

## The Omaha Bee

Published every morning, except Sunday, the only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL—  
One Year, \$10.00 Three Months, \$3.00  
Six Months, 5.00 One .. 1.00THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.  
TERMS POST PAID—  
One Year, \$2.00 Three Months, .50  
Six Months, 1.00 One .. 20

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editors of THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs, P. O. Box 100, Omaha, Nebraska. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

MR. BRAINE'S much derided foreign policy gains ground every day among the leading journals and thinking men of the nation.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR wishes that that little domestic scandal hadn't been made public until after he had scalped Pkikin for the senatorship.

THE question pushes itself forward, How many of the coming millions of new immigrants will Nebraska secure this year?

THE New York Star says that "Tilden means to be the early bird this time, but if he isn't careful he will grove to be the early worm."

NEBRASKA and Iowa haven't drawn much out of the diplomatic grab bag since General Arthur assumed the helm of the great ship of state.

In exposing the abuses of our system of real estate assessment THE BEE is determined to treat friend and foe alike. Our aim is to publish the facts regardless of who may be affected thereby.

THE department of agriculture announces an increase of wheat acreage amounting to 500,000 acres, or two per cent. more than last year. It will be harder to corner the wheat crop next year than it was last.

ANY system of taxation that favors one class or individual by lower valuations of property than are made of the property of another class or individual is not much better than legalized robbery.

We have not expected to hear much about Missouri river barges this spring, but we had a right to expect that something would be done with the unexpended balance voted by congress last year for improving the Missouri river near Omaha and Council Bluffs.

CONGRESS still dilly dallies along with an inestimable amount of gab and very little practical work. And the democrats who lost control of congress because they did nothing for the interests of the country are trying to not the role of obstructionists and hold the republicans to a do-nothing policy.

A few weeks ago Chicago law breakers laughed at the very idea of the courts interfering with their business. But now, with twenty-two gamblers convicted and awaiting sentence, and a score of others begging for mercy, the impression isn't so general among the sporting fraternity that justice is played out in the Garden City.

New York politics is in a ferment. The stalwarts are divided into two wings—one led by Governor Cornell, and the other supported by the administration. Both sides are marshalling their forces to control the next convention, without taking into account the independent element. As an offset the independent republicans announce their intention to support no slate which does not meet with their approval. Somebody has got to skip along very lively to keep up with the procession.

COUNCILMAN Fred Behm made an excellent move at the last meeting of the city council when he introduced an ordinance compelling owners of property on streets which shall hereafter be curbed and guttered to put down solid sidewalks of permanent material, either stone, brick or concrete. The ordinance is in the line of both safety and economy. Under our present system of laying plank sidewalks throughout the city there is scarcely a year in which the city is not called upon to pay substantial damages for injuries resulting from defective pavements. The wooden sidewalks collect and retain filth and moisture and in the summer season are a constant source of disagreeable and unhealthy odors. After two or three years wear they become uncomfortable for travel, unsightly to look at and expensive to maintain. The cost of keeping a wooden sidewalk in repair for five years will lay down a substantial stone walk. Mr. Behm's plan for getting rid of our wooden walks is of the same nature as our fire ordinance and will prove as effective in accomplishing the desired result. It ought to secure a speedy passage.

## SENATOR McDILL AND THE RAILROADS.

Senator McDill, of Iowa, made a speech in the United States senate some days ago on the right and duty of congress to regulate interstate commerce. The senator's speech, which may be regarded as his greatest effort since his advent in the national legislature, is published in full in the Chicago Times.

The senator makes a very ingenious plea on behalf of the shippers and producers of the west, but proposes a remedy which will afford them no relief. He quotes from supreme court decisions to sustain the right of congress to pass laws that will prevent extortion, discrimination and pooling by railroads. He cites a number of cases of flagrant discrimination between localities in Iowa in freight rates and calls attention to the facts that the railroads are diverting trade from the water ways and forcing it to seek an outlet by the longest route to the sea board. He insists that congress must do something now in response to the numerous petitions from all sections of the country praying for relief from abuses at the hands of the railway monopolies. But Mr. McDill tells these people that congress can do no better for them than to create a commission of three persons, who are to hear their complaints, collect statistics about railroad transportation, and report their findings to the next congress. In other words, Mr. McDill proposes to create a board of commissioners whose business it will be to draw large salaries for collecting statistics and pigeon-holing the people's complaints.

Senator McDill has been a member of the Iowa railway commission, created several years ago by the legislature of that state and which is still in operation. So far as affording the people of Iowa any relief from corporate oppression, the Iowa commission has been an entire failure. Like the commissions of a number of other states, its members have published yearly bulky volumes of railway statistics, have heard and investigated complaints and drawn their salaries with great promptness and regularity. Here their duties ended and the public have been benefitted just about as much as if they never had existed.

State railroad commissions have been tried in eleven states in the union. In only two instances have they produced any effect in reducing railway tariffs or preventing corporate abuses. In Georgia the railway commission is invested with plenary powers. It adopts the classification of freights, fixes the tariff on both freight and passengers, hears complaints and adjudges damages, and in all particular acts as judge and jury between the people and the railroads. In Illinois more modified powers are given to the commissioners, who have in several instances lowered tariff rates, and recently changed the entire classification on freights within the state boundaries. These are solitary instances and transcend the boundaries laid down by Judge McDill, whose railway commission might justly be called a commission for collecting railway statistics and delaying congressional action on the question of anti-monopoly.

The objection to a national railway commission, such as that urged by Charles Francis Adams and Senator McDill, is that it would accomplish nothing. Congress is already in possession of sufficient facts regarding monopoly abuses and discriminations to act intelligently on some measure which will afford instant relief to the suffering producer of the nation. No statistics which such a commission could collect would make the need of relief any more apparent and no delay could bring out in stronger colors the absolute necessity of action by congress for the regulation of interstate commerce. In the second place such a commission would have no power to act. A bureau for the collection of statistics, unless empowered to apply the knowledge gained from the statistics to the people. The English railway commission which hears complaints of abuses and discriminations by the railroads is vested with all the powers of a court of equity and is empowered to enforce its judgments against the offending companies. It decides whether discriminations are unjust or charges exorbitant and compels the abandonment of the one and the reduction of the other. It listens to charges of insufficient facilities and orders additional trains. In short, the English commission by reason of the ample authority vested in it and the wide scope in which it which it operates acts as a constant check upon corporate rapacity and affords a speedy remedy for monopoly abuses.

The plan proposed by Senator McDill is emasculated of every feature which would make it valuable as an answer to the demands of the people. It is precisely such a measure as the monopoly lobby, which for years has been fighting Mr. Reagan's bill, will not oppose. It grants an indefinite postponement of anti-monopoly legislation, and places all official discussion of the question at the mercy of three men, any two of which, secured by the railroads, will make any subsequent legislation difficult if not impossible.

possible. Intended as a stop to the growing anti-monopoly sentiment throughout the country, it is in reality an ingenious scheme framed to protect the monopolies against the rising tide of indignation which threatens them in every quarter of the country.

Senator McDill cannot escape from grave suspicions of his sincerity in urging such a measure. There are already ugly rumors afloat of his connection with the railroads and their tools. A few weeks ago when the subject of a bridge across the Missouri at this point was actively discussed, a telegram from John Chapman, of Council Bluffs, was sent to Washington addressed to Senator McDill. It directed him in case the bill introduced contemplated competition with the Union Pacific railroad bridge, to "fight it."

Mr. Chapman, who was doubtless acting by authority, probably knew his man or he would not have forwarded such an order and in the light of Senator McDill's late speech, which was virtually in favor of the monopolies, his constituents have the best reasons for closely watching his votes on every subject which affects at once their own interests and those of the corporations.

Of one thing Senator McDill and his associates in both branches of congress may be sure. No measure for the regulation of interstate commerce will be acceptable to the people of the United States which does not offer a speedy and certain remedy for the abuses under which they are now suffering. Long winded speeches deploring present evils, and offering no solution for the vexatious problem will fail to meet the demands of their constituents, and sops thrown to appease public sentiment will certainly not be accepted in place of measures which strike at the root of the abuses they are intended to remove, and offer a promise of permanent cure for evils which are sapping the life blood of the producers of this country.

The fact that Senator McDill's speech was published in full in the Chicago Times shows that the railroads are willing to have it circulated broadcast as the best plea for regulation that is not intended to regulate. We presume thousands of copies will be distributed among Iowa farmers, but we doubt whether they can be hoodwinked by such chaff.

## MARKET AND CITY HALL.

About two months ago a proposition was made to the city of Omaha by Mr. Webster Snyder on behalf of certain capitalists to build a market house and city hall on Jefferson square, provided the city would lease the square to the parties for fifty years without rental. The lessees agreed to erect a building on Jefferson square that would cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and would serve for the joint purpose of a market house and city hall, with all the necessary rooms for various city officers. The proposition was submitted to the last council, and they, without taking action or discussing the provisions of the proposal, referred the question whether Jefferson square should be leased for marketing purposes to a vote of the people at the city election held April 4th.

The proposition, as voted upon by the people at that election, simply stated "Was Jefferson square to be leased for a market house and city hall? Yes or no? The people had no chance or discretion to decide as to terms or to divide the proposition so as to vote in favor of a market house and not in favor of a city hall, as they undoubtedly would have done had each proposition been submitted separately. The result of the election was that the citizens of the First, Second and Third wards voted by large majorities against the whole proposition, and the people of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards voted by larger majorities for it. In other words the southern half and central portion of the city oppose the leasing of Jefferson square and the northern half of the city favor the lease. The citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards particularly voted by large majorities in favor of the measure, doubtless because a good deal of work was done by parties interested in the property around the square and in that neighborhood. We take it, however, that the mere fact that the majority of the vote cast was in favor of leasing Jefferson square would by no means justify the city council in making any contract with any person or corporation that would in a great measure defeat the main object for which a market house is wanted.

From the outset this paper has been in favor of the erection of one or more market houses in the city of Omaha. We believe that a public market would be of material advantage to all classes of our citizens, but particularly to the workmen and people of moderate means who are now paying extravagant prices to dealers and middlemen for products which they ought to buy directly from the farmer and gardener. Whether the market house is on Jefferson square or in a more central location is not material. What we want a market for is to reduce the

price of butter, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and garden truck to the masses and give them a chance of selecting these commodities, where they can have active competition between producers and dealers.

Now it is self evident that nobody will build a market house in Omaha unless he can realize a fair interest on the money invested and at the same time have a full return of the capital expended.

A good market house, such as would serve all practical purposes, could be built for fifty thousand dollars. Many American cities with twice the population of Omaha get along very well with market houses that cost half that sum. Now if the party that builds a \$50,000 market house exacts 10 per cent. upon his investment and has, say fifteen years' lease of the ground, he can, by collecting ten thousand dollars a year rent from the market stalls, pay the interest on his money, which is five thousand dollars, and lay away five thousand dollars each year to meet the principal. At the end of ten years he will have his money all back and still draw \$10,000 a year during the remaining five years, which will give him really ten per cent on the original investment, with his capital returned at the end of ten years and a bonus of \$50,000 at the end of the fifteen years.

On the other hand suppose he builds a market house with a city hall to cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Ten per cent. per annum will be twenty-five thousand dollars, and presumably the party will desire a return of the original capital invested, within his own lifetime, say within twenty years. That would make twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum to be added to the interest, making thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars a year, which amount would be exacted from the people who patronize the market.

In the light of these figures, which everybody can comprehend, will the city council of Omaha enter into any contract that would bind two generations of our citizens to a market house tax of from thirty to forty thousand dollars a year for the privilege of having a market when the city itself could put up a building for thirty thousand dollars that would serve our wants for the next ten years or when a fifty thousand dollar market building would answer for the next fifty years and save say at least twenty-five thousand dollars a year taxes upon the patrons of the market. It is preposterous to talk about a permanent city hall on Jefferson square. In the first place the city offices should be much nearer the business center.

In the next place they must sooner or later be located in a building as fire proof as the Omaha post office or the new court house. Without fire proof offices and vaults the city will always be exposed to great risks. Lastly, it would be impracticable to take the police court into the Jefferson square market house for the reason that prisoners would either have to be conveyed in carriages from jail to the city hall and back, or else police officers would labor under great difficulties in dragging them through streets crowded with hucksters' carts, market women, butchers' wagons and farmers' teams. No where in this country where the experiment has been tried to have a market house and city hall and city offices in one building has the experiment proved satisfactory. In several cities we could name it is regarded as a common nuisance and has been abandoned just as soon as separate buildings could be procured.

What the people who voted to lease Jefferson square want is a commodious market house, and that is all the council ought to give them.

If the parties will not build it this city could afford to vote twenty-five thousand dollars for a start for Jefferson square, and we will have all the market house accommodations that are needed for many years to come.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.  
The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Goodman.

## ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE.

Declaration of Principles.  
The Anti-Monopoly League earnestly calls attention to the relations of corporate and public rights as the most important question before the American people at this time.

Steam, electricity and machinery, controlling factors in the industrial and commercial world, have been largely monopolized and the public taxed unduly for their use.

Corporate life, practically immortal in its duration, wielding these great powers, has assumed an importance never before known or contemplated, and it is not only rapidly concentrating the wealth of the nation in few hands to the detriment of the masses, but to perpetuate this state of things it has sought political power and corrupted our elections and legislation to an extent that not only imperils public morals but endangers our free institutions.

That this is true is known of all men. Official investigations have demonstrated it; our everyday life has proven it. We therefore declare that organization of the people is necessary to maintain the following PRINCIPLES:

Anti-Monopoly—We advocate, and

will support and defend, the rights of the many as against privileges for the few.

Corporations, the creation of the state, shall be controlled by the state. Labor and capital— allies, not enemies; justice for both.

In accordance with these general principles we affirm that the public welfare and public safety demand the following specific measures of relief:

1. Laws compelling transportation companies to base their charges upon the "cost and risk of service," with a fair profit added, instead of the new theory advanced by them—"what the traffic will bear;" laws to prohibit the establishment, through construction companies or other devices, of a fictitious cost for works of a public nature; prohibiting unjust discriminations against both citizens and localities; railroad commissions, state and national, with adequate powers to see that these laws are enforced; a liberal policy toward our waterways, which, during the season of navigation, are potent in preventing exorbitant charges by railroads.

2. More efficient laws against the crime of bribery and for the protection of the purity of the ballot. A prohibition of free passes.

3. A public service founded on capacity and integrity.

4. Public lands, the common inheritance of the whole people, should be reserved for actual settlers.

5. Currency, the measure of values, whether metallic or paper, should be equal to coin, and be issued and controlled by the Government only.

6. The known benefits of the postal systems of other countries to be adopted in the United States; including the postal savings bank, and the postal telegraph and telephone.

7. A free press—the bulwark of our free institutions—must be maintained. Leading journals have been purchased by monopolists who are endeavoring to control the thought of the Nation. The journals which are not thus controlled should be sustained by the people.

For these objects we declare that citizens should without regard to party, vote for candidates pledged to secure the adoption of the above principles and objects.

That if existing political parties are so controlled by monopoly influences that they will not give the relief which the public interest demands, then it will become the duty of all good citizens to form a new party which will give the desired relief.

That the anti-monopolists recognize the rights of capital as well as of labor; we appreciate the benefits which corporate organization has conferred upon the human race; we will labor as steadfastly to maintain the rights of corporations as to enforce observance of their duties, but the time has come when the people must organize to restrain the power for evil wielded by a few unscrupulous men, who have obtained control of the great forces of the century and who in their use "recognize no principle of action but personal or corporate aggrandizement."

## METHODS OF PROCEEDING.

To organize State, county and district leagues.

To influence, so far as possible, the nomination by existing political parties of candidates who will support our principles. Where such candidates are nominated the League will notify its members of the fact and in such cases leave each member free to consult his individual or party preferences; but where one candidate will and another will not support our principles, then all party affiliations to be laid aside by members of the league, and a solid vote cast for the candidate endorsed by the league. If neither party presents a candidate favoring our principles, the league will nominate and support a candidate.

## Millions Given Away.

Millions of Bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have been given away as Trial Bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be distributed to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by this wonderful medicine. Call at C. F. Goodman's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle free, and try for yourself. It never fails to cure.

## STRANGE METAMORPHOSES.

A Woman Who Turned Into a Man After Marriage.

Most of our readers have heard of the Burnham Novelty company, which has been playing about in the smaller towns of Iowa during the past winter. The company has, however, gained confidence and is playing at St. Paul this week. It is said to be on its way to Dubuque. From what we have heard about its merits, we are led to hope that Dubuque may be spared. But there is an extremely interesting history connected with the manager of this company, and we give it to our readers with the solemn assurance that it is well authenticated.

Mrs. Burnham are residents of Waterloo, this State, where they have resided for some time. One of the principal parties in the strange affair about to be related is Major Powell, who was, says The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, editor of The Minneapolis Tribune in 1873. Prior to this time Powell had led the life of a Bohemian, and in his travels went to Broadway, Wis., where he met a charming young lady, possessed of talent as a musician. Maj. Powell was then lecturing, and made a favorable impression both upon the young lady and her parents and the friend-ship for the girl ripened into love and marriage. The young lady was then about nineteen years of age and had always been reared delicately by a family of the highest respectability. The father was a physician and druggist. Soon after her marriage to Major Powell a change began to take place; her complexion became swarthy and a beard began to grow, which demanded and received the assiduous attention of a razor. Other physical changes went on, and after the couple had been reasonably happily married for a period of nearly three years despite the major's disolute habits, it became impossible to deny the fact that the girl was more man than woman. A visit was made to Chicago, an eminent physician was consulted, who confirmed the suspicion of a surgical operation was performed, and Major Powell and wife separated, there being no matrimonial provision to bind two males together. The disclosure was extremely mor-

tifying to the parents of the ex-wife, and they shortly afterward removed to another place. The metamorphosed individual availed himself of his pro-rogative and put away crinolines and donned male habiliments, and commenced work at a drug store in Chicago under the name of E. W. Burnham, a change in the given name only being made to suit the change in sex. During the period young Burnham had lived as a woman the acquaintance had been formed of another young woman also of musical predilections. The two "girls" were chums, even room mates together, without suspicion of another condition being present. The regard then formed ripened into love, and after a period had elapsed the two were married and have since lived happily together, making their home at Waterloo. The husband and wife are none other than E. W. Burnham, the head of the Burlington Novelty company, and Mrs. Fannie Everett Burnham, one of the members of the party. There is nothing in Mr. Burnham's appearance to indicate the strange history, and he is now thoroughly masculine in appearance, capable of raising a heavy beard, though to meet the requirements of his business he is cleanly shaven. The facts are well authenticated. Mr. Burnham is the nephew of a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, in whose family he lived as a charming young girl for a considerable time, and is the subject of one of those curious freaks in nature, which are rare, but undoubtedly occur.

## HIS GRATITUDE.

11th and Poplar streets.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1881.

H. H. WARNER &amp; Co.: Sirs—For twelve years I suffered from kidney troubles until your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure wrought a wonderful restoration of health.

april 17th JOHN M. WARD.

## Commissioners' Proceedings.

SATURDAY, April 22.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Commissioners Drexel, Corlies and Knight.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to draw from the general fund \$8.00 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of Wm. F. Flynn for the year 1871, for witness fees.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to draw from the general fund \$384.72 and apply the same to the delinquent personal tax of the Omaha publishing company and Edward Rosewater for the years 1880 and 1881, for printing and advertising.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to draw from the general fund \$3.04 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of J. Callahan for the year 1874, for services as petit juror.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to draw from the general fund \$4.08 and apply the same to the payment of the delinquent personal tax of E. &amp; J. Callahan for the year 1873 for petit juror.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to cancel the taxes on the east half of lot 6, block 85, for the year 1881, on account of its being used for (Child's hospital) charitable purposes.

To C. K. Van Bies, road supervisor, East district, Saragosa precinct: You are hereby authorized to notify all parties having obstructions in the county road running through sections two and three, thirty-four and thirty-five, township 16, range 13, to remove the same within thirty days, and to see that the same is carried into effect.

H. A. Nolte filed the petition and bond for the sale of liquor at Elkhor Station, and the same was laid over for weeks.

The resignation of W. H. Small as justice of the peace in and for Omaha precinct No. 5, was received, accepted and filed.

Balance of claim of G. W. Witting and wife as witnesses was rejected.

The following accounts were allowed from

THE GENERAL FUND.	
Dan Shanahan, grading.....	\$ 42 90
Peter Hill, work on road.....	71 50
M. Tex, lumber for county.....	40 07
L. Doll, hay for post house.....	1 50
Chas. Howe, colling for post.....	3 10
G. Anderson, citing police judge.....	5 10
O. Whitney, repairing bridge.....	2 50
Omaha Republican, books, etc.....	21 50
C. Leide & S. N., groceries for poor.....	2 00
F. W. Corlies, on expended.....	4 20
H. C. Thomas, on account, grading.....	60 00
John Donohoe, witness fees.....	8 00
H. Bolin, groceries for poor.....	12 70
E. E. Thomas, acc. unt., grading.....	24 00
Peckard & Co., returning license money.....	17 00
J. M. Jester, work on road.....	63 15
Balance.....	12 07
Zenas Stevens, groceries for poor.....	5 70
Billster & Morris, hauling piles.....	10 50
F. Lange, groceries for poor.....	2 50
W. T. Seaman, envelopes for clerk.....	2 15
B. & M. H. Co., for trip expenses for poor.....	90
W. J. Kennedy, coal slanting.....	45 00
Patrick Hogan, witness fees.....	2 00
Omaha Pub. Co., travel for printing.....	9 15
Stephen Robinson, on account, grading.....	150 00
Jas. B. Callahan, balance petit juror.....	14 28
C. Mannewiler, tales juror.....	4 00
D. O. Anderson, tales juror.....	4 00
Omaha Electric Co., telephone rental.....	15 00
Chicago Lumber Co., lumber for county.....	199 72
Andrew Double, repairing bridge.....	2 00

Visible improvement.  
Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened, and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of Dr. Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price 25c.

At Dubuque the other day a lady came near being drowned on one of the principal streets. While her and her brother were groping through the darkness and water, which was flowing down the street, she stepped into a gutter and the water was several feet deep, and undoubtedly would have been carried under the culvert had not her brother rescued her by prompt action.

## HOUSES AND LOTS!

For Sale By  
BEHNS,  
FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 1, 5, House, of six rooms, well, cellar, etc., with three acres of ground near head of St. Mary's river, \$2,500.

No. 194, Large brick house with beautiful lot on Farman near 16th st., \$7,500.

No. 192, House of 8 rooms, corner lot, near 1st and P. cross street, \$2,500.

No. 190, One and one-half story house 10 rooms \$2,500; lot on Sherman ave. (16th st.) near Poppleton's \$3,500.

No. 189, Two story house of 7 rooms, cellar, well and a barn on Sherman ave. (16th st.) near Clark st., \$2,500.

No. 188, Large house of 10 rooms and lot 87x254 feet on Farman near 21st \$2,000.

No. 187, Large two story house, 10 rooms, full lot on corner lot on Burd st. near 22nd \$2,000. Make an offer.

No. 185, Large brick house of 10 rooms and one half lot on 14th at Red Dodge, \$15,000.

No. 184, House of 6 rooms and full lot on Hamilton near end of Red street car line \$2,000.

No. 183, New house of 8 rooms, with half lot on corner lot on Burd st. near 22nd \$2,000.

No. 182, Large building 22x20 feet with refrigerator 22x20 feet, fine stone, fine stone, cellar under whole building; also two story house 6 rooms, cellar, well and cistern, lot 60x116 feet, \$7,500. Near 16th and Webster.

No. 181, Two story brick house of 9 rooms, 7 closets, lot 60x120 feet on 16th at St. Mary's ave. \$7,000.

No. 179, Large house and full lot on Webster near 16th at St. Mary's ave. \$7,000.

No. 178, House 8 rooms, full lot on Pierce near 20th street, \$5,000.

No. 177, House 8 rooms, full lot on Douglas near 20th street, \$7,000.

No. 176, Residence, full lot on Cam near 10th street, \$12,000.

No. 175, House three rooms, two closets, etc., half lot on 21st near Clark street, \$2,500.

No. 174, One and one-half story brick house and two lots on Douglas near 20th street, \$17,000.

No. 173, House two rooms and full lot, also one half lot on Pierce and 13th street, \$15,000.

No. 172, One and one-half story house six rooms and one half lot on Douglas near 20th street, \$15,000.

No. 171, House of 8 rooms, 2 closets, lot 60x116 feet on Burd street near Drexel, \$1,200.

No. 169, Two story house, 9 rooms &amp; closets, good cellar, on 15th street near Poppleton's \$4,000.

No. 168, One and one-half story house 8 rooms on 15th street near Leavenworth, \$5,500.

No. 167, One and one-half story house of 5 rooms near Hancock street, \$3,500.

No. 166, Two houses 6 rooms, closets, etc. on Burd street near 22nd, \$5,000.

No. 165, House 4 rooms, 2 closets, 2 closets half acre on Burd street near Drexel, \$1,200.

No. 164, Two story house, 9 rooms &amp; closets, good cellar, on 15th street near Poppleton's \$4,000.

No. 163, Small house and full lot on Pacific near 12th street, \$2,500.

No. 162, One story house 6 rooms, on Leavenworth near 16th, \$2,000.

No. 161, House three rooms and lot 92x115 feet near 20th and Farman, \$2,500.

No. 160, House of eight rooms, on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$3,100.

No. 159, House of 12 rooms on 18th street near Mary's avenue, \$5,000.

No. 158, House of 10 rooms and 1 1/2 lots on 18th street near Mary's avenue, \$5,000.

No. 157, House two large rooms, lot 67x210 feet on Sherman avenue (16th street) near Nicholas, \$1,200.

No. 156, House 5 rooms, kitchen, etc., on 16th street near Nicholas, \$1,275.

No. 15