

BUSHWACKING IN BLOOD.

Bill Anderson's Career at the Head of His Lawless Band.

MISSOURI'S MURDEROUS MEN.

Horrible Revenge of His Sister's Death—Killing Soldiers by the Score—The Terror of a Dozen Counties.

Atlanta Constitution: "Did you ever hear of Bill Anderson, of Missouri? This was the question of an ex-confederate major general, with whom I was not long ago discussing the story that in an attempt was made during the war to bribe Mosby."

"When the war began, Anderson, like about half the people of the state, was for the union. I have no doubt he would have gone into the union army but for an event which changed the whole current of his life and transformed the nature of the man completely. He lived in a county which was about equally divided between the union and the confederacy. In an adjoining county, which was strong for the union, resided his two sisters. Their sympathies were entirely with the south, and they gave very open and injudicious expression to them. Party feeling ran so high in the neighborhood that these women were taken from home by some union men and locked up in a house by themselves on the pretext that they might give information to the confederates. While they were thus imprisoned the house fell, killing one of them and crippling the other for life. It is said that the pillars on which the house stood were sawed in two by some cowardly creature, who did not scruple at the murder of a woman."

"When Anderson heard of this outrage he almost went mad. As soon as the first burst of his fury was over he determined to avenge the death of one sister and the crippling of the other. He organized a band of eighty men and began his work of blood and destruction. He did not enter the confederate service, because he wanted to be free from all orders and in his own way to work out his burning desire for revenge. He was about thirty years old, but nearly every one of his men was over that age. Most of them were boys from eighteen to twenty years of age, sturdy boys from the farm, who could ride like Indians and shoot with deadly precision. They had superb horses which they soon trained to wonderful control. Their only weapons were six-shooters. Not a man in Anderson's command, from first to last, was ever seen with any other weapon. Every one of them carried four revolvers, two in his belt and two at his saddle. They were expert pistol shots at the start, but they soon became so skilled that they could shoot a man's eye out at twenty-paces, and could kill a man fifty yards away as they rode at full gallop."

"Their first act was to kill a dozen men who were supposed to be implicated in the outrage on Anderson's sisters. They then scourged the country, robbing and burning the houses of union men and spreading terror over half a dozen counties. Band after band was organized to meet them, but they all shared the same fate, and the band grew larger, and all his boys knew every foot of the country perfectly, and when they were too hard pressed by superior numbers they would disband. Each man would take care of himself, and next day they would meet at some appointed rendezvous to begin their deadly work anew."

"FIGHTING UNDER THE BLACK FLAG. When they went into battle each man would take the reins of his perfectly trained horse in his teeth. He could guide the animal wherever he chose simply by the motion of his body. Then, when six-shooters failed, they would dash right into the enemy's ranks, firing right and left and making every bullet tell. They could shoot with the left hand as well as the right, and in many an engagement they killed more than their number."

"Anderson was a swarthy little fellow who did not weigh more than 120 pounds. He wore his raven hair down on his shoulders, and in battle his black eyes glowed like fire. His one thought was to kill. He never took any prisoners and not one of his men was ever captured alive. They had raised the black flag, and it had been raised against them, and they fought with the furious courage of desperation. Anderson never wore a uniform of any kind. He was usually attired in a dingy suit of jeans and wore a broad-brimmed hat with a long white feather in it. His men were attired in black velvet coats, gorgeously embroidered, jean breeches, which were covered in their big boots, and big felt hats. They all had long beards, and as they scoured the country were the very picture of a gang of highway-men."

"There is no telling how many men they killed, or how many they made a small estimate. Once, after they had been terrifying a county for several days, Captain Johnson, of the federal state militia started after them with a force of 250 men, and Johnson met a farmer, and asked him if he knew where Anderson was. He replied:

"MOWED DOWN LIKE GRASS. Yes, he is in a ravine about four miles from here, but you had better leave him alone."

"How many men has he?" "About eighty, I guess, you had better not fool with him."

"Anderson ordered a confederate that he would soon annihilate Anderson's band with his superior force. Before he knew it he was in an ambush, and within two hours he was killed, and over two hundred of his men lay dead about him. Only about forty of the 250 escaped the merciless fire from the revolvers of the Anderson men. Anderson lost only ten men, whose places were soon supplied. The 250 union soldiers thus slain were buried on the spot, and congress erected a monument above their grave."

"General Gaiter, who had command of the federal troops that part of the state, issued an order that no quarter should be given to Anderson or any of his men. A few days later Anderson crossed the train on which there were twenty-three recruits for the union army. He fled them out on the side of the track, shot them dead, and on the breast of each corpse pinned a piece of paper with these words written on it:

"Done by order of General Gaiter."

"On the same train was Congressman Rollins, of Missouri, who was going to Washington. Anderson went up to him and said:

"I reckon we had better take you too. I suppose you are a union man?" "Rollins, who was a meek-looking fellow, replied:

"No, I am a minister of the gospel. I have taken no part in the war at all. Anderson said he wasn't killing preachers, and the congressman escaped, though it is certain that if any man in the bloodthirsty crowd had recognized him he would have been shot instantly."

END OF THE DESPERATE LEADER. "Once Anderson and his men dashed into Fayette and surprised 300 federal troops who were encamped there. They drew the federal troops into the trenches which they had built around the court house, and finally forced them into the court house. They then rode at full tilt

around the square four or five times, firing into the windows of the court house. Marks of their bullets are still visible on the walls and window sills of the building."

"Anderson never left Missouri during the war. Once or twice did he fight with the regular confederate army, and then it was by accident. He refused to play orders from anybody, and followed his own wild and bloody career in his own way. At last he met his death after a hundred almost miraculous escapes. His last battle was fought after Lee had surrendered and the news had reached Missouri. Anderson knew that he would not be allowed to surrender and that he would be hung if he was taken alive. His plan was to escape with his men into Texas and then make his way to Mexico. When he was trying to get out of Missouri he was one night surprised by several hundred federal militia. As he led his men in a desperate effort to break through the enemy's ranks he was shot in the neck, fell off his horse, and died in a few minutes. Not another of his men was killed. The bloody story of his way through, killing twenty-five or thirty of the federals."

"Most of them did get to Texas, where they disbanded and scattered in all directions. This is, in brief, the bloody story of Bill Anderson and his band of bushwackers."

SKIPPING THE COUNTRY.

Chicago Anarchists Colonizing in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Oscar Neff, one of the Chicago anarchists who escaped punishment by fleeing states evidence, was in the city last week. A reporter found him purchasing back numbers of a German weekly. "Going to take them to some of my Chicago friends," he said. "Where are your Chicago friends?" "In Santiago, de los Caballeros, San Domingo. While I was in going on the steamship Samana."

"Going to emigrate?" "Yes. It is said to be a hot place, but it will not be half as hot there as Chicago would be for me if I chose to wait until the second trial of the anarchists comes off. Spies is making a fool of himself denouncing a new trial. As it is now he could get off with a pardon. His second trial will implicate many others. The state has accumulated matters of additions to the Haymarket hanging half a hundred men. I thought it wise to skip."

"How do you come to go to San Domingo?" "Oh, it was agreed to skip to that part of the globe where there was reason for so doing long before the Haymarket bomb throwers. We have got a colony there."

"Will your colony be ruled by anarchist ideas?" "Not much," answered Neff; "it will be ruled by the law of the country we will live in, and everybody will have to paddle his own canoe."

Knocked Completely Out.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A bloody battle to a finish, with skin gloves, occurred yesterday in a town five miles out of this city. George Lardwood, of New York, and Frank Sterk, of Philadelphia, weighing each about 160 pounds, fought twelve rounds, ending in the complete knock-out of the latter, who, in the eleventh round, had to be lifted to his feet by seconds and was a mass of pounded flesh and blood. Lardwood was not much punished. The fight was for \$300 a side and gate money. Twenty spectators paid \$10 each for tickets. During the last three rounds Sterk's eyes were closed and he could not see his opponent. The referee, who is a friend of his, and his opponent, persisted in standing up to be knocked down until they were completely unconscious by a terrible blow on the jugular."

A Reputable Sinner's Return.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—William B. Wadsworth, who fled from Brooklyn lately because he was unable to account for about \$50,000 of other people's money with which he had been trusted was brought back from Canada yesterday. He consented to return to Brooklyn on a regular steamer, saying he was guilty of all that was charged against him and should be punished. He cried almost all the way back, bewailing his misfortunes and regretting his flight. His disgrace was brought upon his family. Wadsworth was taken to jail pending examination. Less than a week ago he was sent to the workhouse for Moody and Sankey's collection. He professes to be penitent, asserting that he meant the \$50,000 in profits and in the paying of exorbitant interest."

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers filed Feb. 11, 1887: John L. Brown and wife to O. G. Wadsworth, lot 5, blk. 2, Nell's sub, w. d.—\$8,000. Anna C. Crowell to W. J. Haugawaug, lot 5, blk. 4, Plainview add, w. d.—\$500. J. V. Hayward and wife to Moses Block, lot 5, blk. 4, Plainview add, w. d.—\$500. J. W. Mackintosh to Lucinda B. Hills, lots 1 and 2, blk. 18, Hancock place, w. d.—\$3,900. Jennette Anderson and husband to O. N. Ramsey, e 66 ft of lot 1, blk. 383, Omaha, w. d.—\$5,900. Henry O. Davies to H. M. Taylor, lot 7 at blk. 1, Lowe's 1st add to Omaha, w. d.—\$2,000. T. W. Atkinson and husband to J. Ann Parsons, lot 7, blk. 19, Central park, w. d.—\$700. Chas. G. Potter to Lucius L. Pierpont, lot 21, blk. 2, Potter's add to Omaha, w. d.—\$600. Richard A. Wadsworth to W. J. Graham, lot 5, blk. 7, Plainview add, w. d.—\$550. Chas. E. Evory to Chas. E. Johannes et al, lot 21, blk. 2, Maple place, w. d.—\$1,900. J. N. John L. Brown and wife to G. H. Lyons, lots 19, 1 and 13, blk. 2, Hillside add, w. d.—\$4,500. H. C. Carter and wife to S. C. Trey et al, lot 3, blk. 6, Kirby place add, w. d.—\$1,100. Signmund Rubins to Herman E. Cochran, lot 15, blk. 3, Park street add, w. d.—\$1,000. Francis L. Thomas to J. S. Christianman, n 1/2 lot 6, Nell's add, q. e.—\$1. B. P. Knight and wife to Henry B. Knight, 16, 65 and 66, w. d.—\$1,000. Jos. W. Coyner et al to Adelaide Percival, lot 13, blk. 7, Plainview add, w. d.—\$900. Alice S. K. Whitney and husband (H. M. Hunter, lot 6, blk. 8, Kirby place add, w. d.—\$750. Mattilda L. Ross and husband to W. T. Beard, 51x15 ft beginning 20 ft of corner of lot 1, blk. 4, Wood street add, w. d.—\$1,000. Jos. Levi and wife to Fensel Famerlick, lot 8 and 9, blk. 3, K. G. Koutze's 3rd add, w. d.—\$7,000. C. E. Vost and wife to Geo. W. Logan, lots 12 and 14, blk. 1, Lake's add, q. e.—\$100.

Beautiful Valentines at Hospe's.

Don't pay big prices for lumber, but buy cheap at Bradford's.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dennis Cunningham and Thomas Brennan, doing business as Cunningham & Brennan, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS BRENNAN.

Beautiful Valentines at Hospe's.

Tuttle & Allison, Ins. Agts., 211 S. 13th.

Beautiful Valentines at Hospe's.

Range's clothes have fine workmanship, latest styles, best woollens and trimmings are used.

Beautiful Valentines at Hospe's.

Partnership Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Cahu Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Martin Cahu retiring from the business, which will hereafter be conducted by Albert Cahu. The new firm will pay all existing indebtedness and collect all outstanding accounts.

Beautiful Valentines at Hospe's.

OMAHA, Feb. 1, 1887.

Beautiful Valentines at Hospe's.

Irvine & Lacey, dentists, Masonic block.

WESTINGHOUSE'S WEALTH.

His Thousand Inventions That Brought in Big Fame and Fortune.

PITTSBURG'S PATENT PRINCE.

Starting in Life With Considerable Money—What the Great Brakes Is—A Beautiful and Generous Wife.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—[Correspondence Globe Democrat.]—A man in whose name 1,000 patents have been issued, whose inventions obtained for him a title from a king, whose fertile intellect made safe the use of natural gas—such a man is George Westinghouse, jr., the inventor of the famous railway air brake. A conspicuous leader in society, a friend to all charitable schemes in successful application in Pittsburg, a lady whose kindly sympathy and rich generosity impelled her to build a railway in a foreign land that a Pittsburger, sick unto dying, might be transported within reach of skilled physicians—such a lady is Mrs. George Westinghouse.

It is but a decade and a half since Mr. Westinghouse became the manufacturer of his own inventions. Now his manufacturing plants are located on two continents, and they give employment to between 3,000 and 4,000 men. It was the popular but mistaken idea of Pittsburgers that Mr. Westinghouse was a poor boy who had attained his high position after surmounting the disadvantages of poverty. The fact is, Mr. Westinghouse is the son of a New York cavalry regiment. He came to Pittsburg shortly after hostilities had ceased, having patented a device to replace derailed railway cars, and the contract for manufacturing which he gave to the old steel firm of Anderson & Co., whose works were then located near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot.

THE AIR BRAKE. About 1871 the Westinghouse Air Brake company was formed, from which time dates Mr. Westinghouse's career as a millionaire manufacturer, whose territory widened as his inventions increased, until now at least 1,000 patents have been in his name, their technical descriptions filling several huge volumes. Two years after the erection of the brake works in this city a branch was located in London which now employs 600 men, and since that time his works have been located at Paris and in Germany. The latter two employ 300 men, while the Pittsburg works give employment to half a thousand. The cars on the only railway in Japan are equipped with the Westinghouse air brake, and the railway cars supplied by Pittsburg locomotives built at the works of H. K. Porter & Co.

Numerous instances are recorded where locomotives have been crushed before the wheels of the engine, and the killing engineer or fireman, or both, yet the passenger coaches supplied with the brake have been stopped almost instantly, the passengers being saved from loss of life and limb, and the attendant to the society duties befitting her station. Mrs. Westinghouse finds ample time for charitable work, which is conducted in a most unostentatious manner, without the slightest show or parade, but which is gradually finding publicity, only to enhance the admiration for this excellent lady.

REMARKABLE KINDNESS. One of the most remarkable instances of her kindness occurred in London, England. There Mrs. Westinghouse heard of a young Pittsburger who was ill in a suburb, and among strangers, and with- out suitable medical attendance. She had never met the young man, but the fact of his residence in Pittsburg was enough to excite her pity, and she devoted herself to his recovery. In London, where he could receive proper attention. To do this she had a railroad built connecting the young man's temporary residence with the nearest construction road to the city, and he was removed with the utmost tenderness. This young man was a member of an old and wealthy Pittsburg family, and was on a tour at the time he was overtaken by illness. He has since died, but in the hearts of his family there will ever live the most tender affection for his benefactress. Her servants adore her, and the high wages she receives had created great satisfaction among the less favored menials of other families in the vicinity. In time of distress Mrs. Westinghouse's servants received relief from her. There was an illustration of this not long ago, upon the death of a coachman, the bill for whose medical attendance and funeral was defrayed by Mrs. Westinghouse. Not content with this she had the gas less reduced to a minimum, and natural gas explosions not caused by carelessness are a rarity. Early in the history of its introduction these calamities were frequent, resulting in loss of life and great loss of property.

Mrs. Westinghouse's other enterprises.

Of Mrs. Westinghouse's other enterprises, the Union Switch and Signal company gives employment to 250 men, the electric company to 150, and the electric company to 300. Mr. Westinghouse has traveled much. He spent five years in Europe—1872-73—introducing his air-brake, and mingled freely with the aristocracy. In honor of his many inventions he was knighted by the king of Belgium. Mr. Westinghouse's home life is remarkably pleasant. He married Miss Margarette Estelle Walker of New York City. They have one child, a boy three years of age. They reside at Homewood station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, just outside of the city limits, in an elegant residence called "Sutton," truly a home, for the hospitality of the host and hostess is known far and wide. Mrs. Westinghouse's Friday receptions, which occur weekly, are attended by the most select of Pittsburg, and Allegheny City society, and her dinner parties are characterized by an elegance usually credited to royalty. On these occasions a solid silver elephant, of unknown but certainly great value, forms a centerpiece for the dining table, and is utilized as a receptacle for flowers. No matter how brief the time for preparations, these dinner parties are most admirably conducted, the elegance of the appointments being a source of wonderment to the fortunate guests.

RAPID ENTERTAINMENT.

It is related in society circles that some time ago Mrs. Westinghouse, while on a visit to New York City, met a wealthy Englishman and his wife, with whom she had a previous acquaintance, and insisted on their visiting her at her Pittsburg home. Although pressed by other engagements previously contracted, they gladly consented, but were compelled to limit their sojourn in Pittsburg to one day. It was a hasty trip to Pittsburg, and a hasty return. Mrs. Westinghouse was equal to the task, however, for she at once prepared her bill of fare and invitations, and telegraphed them to her obedient and engraver, who promptly executed her orders. Consequently the English guests arrived at her banquet astonished to find an elaborate banquet al-

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

People often express surprise at the rapid growth of our business and look for the explanation in some hidden cause. There is none, Simply careful, patient and determined effort, that all we sell shall be right in QUALITY, right in STYLE and right in PRICE. Think of what we have been saying and then look at our Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Just now, while dealers generally are taking a rest, our establishment is besieged with buyers from morning until night. The reason or this is people are taking advantage of the opportunity in selecting from an elegant supply of first class goods at One-third less than actual value.

The sacrifice on all Overcoats, Heavy Suits and Heavy Weight Furnishing Goods, still goes on and will continue notwithstanding the low prices asked. To intending Clothing purchasers we would say, "come early" and get first choice, for at the rate Clothing has been moving for the past two weeks our assortment of styles and prices will soon be broken.

All goods marked in plain figures and at strictly one price.

Nebraska Clothing Company, Cor. Douglas and 14th sts., Omaha.

ready prepared, and a host of Pittsburg's best society people present to extend a welcome. Mrs. Westinghouse took a prominent part in the recent Homeopathic fair, in which the Chinese pagoda formed a chief attraction, and which was erected at a cost of \$1,800, the present of Mrs. Westinghouse. Mrs. Westinghouse has a charming face. She loves a drive, and when her business engagements appear on the streets of Pittsburg they invariably excite universal admiration. Her favorite team is a pair of cream-colored horses, to secure which a connoisseur traveled far and wide, and for which several thousand dollars were paid. One of the horses shortly died, and its stuffed frame still stands in its stall. A suitable successor was obtained after great expense and another far-reaching search by the horsemen, and the attendant to the society duties befitting her station. Mrs. Westinghouse finds ample time for charitable work, which is conducted in a most unostentatious manner, without the slightest show or parade, but which is gradually finding publicity, only to enhance the admiration for this excellent lady.

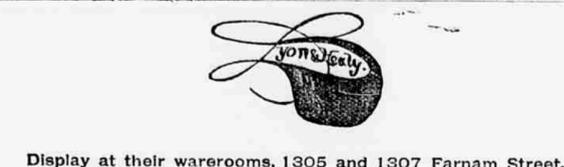
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Display at their warerooms, 1305 and 1307 Farnam Street, the largest assortment of Pianos and Organs to be found at any establishment west of Chicago. The stock embraces the highest class and medium grades, including

STEINWAY, FISCHER, LYON & HEALY PIANOS, BURDETT, STANDARD, LYON & HEALY ORGANS.

Prices, quality and durability considered, are placed at the lowest living rates for cash or time payments, while the long established reputation of the house, coupled with their most liberal interpretation of the guarantee on their goods, affords the purchaser an absolute safeguard against loss by possible defects in materials and workmanship.

LYON & HEALY, 1305 & 1307 FARNAM STREET.

Lawrence Ostrom & Co. FAMOUS "BELLE OF BOURBON" WHISKY.

Is Death to Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Typhoid Fever, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Surgical Fevers, Blood Poisoning. Consumption, Sleeplessness, Or Insomnia, and Dissimulation, Of Food, Ten Years Old, No Fusel Oil, Absolutely Pure.



The GREAT APPETIZER.

This will certify that I have examined the BELLE OF BOURBON WHISKY, received from LAWRENCE OSTROM & CO., and found it to be a pure, fine, and well adapted for medicinal purposes. For sale by Druggists, Wine Merchants and Grocers everywhere. J. P. HARRIS, M. D., Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky. (First found also above, but does not hold, except in plain boxes, will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of six dollars.)

LAWRENCE OSTROM & Co. Louisville, Ky Wholesale and Distributing Agents, RICHARDSON DRUG CO., and BILLY & DILLON, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Omaha. Families supplied by GLADSTONE BROS. & CO., Omaha. H. T. CLARK DRUG CO.

C. S. RAYMOND, RELIABLE JEWELER, Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silverware.

The G. E. Mayne Real Estate and Trust Co N. W. COR. 15th AND HARNEY, OMAHA.

Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sale in every county in Nebraska. A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACTS. Of Titles of Douglas county kept. Maps of the city state or county, or any other. Information desired, furnished free of charge upon application.

Special Ordinance No. 933.

An Ordinance levying a special tax and assessing on certain lots and real estate in the city of Omaha, to cover the cost of curbing 24th street from Cuming street to Seward street.

WHEREAS: It having been, and being hereby adjudged, determined and established that the several lots and pieces of real estate hereinafter referred to have each been specially benefited to the full amount herein levied and assessed against each of said lots and pieces of real estate respectively, by reason of the curbing of that part of 24th street from Cuming street to Seward street.

Table with columns: Name, Description, Block, Tax. Lists property owners and their respective taxes.

AMSTROM'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Name, Description, Block, Tax. Lists property owners in Amstrom's Addition.

FORBES'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Name, Description, Block, Tax. Lists property owners in Forbes's Addition.

SHINN'S ADDITION.

Table with columns: Name, Description, Block, Tax. Lists property owners in Shinn's Addition.

Executors of E. H. Harburt.

Table with columns: Name, Description, Block, Tax. Lists property owners under the executors of E. H. Harburt.

Section 2.

That said special tax levied against said lots and pieces of real estate, respectively, shall be paid in full, or the amount thereof, on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1887, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1888, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1889, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1890, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1891, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1892, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of December, 1893, or on or before the 15th day of January, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of February, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of April, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of May, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of June, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of July, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of August, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of September, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of October, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of November, 1894, or on or before the 15th day of December, 189