell on his hands and knees; was not more than 200 feet from where it occurred; when he was pushed three or four soldiers ran from the west side of the street over there and commenced stuffing with their guns and bayonets and that is all I know about that; don't know whether they ran a bayonet in him or not; after the affray one of the soldiers picked him up and carried him to the school house yard; heard the officers order the soldiers to charge a bayonet; couldn't identify any of the men.

JOSEPH FARRAL testified that he was not acquainted with the deceased; was at the dump; was on the west side of the street all the time; soldiers were drilling up the street; first saw deceased when they were firing; saw some boys throwing sticks while I was there, but saw no rocks or bricks; saw officers give orders to the company going up and down the street to charge bayonets.

SAMUEL STEVENSON testified that he saw the man getting hurt; he was in the middle of the street; was laying down and three or four soldiers were over him with their bayonets; but none of them touched him; some one rushed in and made a strike at the man that was down; couldn't see whether he struck him or not; he pushed at him and the man kind of rolled over and he made another jab at him; then he went back and said, "Didn't I do it up good boys? That's the way to fix them," and stuck his bayonet in the ground and rubbed it off on his arm; don't know his name but would recognize him if I saw him; he was a kind of short man with a mustache and long hair; had on kind of light breeches, dark hat and dark coat, had a cap on, a regular soldier's cap; didn't notice whether he had anything in front of his cap; he was 19 or 20; saw no bricks thrown, but saw some little kids throw some mud.

JOHN BELL testified he lived in York, Nebraska; saw deceased on the road with two or three soldiers round him; knew nothing about his being stuck with a bayonet until after I was off guard; was not acquainted with the men on patrol; there was but one man round, not on duty, that had a gun; was a smooth faced fellow; don't know who he was; saw no one wiping blood off his sleeve or putting his bayonet in the ground; did not leave his beat; crowd was aggressive, calling him "pumpkin husker" and "bushy sons of bitches;" was told by his captain to pay no attention to remarks of the crowd; several stones were thrown; was hit on the arm with a stone about one-half as big as a tea-cup; saw a brick thrown when the guards were marching; one of the guards around deceased had a musket; saw some man this morning; don't know to what company he belonged; when deceased lay in the road "one one in the crowd kept hollering 'Shoot me!'" know all men in my company except three or four; there are thirty-eight in the company; don't know name of the officer of the day; think the sergeant of the guard has list of names of guard on duty; when they call guards don't call by names but just "Guard of G. A.;" men are detailed for guard duty; think one of the officers, an old gentleman, has list of the names in a book.

PATRICK HOGAN testified: He was acquainted with deceased; was at the scene of the trouble Sunday evening; was standing right beside of deceased; he had been there about three quarters of an hour; deceased and another man, a cooper, don't know his name, had some talk with the guard; they stood near the corner—deceased, cooper and witness deceased was talking for a little while; said soldiers had a right to stay at home and such talk as that; then deceased tried to step on the board; guard was inside the board and put his bayonet across his breast; deceased grabbed it with his hand; when he grabbed it the stock hit him in the forehead and knocked him down; when he was on his back there was another soldier between the little gate and the corner; as soon as he was on his back there was four bayonets over him and some fellow between the gate and the corner made a charge at him; the guard kept every one back that wanted to step on the board; he was not the one that did the stabbing with the bayonet; the one that did the sticking had been standing close to the fence; when the little gate and Howard street, had noticed him there for an hour; was the first guard he saw put a ball in his gun before the fuss took place; that was about ten minutes before; could pick the man out of 40,000; is not a very young man; had whiskers and black hair; don't know whether he had a mustache or not; that he was about 40 years old; this man was not on duty but seemed to be by himself; had his back to the fence; the man on the corner below didn't notice him; when deceased was knocked down they left their beats; soldier between the corner and the little gate left his beat, but was not the one that did the sticking; the man that did the sticking went back to the same place after the affray; kept his gun at full cock all the time; said nothing; could not say whether his bayonet was bloody; he stabbed deceased in the back; his gun was at full cock till witness left, which was about half an hour; was the only man that kept his gun at full cock all the time; saw the man do the stabbing, but did not see him afterwards run his bayonet in the ground; was watching him and would have been likely to have seen it; saw the same man this morning when passing on his way to work; works in P. Foundry; don't know his name and have not heard it; don't think his hair is long, has a little beard on the sides of his face; not dressed in military clothes; had a belt on and wore a hat—black hat; don't think his coat is quite black; couldn't tell color of his pants, but they were not blue; had cartridge box on; is positive could identify him; deceased was a little full Sunday evening; was not using bad language to the soldiers; said he had served in the Mexican war himself; didn't hear him call no names; witness had but one drink Sunday.

JOSEPH WILSON testified that he was acquainted with deceased; never saw him till he saw him on the ground on Eighth street on Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, when the affray was going on; deceased was on his back, with his head towards the south; held the soldier's bayonet with his right hand; as trying to keep it away from him; he raised up on his knees and then the soldier let loose of his gun and struck him over the forehead with his fist, and afterwards I saw him rub the knuckles of his hand; about half a minute after four soldiers came running from the gate; they were dressed in soldiers' clothes; they placed their bayonets over deceased's breast; another man, with a black hat and citizen's clothes, came on a run from that corner and made a thrust at deceased, and the four bayonets over the man's breast parried that blow; he pulled back and made another thrust; just then a man whom I learn is a son of the deceased jumped out of the crowd along side of me; that attracted my attention from the scene on the street; did not see them carry deceased off; there was nobody between me and deceased while the affray was going on; the four soldiers came no further up on him than to his knees, on his left side; the man that ran from the corner made a thrust with his bayonet; at deceased; it was parried off by the four bayonets and that bayonet was the only one that went below shoulder of the deceased; did not suppose that touched him; deceased lay with his head to the south; about parallel with the street; the soldier that rushed in came from the northwest corner of the street; deceased was on his back; the four bayonets were over his breast; the four soldiers were holding their bayonets over his breast but did not touch him; the man that rushed from the corner and did the stabbing was dressed in citizen's clothes; have not heard the testimony of the previous witnesses; should say that the man that rushed in and did the stabbing was about 24 or 25 years of age—somewhere along there; he had on a hat and dark clothes; think he had a belt and cartridge box and gun; that is the only thing to designate him as a soldier; think his hair was dark; it was neither long nor short that I noticed; he pushed his bayonet downwards and forward; after it occurred he went back to the corner; the captain came up close to where I was standing; he said they meant business, by God; that if there were any more bricks thrown at the soldiers he would follow that did the sticking went back and cocked his gun; he was the only man I seen do it; afterwards I seen him let the hammer down; he was the only man that did it; after this bayonet thrust was made the son of deceased jumped out to the side of me and my attention was attracted, but I seen two bayonet thrusts made at the deceased; didn't think at the time that the man was hurt; had not seen a brickbat thrown; understood there had been one thrown; had seen boys throwing pieces of dirt; saw no stones thrown; didn't see a man lying anywhere as LARGE NEAR AS A MAN'S HAND; didn't hear any one calling the soldiers; don't think I could identify the man that did the sticking if I saw him; did not hear his name nor have not heard it; don't know what company he belonged to; didn't see the man that did the sticking do anything afterwards but coked his gun; didn't hear any remark come from him; heard a party passing on the other side of the street say, "they'll find out by G—d that we ain't all pumpkin huskers."

Adjusted to 1:30 p. m.
Chas. Kimball and A. D. Jones were examined at the afternoon session, but no new facts elicited. The jury are still out deliberating on a verdict.

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, \$1,600.
- 176, Beautiful residence, full lot on Cass near 19th street, \$12,000.
- 175, Two-story house, full lot on Dodge near 9th street, \$1,600.
- 174, House 3 rooms, two closets, etc., half lot on 21st near Grace street, \$5,500.
- 173, One and one-half story brick house on two lots on Douglas near 20th street, \$1,700.
- 172, One and one-half story house, full lot on 19th near Pierce and 13th street, \$1,600.
- 171, One and one-half story house six rooms and well, half lot on Convent street near St. Mary's avenue, \$1,600.
- 170, House 3 rooms on Clinton street near 20th street, \$525.
- 169, House and \$28120 feet lot on street near Webster street, \$5,500.
- 168, House of 11 rooms, lot \$28120 feet on 19th near St. Mary's street, \$5,500.
- 167, Two-story house, one of 6 and one of 4 rooms, on 17th street near Park, \$3,000.
- 166, House 6 rooms, full lot on 19th street near Leavenworth, \$2,500.
- 165, House 6 rooms, full lot on 19th street near Leavenworth, \$2,500.
- 164, One and one-half story house 8 rooms on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$2,500.
- 163, One and one-half story house of 5 rooms near Hancock Park, \$1,600.
- 162, One and one-half story house, 6 rooms, on 17th street near Park, \$3,000.
- 161, Three houses, one of 7 and two of 5 rooms each, and corner lot, on Cass near 14th street, \$5,000.
- 160, Small house, and full lot on Pacific near 12th street, \$2,500.
- 159, One story house 6 rooms, on Leavenworth near 12th street, \$2,500.
- 158, One and one-half story house and lot 92x115 near 20th and Farnham, \$2,500.
- 157, House 6 rooms, full lot on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$3,000.
- 156, House of 10 rooms and 11th street near 20th, \$2,500.
- 155, House of 10 rooms and 11th street on Sherman avenue (10th street) near Nicholas, \$2,500.
- 154, House 7 rooms, barn, on 20th street near Leavenworth, \$2,500.
- 153, House 6 rooms, kitchen, etc., on 10th street near Nicholas, \$1,575.
- 152, House 6 rooms, on Douglas near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 151, House 6 rooms and two lots, on 24th near Farnham street, \$2,500.
- 150, House 3 rooms, lot 60x164 feet, Douglas near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 149, House 6 rooms and half lot on Capitol avenue near 22d street, \$2,500.
- 148, House 3 rooms, half acre lot on Cumming street near 24th street, \$2,500.
- 147, House 3 rooms, full lot, on Leard near 21st street, \$2,500.
- 146, Two houses one of 6 and one of 4 rooms, on Leard near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 145, Two-story house 8 rooms, lot 90x120 feet on 20th street near Douglas, \$2,500.
- 144, Two-story house on 12th near Dodge street, \$2,500.
- 143, Large house and full block near Farnham, \$2,500.
- 142, House 6 rooms and large lot on Saunders street near Barracks, \$2,500.
- 141, House 6 rooms and large lot on Webster near 5th street, \$1,500.
- 140, House 10 rooms, lot 80x90 feet on Capitol avenue near 22d street, \$2,500.
- 139, House 8 rooms, lot 80x120 feet, on Capitol avenue near 22d street, \$2,500.
- 138, House 3 rooms on Douglas near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 137, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 136, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 135, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 134, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 133, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 132, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 131, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 130, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 129, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 128, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 127, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 126, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 125, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 124, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 123, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 122, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 121, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 120, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 119, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 118, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 117, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 116, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 115, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 114, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 113, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 112, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 111, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 110, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 109, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 108, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 107, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 106, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 105, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 104, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 103, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 102, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 101, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 100, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 99, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 98, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 97, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 96, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 95, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 94, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 93, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 92, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 91, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 90, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 89, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 88, House 2 rooms, lot 60x90 feet on near Webster near 20th street, \$2,500.
- 87, House 2 rooms, lot 60x9