

NEW RESIDENTS BUILD HOMES

People from Outside City Invest Their Money in Omaha Realty.

BRISK DEMAND FOR GOOD DWELLINGS

President Green of Real Estate Exchange Has Promise from General Greely to Make Address This Fall.

One incident in the experience of the Byron Reed company this summer goes to show that there is a good demand for new residences on the part of people newly moved into the city.

Frank Walters, assistant general manager of the Nebraska division of the Northwestern, who came here from Fremont, has rented another of the houses.

President Green of the Real Estate exchange is out of the program for the fall meetings of the exchange, which includes addresses by prominent men and discussions of subjects vital to the realty men.

Several burning subjects are to come up for early discussion, perhaps the most important one being the question of the Nebraska laws governing real estate, mortgages and foreclosure.

The new plan of selling lots in Omaha, a small payment down and a payment each week until the lots are paid for, is becoming increasingly popular.

"It is strange how people want what they can't get," said Byron Hastings. "I am thinking now of a number of persons who have come to me and asked to be put in advance on an addition we are about to sell."

The base ball boys of the Real Estate exchange are a jaunty lot now, clothed in their new blue suits trimmed in white.

Those who claim to know, say that the Indianapolis firm which is promoting the sale of easy term lots near Fort Omaha is making some quick and easy money.

Acting on the advice of the Water board, which says the law cannot prevent the water company turning off water in cases where the rate it demands has not been paid, the real estate men are paying their rentals on the basis demanded by the water company.

C. H. Lane of Iowa has bought a lot at Military avenue and Parker street and expects to build a residence on it this fall.

DENTISTRY

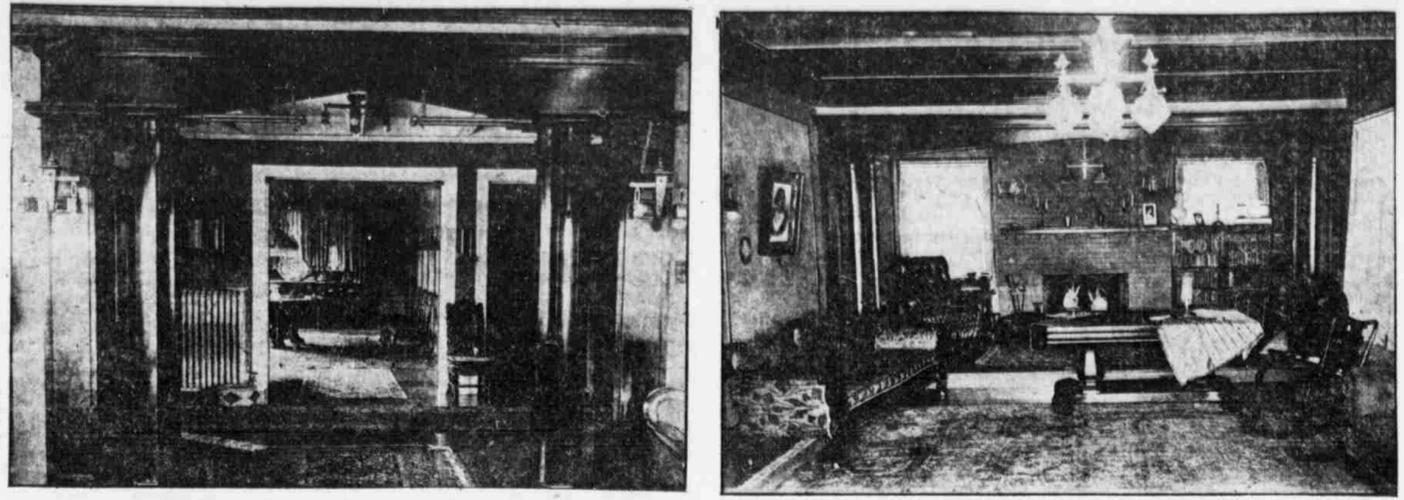
Tooth Talk No. 61

It is a question of only a few years when all dentists will be able to operate without hurting their patients.

Personally, I have given this feature of painlessness in dentistry a good deal of my time. So much so, in fact, that I can promise you reliable dentistry with practically no pain.

DR. FICKES, Dentist, 828 Bee Bldg. Phone Douglas 537.

Two Distinctive Features of E. V. Lewis' New Colonial Residence



VIEW FROM LIVING ROOM ACROSS HALL INTO DINING ROOM.

LIBRARY ALCOVE IN LIVING ROOM.

Mr. Lane expects to make Omaha his home and the house will be for himself.

More conscientious than most people is Miss Nellie Casey. She came to Miss Brennan, an abstractor, and asked the latter to look up the ownership for the summer of 1886, of a house about twenty blocks south of Franklin on sixteenth street.

Several local democrats met at the Henshaw Friday night and organized the Bryan Homecoming committee.

NEGRO UNWRAPS HIS THUMB

Colored Man Carries His Disconnected Member Into Judge Altstadt's Temple of Justice.

Henry Williams, colored, believes in doing things up right. He says it costs no more than the other way. Mr. Williams walked into the Aljerta street court yesterday afternoon, carefully placed a cob pipe on the table and unwrapped two yards of paper.

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MODERN HOMES IN OMAHA

E. V. Lewis' New Residence Fine Type of Colonial Adaptation.

CLASSIC SEVERITY UNITES WITH COMFORTS

Striking Effect of Mahogany and White Enamel in Reception Hall, with Novel Treatment in Living Room.

Another of the handsome new residences that has been added to the West Farnam district this year is that of E. V. Lewis at 401 South Fourth street, finished a few months ago at a cost of about \$18,000.

MODERN HOMES IN OMAHA

The reception hall, which extends through the center of the first floor, separating the living room and dining room, affords a striking, almost daring combination of mahogany and white enamel.

At the top of the stamp is the inscription "Post Office," and at the bottom "Annapolis." To the left of the stamp is a large figure "5," underneath being "PAID." The color is red on white, and the stamp was issued by Postmaster Martin F. Revell in 1847.

The design is a type set with a circular ornamental border. "Within this, forming another circle, the words 'Alexandria, Post Office,' and inside of the second circle is 'PAID.' This stamp is found only in black, but the cancellation is hand stamped in red.

Next come the Baltimore stamps. They were issued between 1846 and 1849, during the incumbency of Postmaster James M. Buchanan. Two values were printed, 5 and 10 cents, of numerous varieties, every one of which is extremely high priced.

The walls of the living room are covered with rich green brocade silk set in panels outlined with a narrow mahogany moulding. Perhaps the handsomest feature of the room is the doorway leading to the hall.

The dining room, opening off the hall on the north, inclines more to the old English. This is finished in Flemish oak and, like the hall and living room, has the exposed beams. The style of the windows is different, however, they being narrower and occurring in groups.

Upstairs there are the same spacious rooms, broad windows and doors and handsome woodwork. The hall is finished in oak, as are some of the rooms. The sleeping chambers are admirably equipped with every convenience and in the apartments occupied by the women of the family the doors are set with full length mirrors.

RYDER TO LAND CONVENTION

Goes to Milwaukee with Mission of Getting Eagles for Omaha Next Year.

John J. Ryder, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for the local eagle of Eagles, left Saturday morning for Milwaukee, where he will open offices for the Omaha lodge. Mr. Ryder goes with full authority to offer splendid inducements to have the next annual meeting of the grand lodge of the Eagles held in Omaha.

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TEN THOUSAND FOR A STAMP

One Collector Offers Top-Notch Price for an Annapolis Issue.

That there is a United States 5-cent postage stamp which is worth \$10,000, a price exceeding the highest figure ever paid for a stamp of any country, may seem surprising to people not of the postage stamp collecting club; yet an American collector offers that sum for a copy of the Annapolis (Md.) postmaster stamp on the original envelope similar to the one in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, which is said to be the only specimen of its kind in the world, and is looked upon by many as the greatest rarity known to philately.

This highly valued bit of paper shows in one corner a circular black stamp, in the center of which is an eagle with expanded wings. One of its talons grasps a branch, while the other holds three arrows. In the beak is held a sprig of olive or palm.

At the top of the stamp is the inscription "Post Office," and at the bottom "Annapolis." To the left of the stamp is a large figure "5," underneath being "PAID." The color is red on white, and the stamp was issued by Postmaster Martin F. Revell in 1847.

There is no series of postage stamps held in higher esteem by the collectors than the postage stamps, which include between ten to fifteen general types. They were the forerunners of the regular United States stamps.

On March 3, 1848, an act was passed by congress establishing the uniform postage rates of 5 and 10 cents, but the postmaster general was not authorized to issue postage stamps until March 3, 1847. In the meanwhile the postmasters of certain cities had stamps prepared and then, to the public without authorization. They were sold at a slight advance to repay the postmaster for the cost of production.

The signature of the postmaster appeared on the stamp to show that payment of postage had been made. The postmaster of New York and his deputies used their initials in marking the stamps; the New Haven postmaster wrote his name; so did the postmaster of Baltimore. The Alexandria postmaster stamped his name, and the postmaster of Brattleboro issued bear a facsimile of the postmaster's initials.

Alexandria's postmaster stamp is one of the great rarities. It was issued in 1848 when Daniel Bryan was postmaster. The design is a type set with a circular ornamental border.

Within this, forming another circle, the words "Alexandria, Post Office," and inside of the second circle is "PAID." This stamp is found only in black, but the cancellation is hand stamped in red. As this variety is seldom offered for sale, it is difficult to estimate its value.

Next come the Baltimore stamps. They were issued between 1846 and 1849, during the incumbency of Postmaster James M. Buchanan. Two values were printed, 5 and 10 cents, of numerous varieties, every one of which is extremely high priced.

Each of these denominations is in black on white and black on blue. The design is extremely simple, consisting of a narrow rectangle of faint lines, with the signature of the postmaster written over the printed value.—New York Sun.

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STRIKING ITS FORMER PACE

San Francisco Moving Onward and Upward in Fine Style.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN THREE MONTHS

Notable Achievement in Newspaper Rehabilitation—Some Lessons of the Fire—Unique Claims for Damages.

To the commercial mind the bank clearing of a city are the index of progress, and taking this as the criterion, San Francisco has returned to very near its normal business conditions. But while San Francisco has resumed business, and is doing more than it did a year ago, it must not be understood that it is rebuilt. It is not quite three and one-half months since the fire started which destroyed the business portion of the city. Thirty days passed before the ruins were cool enough to permit the handling of the debris, and not much can be done in the way of rebuilding a big city in seventy-four days.

The fire began on the morning of April 18, and on the afternoon of July 29 workmen uncovered hot coals, which burst into flame when exposed to the air. This was almost eight days after the place had been burned.

It is well to remember these facts when considering the rebuilding of San Francisco, and the firm which rehabilitates itself within three and a half months in its old place of business shows an energy which speaks well for the future of the city. According to the estimates of the California promotion committee 5,000 firms are now doing business in the burned district. Temporary structures to the number of 4,500 have been erected and eighty-six permanent buildings are being erected. Thirty-five class "A" buildings, damaged by fire, are undergoing reconstruction, and eighteen of them are now occupied.

The business of San Francisco is estimated to have recovered to the extent of 75 per cent of what it was before the fire. The bank clearings for the month of July showed an increase of 84 per cent over those of July, 1905, while the building permits for the last month exceeded \$5,000,000 in value. Twenty-five thousand men are at work on reconstruction of the city, and the demand for labor in the building trades and for ordinary laborers is increasing daily. One hundred carloads of debris have been removed daily since July 1, but even at this rate it will take fully a year to have it all cleared away.

RECOVERY OF THE NEWSPAPERS

The rehabilitation of the big newspapers speaks volumes for the energy of San Francisco. The fact that the issues were continuous, owing to the use of plants across the bay in Oakland, is not a matter of great credit to the city, but it is a matter of publishers, but when it is known that the Chronicle had printed its paper in its own building within six weeks of the day of the fire, and that the Chronicle had installed an entirely new plant in its building and was issuing its papers regularly there within ninety days, something of the rapidity with which San Francisco is being rehabilitated may be understood.

The Call saved the larger of its presses and rushed orders for its linotypes and other machinery, and was able to utilize its plant in a very short time. The Chronicle had to get a complete new plant of mammoth presses and linotypes, stereotyping machinery and all the accessories of a big newspaper. The old building of the Chronicle was destroyed by fire and the new building was not completed. When it is known that \$5,000 worth of marble facing was destroyed in this new building some idea may be had of its character.

The Examiner was not so fortunate, for its building was entirely destroyed by fire and dynamite, and it has been compelled to use temporary quarters all this time, but it is rushing work on its old site and plans have been made for a new building, better in every way than the one destroyed.

The Bulletin secured temporary quarters also, and is issuing its papers from this home in the burned district. Plans for the new home of the Bulletin have been perfected and it expects to occupy a fine building on Market street by the beginning of the new year.

Inrush of Building Material. According to the investigations of the California promotion committee there will be a demand for 1,500,000 bricks daily by the end of August, but the yards in and around San Francisco will be fully able to meet this demand. The brick from burned buildings will materially aid in making a full supply.

Crushed rock and iron in great demand for foundations, facings and other concrete work, and it is estimated that the various crushers in San Francisco, Marin and Alameda counties will be able to furnish all that will be required. These quarries have a combined capacity of between 6,000 and 7,000 cubic yards a day, and contractors think this amount will meet all requirements for some time to come.

Cement is short in supply, but this will be overcome before the end of August. The big plants in California are working hard to be perfect and the floor arches expected to arrive before September. It is thought that from these sources the supply will be ample.

There is an appreciable shortage in builders' hardware and plumbers' supplies, but as soon as the freight blockade is lifted there will be an ample supply for all demands. Structural steel is coming from the east in large quantities, and the big plants at

RELIEF WORK CLAIMS

The report of the chairman of the finance committee of the relief corporation shows that up to July 1, 8,481 claims were registered, representing demands to the amount of \$2,490,963.23.

Of these Mr. Pollock's committee rejected outright 24, aggregating \$63,812.48. A number of claims were rejected, \$49,738.18 being added to the fund in this way. Eighteen claims were donated by the claimants. These made a total of \$1,405.56. The committee has approved and vouchered 7,807 claims, representing \$1,127,791.54. This leaves 1,602 under investigation, the amounts aggregating \$42,632.18. These the executive committee will pass upon. In addition to them are 331 claims representing \$113,145.81, which have been filed since July 1. These are in the main from persons who, during the fire, contributed goods or service, but since changed their minds and want pay.

The claims in dispute are in the main for goods taken from transportation companies, perfumery, toilet articles and the like, which the examiners have held, scarcely come under the head of necessities. For example, one man wants \$50 for perfume furnished during the days of the fire, another wants \$150 for a half ton of fertilizer. One claimant wants \$9,000 for a variety of articles, including perfume, mustard, plaster, manure sets and a bundle of bottles of "Fires of Life."

A prominent business man wants \$25,000 for articles issued to needy Chinese, including silk trousers at \$1.50 each, birds' nests to the value of \$100 and \$400 worth of silk handkerchiefs and jackets. A large warehouse firm wants \$24,000 for necessities furnished, \$11,000 of the claim representing a demand for malted milk.

The claims of the transportation companies aggregate about \$20,000. These are demands for merchandise in transit at the time of the fire. The goods are alleged to have been confiscated by the soldiers, others by citizens' committees. For a few of the demands the claimants have receipts, but the great majority of them are based upon the mere affidavit that the goods were in possession of the claimants and disappeared during the days of the fire and the period of excitement following.

SOME FIRE LESSONS

Among the prominent lessons of the San Francisco fire reported by S. Albert Reed, consulting engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, are the "encouraging possibilities of reinforced concrete."

As concrete was used most extensively in floor arches and for column protection, it will be sufficient to quote what is said about it in this connection:

"The results in the Bush Street Telephone exchange may be considered fairly decisive as to solid concrete column protection as well as to reinforced concrete floors. The temperatures in this building were not only extreme, but were also protracted. The very excellence of the window protection prevented the air from entering the building at the sides, while the break in the roof afforded just sufficient draught to generate intense and long continued heat. The large quantity of combustible insulation and other material provided ample fuel and the writer found numerous cases of melted glass. Nearly all the light iron framework of switchboard apparatus was found collapsed into a heap, and even a quantity of wire nails was found welded into a mass; yet the column protection appeared to be perfect and the floor arches were apparently sound. The only breaks,

one in the roof and one in the floor below, were at points where cutting away had been done to accommodate one of the switchboard equipments. The bracing effect of the solid concrete incasing the steel column is doubtless an important factor, and it is probable that with such reinforcement the steel might even attain a softening temperature without deflection. "The excellent behavior of this (reinforced concrete) type of floor was noticeable. In the Baltimore fire were several cases of reinforced concrete floor arches, but they were on low, small buildings, and the results, though favorable, did not appear decisive for the reason that a number of one-story buildings escaped which had no special construction merits. The behavior of one-story buildings in conflagrations is so capricious, on account of the shelter they sometimes get, that caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions. There was one case in Baltimore of a building with reinforced concrete frame, as well as floors, and it made a good record, but the results were not considered decisive for several special reasons. In the San Francisco conflagration, however, thirty-one fireproof buildings of good height had reinforced concrete floor arches, though all but two had steel frames. Furthermore, fifteen of the buildings had mercantile stocks and most of them were exposed to maximum exterior conditions, although there was, of course, no fire and water test. It was an advantage, also, that a variety of representative types of reinforced concrete construction were present in San Francisco, the results showing a substantial equality in their ability to stand the test.

OTHER DOINGS

The Jesuit Fathers, who leased the site of the old St. Ignatius college and church at Van Ness avenue and Hayes street to Waramaker & Brown for a big department store, have purchased the block bounded by Sprader, Cole, Grove and Fulton streets for \$25,000.

Prof. Boerzell, the favorite sculptor of the Kaiser, will submit to the mayor of San Francisco a plan for the erection at various points in the city of water towers fed from the sea, securing the city from a repetition of its great fire. The machinery in the towers will be so arranged as to move in sympathy with the movement of earthquakes.

The blockade of freight in the Southern Pacific freight sheds continues, although demurrage of a day a day is being charged. The railroad officials are now considering a tax of \$7 to \$10 a day on a carload, as it is imperative that cars be unloaded at once. This congestion is caused by the inability of merchants to obtain quarters for housing goods. The railroad company has issued strict orders not to receive any local freight except crude oil and perishable goods.

The closing of the sale of the Spring Valley building, at the southeast corner Geary and Stockton streets, for \$600,000 marks the most important real estate transfer since the fire. The price is low, as it is estimated that \$300,000 will put the building in perfect shape for offices. The establishment of values in the downtown district will be slow, but from the present indications shrinkage on all streets except Market street will not be over one-quarter. Market street probably holds its own and none can be bought at reduced prices.

CRUSADE AGAINST WEEDS

Campaign Directed to Arrest of Those Not Complying with City's Orders.

The city health department continue in its campaign of weed cutting. Citizens who fail to cut weeds after being served with due notice are being served with warrants and summoned to appear before the police magistrate. Four complaints were filed in police court Saturday morning against George E. Barker, Frank Barrett, P. H. Brown and A. S. Billings.

RAILWAY NOTES AND PERSONALS

Hal Bingham, who has been in general freight offices of the Burlington, has gone on a two weeks' vacation to the ranch of his father-in-law in northwestern Nebraska.

The North Dakota and the South Dakota police courts, which have been in care at Islay, Wyo., near Cheyenne, will leave Cheyenne over the Burlington August 13 for their homes. There are 40 in the companies. They will travel by special train.

The railroads are doing an enormous business to Minneapolis and Chicago because of the reduced rates and the city ticket office is having all the business they can handle, with an increased number of clerks. The Pullman company is short fifty tourist sleeping cars to handle the business and standard cars are being stripped to use for this business.

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