

# THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.  
 Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl St.  
 Street, Near Broadway.  
 New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper.

Subscription Rates:  
 One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00;  
 Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.  
 For Week, 25 Cents.

THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
 TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:  
 One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00;  
 Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.  
 American News Company, Sole Agents, New York and in the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS:  
 A. Communications relating to News and Editorials should be addressed to the Editor, Omaha, Nebraska.  
 B. Communications relating to the Editorials should be addressed to the Editor, Omaha, Nebraska.  
 C. Communications relating to the Editorials should be addressed to the Editor, Omaha, Nebraska.

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

Mr. Doll can pull the wool over the eyes of the tax-payers of the First ward to make them believe that the low assessments of the gas company, breweries, distilleries, packing houses, elevators, etc., are in their interest, he will accomplish what he is after—a re-election.

The experiment of running electrical street cars is to be tried in the city of Brussels. An account for one year of the expenses is to be kept, and if they are less than the expenses of horse-power, electrical street railroads will entirely supersede the old system in that city.

POWELL CLAYTON has been heard from. He has distinguished himself at the largest barbecue ever held in Arkansas. A joint debate was held by republicans and democrats, and the dispatches inform us that the republicans achieved a signal victory owing to the brilliant efforts of General Clayton.

BEN BUTLER has fired his manifesto at the suffering public. Benjamin has evidently forgotten that life is short, and that most people can't spare the time to read his long-winded address. The Bee therefore has boiled his long-drawn-out effusion down to reasonable limits, for the benefit of its readers.

WHILE the cold-blooded murder of Mormon missionaries in Tennessee is universally denounced in unmeasured terms, the Mormons, who of course are very indignant, should not forget the Mountain Meadow massacre by the infamous Danites, to whom many other murders are charged up.

FIVE republican congressional nominations have been made in Iowa. Hon. H. Y. Smith, of Polk county, has been nominated for the unexpired term of Mr. Kasson, and Major E. H. Oonger is the nominee for the full term in that district. Mr. E. Fuller, of Fayette, has been selected by the republicans of the fourth district, and he will succeed Mr. Calamity Weller, Congressman Holmes, of the Tenth district, has been re-nominated and will be his own successor.

SHERIFF WITT, of Faulkner county, Arkansas, has issued a decidedly original election proclamation. He has headed it with the portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks. Mr. Witt is evidently a thorough-bred democrat, who does not seem to know that there are any republicans in Arkansas. Suppose a republican sheriff in a northern state, should adorn his election proclamation with the portraits of Blaine and Logan? Wouldn't the democrats set up a howl from Maine to California, which would bring Cleveland out of the wood?

IN the personal property listed for taxes in the state of Alabama for the year 1882 the farming implements in the counties of Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Escambia, Fayette, Lamar, Marion, and Winston aggregated only \$224, while the guns, pistols, etc., in the same counties aggregated \$32,164. The correctness of these figures can be verified by referring to the state auditor's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, page 116 of exhibit VII. This explains the overwhelming democratic majorities in old Alabama, and we venture to say that the shotgun will figure as prominently in this presidential campaign as it has in any previous campaign.

GENERAL (MANAGER CLARK, of the Union Pacific, who tendered his resignation some time ago, is to be succeeded by Mr. S. R. Calloway, late general manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, and at present assistant to President Adams. Mr. Calloway, who recently made a trip of inspection over the entire system of the Union Pacific, will probably enter upon the active discharge of his duties at an early day, making his headquarters in Omaha. The resignation of Mr. Clark was received with regret and accepted with great reluctance by the board of directors, but as Mr. Clark insisted upon its acceptance, such action had necessarily to be taken. Mr. Clark has been with the Union Pacific in various capacities for many years, rising step by step to his present position. He is regarded as one of the ablest railroad men in the country.

The policies and methods of the Union Pacific, which have often been condemned by this paper, were in a great measure dictated by Dillon and Gould, and were not, as we happen to know, always in accord with Mr. Clark's views. The people of Omaha will regret that Mr. Clark has resigned, but they will be pleased to learn that he intends to remain in this city, where he has large property interests and is engaged in various enterprises, to which he proposes to devote his entire attention.

## A WORD TO WORKINGMEN.

We are impelled to call upon the honest, industrious, sober and intelligent workmen of Omaha to repudiate the dastardly work of the miscreants who, under the pretext of defending the rights of labor, have resorted to warfare that would disgrace the lowest class of outlaws. Because we declined to accede to demands that every honorable craftsman would pronounce unjust and unreasonable, and which no newspaper employer could afford to comply with, this paper, which in season and out of season, has stood by labor in its struggles against monopoly and the aggressions of capital, has been denounced as an enemy of labor, and workmen have been asked to array themselves against it, and make war upon it. Although no reduction has been made in the wages of employees in any department, and to-day our printers receive higher wages than those in any other office in Omaha, and higher wages than asked for two years ago, it has been given out far and wide that we have reduced their pay to starvation wages. Although we make to-day no discrimination against union men, and union men have worked in this office for weeks since the late strike by permission of the typographical union, this is denounced as a rat concern, which refuses employment to union men and pays scab wages. All this we have patiently submitted to because the great body of the workmen of Omaha have continued to patronize this paper in spite of villainous abuse and slander, and our advertising patrons have given us more patronage than ever notwithstanding the bull-dozing, threats, and boycotting. But when the wretched vagabonds and tramps, who have carried on the campaign of slander and abuse in the name of organized labor, assault our employees, throw rocks through windows at innocent men, and finally try to burn down this office to satisfy personal spite, we are compelled to appeal to the respectable and honorable workmen of Omaha to take the proper steps to withdraw all countenance and support from this lawless gang, whose leaders have no other design than to feather their own nests by a pretended control of workingmen's votes in the coming campaign. What do these miscreants want at the hands of the Bee? The men who were employed here before the strike are all gone, with two or three exceptions. We are paying more than the union scale of wages, and we are employing union men, who are willing to leave themselves, just as the other offices do. There can be no concession made where there is no one to demand it, and where in reality the men are perfectly satisfied, whether they are union or non-union men. In view of this fact it seems to us that the industrious, self-respecting, and law-abiding workmen of Omaha owe it to their own reputation and honor to cut loose from all association with the blackguards, blackmailers and incendiaries who are carrying on this unwholesome and inexcusable war.

## NEEDLESS INDIGNATION.

Mr. James E. Boyd, we are told, objects to the raising of the assessment in the First ward because he has paid one per cent of the entire tax valuation of this city, and because in the spring time when the assessor comes around he generally has a large supply of meats and lard on hand. Now we know a great many people who would cheerfully pay one per cent of the taxes of this city if they had Mr. Boyd's property. The truth is, that Mr. Boyd did pay one per cent two years ago when the assessment was about \$7,000,000. He would be paying it now if all the property in Omaha were assessed as loosely as the First ward. One per cent of the \$7,000,000 was equal to a tax on \$70,000 of property. Mr. Boyd owns an opera house, worth, with the ground, \$175,000. He owns a packing establishment worth at least \$100,000. He owns other real estate in Omaha worth nearly \$100,000 more. His personal property, money, stock, meats, etc., at a low estimate would probably figure up to \$100,000. Mr. Boyd therefore is taxed on \$70,000 for property actually worth nearly \$500,000. This means about one-seventh, while many poor people are paying taxes on one-fourth of the actual value of their property. Inasmuch as the 20 per cent advance made by the city council only includes his real estate in the First ward, it makes no difference whatever in the tax which he pays on his meats and lard. So much for Mr. Boyd's complaint.

But the question at issue is whether the council, which is required by law to equalize the taxes of all the wards, is not justified in raising the tax of the First ward to something near the level of the assessment of all the other wards. That Doll is utterly without a conscience in his assessments can be shown by the striking difference he has made between the property of one class of citizens and the property of another. For instance, Paxton & Gallagher's building, including two lots, is assessed at a fraction over \$16,000, while Krug's brewery, malt house, ice house, office, and store-building, covering six lots, are assessed at a fraction over \$19,000. Mr. Krug would not trade his establishment for three properties like the Paxton & Gallagher block. It may be that the Paxton & Gallagher block is assessed high enough, but Doll's outrageous partiality in hundreds of cases could not be remedied except by a general advance, whereby the First ward is equalized with all the others.

It may afford some comfort to the gas companies to learn from the New York Times that the electric light makes slow headway as a competitor of gas in New York, and that in London it is a flat failure. The electric is without a rival

among artificial illuminants, but the trouble is that too much water has been injected into the stock companies, which have failed to realize the dividends that were expected. It is the same old story of stock watering over again. Twenty-five million dollars were invested in the enterprise by sixty-two London companies all organized in 1882, and an expert, Mr. Arnold White, formerly a managing director of the Edison, now doubts whether the combined earnings of the survivors are equal to a profit of 5 per cent, on one-fifth of the capital sunk. It is worth while noting where Mr. White thinks the money went. Labor advertising, and "sundries" consumed the largest item, or over six millions, while the inventors' receipts were positively the least, or a paltry \$700,000. Five millions were spent on "installations," and more than as much more on "plant," now largely obsolete. The directors, who directed to such bad purpose, get more than the inventors, and so, of course, did the lawyers. The "promoters" took their pay to starvation wages. Although we make to-day no discrimination against union men, and union men have worked in this office for weeks since the late strike by permission of the typographical union, this is denounced as a rat concern, which refuses employment to union men and pays scab wages. All this we have patiently submitted to because the great body of the workmen of Omaha have continued to patronize this paper in spite of villainous abuse and slander, and our advertising patrons have given us more patronage than ever notwithstanding the bull-dozing, threats, and boycotting. But when the wretched vagabonds and tramps, who have carried on the campaign of slander and abuse in the name of organized labor, assault our employees, throw rocks through windows at innocent men, and finally try to burn down this office to satisfy personal spite, we are compelled to appeal to the respectable and honorable workmen of Omaha to take the proper steps to withdraw all countenance and support from this lawless gang, whose leaders have no other design than to feather their own nests by a pretended control of workingmen's votes in the coming campaign. What do these miscreants want at the hands of the Bee? The men who were employed here before the strike are all gone, with two or three exceptions. We are paying more than the union scale of wages, and we are employing union men, who are willing to leave themselves, just as the other offices do. There can be no concession made where there is no one to demand it, and where in reality the men are perfectly satisfied, whether they are union or non-union men. In view of this fact it seems to us that the industrious, self-respecting, and law-abiding workmen of Omaha owe it to their own reputation and honor to cut loose from all association with the blackguards, blackmailers and incendiaries who are carrying on this unwholesome and inexcusable war.

## THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.

The recent earthquake in the east was described in the telegraphic dispatches in a highly sensational manner and the people of the west were led to believe that it was no ordinary shaking up. The accounts swelled in their sensationalism the further west they were sent, and the Boston Advertiser in commenting on this fact says: According to the telegraphic reports the recent earthquake was not felt in the west; but the reports of the western papers tend to remove this impression, and seem to show that the intensity of the "seismic cataclysm" became greater as the news of it moved toward the Pacific. Here there were ten people who did not know there had been a quiver to one that did. But, according to western journals "the whole populace was panic-stricken." Here, the shock, as felt in the top of the Equitable building, might perhaps have rolled a man off a sofa; but by the time it reached Chicago the poor wretch was thrown from the sofa across the room, while in Omaha all the furniture was piled upon him and in San Francisco only faint traces of his remains were to be found. The great danger discoverable in this curious phenomenon lies in the possibility that the shock may make the circuit of the globe and return to plague us at the end of eighty days. If it does the Chicago newspaper correspondents had better be chained up for the day, or all Boston will be in fragments.

THE New York Times has upon its staff four men who have distinguished themselves by acts of more than ordinary bravery. One of this quartette of heroes is Harold Frederick who recently visited Marseilles and Toulon and went through the cholera hospitals in order to give The Times a reliable and complete account of the condition of affairs in these plague-stricken cities. How many newspaper correspondents are there that would thus have risked their lives? Another Times hero who performed a similar service during the yellow fever epidemic in the south is Mr. E. G. Darnell, who spent weeks among the dead and dying and sent daily dispatches to his paper. The third hero is Frank A. DuVal, who went on board a vessel in quarantine and interviewed a yellow fever patient. George F. Spinney, the fourth member of the quartette, carries the gold medal of the Hannan society, and a special one voted to him by congress for heroism of a different kind. During the Spayten Day disaster Spinney, at the imminent risk of his own life, crawled through a burning car and rescued an old gentleman who was pinned under the wreck.

MR. BIRKETT certifies to the integrity of Assessor Doll. Now let some reputable citizen certify to the integrity of Mr. Birkett.

BOSTONIANS are discussing the seismic disturbance. Some people call it an earthquake.

HIS Wife's Bathing Dress. From the Sonnetville Journal. They were walking up the street to take a humorous round car, when he suddenly clasped his hand to his side and exclaimed: "By Jove, I believe I have lost it!" "What the matter?" asked his friend. "Matter enough," he answered, with a frightened countenance, as he searched pocket after pocket, and the expression of fear on his face became more and more emphasized; "matter enough," he gasped for Newport-morrow. The friend gazed upon him in amazement. At length he drew a long breath of relief and fishing an envelope out of his inside vest pocket, he exclaimed: "Eureka! I thought I had lost it, and we start for Newport in the morning." "What in the envelope?" asked his friend. "My wife's bathing dress."

He Was Glad to Meet Him. Drake's Travellers' Magazine. As the train pulled out of Kansas City recently, bound west, a fine looking old gentleman, who occupied a seat in the smoking car, was accosted by a rank looking specimen of western humanity. "You're a far west stranger?" he asked. "Yes, sir," replied the old gentleman, politely; "I'm going to Denver."

"Business or pleasure?" "Chiefly for my health."

## VANDERBILT'S HEAVY LOSSES.

His Wealth Said to Have Diminished to a Paltry \$150,000,000.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

A photograph of Vanderbilt's face and its expression as he drives down the road would be a rich addition to any gallery you may have on exhibition. He has lots of dollars and very few friends. But his lots of dollars are not so marvelous as they were. It is no secret of course, that he has withdrawn \$10,000,000 within the year from his strong box, or government bonds, and it is a very open secret that that tolerably "tidy sum of money" was turned over to his son, William K., to balance losses made by that young scion of the family, under the direction, however, of Wm. H., himself. There is a good reason to believe, that aside from the shrinkage in the Vanderbilt portfolio, rather in the prices of the Vanderbilt securities, the family, as such, have been very far from being fortunate in their Wall street ventures. You will doubtless recall the fiasco and feathery way in which every member of that family took possession of his house when furnished, and the wonderful \$50,000 bill given by Vanderbilt also. That, however, was two or three years ago. Have you heard of any reception lately? Were there any grand balls given last year? As matter of fact, the son's house was not opened at all last winter, and an air of gloom and neglect hung about the place. Mr. Vanderbilt three years ago was supposed, and said by people who ought to know, to be worth in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000. Judged by the market price of his securities to-day, and the known amount of government bonds registered in his name, it is considered a fair estimate to put him down at \$150,000,000. Now, it is manifestly absurd to judge the feelings of a man worth \$150,000,000 by those of a man worth \$20,000,000 or even \$1,000,000. The latter would suppose that the possession of \$150,000,000 would make him supremely happy and entirely contented with this world, which would be quite gold enough for him. Suppose, however, that a man were to lose \$50,000 of his \$20,000. It is clear enough to the most obtuse intellect that he would be worried and excited, and believe me, he wouldn't be the one to sit still and wait, he would be as William H. Vanderbilt is to-day because his millions are not so many as they were a year and a half ago.

Vanderbilt, you must remember, is no longer a young man. I don't know his age, but it is somewhere along in the sixties. Indeed he was considering, some time back, the propriety of his worth trusting with any considerable amount of money or as a confident in any of his vast enterprises. William H. Vanderbilt was a grown man with a grown family, living on Staten Island, as a kind of half-baked farmer, when his father took it into his head to utilize him as the only son of the family who had no degree of his father's confidence in him. Well, think it over. Where are the other Vanderbilts? It only puzzles you to find any. The only Vanderbilt living whom the world ever hears of is William H., and the only reason it ever hears of him is because his father left him a stupendous fortune of \$100,000,000.

## Glory and Shame of Railroad History.

American Greed and Dry Goods Chronicle.

The recent expose in the New York Times of the Union Pacific management in a dark chapter in railroad history. The abuses and steals are alike colossal in design and execution. Venality, corruption, falsehood and deceit leave a trace as sinuous and alimny as that of serpents, and the poison injected into the body politic by those who sought to buy their way to the top of the corporate ladder, and defied legislation, has been hurt and done. The infamous Credit Mobiliers is not forgotten, nor the swindle and stain its scandals left on hitherto honored names.

The fortunes dishonestly amassed at that time, although large, have been eclipsed in the later history of this property, which is left ruined and stranded by those false to their corporate trust. They have escaped with their booty after years of open defiance to congressional enactment, Congress has failed of its duty, and sworn officers of the government have also been remiss in the performance of their high trusts. Bribery in courts, bribery in legislation, bribery in high places, almost open and shameful, has been practised and no man brought to justice.

It is a wonder that public sentiment is debased, that the moral sense has become dulled, when corruption and fraud so unblushing and high handed go unpunished and the despoilers count their ill-gotten gains by the millions? Is an open defiance of the law by the few calculated to win for respect from the great mass when they behold the offenders at ease and unmolested.

If wealth will buy exemption from the law when guilt is proven why not seek it by the shortest road regardless of the claims of others?

If men bold and unscrupulous can wield power enough to snare their fingers at the verdict of courts and juries; override and set at naught all forms of equity, and at the same time receive homage and attention, why hold fast to the old notions of honor and honesty? It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the standard of public morals is lowered. Who are responsible for this state of things? The law breakers and law makers.

This is eminently true in the history of the Union Pacific railroad. The measure was conceived during the civil war, and found ready support. The road would add new strength to the Union and become a new arm of defence. Congress granted it liberal subsidies and the people found no fault. Deep interest was taken in the enterprise, and the national pulse was stirred at its rapid progress. The completion of the last link which united in bands of iron a continent was hailed with delight. The entire nation partook of the enthusiasm, which was genuine and patriotic.

The originators and promoters were duly honored, for the inside history had not been revealed. As wolves in sheep's clothing, these men preyed upon a nation's devotion for union to enrich themselves. They styled the road Union Pacific in deference to the union sentiment of the people. They took advantage of a nation's generous franchise and subsidies and turned them into channels of private gain.

He Was Glad to Meet Him. Drake's Travellers' Magazine. As the train pulled out of Kansas City recently, bound west, a fine looking old gentleman, who occupied a seat in the smoking car, was accosted by a rank looking specimen of western humanity. "You're a far west stranger?" he asked. "Yes, sir," replied the old gentleman, politely; "I'm going to Denver."

"Business or pleasure?" "Chiefly for my health."

"Ah, yes, I see. From the east, ain't yer?"

"Yes, I am President of the Twenty-fifth National Bank of New York."

"You don't say so?" exclaimed the westerner. Then he added in a whisper, "Gin us yer hand, old pard, I'm right glad to meet yer. I'm a Missouri train robber."

## A Warm Time Ahead.

Boston Transcript.

"No," said Fogg, meditatively, "I don't fear what may come to me in another world; it is the act of dying that fills me with a sort of nameless dread. I don't like the idea of crossing the dark river; I always was afraid of water, you know; 'You shouldn't let that bother you,' replied Mrs. F.; 'you'd have a splendid chance to fry your clothes when you reached the other side.'"

## He Could Stand Anything.

From the Arkansas Traveller.

"I'll have to take your leg off," said a physician to a man who had been injured in a railway accident. "Never mind your chloroform, doctor," replied the man. "I was once governor of Arkansas and can stand anything."

## TUTT'S PILLS.

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Nausea, Headache, Fatigue after eating, Irritability of food, Irritability of temper, Loss of spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Flattering at the heart, Bile before the eyes, Highly colored stools, and a general feeling of uneasiness. Demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the liver. As a liver medicine, TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the kidneys and skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "secret passages of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear complexion and a healthy system. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect.

## ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

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# MORSE & BRUNNER, Real Estate Brokers.

1404 Farnam St. - OMAHA  
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No. 105—For Sale—\$8,500 feet on 15th street, near Harvey, room for a brick block, of four stories which would rent readily. If not sold within 30 days it will be withdrawn and built upon. South 44 ft. corner alley \$5,500. Inside 44 ft. \$5,250.  
 No. 142—For Sale—\$10,000. \$1,000 ft. on 14th St., near Jones St. Call and see in regard to this property we have a bargain for you.  
 No. 111—For Sale—\$10,000. \$1,000 ft. on Cuming St., \$1,000 ft. \$10,000.  
 No. 104—For Sale—Improved Farnam street property near 12th street, \$17,000.  
 No. 117—For Sale—46,512 feet, splendid brick improvement, as good business as in the city \$16,000.  
 No. 123—For Sale—Elegant corner on street car line, 31x 60 ft., store, and basement 12,500. Good location, \$25,000.  
 No. 118—For Sale—\$10,000. \$1,000 ft. on 13th St., \$1,000 ft. \$10,000.  
 No. 107—For Sale—A business property for \$48,500 yielding a rich income of 15 per cent, net on investment.  
 No. 153—For Sale—On California, close to Belt line lot \$1,000. Two-story house and barn, \$1,500.

## RESIDENCE PROPERTY

For Sale within Half-Mile of Postoffice.  
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 No. 48—House and lot, \$2,500.  
 No. 49—House and lot, \$