him. They have tried in every way, by slanders, libels and other ways, but he is not crushed or killed yet. His life here has been an honorable and good one. He has not rendered himself in any way amenable to criticism on that subject. He has been independent, it is true. My friend Hall wishes to crush all independents out of the land. He says if you are a republican you must always vote the republican ticket or else you are a falsifer, a betrayer, a slanderer and a villan, no matter if the nominee be the worst man in the country. It is unnecessary that I should say anything more as to the character of Edward Rosewater, either during the war or his life here or in reference to these infamous libels as we have a voice from the grave which tells us what was thought of Mr. Rosewater. The deposition of General Anson Stager who died a month or two ago declares that he believes him to be a loyal man. That he became acquainted with him in Ohio before the war and would not have had him in the military telegraph, in any capacity, much less in the war department, (showing the care which they exercised there) if they had had any doubts at all about his loyalty. He was loyal during the war, he passed under these scrutinizing eyes in the war department. There probably never was a better man than Mr. Stanton to read character in this country. He passed upon his qualifications as a loyal man and declared that he could be trusted. and General Stager did the same.

It was a part of the efforts of this ring to crush Rosewater and destroy his influence in the community where he was doing so much for the laboring man against the gigantic corporation, and it was in pursuance of that that this libel was started. In spite of what counsel has said, in spite of what they have asserted from time to time, is there any other proof that this libel had been known and spoken of years before it appeared in the columns of the Republican? I say, and I believe you will bear me out when I say there is not one particle of truth in it, that they have rumaged all over their old papers and scoured the city for witnesses who felt unfriendly towards Rosewater and not one particle of testimony have they discovered that Rosewater was ever charged with being a traitor or a rebel spy until the 8th day of December, and not in this city until the 20th of December, 1882. They had got together, a few of them, unfriendly towards Mr. Rosewater, and had a conversation, and in that conversation it was surmised that during the war Rosewater was disloyal, and finally that they could prove and would prove it by his own newspaper that he had declared himself to be disloyal. When the paper is produced, the only proof is that at the south he was regarded as an abolitionist. He was not called a spy until 1875, years afterwards, when they looked back and said he had reported Jeff Davis's speech, but had not reported it fairly and honestly, and had put Davis before the country in a light that since the war was over he did not choose to appear in. Hence Rosewater was a spy. That Rosewater wrote the article himself with no object except to maintain the truth of history he declares, and that Jeff Davis did make a speech exactly as reported he states. But, they say, there is another evidence of Rosewater's disloyalty in Stevenson. He was the man to receive Jeff Davis and welcome him to that town. Why, gentlemen, he was a boy 19 years old. Do you believe there was not a man in Stevenson who could act on that committee and go down there? He says he was not on the committee; except merely to point Jeff Davis out. Jeff Davis was some times not anxious to be pointed out. There was a time when Col. Pritchard, of the Michigan cavalry, was anxious to find him. Do you believe Rosewater would not have been glad to point him out then also? (My friends on the other side have called him a traitor for showing Davis to his countrymen.

I believe, if I know myself, that there never was a drop of blood in my heart that was untrue to the union; and yet I attended the session of the convention in Georgia that put Georgia out of the union. I met friends there and met them as friends, and talked in a friendly manner over what the possibilities of the future might be. Yet I was not disloyal. I came home as did Rosewater, and I added my little mite towards the salvation of the union. My name does not appear in the history of the war as often as Rosewater's does there, but notwithstanding I was in the south a short time just before the outbreak of the rebellion, I declare I was a loyal man. They began by whispering, Rosewater was disloyal and later that Rosewater was a rebel before the war. They say that he did not deny it; that he let that pass. There was no great outcry made and it did not crush Mr. Rosewater to call him disloyal and to call him a rebel did not crush him. So they said "as he has not denied this, we will go one step further, he was a traitor and a spy." And they gave as their reasons for saying it that he had been called disloyal and "hadn't denied it." Now let alone the fact that he had denied it, let alone the fact that he never had been called anything but disloyal, and let us see where we stand on the testimony in this case. Vandervoort says that he was called a confederate spy, but when you come to cross-examine him, he says I don't think that was the language, but it conveyed an impression of disloyalty." It was his own article which he was talking about. It was his own pen that wrote the words and he knew what they were. He says he didn't use the words "confederate spy." No indeed he did not. The first man that called Edward Rosewater a traitor and a spy, and it was brought to his knowledge was sued for it. The only one that dared to call him a spy was under the great shield and aegis of a corporation. The Tribune Printing company, which cannot be shot or kicked, dared to do it and nobody else. These libels were whispered about, although they did not go to this extent, by Hawes, Vandervoort, Nye, Hascall and one or two others. Mr. Hascall is unfriendly toward my client. This is one of his periodical attacks of hostility. To-morrow he may get over it. Yesterday he felt unfriendly. I have nothing to say against Mr. Hascall, but I have this to say for him, that although I believe him to be vindicative and unscrpulous in his pursuit of poltical oppenents, I do not believe when you put Isaac S. Hascall, under the sanction of an oath, in that chair that he will lie. What does he say? He declares that there never was any statement about his being a spy; that that was an inference drawn from the fact that he stayed within the rebel lines after the cordon of troops had been drawn around Nashville, and he gives that as the only reason. There is not a word of testimony that Rosewater was a rebel or a disloyal man. Perhaps it would have been better with the peculiar ideas of the libelers that Rosewater had made a full and explicit denial. He did not do it because that was what they wanted, to put him on the defensive in any fight that might occur.

Allow me to digress for one moment on a personal matter at this point where it seems to come in. Mr. Thurston said last night that being in Chicago he was accosted by a gentleman who professed to know me in New York, the state where I formerly lived, and who asked him about his republican friend, Judge Savage. If by that remark, which I presume is truly reported, that New York lawyer, whose name Mr. Thurston could not remember, intended to assert or imply that I ever changed my politics, that I ever voted a republican ticket, that I ever called myself a republican or worked for the republican party, that I was ever known by any friend or associate of mine as a republican, he states a falsehood, not as damaging, perhaps, but as gross as that which we have made the subject of this action. Now, why do I deny the statement, why do I correct what that lawyer told Mr. Thurston? I agree with Mr. Thurston that a man coming from New York City to this place may have time to change his politics. It won't affect this case; my personal feelings and politics are matters of the smallest moment to you. I do it because it is necessary, according to Thurston, to make a denial, or to-morrow they will say that I was a candidate for an office in the republican party in the state of New York; and the next day they will say I changed my politics on account of fright in Pennsylvania and the next issue of the paper will contain an article that I was a rebel general during the war, and was converted to republicanism under a threat of being shot. That is the case here. I have taken up your time to a greater extent than I intended to, but I will say that I have made a denial and when my own case comes into court I can prove that I have denied the charge as distinctly and emphatically as I could. But what a coward I am to deny a charge like this which is not true. What do I care what other people say of my sentiments? Why should I take notice of them? How much better it would have been to follow the course which Sir Walter Scott says he followed under such circumstances. In that delightful life of his by his son-in-law, he says, in substance "Since I have been dipped in ink, I have allowed no personal attacks to provoke me to reply. I will not deny that I have been vexed on such occasions, and have sometimes wished to have the rascals, where the muir-cock was the baillie, or as the Irishman would say, upon the sod—but I never let the the thing cling to my mind and always resolved that if my whole character and tenor of life did not refute such slanders, my pen never should."

Mr. Thurston tries to make you think that they could have proved that the plaintiff was a traitor and a spy if they could have got the witnesses, but they have all died and left, and you cannot get hold of them to prove it. That is the only point in which I agree with him. The witnesses do not exist; but we have no trouble in finding witnesses to show that Rosewater was a loyal, good and upright citizen. The witnesses do not exist in this state, but we brought in two or three who knew Mr. Rosewater when he was in the army. Mr. Vandervoort says that he does not feel unfriendly towards him, but has an utter contempt for him that induces him to say nothing about him. He would not have a word to say about Rosewater for the would. Such an utter contempt for the man that he would not speak of him, and yet he sits down and writes a libel and puts it into a newspaper. His contempt is so great that he has to talk on the street corners with Mr. Hascall and others about him. They say that this article was really published in a friendly way to give Rosewater an opportunity to see what the people out in the country said about him, and give him an opportunity to say that he was not a traitor or a spy. But it is claimed that the language of the libel was not that the plaintiff was a spy and traitor but that tradition said he was. When they said the fright received made a republican of him, they say they are merely repeating a tradition. But the article says "he is a spy and a traitor now." What does that mean? Read a little of this article which my distinguished literary friend has called your attention to. "If tradition is true, Rosewater is a spy and traitor now." Suppose I should say to you, "If tradition is true this is an exceedingly hot day." What would you say of such language as that? You would say that the old man must have had the sun very strong in his eyes last night, or he took his drink too early in the morning, or is a fool. Tradition that he is a spy to-day, what does it mean? It means nothing. I will not reply to it further; it's a cowardly sneer at your intelligence. You know that the word "tradition" does not apply to it, You know that when he says spy "and traitor to-day," there is not a word or thought about "tradition," and it refers to the charge of his suing for mercy; and they did not care to say that he sued for mercy, except by tradition, because none would believe that he sued for mercy, even a boy of 19 as he was. So too they say that the word "spy" does not mean that he is a spy upon the government now, but a spy in the republican party.

I took down the names which they applied to Rosewater yesterday, a few of them. They were, "mountebank, pretender, charlatan, lier, rebel, spy, mugwump, traitor, hypocrite, slanderer, and villain." These gentlemanly epithets I took down from the lips of the counsel, and those words were used with regard to Rosewater. I suppose they would say now if called to an account, "Oh, but we were conversing about the article that starts out with the language, 'If tradition is to be believed,'" and therefore, we say he is a hypocrit if tradition is to be believed. And if tradition is to be believed he is a villain, a mountebank, and a liar. The Tribune printing company, under the control of a higher power, have taken a large part in the contract of crushing Rosewater. They have been the main contractors; they employed sub-contractors, and the sub-contractors employed common laborers and the common laborers, with the sub-contractors and contractors, were put upon the witness stand, but the head of all, the employers, never made their appearance here. They kept out of sight; but the Tribune Printing company have taken the main part in the controversy and have decided since they could not kill him that they would crush him by libel and slanders. I ask these gentlemen if some years ago when Rosewater by a notorious gambler of this city was assaulted and all but killed, I ask them if there were not charges made at that time in the public prints and on the streets, that the publishers——

The defendant objects to the use of such language by the plaintiff and excepts to the same.

Mr. Savage. I was using it by way of illustration. I must have travelled far outside of the record to have equalled the gentleman on the other side. Not one word of what Thurston or Hall said yesterday was in the testimony; but let us suppose a case in which a man has been grossly assaulted, suppose that on the street corners and in the public prints it was charged that the publishers or editors of some paper had had to do with this, had fomented a feeling, had tried to have a man assassinated, and this man didn't deny it; would you believe it any sooner on that ground that they were guilty of so gross an offense? I leave it to you to say whether you would or not. I think not. I think the mere want of denial does not prove effectually so great an outrage. Though my snappy little friend Mr. Hall has taken this case against Mr Rosewater Some times young boys, new in the profession, say to themselves, "if I can get hold of an old lawyer to tackle, it will be the very making of me. If I can be a little bitter, a little impertinent, towards an older man, towards some respected member of the profession, by as much as I injure him or hurt his feelings, by so much shall I elevate myself in the legal circle." I presume that this was one motive which induced my friend Mr. Hall to spend an hour or two in the abuse of Mr. Rosewater. They put on an appearance of great wisdom and sobriety and honor and decency, and say that of all these qualities Rosewater is devoid. Gentlemen, when you see such things you are inclined to think of the words of the wise man, "See'st thou a man wise in his own conceit, there is more hope of a fool than of him." But whatever injury they can do Mr. Rosewater by the tirade of yesterday, they are welcome to. They follow it up by calling the names which I gave a few moments ago, and follow it up by attacks so gross, so unwarranted by the testimony that Mr. Thurston was obliged to confess when he was attacking the reputation of Mr. Rosewater, that there was not a word of truth to sustain the allegation. Not a word of evidence. This calling of names I don't think amounts to much. I never found that I gained anything by it, and I do not believe that my friends will either. God once employed two she bears to correct this calling of bad names. That race of bears has probably died out, but could these two animals be let loose in Nebraska how fat and luscious would be the meal that they would make of some of these young fellows. A man who called himself editor of the Republican, and said his name was Nye, being asked if he had any hostility or antipathy to Rosewater, declared that he had not. That he had published this article as an item of news or comment He also said that he published it because it had been perfectly well known over the whole state for twelve or fourteen years. I see now why the Republican has taken such a high standard in this community as a newspaper. That is the secret of keeping up such a paper, by never printing anything that was actually new, and always taking old articles, something for instance like the history of the Jews, or the war in Mexico, or the disloyalty of Rosewater. As a comment he said, "let the sinner live." I trust that he and his friends will let the sinner live. I hope that if they have any design of assassinating him that these designs have been frustrated. "Let the sinner live," I hope that he will live until he has done his work in this community, and until the people of this state see that his view as to labor, as to monopolies and giant corporations and as to morality are the true views to be adhered to. I believe he will live long after the subsidized papers which attacked him have gone down into oblivion and been forgotten with their editors and publishers so entirely that the hand of resurrection will not stir them. Mr. Nye said that he didn't feel friendly in times of political activity. And I asked him what great political move was on foot on the 20th of December, 1882, and he was entirely unable to answer, but finally declared that there was not any, so that this libel, atrocious, gross, wicked, and shameful as it is, was published at the time when there was no hostility on the part of Nye, as he declares, and no hostility on the part of any one. I notice Mr. Thurston thinks that he ought to have brought suit against the St. Paul Phonograph, as that paper was published eight or ten days before, and as Thurston said it was in Rosewater's hands immediately afterwards, and he ought to have denied it then, instead of waiting, and having suit commenced against the Tribune Printing company. I have corrected so many mistakes of Thurston's that I hate to say that it is entirely untrue, that Rosewater had seen it before it was published in the Republican. There is no testimony to warrant it, but it is probably an inadvertent mistake of Thurston's. The reason why we did not commence suit against the St. Paul Phonograph was that we were not in the habit of suing beggars. We choose to strike at the head of this; for the employer, not for the employed. Don't you believe that whoever put that article in the St. Paul Phonograph did it under instructions from headquarters?

This is a suit for libel, as you probably by this time have become aware. The publication of the article is admitted. There is no allegation that it was copied from the St. Paul Phonograph. They allege that it had been generally known and circulated throughout the state, but no where, and at no time before the trial of this case, until Thurston came to make his speech, was there a pretense that the charge was true. The court will instruct you that in cases of this kind, there are various defenses and various modes of trying the case. We sue for instance for libel. The defendant may say in answer, that he didn't publish the article, or that it is a true statement. That is called justification, and if the statement made is true, if you publish it as an item of news, or for any other good and worthy motive, you are not liable. But two things are needed to make a justification, that the statement is true and that it was published for good reasons. The defendant can also set up other matter such as has been introduced here. He can set up matter in mitigation, which means that though the jury are bound to find a verdict against the defendant, they may consider certain matters to decrease the amount of damages which he is to recover. For instance, if it is a general report and believed in the community, while they must have a verdict against them, they say it ought not to be so large, be cause they honestly believed it. But when they set up mitigation they must make the defense as broad as the charge. To set up that he was a rebel spy they have to prove it and if they ses up that he is a traitor they have to prove it, and if they set up that he is a traitor they have to prove that he was a traitor before the publication of the article. If they only prove that he is disloyal, it is not evinence in mitigation, such as you are entitled to receive. Suppose that he was universally believed to be a rebel spy; suppose that they proved that every man in this state believed that he was a rebel spy during the war; that would only help them in mitigation. We, on the other hand, on our part, are entitled to produce evidence in aggravation; and what becomes of the mitigation? We have proved before you a case of the grossest libel, and have proved as matter of aggravation that it was repeated. There never was a time when they have corrected their pretended belief that Rosewater was a traitor and a liar. Now we have another matter which we have asked the court to charge; and that is that the conduct of the trial itself was a matter of aggravation, and I intend to point the court to a section where that doctrine is laid down, where an English judge had said they might take these circumstances under consideration, and if the jury believe that the speeches of counsel were libelous they could use it as an aggravation of damages. Whatever his Honor charges on that subject will be entirely satisfactory to us. You are to take the words in their ordinary and usual acceptation.

If a man is charged with being a rebel spy and a traitor it must be proved that he was such. We have asked you for $10,000 damages. Is that too much? Is a man's character worth less than that in this community? I believe that you will say that it is not I can recall numerous cases of those large verdicts wherein editors have published statements with regard to individuals, and finding they were false, have immediately retracted them, made every apology in their power, and done everything they could do to rectify the injury.

Here Messrs. Thurston and Hall both rose to object to the statements of the counsel as being outside of the evidence.

Mr. Savage—It is uncourteous in the extreme for these gentlemen to interrupt when Mr. Simeral and myself sat here with our client mute during all his argument and listened to such language as he chose to utter outside of the testimony; we sat here and listened to the foulest slander heaped upon my client, and yet we were mute. The interruption which was made was not made by me. Mr. Thurston does not like to have me go into these matters outside of the testimony; I told him when I started I did not mean to. I am glad to be interrupted when I get outside of the testimony, for there is enough in it for forty verdicts of the size that we ask you to give us. I know that you will give us something, because the law requires you to, and I believe it will be a verdict that will teach these gentlemen something of what journalists ought to know in this community. My friend Thurston said night before last when I was just finishing the examination of one of the witnesses, the editor of this paper, that I appeared to be rattled, Now I presume that that means that I was confused, that I was shocked, that I exhibited signs of emotion which attracted attention. The charge was true; I was shocked. The witness had declared on the stand that if Judge Neville, Judge Wakeley, Mr. Thurston or any intimate friend had had charges slanderous and libelous made against them and it was not denied, or denial had not come to his knowledge, he would publish these charges, It was infamous doctrine. It was infamous to say that the judge shall come down from his lofty seat to deny a false charge, or else it will be regarded as true, and given circulation. I say it is an outrage on justice, it is an outrage on law, and on the honorable profession of journalism that such sentiments should be spread abroad in this community, and I believe they will be rebuked by you. I know that you do not believe that that is law; that you won't regard the efforts of that individual to set yourselves aright every time there is a rumor against you He said he would publish the same thing that he published against Rosewater of any person "under the circumstances." What are those circumstances? If the rumors existed, and they hadn't been denied, and there he stopped. There are all the circumstances. If such is the doctrine which he openly avows, watch for the slightest charge against yourselves. Have men standing on the street corners to watch your reputation, or he may publish them. Such things as that are to be expected. It is to teach this man a lesson of decency in journalism that we ask you for a verdict in this case. I do not ask for mercy for Mr. Rosewater. Mr. Rosewater is, as has been said, amply able to take care of himself. I do not suppose that libel has ever caused him one moment's loss of sleep. Mr. Hall says that it didn't do the least hurt in the world, that these newspaper attacks, that the attacks upon Cleveland as to his chastity never cost him a single vote, and that the attacks upon the other candidate did not injure him. What ideas of journalism? Can it be that that honorable profession in this country has sunk so low that nobody believes a word that it says? Can it be that the Republican has sunk so low that it can't hurt anybody? There were days when it could. When Mr. Taylor was editor of that paper, what it said meant something; and when he was succeeded by Balcombe, and Potter, and Brooks, the paper was conducted by gentlemen, and people believed what it said. And they knew that though it might make false statements, still the editor believed what it said. They were gentlemen in those days, and if the paper has fallen so low that it does no harm it is time for it to die. And I ask such a verdict as will assist in bringing about that desirable consummation. I say I do not suppose that Rosewater under some circumstances would have cared for this libel, but his reputation is as dear to him gentlemen, as mine is to me, and yours to you, and if there is anything I am proud of, it is that I was loyal during the late struggle, that I did what I could to sustain the armies of the union, and no man can hurt me worse than to say I was a traitor. No man can hurt me worse than to say I was spy against my country; but he can suffer from other causes than that. From the time Mr. Rosewater came to this community, he has lived honored and respected. His domestic life has been a model for men who dared to call Mr. Rosewater a traitor and a spy. He has raised children, he has raised daughters, they are just budding into womanhood, and during all these years they have known their father only that he was respected, only that he was upright, only that he was kind and honored. They have loved him, and I do not care what my friends on the other side might say, there are others that love respect and esteem his character. His family have loved him in that peculiar way in which daughters love their fathers and wives love their husbands, and on the 20th of December, 1882, they believed that he was honest, upright, loyal, and bore himself gallantly and honorably through the struggle of the union. They awoke to find that for twenty years his life had been a lie, that he was a spy, that he was a rebel, and that so far from being the man that they supposed he was, he was a hypocrite and liar. Do you believe that? Do you believe that through these lacerated bosoms after the article appeared in the paper that Rosewater could not have been hurt? Do you think that he did not suffer with those poor suffering women? If you do, then you know not the feelings of manhood. There are times when such a slander against you, you would brush away, not caring so much about it as to resent the attack. But when you see that one who loves, trusts, and believes in you has been wounded and is suffering from a false charge, you suffer too and so will every man who is not so blinded by venom, slander, lying and wickedness thrt he has lost all semblance of humanity. I ask you, gentlemen, when you go into your jury room to take these things into consideration.

PERSONAL.

Mason Gregg and wife of Lincoln, are at the Paxton.

Sieg Meyer, Chicago, is stopping at the Millard.

T. C. Hammer, of Kearney, is quartered at the Millard.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Carter have returned from the east.

C. K. Cralle has returned from a pleasant weeks' trip in the east.

A. V. Scott, Geneva; John Finn, Wahoo; S. D. Cloud, Cheyenne, are at the Arcade.

Miss Jennie Tousland, of Davenport, Ia., is visiting her sister here, Mrs. C. B. Harrigan.

Miss Nellie M. Burns left yesterday for Cincinnati, Ohio, for a second year at the Young Ladies' Institute of Mt. Auburn.

Judge J. H. McCulloch, of the county court, left last night for Monmouth, Ills. and will spend a short vacation there. He will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dillon, who will visit friends in the same city.

Among the Nebraska graduates of the St, Louis manual training school this year are K. C. Barton, Omaha and Clarence A. Howard, of Grand Island. The gold medal for best scholarship record during the course has been presented to Mr. Howard.

Rev. E. B. Hurlbert, D. D., one of the honored members of the faculty of Morgan Park Seminary, Chicago, and Rev. D. H. Cooley, the new pastor of the First Baptist church at Council Bluffs, were in the city yesterday.

W. H. Bennett, superintendent of public property, Madison, Wis., and wife, were visiting in Omaha Sunday. He says that the city far exceeds in point of growth and prosperity his expectations and he thinks a great future is assured.

O. H. Phillips, Beatrice; F. H. Pierson, Columbus; F. L. Cotton, Kearney; A. Hitchcock, DeWitt; A. S. Vowel, Chicago; Jno. Tetund, Oshkosh; W. C. Green, St. Paul; P. C. Sturtevant, Geneva; H. M. Simpson, Cheyenne; Geo. C. Godfrey, Fremont; M. Shepard, Grinnell, Ia., are at the Canfield.

At the Metropolitan: E. A. Hammond, C. C. Dana, Lincoln; D. D. Rusphey, Grand Island; Miss Anna Dyer, Hastings; J. P. McCarthy, Norfolk; C. C. Coner, Fremont; I. I. Evans, Sutton; D. H. O'Shea, Lincoln, Neb; E. W. Savage, Minneapolis, M. A. Tonlon, Essex, Ia; M. D. Sherman, Chicago; James F. Morrisey, Joliet, Ill; Al McElwain, Sheldon, Ia; J. N. Straham, Malvern, Ia; D. Farrell, New York; R. Lindsay, Council Bluffs; D. Leuhne, Chicago; O. W. Dunith, Emerson, Ia; F. M. Haynes, Pittsburg, Pa; Miss N. Ferrier, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Albert Jackson, L. Carson, Tama City, Ia; and Frank Brainard, of Holoyke, Mass.

Judge Dunday, of the U. S. district court, returned home from Topeka, Kas., yesterday, where he held court for Judge Foster and tried a Star Route case.

—Shannon, the cowardly thug who slugged old man Payne, in a dark alley, one night last week, is now begging Judge Stenberg to let him plead guilty of assault and battery and pay a fine. The judge however will not do any thing until he sees whether or not Shannon's victim gets well.

A very notorious sneak thief by the name of Tonle Ryan. was sent up for thirty days on bread and water last evening, for stealing a kit of carpenters tools from James Griffeth's shop, Sunday. A boy, called "Sleepy," by the police, reported Ryan and had him arrested.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The Board of Education Meeting Last Night.

The Question of Heating Certain School Buildings Under Consideration—Other Important Matters.

The Board of Education met in special session last evening and was called to order by its president, Prof. Points. Miss Clara Rustin and Ralph Gaylord, who had been appointed on the committee to examine teachers for certificates, sent in letters resigning the position and asking that other persons be appointed in their stead. On motion of Mr. Long the resignations were accepted and W. W. Keysor and Mrs. T. K. Sudburrough were appointed.

The committee on buildings and property, which had under consideration bids for a sidewalk on the east side of the high school grounds, reported that the bid of Andrew Sales was the lowest for Colorado sand stone; J. R. Mackenzie's bid the lowest for Ft. Scott sand stone; J. O. Conner's bid the lowest for Euclid sand stone; J. B. Ralfield's for artificial flagging and Hugh Murphy's for Grand Island flagging.

This report was accepted, and a motion instructing the secretary to advertise for more bids to do this work, provided statements were made that better offers for the work can be secured.

The same committee also reported on the Hartman school building matter, recommending that the contract for repairs, be awarded to I. Douglas, for the sum of $3,363, provided he can give a proper and sufficient bond. The report was adopted.

As this meeting had been called, principally to consider the question of heating school buildings, Mr. Copeland, chairman of the special committee, made the following report:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of heating Cass, Hartman, Farnam and Castellar schools have attended to their duty and would report that they have received bids from Milton Rogers & Sons proposing to heat the Cass school with four furnaces for $1,137.00 and the Hartman school for $387.92 from Sullivan Brothers, for the same building $1,675 and $479; from Henry E. Cox, $1,550 and $450. The bill of Milton Rogers & Son being the lowest, we would recommend that the contract be granted them.

Your committee would also recommend that the president and secretary sign the contract with the Ruttan company herewith presented for Farnam and Castellar schools.

W. E. COPELAND,
HENRY LIVESEY.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the proposition was divided into two parts for consideration. the proposition of Milton Rogers & Son, to heat Cass street building being taken up and the others laid over for another time when all members of the board are present.

The proposition of Rogers & Son, is to this effect: That they agree to place in the Cass street school building, four furnaces of ample capacity to do the heating in the coldest weather; also provide for ventilation, heat the eight school rooms so that they will be comfortable on the coldest days; the cost to be $1,137 42. The motion, with an amendment that fifty per cent. of the contract money be withheld until the work is tested, was carried.

The Ruttan heating company also have in bids for heating the Castellar and Farnam street buildings. For the first named $1,465, and for the other also $1,465. These were laid over.

In making its report to the board on manual industry in the common schools, the special committee made recommendations as follows:

Your committee have consulted with the superintendent and with some of the teachers of the high school and it is agreed that the course of studies can be arranged to admit of introducing manual training.

Your committee have inquired as to the expense of providing rooms for manual training in wood work and find that a competent teacher can be secured for from $800 to $1,000 per annum, that the benches, tools, and material will cost from $1,200 to $1,500; $2,500 will provide for all expenses.

Your committee would recommend, first, that manual training be made a part of the high school course for boys, and that if there be sufficient room, the boys of the eighth grade be allowed the privilege. Second, that carpentering, joining, pattern-making, turning and wood carving be taught. Third, that the superintendent arrange a course in the high school system of studies, which shall give opportunity for the pupils to enter the manual training department. Fourth, that the sum of $2,500 be appropriated for the salary of a teacher of manual training and for the fitting up of work rooms in the central school.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

By Conger—Authorizing the president and secretary to draw a warrant in favor of I. S. Hascall for $400 as part payment for grading Eighteenth street and Castellar school grounds.

By Long—Instructing the board of examiners for teachers certificates to hold a three days' session, beginning June 29 and in the high school rooms.

E. J. Brennan, contractor for constructing a retaining wall in front of the high school grounds, put in a bill for $783.16 over and above his original contract of $2,725.26 on account of the extra work that has been put into his contract.

A motion prevailed allowing Mr. Brennan $2,000 on account, and the extra amount asked was referred to a special committee for investigation, said committee consisting of Messrs. Conoyer, Livesey and Hall.

The time for holding the high school commencement exercises at Boyd's opera house, was changed from Friday to Thursday night, one week from next Thursday night.

The committee on finance made a special report, as follows:

"The law governing public schools in cities of the first class in the state of Nebraska require that the board of education shall annually, during the month of June, report to the city council an estimate of the amount required for the support of the schools for the fiscal year next ensuing; also the amount of funds required for the purchase of school sites, the erection and furnishing of school buildings, the payment of interest on all bonds issued for school purposes and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of such indebtedness.

Superintendent and teachers pay roll	$ 94 000
Janitor's pay roll	9 500
Construction and building	25 000
City hall	29 000
Repairs	8 000
Insurance	1 500
Improvements	10 000
Furniture	4 200
Fuel and light	8 000
Supplies	1 500
Books, stationery, etc	750
Apparatus	800
Rent	1 800
School house sites	3 000
Grading, curbing, paving, guttering taxes, etc	2 000
Interest	1 500
Miscellaneous	1 500
Secretary's salary	1 500
Sinking fund	15 000
Total	$233 450

Revenue from which the above is derived is as follows:

Fines and licenses	$140,000 00
State apportionment	15,000 00
Tax levy	68,000.00
Total	$223,450.00

A communication from Ida M. Street, who wants to be assistant in the high school, was filed and the meeting adjourned.

SOME HIGH PRICED CHICKENS.

Plenty of Cochins Sold for Fifty Dollars Each—One Pair of Gray Shanghais Bring Five Hundred Dollars.

New York Mail and Express.

A pert young salesman stood beside a great coop of pigeons in a poultry fancier's store yesterday, talking about the merits of three handsome chickens in a small coop before him to another youth, while a white haired old farmer from Jersey stood by and listened attentively.

"These are genuine Cochins," said the salesman, "and they are an unusually fine lot. Cochins ordinarily sell for $12 for the trio, but the boss says that these must not be sold for less than $30. He is particularly pleased with the matched colors of these, and don't care whether anyone buys them or not. I don't believe that as great a price was ever asked for chickens before."

"You are wrong there," said the old farmer. "I can tell you a story, and it's a true one, about prices paid for fowls that are simply beyond ordinary belief. In 1850 or thereabouts a number of bright poultry-raisers in England undertook to increase the prices paid for the stock they dealt in by pretending to improve their breeds. They imported a variety of Chinese fowls and pretended to accomplish results with them far beyond anything that could possibly be done. They issued learned pamphlets which discussed the new varieties of stock, and printed long essays in the magazines. The impulse given to the business was clear beyond their wildest anticipations. There were plenty of market breeders who were really anxious to get a variety of fowls that would lay more eggs and would weigh more when dressed for the table than the old breeds that had been common for years. The Cochins from China were the favorites. Wonderful stories of the number of eggs laid by them were told.

"Finally, the ladies and gentlemen of leisure, who are always on the lookout for some new diversion, took a fancy to the chicken business, They cared nothing for the profits. They must have the best fowls in the kingdom, fowls that could beat the record and show a pedigree at the same time. The queen herself bought fancy fowls, and it then became the fashion to take an interest in poultry publications and poultry pedigrees. The prices began to soar.

"The increased demand for fine stock brought out new varieties. White and gray Shanghais soon competed with the Cochins. and Chittagongs with Canton Chinese fowls, and heated discusions over the relative merits of the breeds were held on the street-corners, and over the stiles in the hedges around the fields.

"As soon as the mania was fairly started, fairs were held for the exhibition and sale of the fowls. Early in 1850 a fair in Norwich, England, brought out 102 lots of fowls, one of which contained 110 Cochins belonging to a lady. The Cochins were sold and realized £361 4s. 6d., the highest price being 20 guineas for a single cock. Many single fowls brought from £3 to £7 each.

"That sale was the sole topic of conversation in all England for a month thereafter. The excitement lasted, and mania spread to America. In 1853 or 1854 a Boston Yankee by the name of Burnham, who knew a good hen when he saw it, sent out to a Birmingham, England, fowl show a cage of gray Shanghais. A trio sold at sight for $100, and at the end of the fair a pair from this cage carried off the first prize, and they were sold to a Mr. Taylor, of Shepherd's Bush for $500. This is the highest price on record I believe, for a single pair. There was plenty of sales during 1853 and 1854 for from £30 to £50 per pair.

"People think that $2 per dozen is a big price to pay for pure stock eggs nowadays, but then single eggs sold from $5 to $10 each, and it's on record that half a dozen chickens just hatched sold at $10 apiece."

"You said the mania spread to this country," suggested the salesman.

"Yes, but the prices paid here was never so large. Boston seems to have been the headquarters of the business. Everybody wanted fancy chickens. The orders to the Boston importers came from Maine and from Texas, and one firm there sold in 1853 over $23,000 worth of fowls. There were single orders amounting to $1,200 to $1,500, and this firm sold one lot for $2,230.

"Good business, that," said the clerk

"Certainly. It costs no more to hatch and rear a fine fowl than one of common breed; in fact, it cost less then and it costs less now to keep fowls of good breeds. Plenty of men made large sums of money out of chickens while the mania lasted, and plenty who came while the boom was booming got caught in the shower. There were too many people in the business and too many poor fowls sold with forged pedigrees. People got disgusted, and then the eight pound Cochin hens went into potpie at ten cents a pound. When the craze died out it left the country with a fine stock of fowls, and the prevalence of such beauties as those in the coop, for there are a great many fowls that are as valuable intrinsically as those, is due to the craze. But until fowls are developed that will lay eggs to order, something which people very much expected thirty-one years ago, there will be no more fancy prices paid."

—One of Crean's large cottonwood trees was struck by lightning Sunday night and completely split in two.

A large stock of Summer Clothing just received at B. NEWMAN & Co.
1216 Farnam street.

Having opened a repository at our ware rooms, corner Jones and Ninth streets, we have now on exhibition a complete line of carriages, buggies, phaetons, road carts and buck boards that we offer at living prices. Call and see the goods and get prices.
PARLIN, ORENDORFF & MARTIN.

Prune Nugget at Stephens Bros'.

LINCOLN.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AT THE CAPITOL OF THE STATE.

Reported by THE BEE'S Bureau.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15.—The Pioneer Sangerbund, composed of societies at Kansas City, St. Joe, Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, Marysville, Council Bluffs, Plattsmouth, Columbus, Grand Island, Seward, Schuyler, Lincoln and Omaha, will begin its annual musical festival here on the 23rd inst. All trains bringing societies are expected to be in by 12:30 on Tuesday, when the reception of societies will take place by the president, Governor Dawes and Mayor Burr, of this city, have been invited to deliver welcome addresses. In the evening, begining at 8 o'clock, reception the concert will be given by the societies as societies. On Wednesday at 10 a. m. the rehersal will be conducted by Prof. A. Weber, director and leader of the Pioneer Sangerbund; Prof. Fairbrother, leader of the mixed chorus, and Prof. George E. Sauer, director of the Omaha musical orchestra. At 8 o'clock in the evening the first grand concert will be given. Thursday, the 25th, the exercises will be the same except a change of the programme. Friday, 26, at 10 a. m. the society will form in procession on Historical square and march through the principal streets, passing hotels and public buildings and returning to the hall. In the afternoon the Lincoln society will entertain the visiting societies, showing them through the public buildings and places of public interest. In the evening a ball will be given in Festival hall. Saturday, 27, will be picnic day. The picnic ground is a beautiful grove near the city and is fitted up in fine shape and will be liberally decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens. A large platform will be erected for those who desire to follow good music in the mazy waltz. Good grounds adjoining have been provided for those who desire to drive out, so they can leave their teams without interfering with the picnic grounds proper. In the evening a grand display of fire works will take place at the picnic grounds, so that young and aged alike may enjoy the occasion. This will close the festivities. Each society will bring bands, besides several additional brass bands expected.

Round trip rates over all roads running into Lincoln have been secured. The executive committee will entertain the singers and bands free of expense.

The hall will be lighted with electric light, will have a telephone and a postoffice, so that all mail addressed care of the Saengerfest will be distributed at the hall. A guarantee fund of $3,000 has been raised so that if a deficit should occur in any way the programme will be fully carried out. The heavy winds of the past two nights have fully tested the building so that nothing short of a real cyclone can move it. The architect of the building is J. J. Koun, formerly of Omaha. The officers of the Pioneer Sangerbund society are Henry Brugmann, president; Godfrey J. Bluchdorn, secretary, and George Seifert, treasurer. There will be no saloons or eating houses on the grounds.

The commissioners are still busy adjusting and working on the equalization board.

Matters at the state house are very quiet, the officers and clerks being busy with routine work.

J. W. Steward, Nebraska City; Ex-Gov. Nance, J. Walling, and R. Van Patten, Hastings; N. Herron, Beatrice, and I. E. Williams, Fairmont, are in the city.

The case against Pound for killing Griffin, the state treasury robber, has been continued till next term.

The district court opened to-day with the trial of the thieves who broke into Gran Ensigns house some time since.

—Mary Wellington, a very profane and tough-looking black woman swore out a warrant in police court last evening for the arrest of her husband, George Wellington, who she accuses of having beaten and otherwise abused her.

—Andrew Double, Sr., had Andrew Double, Jr., arrested yesterday for assault and battery and lodged in the city jail.

—Jas. Johnson, who keeps a saloon under the Merchants National bank was robbed yesterday evening of $15. Suspicion is fastened on two young men who were in the saloon about that time.

—Jim L