## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1894-TWENTY PAGES.

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in: 3 -Drivers.

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THE PERSON AND A DESCRIPTION

#### complaints, but the attorney took my case, which way the last one that Borkens had figured in. After I got my money back I had no anxiety to push the case any further and FORGER BORKENS SET FREE NO MARKET HOUSE THERE did not give it any further attention, but as I had previously filed the complaint and had been called in police court as a witness, and the man was bound over. I supposed of course he would be tried in the district court County Attorney Dismissed the Case After Money Was Refunded to Victima.

PRISONER'S INHERITANCE SAVED HIM Dozen Complainants Puzzled by the Course

10

Affairs Took-What They Say About It -Bendy to Swear to Incrim-Inating Facts.

The experience of John Borkens, forger, would seem to indicate that the death of a rich father is one of the lucklest things that can happen to a man in jail, awaiting trial in the district court.

On the 29th of last August Mr. Borkens waived examination in police court on a charge of forgery and uttering forged instruments, and was held to the district court in the sum of \$1,000, which he was unable to furnish, and in default thereof he was remanded by Judge Berka to the county

The information against him contained two counts, one for forgery and the other for uttering forged instruments. The check which he was accused of forging was as

MAHA, Neb., August 25, 1893. No. -.
 Omaha National Bank. U. S. Depository. 215 15-190.
 Pay to A. Friend or order fifteen and 15-190 dollars. FRED KRUG BREWING CO.

This check was endorsed "A. Friend,' and was passed by Borkens on Joseph Yousem, better known as "Joe, the Tailor," who does business at Sixteenth and Dodge. Borkens had ordered a suit of clothes there, and as he was a stranger he was required to make a deposit of \$7.50 in advance. He tendered the check, but the tailor was rather suspicious, and would give but \$3 if change, stating that he would inquire at the bank and if the check was all right he would pay the remaining \$4.65 in the morning. Borkens left, and did not return. When Yousem called up the bank and asked about forgery, and he immediately realized that he was \$3 out of pocket by reason of Borkens' call.

kens' call. The tailor speedily wended his mournful way to the police station to lay the matter before the officers of the law, and was sur-prised to find Borkens already in custody for his connection with a number, of trans-actions similar to the one by which he had victimized Yousem, the clothing check hav-ing heat the law of a lengthy writes. ing been the last of a lengthy series. The evidence in that case seemed to be the clearest and most readily accessible of any of them, and Yousem signed a complaint which was drawn up by the prosecuting at-torney containing the two counts above set that:

### forth. MR. KALEY WAS VERY KIND.

That was August 29, and Borkens was ar-That was August 29, and Forkens was ar-raigned the same day, and, waiving exam-ination, was bound over to the district court and sent to the county jail. There he remained until December 21, when he was released, a free man, by order of the court, on recommendation of the county at-torney, the only stipulation being that Bor-bane should new the clerk's courts in the case kens should pay the clerk's costs in the case up to that time. It is harly necessary to state that Mr. Borkens was more than willing to do that, and while the gates of the penitentiary were hungrily ajar for him, he penitentiary were hungrily ajar for him, he gave the warden the merry ha-ha, and, thanks to the kind consideration of the court and County Attorney Kaley, he has never passed these gloomy portals. Touching the real why and wherefore of such an unusual proceeding, the court record is discreetly silent and Mr. Kaley is equally so. There are a few facts bearing on the case, however, that are for from uninteresting

however, that are far from uninteresting in view of the sudden and unexpected ter-mination of the court proceedings. In the mination of the court proceedings. In the first place, Borkens' offense did not consist of the passage of a single forged check, and, in the second place, the Krug Brewing company was not the only one whose name was attached to the only one paper to make it pass readily. Borkens had worked for the brewing company as a Borkens stable hand, which probably accounted for his use of that name, and he had also worked in a similar capacity for Joseph Withrow at his stable on Harney street. It thus came to pass that Withrow's name was also signed to some of the forged checks, one of which was passed on Herman Schaeffer, a saloon keeper just across the street from Withrow's stable. Still an-other was passed on Earnest Stuht, at Eleventh and Mason streets, another on Max Meyer & Bro., and aside from others that were reported to the police at the time, Bor kens had in his pockets at the time of his arrest several checks that he was prepared to utter at short notice. They indicated that he had secured possession of a check book belonging to Andrew Peterson, the grocer, at 2713 Leavenworth street, and had prepared several checks with forged signatures, leaving the amount blank to be filled in at a subsequent time. So far as known by Mr. Peterson none of those checks were berlain's Pain Balm, all symptoms of rheu-matism have disappeared; in fact I believe that it has banished every trace of rheuma-tism from my system." For sale by druggiven out by Borkens, as they have not been reported up to this time, but it is indicated that Borkens was doing a wholesale business in the forgery line, and his arrest was all that kept the number of victims at a small figure. NO EFFORT MADE TO CONVICT. Not a doubt was entertained by the polic court officers or by any of the victims that Borkens would be convicted and sent to the Borkens would be convicted and sent to the penitentiary, as the several cases against him were as clear as the noonday sun, and it was simply a question of submitting the evidence to a jury. The sufferers ex-pected to be called to testify against him in the district court, just as they had been subpoented and had appeared in police court on the day when Borkens fooled them by waiting examination but they have never waiving examination, but they have never received notice to appear against Borkens in the higher court, and what is more they never will, for at Mr. Kaley's instance the case was dismissed. Why did he move to have it dismissed? That is what several people want to know among them being the ones on whom the The only papers in the case in the district court are the information and transcript sent up from the police court. The record shows the following on page 335 of general appearance docket 29: State of Nebraska vs John Borkens-1823, September 2-Filed transcript from po-lice court, Charge, forgery and uttering forged instruments. December 21-Ordered dismissed at de-fendant's costs. Execution awarded. (24 -465) December 23-Received of defendant full

and that I would be called there as a wit-mens. I expected to see the case go on after it had been started, but I did not personally interest myself about it, for I didn't care one way or the other after I got out whole. I know I was never called as a witness in the district court, and haven't heard any more about it. I understood that Borkens' father died and left him a jot of money, and I supposed that was what Tipton was using in taking up the checks. If I had been called in court I would have had to tell the

truth about the way I got the check, but if the county altorney didn't want to call me I wasn't going to mix up in the case and push t after i had got my money back and didn't have any more interest in it." Mr. Withrow said he knew about the for-

geries of Borkens, as he was mixed up in them by the unlawful use of his name. He knew about the preliminary proceedings, but could not say what had become of the case, as he had heard nothing of it for some time. He heard that Borkens had come into pos-session of several thousand dollars by the death of his father, but couldn't see why a criminal should escape punishment because of that fact.

WHAT THE VICTIMS SAY.

Ernest Stuht said he did not know any-thing about the case, as he had been paid back the money he lost, and his interest in it ceased at that time. If he had been subpoended he would have appeared in court and testified, but he was not called and he had not sufficient interest in the case after his cash had been refunded to crowd

the prosecution of the guilty party. Mr.Schaeffer, in speaking about the mat-ter, said that he received the amount of the check cashed by him from Tipton, Bor-kens' attorney, who told him, just as had been told Yousem, that all the checks were being taken up and that there would be no prosecution. Schaeffer was well satisfied prosecution. Schaeffer was well satisfied to be reimbursed, but said that he could not understand what right the county at-torney had to dismiss the case, as that official knew what witnesses to call in order to convict Borkens if he was so disposed. Adolph Meyer, another party victimized by Borkens, said that there ought to be no difficulty in convicting that worthy, and said he had suffered from Borken's dishonesty fully as much as any one. He had em-ployed Borkens for awhile, and the fellow had bought goods on his employer's credit, Fleming and Gladstone, representing that they were for Meyer, but which he had con-verted to his own use. Bills had also been presented to Mr. Meyer for articles presumably bought for use in the barn, but which were not to be found after Borkens was discharged, and he had paid the bills though it was clearly a case of criminal dishonesty on the part of the erstwhile coachman. Mr. Meyer said that Borkens came from the same town as Chief Detective Haze and that he was a protege of that officer. Haze had on one occasion called to see Mover about Borkens while Borkens was in the later's employ, and had

told him that Borkens' uncle, who was a wealthy resident of Pella, Ia., had employed him to look after Borkens and see that he was kept out of trouble. He did not know whether the employment of the detective had anything to do with straightening out Borkens' trouble and gotting him out of the meshes of the law or not. Certain it is that sufficient influence was brought to bear on the county attorney to get him to dismiss the case, when there was sufficient evidence at hand to have convicted him at least half a dozen times over, and that influence did not get in its work until after sufficient money was forthcoming from Borkens' relatives and his father's estate to make it an object for his attorney to do a little vigorous work in his behalf. Borkens' parents lived in Holland, and it is stated that he has now shaken the last streak of American dust from his shoes and gone back

there to enjoy to the fullest extent the new lease of liberty afforded him by the kind hearted prosecuting attorney of the county of Douglas The part that the chief of detectives acted was that of go-between, acting on the quiet as the representative of the mother of the prisoner, who sent him a large amount of money to be used in clearing her son. Haze used a portion of this in paying the attorne \$200,000 was not voted for a market house who defended Borkens, and a good-sized amount was left after that was done. This, according to Haze, was used in getting the prisoner "a h-l of a good suit of clothes," and buying him a ticket to Holland. At the time that Haze was directing his efforts to aiding the prisoner in escaping punishment for his crimes he was also drawing his salary from the city as an officer of the law, whose duty it was to use all means in his power to bring criminals to justice.

Court Decides that Jefferson Square Must Always Remain a Park.

VALUE A REPORT OF PERMIT

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION IS GRANTED Required by the Terms of the Dedication and Acceptance and of the Bond Propo-

There were only a few persons present in Judge Ferguson's court room yesterday when the judge handed down his opinion in the Jefferson square market house case. The opinion of the court was to the effect that the square could not be used for the purposes

sition Voted On-Language

of the Opinion.

sought, and the injunction was made permanent. The opinion was as follows, and is concurred in by Judge Hopewell: "The plaintiff seeks to enjoin the defend ant from entering upon the plat of ground known as Jefferson square for the purpose of grading or interfering with the trees or shrubbery or disturbing the surface of the

ground, or from doing any act which will disturb or prevent the continued use and enjoyment by the public of Jefferson square as a park." Reviewing the proposition to locate the market house upon the square, the judge said:

"It also appears from the bond propo-sition voted upon that the funds to be re-alized from the sale of said bonds were to be appropriated not alone for the erection of a market house, but also for the purchase of a site. It now appears that the city is about to expend the entire \$200,000 in the erection of a market house upon said ground. "There are two propositions of law in volved in this case:

"First, Can the ground in question be lawfully used for the object proposed, and "Second. Can the entire sum of \$200,000 be used solely for the building of a market house under the propositions submitted to the people? "In discussing the first point it is neces

sary to consider and ascertain first, whether or not the property in question has been dedicated to the public as a public square and park, and whether or not the city has accepted the same as such. It appears beaccepted the same as such. It appears be-yond controversy that Jefferson square since 1857 has been used solely for park purposes. To constitute a valid and complete dedication two things are necesary: The intention of the owner, clearly indicated by his words or acts to dedicate the land to public use, and an acceptance by the public of the dedica-tion. From the allegations of the bill the dedication and acceptance are clearly and distinctly alleged and by the demurrer must be taken to be true. Such being the state of this case, can the ground in question be used for any other purpose than the one used for any other purpose than the one for which it was dedicated?

for which it was dedicated? "As a conclusion from the authorities cited upon the hearing it appears to be the law be-yond question that where lands are dedicated, as was in this case, and accepted by the city for the express purpose of a public square and park, to be enjoyed as such forever, and rights are acquired by individuals in reference to such dedications, the law steps in and considers it in the nature of an estoppel in pais, which pre-cludes the original owner from revoking it. nature of an estoppet in pais, which pre-cludes the original owner from revoking it, or the city as in this case from diverting its uses to any other purposes. It would be bad faith to the public and bad faith to in-dividual purchasers, not only adjoining the square but throughout the city, in reference to the same, to permit the city to divert this senare to any other nurnose than that this square to any other purpose than that for which it was originally dedicated. The city is estopped from doing this, and any who are the beneficiaries of the dedication, who are the beneficiaries of the dedication, is entitled to relief, even if he will not sus-tain special damages by reason of the di-version if it should have been permitted. It is not necessary to dwell upon the second point in the case, as our holding in regard to the proposed use of Jefferson square is sufficient to deter-mine this controversy so far as the power of this court goes. I may, however, say that the bond proposition was submitted to the people for a site and market house. The \$200.000 was not yoted for a market house.

# Are they really going to Quit?

This question is asked many times a day-of us and of our of it, We can't blame any one for it, YES a day-of us and of our friends. than the exception, nowadays-But with us it is different-

## We are Honestly Going to Quit

BECAUSE

Our Lease expires. Our Creditors force us. There's no other Place. There's no money in it.

## NO DOUBT EXISTS

Columbia Clothing Co.

In the minds of those who have bought, for surely such prices would not be put on goods if we were going to continue. We can't buy any cheaper than we are selling, so what would be the use of selling to buy over again and make no profit, unless we are going to quit. We will be out of business in a short time now, and then your chance of getting Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, etc., at cost-at half price-at less-will cease. Visit us any way. You can easily convince yourself.



satisfaction of costs herein to dismiss, FRANK E. MOORES, Clerk.

FRANK E. MOORES, Clerk. The figures in paronthesis refer to the court journal, and on page 616 of journal No. 24 appears the following: State of Nebraska vs John Borkens. In-formation, forgery and uttering forged in-struments. On motion of county attorney it is by the court ordered that this cause be and the same hereby is dismissed, pro-vided the defendant pay the costs herein due the clerk of this court, taxed at — doltars.

dollars

FELL HEIR TO A FORTUNE. The court records do not show, but it is nevertheless an interesting fact, that while confined in jail awaiting trial, Borkens' father died, and the imprisoned forger fell heir to several thousand dollars. By a singular coincidence, his chances of escaping guiar concenter, his chances of escaping the penalty prescribed by law for his crime began to improve just about that time. His attorney, J. G. Tipton, called upon the various parties who had been victimized by him and refunded the various amounts of which they had been defrauded, and took but the bouns checks.

of which they had been defrauded, and took "up the bogus checks. Among others, Tipton called on Yousem, remarking that he had a little account there that he wanted to settle. Yousem replied that he must be mistaken, as he was sure he had never done any work for his caller. but Tipton was positive, and stated that it was the Borkens check. He refunded the \$3 and confided to Yousem that he was taking up all the bad checks that Borkens had given. He showed the astonished tallor a batch of bogus checks that he had already

taken up. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Yousem said: "I had never expected to see my money again, and was mighty glad to get it follows: back. When I went to police court to file a complaint I found the table covered with the had checks that Borkens had passed, and there must have been fully a dozen other

How a Chicago Man Was Cured of Rheumatism

Mr. John Hall of 9235 Commercial avenue, Chicago, met with a serious accident for which he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely, with the best results. "But now," says Mr. Hall, "comes the best part of my story. For many years I have been quite a sufferer with rheumatism, with stiffness of the joints. Since the application of Chamingly.'

tablished by Judge Caldwell.

gists. SMALLPOX PATIENTS.

#### Two Victims Doing Well in the Tent of the

Poor Farm. An additional tent was placed in the vicinity of the one now occupied by the smallpox patients out on the poor farm yesterday, which will be occupied by George Barker, who will preside as outside guard and grub hustler. A wire fence will also be built about the tents, and no person will be allowed to go near. Dr. Saville visited the patients yester-

day. He says that Wood and Hammond were getting along as well as could be expected. The scales have commenced to fall from Wood, and this is a dangerous time for the disease to spread. Stewart, the man who was quarantined with Hammond, has not yet taken down with the disease. He remains in the tent with the men, howand assists Dorsey Houck in nursing the victims. No person is allowed to go near the tent except Barker, and a yellow flag announcing smallpox has been flung to the breeze from a pole on one corner of

the tent. All the persons who were exposed to the disease by coming in contact with Wood are being closely watched by Dr. Towne. It was one week ago yesterday that Wood was discovered and it cannot be determined for a few days yet whether those persons are out of danger. All of them were vaccinated and the operation worked nicely in each in-

When Dr. Saville called at the tent yesterday he found Wood in much better spirits than he was Thursday. He dictated a letter to his brother stating that he was being well that he would recover. Wood gets letters from his friends every day and Dr. Towne has taken the pains to keep the chairman of his committee informed as to how he is

stance.

getting along. A great many school children called at A great many school children called at the health office yesterday for the purpose of being vaccinated. No charge is made for school children and Dr. Towne says he wishes they would all come and be attended to at once.



The following marriage licenses were ismed yesterday:

Age. 28 Name and Address H. G. Schmidt, Bennington, Neb...... Metta Schroeder, Bennington, Neb..... Joseph F. Conner, Pocatello, Idaho..... Lida M. Crowe, Omaha.....

James H. Hart, Omaha. Lizzle Spangenberg, Omaha. C. H. Sinkey, De France, Ia. Carrie L. Coulter, Omaha. William J. Conroy, South Omaha. Annie H. Corrigan, South Omaha.

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued yesterday as

\$ 4,000 1,000 2,500 alone, nor for a site by itself. In voting this amount the inhabitants intended it for a site and market house. It is incon-ceivable that the people of Omaha upon a proposition to erect a market house would have voted so large a bonded indebtedness. It is more reasonable to suppose that had the proposition been simply for a market house, with a site donated, they would have refused to incur so large an indebtedness We are of the opinion that the entire sum can not be appropriated to the building of a market house alone, but the spirit of the proposition upon which the people voted to tax themselves must be carried out.

"In consideration of all the facts admitted by the demurrer, and the law applying thereto, it is ordered that the demurred to the petition be overruled and judgment accord-

#### THE TAILORS UNION.

### Judge Ferguson Follows the Precedent Es-

In the case of Frank Ramge against Hans P. Peterson, Charles F. Bergren, Y. Youngquest and the Journeyman Tailor's union praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with the business of the plaintiff, Judge Ferguson yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction and refused to grant a permanent injunction. The judge, in his decision, holds substantially as did Judge Caldwell in the recent case of the Union Pacific employes on the question of striking. The cause which led up to the differences between Mr. Ramge and the members of the tailors union were recited. The men in their answer denied that they had used any violence or threat-ened the new employes, while the plaintiff contended that the members of the union had by threats and force sought to compel the new men to quit his employ.

In his opinion the judge stated that if the facts were as stated in the petition the plaintiff would be clearly entitled to the relief prayed for and cited numerous authorities to sustain the position that men had no legal right to interfere with the management of the business of a present or past employer and that it was clearly the right of the em-ployer to say whom he should employ and on what conditions men should be employed. The use of any moral force on the part of laborers to secure better pay, better conditions of employment, or any advantage for themselves growing out of such employment was, however, clearly legal. The court held

that the employes had a perfect right to either individually or collectively quit the employment in which they were engaged. The statutes recognized the right of labor to organize in this state for any lawful means, and the improvement of their social or financial condition by lawful methods was clearly legal. Moral force and personal sugation was such lawful means.

In reviewing the evidence in the case the judge stated that there was no doubt but that some unlawful acts had been committed In the case, but the evidence did not connect any of the defendants named in the petition with such unlawful acts, and the assumption that those who committed them were members of the tailors union was also unwar ranted by the testimony. The members of the union had an undoubted right to quit the employ of the plaintiff and by moral suasion to induce others to either guit or re-

fuse to enter such employment, but they had not the right to use force to that end, and if it had been shown that such had been used an injunction would be granted. For the reason that the latter had not been proven the temporary injunction was dissolved and a permanent one was refused.

Garbage Contract Up Again.

The garbage contract came up for an airing in a small way in Judge Ferguson's court yesterday. The defense filed a motion to have all the affidavits in the case struck from the files and also one to have one of the affidavits of Frank Dungan, which refers to Councilmen Back and Jacobson, stricken from the files. The first motion is

for the reason that the petition of the plaintiff does not state a cause of action, also that the affidavits are irrelevant and for the further reason that they were not filed in the time specified by the court. The second motion, which only refers to the one affidavit, is sought to be stricken out for the reason that it is claimed not to have any journed until next Saturday.

Mail Orders CLOSING OUT. Must be accompanied by cash, drafts on Omaha banks or postoffice orders. Goods subject to examination of course

bearing on the case for the reason that the acts alleged to have been committed were committed, if at all, after the contract was et. The plaintiff alleges that it is material as being the carrying out of plans previously conceived or agreed upon. After hearing the

arguments of counsel the court took the mater under advisement and will hand down a decision Monday morning.

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Charles Unitt's Decapitation Causes Some

Earnest Discussion The county commissioners held the regu-

lar weekly session yesterday afternoon, and before they adjourned they laid the official head of Charles Unitt, the personal tax collector, away in the basket. It came about in this way: The committee on finance, through its chairman, Mr. Jenkins, reported that it had been informed by County Treasurer Irey that Gnitt had been discharged from the employ of the county. The report was adopted, after which Mr. Paddock shied a resolution into the ring calling upon the treasurers to give his reasons for turning the personal tax man out into the cold. - and 34

Some pointed discussion followed, Mr. Paddock maintaining that he knew and cared nothing about the fidly dual, but he thought that it was within the province of the board to ascertain why the office had been abolished by the county treasurer without first securing the sanction of the commissioners, the men who had created the office.

Mr. Jenkins took the position that with the present force in the office of the county treasurer some of the clerks could send out the notices which Unit had been sending, and thereby the county would be saving \$125 per month. So far as the discharge of Unitt was concerned, he was one of the em-ployes of the office of the treasurer and could be discharged by his chief.

Charles Stenberg held that the board had no right to demand the reason why an employe was dismissed, as all clerks and employes were responsible to the heads of the departments in which they were employed and not subject to the control of the board. The reason why Unitt was discharged was a matter that did not concern the board.

matter that did not concern the board. The Paddock resolution was finally adopted, and, at the next session of the board, Mr. Irey will enlighten the members upon the reason for the dismissal of Unitt. The usual number of appropiation sheets were passed, after which the board ad-

tempt? "The president of the United States was observed in the ranks for conveying water." A Day Among Our Ancestors at the Capital City of the Empire State.

However dull and apathetic our Dutch ncestors may have been they were not withut that common ambition to get rich at one When it came to patronizing the lotleap. there were evidently "no flies on ." In a copy of The Albany Centinel ery (spelled with a C), a semi-weekly bearing date of February 3, 1801, we find a liberal supply of lottery advertisements, one of which in particular is a high testimonial to the enterprise of the Albany of that day This particular advertisement called for the sale of 25,000 tickets at a cost of \$5 each and promised in return to disburse \$125,000, charging the modest commission of 15 per ent on disburgements as the expense of conducting the lottery. For such a small place as the Albany of that day the magnitude of this scheme puts our modern affairs to shame and its modest profits brand the lotteries of our day as downright frauds.

In the same copy appears some interesting correspondence from Georgetown, Md., now a suburb of Washington, D. C., in which occurs the following account of a fire, 'Early last evening a fire was discovered southeast part of the treasury office in the City of Washington. A considerable num-ber of persons collected in a short time from the city and George-Town. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, and the active use of the engine belonging to the office, within the house, the fire was not extinguished for several hours. It extended itself from the apartment where it com-It extended menced to one or two others and penetrated into the second story; but fortunately did not reach the roof. Had this building been consumed, besides the public loss, a num-ber of private buildings would have been greatly endangered, particularly as the wind was high and blustering. "Some persons continued idle, unconcerned

should be altogether impartial, they would justly deserve censure. For it is almost impossible to unite interest with impartiality, in political reports at least. But we can promise that it shall contain nothing spectators of a scene which throatened so much calamity. They have proved them-

LOOKING BACK A CENTURY selves destitute of the feelings of humanity, contrary to genuine principles of liberty in the country." Editorial opinion seems to be grace to human nature. Who can regard them without mingled indignation and consubscription given are \$3 per annum A LAST CENTURY RELIC.

a cure for more allments than any medical lexicon ever recorded and all for only \$3

per bottle. This Solomon was evidently wiser man than his great predecessor.

A news item announces that "The senate have rejected the bill to erect a mausolcum

upled the chair at the meeting.

of appointments to city offices is published as coming "by the Hon, the council of ap-pointment, Albany," Considerable merchan-dise is advertised for sale and the word

"imported" appears quite often, one dealer announcing in large type "English hats, just imported and for sale." High heels

were evidently fashionable, one advertise-ment reading, "Wanted, two or three men

ment reading, "Wanted, two or three men who make ladies' high-heel'd slippers-New York wages will be given."

happy period has not yet commenced when the terms democrat, republican, Jacobin are

that this 'logomacby' will shortly end. I be publishers intended to crave subscrip

tions with the promise that this newspaper

lishing a German inewspaper says

A communication in the interest of pub-

The

of the state; Leonard Gansevoo

per bottle.

governor

A very old relic and perhaps the oldest original letter in the United States is now owned by Edward Yarton, residing at 1443 South Sixteenth street. This letter, written in the year 1770, was formerly in the posses-sion of William Trowbridge of Rochester, sion of William Trowbridge of Rochester, N. Y., then nothing but a village. He came from England in 1824 and after a few years located himself in Rochester. After his death he left the letter to his son, who in 1858 sold it to Edward Yarton, together with a number of other relics and rare specimens. The letter is well preserved, but the ink is faded to yellow and can be read only with the assistance of a magnifying glass. mediate restorative and corroborant, etc.

Farnam.

#### THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record April 7, 1894: WARRANTY DEEDS.

to George Washington." Another tells us "A bill has passed the house of representatives of Kentucky allowing allens in that state to hold lands in fee simple. A fireproof store is advertised for storage of wheat and ashes, claiming to be "completely fireproof." An account is also given of the nomination of Stephen Van Rensselaer

Same to F. W. McCosh et al. s 123, feet loi II and n 123, feet loi 12, block 7, Shinn's add.
M. M. Maroshall and wife to Crement Land company, lot 1 in 2, lots 1, 2 and 3 in 11 and all 2 in 10-16-13 east of Missouri river, all in Douglas county, Nebraska; also property in Pottawattamie county, lowa.
C. A. Ediling and wife to C. O. Ediling, lot 19, block 6, Potter & Cobb's add.
G. F. Kleser and wife to W. E. Pickett, lot 8, block 13, South Omaha.
Balthus Jetter and wife to W. E. Pickett, lot 8, block 13, South Omaha.
Balthus Jetter and wife to H. J. Kendati, same and lot 9, block 4, South Omaha.
Messph Doplia and wife to H. J. Kendati, same and lot 9, block 4, South Omaha.
Albert Jones to Sumey Allen, lot 2, block 18, block 18, block 13, block 2, block 4, South Omaha.
Missing and wife to J. O. K. Suthers, and the state of t 2,800 1,200 3,600 225 8,000 5,000

15,000

used with greater judgment and when a democrat, or which is the same, a true re-publican, is no more branded with the nickname of a Jacobin, but is honorably dis-tinguished, does not exclude a sanguine hope 2,400

1.247

Total amount of transfers ....

Such a remark about the present in-cumbent of the white house would look rather queer in print, but fires in those days were serious affairs. AN ALBANY JOURNAL OF THE YEAR 1801 Among other notable features in this relic are the announcements of the real estate agent and the nostrum vender, who had account of a Fire at Which President John their eyes open to catch the sunshine of the almighty dollar. They were wide-awake Adams Took a Hand Conveying Water old chaps, they were, particularly one S. Solomon, M. D. H. R. F. S. of the University and College of Physicians, who offered the world "The Cordial Balm of Gilead—an im--Lottery, Real Estate and Patent Medicine Advertisements.