

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 Month, \$1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.

TERMS POST PAID—
One Year, \$12.00 | Three Months, \$3.50
Six Months, \$6.00 | One Month, \$1.50AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Sole Agents
or Newsdealers in the United States.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Postal Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

It is going to be a people's campaign in Nebraska, and politicians are just waking up to the fact.

The Pennsylvania railroad, with a capital of \$83,886,000, reports gross earnings of \$75,182,972. And yet railroading as a rule doesn't pay, if we are to believe the organ grinders of the monopolies.

Nebraska comes along now, and wants to adopt a prohibition amendment. 'Tisn't whisky that kills people out in Nebraska; it's cyclones. Let the legislature stop the whirlwinds, and the people can dodge the saloons. Or, not dodge them, as the case may be.—(Burlington Hawkeye.)

'Tisn't cyclones that kills so many people over in Iowa, its sour mash.

New York financial journals are predicting that the balance of trade must immediately turn in our favor and that the export of specie for trade balances will shortly cease. It is generally admitted that Great Britain must depend more largely than ever before upon American supplies, and gold may be expected shortly to move again towards this country in payment for breadstuffs. Our magnificent harvests will be ample to feed our own people and half the world besides.

There is some talk among democratic politicians in New York of putting R. P. Flower, now a congressman from that state in nomination for governor next fall. It may not generally be known that Mr. Flower has made a vast fortune out of his manipulation of the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha road. He would undoubtedly be a Flower who would bloom for the railroads and that is the sort of a candidate Vanderbilt, Jewett and Gould could contentedly support.

In this nation, the right to vote, according to the purport of the constitution, is inherent. It is not secured by any act on the part of the voter.—Republican.

If the right to vote is inherent in this nation, then why cannot women vote now? Why cannot boys vote? Why is this right inherent only in natives? If the right to vote is not secured by any act on the part of the voter, then why require the voter of foreign birth to forewear allegiance to any monarch or potentate as the condition precedent to his acquiring the right to vote.

The republicans of this, the First district, will meet in convention at Nebraska City to nominate a candidate for congress five weeks from this day. Up to date no steps have been taken toward fixing the day of primaries or calling the convention. Mr. Isaac S. Hascall is chairman of the Douglas county central committee and he seems disposed to keep the call back to the last minute. Nearly every other county in the district has taken preliminary steps by convening the committees and calling the conventions. Inasmuch as the coming convention will also be called on to name delegates for the state convention it is high time that the committee be called together.

It takes at least one week to notify members in every precinct of the county, and the voters ought to have from twenty to thirty days notice for the primaries. But we presume Douglas county republicans will have to possess their souls in patience and await the pleasure of Mr. Isaac S. Hascall.

The smart Aleck that edits the Republican, in the absence of Mr. Brooks, has struck another maro's nest. He has discovered that the telegraphic columns of THE BEE team with sensational lies. The lynx-eyed youth has actually been dumfounded by the glaring headlines over the telegraphic columns about a bloody encounter between the British and Arabi when not so much as a skirmish had taken place. If the smart Aleck of the Republican had taken the trouble to read the full text of that blood and thunder telegram he would have discovered that he had only struck an advertisement concocted by a blood-thirsty grocer on Farnam street, who fires his artillery at the pyramids six thousand miles away.

To avoid the possible fatal effects which such sky rocket advertising might have on the weak minded and rattle-brained we have forbidden, in the future, the insertion of such decoy advertising at any price.

THE VETO OVERIDDEN.

The passage of the river and harbor bill by both houses of congress over the president's veto marks the conclusion of a gigantic feat which has been denounced from the outset by every leading journal of the country. President Arthur, in his message, pointed out clearly and concisely the grave objections which forced the executive to refuse his signature to the measure. A large number of the items of appropriation met with general approval because they were in the line of honest and economical internal improvement. Such were the Mississippi and Missouri appropriations, and those for dredging and improving the great harbors on the sea coast. But of the entire nineteen millions donated by the bill more than one half were intended to distribute the treasury surplus where it could neither further the interests of commerce or increase the facilities for internal transportation. Streams which for half the year are dry, and during the other half mere trout brooks were classed as rivers demanding extensive improvements and frog ponds and creeks which could never be made available for public use came in for a large share of the funds in the nation's strong box as great rivers which aid in transporting the agricultural wealth of the west to the sea board. The responsibility for the passage of the measure must be borne impartially by both parties. The vote upon the original adoption of the measure was fairly divided among republicans and democrats. The southern senators and representatives who since the war have been constantly "in favor of the old flag and an appropriation" were a unit for any measure which would tap the national treasury for the benefit of the south. Scores of members of congress who believed the river and harbor bill to be a steal, voted for it to save items in which their constituents had a personal interest. Two-thirds of both senators and congressmen lacked the courage to oppose a measure which is denounced by the universal sense of the country as a fraud and swindle engineered through congress to assist the political chances of its promoters.

There is one lesson which is taught by this successful raid on the treasury which ought to come home to every voter, and that is the constant incentive which a large surplus revenue offers to congressional jobbery. It is safe to say that no congress would dare to vote away nine million dollars collected by taxation from the people if the treasury had not been more than equal to the most extravagant demands of the national legislature. An unjust tariff and exorbitant war internal revenue taxes are drawing from the producers of this nation one hundred and fifty millions annually more than is sufficient to maintain the government and meet the requirements of our interest bearing debt. The cries of the people for reduced taxation have been met by congress with a long and strong pull upon the treasury, and a cold indifference to the demand for tariff and internal revenue revision. Mr. Gladstone asserted some months ago that no other nation but this would bear with patience the tax impositions placed upon it. It is a serious question whether patience has not ceased to be a virtue, and nothing will bring voters to a more realizing sense of the necessity for a reduction of their burdens than such a spectacle as that afforded by the extravagance and cowardice of the present congress in its dealings with the treasury surplus.

JAY HUBBELL is receiving a great deal of unmerited abuse which should fall on other shoulders if deserved at all. Mr. Hubbell is acknowledged to be above the average of average politicians, or even congressmen. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, clean handed, with brains, education and a good record. Mr. Hubbell's crime consists in being chairman of the congressional committee, which thinks that officeholders ought to be willing to contribute toward the expenses of the party from which they reap pecuniary benefits. There are a great many people, not politicians, who agree with them.

If the coming elections for congress succeed in scraping off a few barnacles from her keel the ship of state may give a better account of herself next year.

A NOTICE published elsewhere in our columns contains the announcement of the reopening of the State university at Lincoln, on September 12th, with a full corps of professors and instructors. With no personal knowledge of the new incumbents of the chairs vacated by Professors Church, Woodberry and Emerson, THE BEE has every reason to believe that the choice of the regents has fallen on competent and efficient men who will give satisfaction in their new positions and aid in restoring public confidence to the institution. There is every disposition on the part of the people of Nebraska to sustain what is intended to be the head of her educational system. The failures of the past have resulted from a

refusal on the part of its management to recognize the spirit of that system as unsectarian and progressive. In the recent changes there is strong reason for the belief that a new era is about to dawn for the state university, and that no effort will be spared to place it on a par with sister institutions in other parts of the country.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Congressman Valentine is now posing before the people of Nebraska as the farmer's friend. He has been chairman of the committee on agriculture for about eight months and he has laid the country and the farmers under everlasting obligations in causing congress to vote a large increase of taxes for the bureau of agriculture. The appropriations for gathering crop statistics have been raised from ten thousand dollars to eighty thousand dollars, and a corresponding increase was made through Valentine in the appropriations for experiments in raising buttonhole bouquets in the botanical gardens and dissecting potato bugs. As the result of Mr. Valentine's labors as the friend of the farmer the commissioner of agriculture has been able to transplant several political barnacles that have been hanging around Washington to Europe, where they will vegetate at first class hotels in high style at Uncle Sam's expense. The seventy thousand dollars squandered on these barnacles will of course be imposed in taxes on farmers, and they should thank their friend Valentine for this blessing in disguise. Ostensibly the department of agriculture was created and is maintained for the collection and diffusion of practical information on subjects connected with agriculture. As a matter of fact the main business of this department is to give employment to rank political weeds that grow so profusely around the national capital, and to supply congressmen with rare and costly bouquets for their wives and mistresses. There is also a garden sauce bureau that invests and squanders thousands of dollars of the people's money in the purchase of worthless flower and garden seeds, which are placed at the disposal of congressmen who want to distribute taffy among their constituents at Uncle Sam's expense.

Incidentally the agricultural department affords a lucrative position for a bug gatherer, who spends his leisure hours in dissecting grasshoppers, potato bugs and other insects. The late Mr. Leduc planted a quarter of a million of the farmers' money in cultivating tea plants and silk worms. Mr. Valentine, the farmer's friend, has made a desperate effort to induce congress to raise the salary of the overworked commissioner of agriculture from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year, but the bill which he championed still hangs fire. For all these efforts Valentine now comes to the front as the farmer's friend, and his admirers ask that he be returned for a third term. But Nebraska farmers take little stock in fancy agriculture. They do not relish paying taxes for magnificent bouquets to ornament the persons and tables of congressmen. They have never asked Valentine to raise a purse of \$70,000 for gathering statistics in Europe through political seedlings that do not know a cabbage head from a pumpkin.

Where was Mr. Valentine as the friend of the farmer in matters of legislation? How did he vote on proposals to reduce taxes and lift the burdens from the shoulders of the producers? Valentine has been in congress three years and a half, and in all that time he never introduced a single bill to relieve the farmers from any burden. As representative from Nebraska, he knows that millions of acres of railroad lands in this state are exempted from taxes, but he has never lifted his finger to right this great wrong. As former registrar of a land office, Valentine knew that Peter Schwenck and other land office rogues had made it a practice to impose on homesteaders, but this "farmer's friend" has done all he could to cover up the frauds and whitewash the rogues. Take the record from the day he entered congress until now and nearly every vote he has given has been in the interest of corporate monopolies, jobbery and reckless expenditure. At all times the railway monopolies have looked to him as a staunch supporter, but now, just before the election, he is passing as a friend of the farmers. Well might our producers exclaim, from all such friends good Lord deliver us.

Postoffice Changes.

Postoffice changes in Nebraska during the week ending July 15, 1882, furnished by William Van Vleck of the postoffice department.

Established—Celis, Holt County; Geo. W. Harker, postmaster; Star, Holt County; Mary J. Hezar.

Discontinued—Grant, Nebraska County.

Postmasters Appointed—Austin, Sherman County; Henry Gardner; Lavinia, Holt County; Sam'l. Spear; St. Devon, Nebraska County; Andrew J. Ritter jr.; Willow Creek, Saunders County; Wm. W. Hicks.

IOWA.

Names Changed—Hesperian, Webster County; to Burnside; Xenia, Dallas County; to Woodward.

Postmasters Appointed—Greely, Delaware County; E. H. Cumings; Sweetland Center, Muscatine County; J. B. Hennaker.

PRIMING THE PRIMARIES.

The Railroad Strikers Already in the Field For Valentine.

The Bold and Brazen Deed of McConnell and His Men at North Platte.

The Country People Barred Out of the Primaries by Short Notice.

The Trick Condemned by All and New Primaries Called For August 19.

Correspondence of The Bee.

NORTH PLATTE, August 2, 1882.—There will be a double-header from Lincoln county again this fall. Last Tuesday the republican county central committee met to call the primaries and county convention. Mr. McConnell, the U. P. master mechanic was there with enough railroad employees to control the action of the committee. A call was brought in with dates already filled out for primaries to be held July 29, from 5 to 7 p. m. Mr. Thomas Patterson moved to change the time of holding the primaries to August 19th which was voted down. He then moved to make it August 12th which was voted down. He then moved to change the hours of holding the primaries from 3 to 4 p. m., instead of 5 to 7 p. m. in North Platte precinct, as this precinct is 45 miles north and south, and many of the voters lived from 20 to 30 miles from the voting place. This was also rejected. The time fixed enabled the brass-collared brigade to be out in full force, and barred the people outside of the town from taking part in the primaries, since they had no opportunity to know that they were being held. The call was not published in the local papers until the very day they were held. The design, no doubt, is to fire the first gun of the campaign for Valentine. It is a burning disgrace to the state that such a farce can be perpetrated and countenanced. It is a repetition of the political frauds that have been committed in Lincoln county by the railroad faction time and again. In order to get an honest and untrammeled expression of the party, a call has been issued for primaries to be held throughout the county, on August 19, and a convention will be held by the delegates then elected that will send representatives to Fremont and Omaha. J. W.

VISION OF THE FREMONT CONVENTION.

FREMONT, Neb., August 2.

To the Editor of THE BEE: "I have gathered my children together, even as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings, and you would not be comforted. Behold your house is left unto you desolate."

Such will prove the ultimatum of Valentine & Co.'s future aspirations and progress. For it is said there is a land beyond the Elkhorn called Cuming, a land that floweth with milk and honey, and some rye whisky, and the bosses of that land said unto one another:

"We must again raise our chief priest, 'Val,' to congress and renown and of course look for the multitude to pay him the tribute, even if he persists in his evil ways."

Now some of the brethren will become sorely perplexed, and they will say unto one another:

"Let us hie unto Fremont where the wise men will sit in the temple of fate, we will make known unto them our grievances, and our lamentations will surely be heeded, in spite of corporate wealth and aggression."

And so it will come to pass that the wise men in the temple will hearken unto their sayings, and with one accord say:

"Surely there is just cause for relief. Let us give it unto them."

"And the favored sons of toil will depart rejoicing, and the wise prophets of Nemaha and of Seward will marvel, and with one acclamation say unto one another:

"Here we had shekels of silver, and shekels of gold to contribute in behalf of the U. P. & B. & M., and none found its way into the gateway of the temple. Thus with one hand we intended to place a penny in the urn of poverty, but with the other dragged a shilling out."

And so it will come to pass; they will summon the legal lights from the land of Douglas, from the land of Lancaster, and from Old Otoe, and hold a conference, and discuss the progress question then closely and harken deeply unto their sayings. And lo and behold! when it shall be discovered that none of the lure crossed the turbulent Platte, the prophets will wax wrathly, and they will cry in mournful strains, in silent confusion, with one accord, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharain." And so it came to pass that the wise men from up the Elkhorn left the temple, weeping and wailing, and would not be comforted.

Combinations of Capital and Labor The Hour, July 23.

We hear a good deal in these days that savors of envy, hatred and malice on the part of the poor towards the rich, of labor towards capital; and much more that is expressive of popular indignation against so-called monopolies. At the same time, the strikes indicate wide-spread discontent, which leads thousands of us to throw up the work on which they depend for their daily bread, is undoubtedly the largely increased cost of living. But the decreased purchasing power of money, although the immediate, is not the sole cause of this renewal of the old conflict between labor and capital.

Of course, these revolts of labor against capital are a source of great evil, and the strikers are themselves usually the greatest sufferers. They seldom gain their objects, and even

when they do succeed the advantage is merely temporary. Nevertheless, while strikes are to be deprecated, they cannot be ignored. Combinations have put up railway charges and the price of everything they have touched, except poorer. But human endurance of wrongs has its limits.

Labor is now unhappily arrayed against capital on a scale never before known in the United States, and the conflict may not really end until labor has secured a larger share of the profits of industry, although the strikes will terminate without reference to this ultimate result. But capital stubbornly resists all encroachments upon its power, privileges and purse, and the struggle will therefore be a long one. The need of organization to meet organization is felt, and hence, however mistakenly, strikes are resorted to, and anti-monopoly leagues are used as vehicles through which to express popular protests and indignation against those who use their power and wealth to oppress and defraud the people.

The true remedy, however, lies in legislation. Let a people's party, representing labor and all opposed to monopoly, be formed, and such candidates for elective offices as meet their approval be nominated and elected, and the tyranny of great corporations will soon be overthrown. This, too, will be a safety-valve for the discontent of labor and indignation of the anti-monopolists. Of one thing we may feel certain, that if the evils so loudly complained of are not corrected, or at least mitigated by legislation, there will be great danger of this being sought through force. Resort to this last would, of course, be a great calamity, and therefore it cannot be too strongly deprecated; but popular passions, when once aroused, are, as all history teaches, not easily stayed. Whenever capital is de-throned in the halls of legislation and the people are honestly represented—if that day ever comes—we may expect to see the fortunes such as those made of late years rendered more difficult of acquisition thereafter, and those that already exist made to bear a larger share of the public burdens. There would, indeed, be danger of such taxation swelling in confiscation. We may be sure, too, that the power of individuals and corporations to combine for purposes inconsistent with the public interest would be jealously curbed and regulated, thus making railway and other corporations the servants of the people instead of their masters, as they practically are now, and preventing those unholy combinations or cliques to "corner" the necessities of life and make havoc in other ways with the welfare of the nation and other people's money, in order to add to their own plethoric hoards.

The popular protest against monopoly, whether practiced by individuals or corporations or, as is generally the case, by combinations of both, if not loud is deep. It is inspired by a sense of injustice suffered, and a desire that justice shall be done, "though the heavens fall." There are times and cases in which public opinion is liable to become more omnipotent than law, and when it does so in this country—where universal suffrage is the true palladium of our liberties—the popular sentiment will soon be likely to crystallize itself into law, far sooner, indeed, than in any other country in the world; and although we are a law-abiding and long-suffering people, the time may not be far off—if the abuse of wealth and power is allowed to go on unchecked—when patient endurance of wrong will be no longer considered a virtue, but a reproach.

PHELPS COUNTY HEARD FROM.

Correspondence of The Bee.

The crops in Phelps county are better this year than ever before. Small grain is all harvested and farmers are happy. Rye yields in some instances sixty bushels to the acre. Wheat will average twenty. Corn is growing rapidly. There is a large acreage and a heavy crop is expected. There is likely eight thousand acres of broom corn in the county which promises well. Politics begins to receive attention. D. H. K. Whitcomb, county judge, is highly spoken of for legislative honors. J. M. Hiatt, of Alma, is being pushed for senator.

The University.

The fall term of Nebraska university will open Tuesday, September 12th, 1882, with a full corps of professors and instructors. For information or circulars apply to Prof. H. E. Hitchcock, dean of literature, science and the arts, residence corner of 8th and 16th streets, Prof. S. R. Thompson, dean of industrial college, Miss Ellen Smith, principal of school, who after August 6th, may be consulted at her residence, No. 1204, corner N and 12th streets, or Prof. G. E. Howard, secretary of faculty, residence No. 1504 S street, between 15th and 16th.

H. E. Hitchcock.

Dean of Faculty.

Free of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of throat and lungs—are requested to call at C. C. King's Drug Store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, FREE OF COST, which will show you what a regular dollar-size will do.

Samuel C. Davis & Co.,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS

AND

IMPORTERS,

Washington Ave. and Fifth St.,

LOUIS, MO.

BEMIS'

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

15th and Douglas Street,

OMAHA, NEB.

BARGAINS,

IN

LOTS

Houses,

Farms,

Lands.

BY

BEMIS'

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.

Beautiful building sites on Sherman avenue (16th street) south of Poppleton and J. J. Brown's residences—the tract belonging to Senator Fairbank for so many years—being 553 feet frontage on the avenue, by will in strips of 50 feet or more frontage on the avenue with full depth to the railroad, will sell above almost any terms that purchasers may desire. To parties who will agree to build houses costing \$1200 and upwards will sell with interest. To parties who will not intend improving immediately will sell for one-sixth down and 5 equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent interest.

Choice 4 acre block in Smith's addition at west end of Farnam street—will give any length of time required at 7 per cent interest.

Also a splendid 10 acre block in Smith's addition on same liberal terms as foregoing.

No. 305, Half lot on 20th street.

No. 304, Lot on 15th street near Paul, \$1200.

No. 302, Lot 30x125 feet on 15th street, near Ichoia.

No. 299, One quarter acre Burd street, near Dutton \$500.

No. 297, Two lots on Blondo near Irene street, \$250 and \$300 each.

No. 296, Two lots on Georgia near Michigan street, \$1200.

No. 295, Twelve choice residence lots on Hamilton street in Shinn's addition, fine and highly improved, 50 to \$500 each.

No. 294, Beautiful half lot on St. Mary's avenue, 50x120 feet, near Bishop Clarkson's and 10th street, \$1500.

No. 293, Five choice lots on Park avenue, 50x120 each, on street railway, \$300 each.

No. 291, Six lots in Millard & Caldwell's addition on Sherman Avenue near Poppleton's, \$300 to \$450 each.

No. 290, Choice lots on Park avenue and street or line on road to Park, \$450 to \$1000 each.

No. 288, Eleven lots on Decatur and Irene streets, near Saunders street, \$375 to \$450 each.

No. 287, Lot on 15th near Paul street, \$750.

No. 286, Lot 50x140 feet near St. Mary's avenue, 20th street, \$1500.

No. 279, Lot on Decatur near Irene street, \$225.

No. 278, Four lots on Calwell, near Saunders street, \$500 each.

No. 276, Lot on Clinton street, near shot tower, \$125.

No. 275, Four lots on McCallum street, near Blondo, \$250 each.

No. 274, Three lots near race course: make offer.

No. 268, Beautiful corner acre lot on California street, opposite and adjoining Sacred Heart convent grounds, \$1000.

No. 266, Lot on Union, near 15th street, \$1,350.

100 lots in "Credit Foncier" and "Grand View" additions, just south-east of U. P. and B. & M. railroad, equal, ranging from \$150 to \$1000 each and on easy terms.

Beautiful residence lots at a bargain—very handsomely improved, 100 to 2500 each. 2 per cent down and 6 per cent per month. Call and get plat and all particulars.

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

No. 253, Two lots on Center street, near Cummins street, \$900 for both or \$500 each.

No. 251, Lot on Seward, near King street, \$350.

No. 249, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street, \$2,100.

No. 247, Four beautiful residence lots near Clough College, \$8,000.

No. 246, Two lots on Center, near Cummins street, \$400 each.

No. 245, Lot on Idaho, near Cummins street, \$325.

No. 245, Beautiful corner acre lot on Cummins near Dutton street, near new Convalescent Sacred Heart, \$1,500.

No. 244, Lot on Farnam, near 18th street, \$4,750.

No. 243, Lot 66 by 1 on College street, near St. Mary's avenue, \$700.

No. 241, Lot on Farnam, near 25th street, \$1,000.

No. 240, Lot 66 by 99 feet on South avenue, near Mason street, \$500.

No. 239, Corner lot on Burr, near 22d street, \$2,500.

No. 238, 120x132 feet c. J. Harney, near 24th street (will cut it up) \$2,400.

No. 234, Lot on Douglas street, near 25th street, \$1,000.

No. 232, Lot on Pier street, near Seward street, \$1,000.

No. 227, Two lots on Decatur, near Irene street, \$200 each.

No. 225, Lot 145 by 441 feet on Sherman avenue (16th street), near Grace, \$2,400, will divide.

No. 220, Lot 25x100 on Dodge, near 13th street, make an offer.

No. 217, Lot on 23rd near Clark, \$500.

No. 216, Lot on Hamilton near King, \$300.

No. 209, Lot on 18th street, near Nicholas street, \$1,000.

No. 207, Two lots on 10th, near Pacific street, \$1,500.

No. 204, Beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cummins, \$900.

No. 199, Lots on 15th street, near Pierce, \$800.

No. 194, Lots on Saunders street, near Seward street, \$500.

No. 193, Two lots on 22d, near Grace street, \$300.

No. 192, Two lots on 17th street, near white lead creek, \$1,000.

No. 188, One full block ten lots, near the barracks, \$400.

No. 191, Lots on Farker, near Irene street, \$200.

No. 187, Two lots on Cass, near 21st street, \$1,100 each, \$600.

No. 186, One full block ten lots, near the barracks, \$400.

No. 170, Lot on Pacific street, near 14th; make offer.