

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Monday Edition) including Sunday... 5 00

ADVERTISING RATES. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, 1889.

George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending June 8, 1890, was as follows:

Average... 18,703. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 8th day of June, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

TEXAS leads off the harvest of 1889 with a wheat crop said to be the best ever known in the state.

THE council should keep its eyes wide open to guard against a contractor's combine. It is in the air.

SOUTH OMAHA has been declared a city of the first class and is to have a free mail delivery July 1. Now for annexation.

ST. PAUL has twenty-eight parks connected by boulevards, and is still laying out additional pleasure grounds. Omaha has a great work before her to emulate that city.

THE advocates of the "jolting system" for health are not likely to sell many machines in Omaha. A ride over a square of cedar block paving does the business at half the money.

THE question whether inspectors are a pertinent one in Omaha. In the words of a prominent contractor, "Let me choose the inspectors and I care not at what figures the contracts are let."

NEARLY three inches of rain in as many days have added thousands of dollars to the value of growing crops in eastern Nebraska and taken away the suspicion that the state might "go dry" this season.

THE delegation will shortly hold another session in Washington. If there is any member of the late legislature who hasn't called out loud enough to be heard he should at once stand up and be counted.

SINCE Peters has been appointed collector, the mail at the Albion postoffice has increased twenty per cent. A few more deputy collectors and gaugers should remain to be disposed of and patriots should remember that the early bird catches the first worm.

THE county commissioners should see to it that the plans and specifications of the new hospital are carried out, even to the smallest detail. The protests and pleadings of contractors are not entitled to a moment's consideration. Taxpayers insist on receiving the full value for their money.

AN ESTEEMED contemporary announces as a new feature a full page of dead-end railway time tables and ads that its usefulness is obvious. It is a matter of type setting and news gathering and economizes the dollars in the two cent concern.

COURT-MARTIALS in the army will soon degenerate into pleasing farces if they continue to result in the condoning of the sentence by the reviewing authorities.

ARMY. The one-legged governor of Pennsylvania, and was properly sentenced to dismissal by the court, has had his punishment practically repitied by the president.

CORONAL TANNER will have large audiences wherever he speaks throughout the west. Every old soldier who is campaigning for a pension and who was flouted out by General Black's technical rulings will be on hand if possible to welcome his successor.

Commissioner Tanner is outspoken in favor of a liberal construction of the existing pension laws and of their indefinite extension in the near future. With the latter he can personally have little to do, but his rulings on the pension statutes already passed have been on common sense lines, and have been generally approved wherever they have been understood.

THE humane society of Omaha would have us believe that when man die in great agony after being bitten by a dog foaming at the mouth, it is not due to hydrophobia. It is foolish to quibble about the name, whether the disease be hydrophobia, rabies, madness, blood poisoning or imagination. It is enough to know that in these latitudes a fatal bite under peculiar conditions is fatal to life, and that during warm weather this dog malady is most prevalent. It would be criminal if society did not take means to protect individuals from this horrible disease. There may be a discussion as to the best way of dispatching dogs and removing the cause of the evil. But it is far better that every dog in the city should be shot than a single human life be imperiled.

CROOK AND THE INDIANS.

The wisdom of the appointment of General Crook as a member of the Sioux commission has been fully demonstrated. He is the only member who has any positive influence with the red man, and whose counsel is listened to with that respectful consideration which denotes confidence. The explanation is simple. The Indian respects a soldier, and no soldier has so strong a claim upon his respect as General Crook. Thousands of the Sioux, and particularly the old warriors, know him as one of the most skillful fighters ever sent against them, and they also know whatever he says to them can be relied upon. Admiration for his ability and courage is coupled with a perfect confidence, and thus it is that General Crook has been able to accomplish all that has thus far been done in securing the assent of the Indians to the proposals of the government. Ex-Governor Foster, of the commission, is reported to have said of him: "That is a wonderful man. It is my opinion that a better man than he to deal with the red men could not have been found on the globe. We never know what move he is to make next, but when he gets ready to do anything success always attends his efforts." The complimentary testimony was unquestionably fully merited.

The outlook for the success of the negotiations is regarded as on the whole favorable, but the progress thus far made does not assure a successful result. There is manifestly, however, an improving disposition among the Indians to accept the treaty, as is shown by our dispatches from the Rosebud agency. More than two-thirds of the members whose signatures are required at this agency have signed, among these being all the prominent Indians except two. It is not unlikely that the labors of the commissioners at this agency will be completed within the next two or three days. The influence of so prompt an acceptance of the treaty by the Indians at the Rosebud agency would of course be most favorable upon the negotiations at the other agencies, and it is understood that the commissioners do not anticipate any great amount of trouble at the Pine Ridge, Santee, Crow Creek and Standing Rock agencies, particularly the latter, they expect some opposition, but this is hardly likely to be very stubborn after the other agencies have been successfully disposed of. The commission entered upon its work with the hope of completing it within sixty days, and it is quite possible it will do so in a shorter time.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH.

The action of the city council looking to the annexation of South Omaha and Albright to Omaha is a move in the right direction. The creation of South Omaha under a separate government was a mistake at the outset, and has proven a costly experiment to those who supported it. The Bee has exposed the folly of the movement at the time. Its warnings were unheeded, and the result is that burdensome debts have been heaped upon the people without adequate return from the investment. The people of both cities are bound together by close business relations. Everything that tends to the upbuilding of one benefits the other. Commercially they are inseparable. Why then should they continue under separate governments, paying large sums for the maintenance of a double roster of officials?

The management of municipal affairs in South Omaha does not promise an early change for the better. As long as the power is vested in the hands of men who have no great interest at stake, needless taxes will be piled upon the people, and the industrial progress of the city seriously retarded. Among the best people of that city there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of annexation. It affords the only sure solution for reckless mismanagement, and insures conservative care for the great interests of the city. In the council of the combined cities there would be a majority of responsible citizens to check extravagance and prevent schemes and mercenaryries from controlling public affairs. Annexation will simplify public affairs, produce greater unity of action for the general good, strengthen the confidence of investors, and place Omaha in a leading position in the national census of 1890.

MOVING EASTWARD.

The senate committee investigating the trade relations between the United States and Canada is in St. Paul. It has made a very thorough inquiry as to the sentiment of the business communities of the Pacific coast and the extreme northwestern frontier, and it is to be presumed it has very carefully observed and recorded the practical facts of the situation in the territory visited. That the committee obtained a great deal of valuable information may be safely assumed. It has undoubtedly also encountered some diversity of opinion as to what is desirable to be done by way of adjusting and regulating commercial relations with our northern neighbor. The weight of opinion it has thus far obtained, however, is doubtless in favor of some plan either to restrict the competition of Canadian with American railroads or allow the latter larger freedom than they now enjoy for meeting the competition. The committee has undoubtedly been placed in possession of all the figures showing that the great transcontinental route of Canada has been making heavy inroads into the traffic of the American roads, and every effort made to impress it with the danger of permitting our commerce to get into foreign hands.

The committee is now in a territory where it will hear something different from this. It will find in the northwest a nearly universal sentiment in opposition to laying any embargo or imposing any restrictions upon the trade relations between the United States and Canada. It will be told by a large majority of the business men in that section, whose opinion it shall seek, that the competition of Canadian trunk roads with the roads of this country has been a good thing for that section, and that they desire its continuance. It will have presented to it

the claim that this competition has prevented combinations of capital from fixing upon the northwestern communities the arbitrary rates of freight which they had agreed upon, that this factor is to a large extent due to the low through rate still in existence, and that this competition has protected the northwestern by the monopoly aimed at by Chicago in giving it an independent outlet. In short, the committee will find the general opinion of the northwestern, which says: "It is clear that every section of the west and northwest has benefited by the presence of the Canadian competition, and that to cut it off would be to inflict upon us a heavy and gratuitous injury." A very strong sentiment will also be found to exist in that section favorable to commercial reciprocity.

This question of our commercial relations with Canada has come to be one of very great and grave importance, demanding a most careful public consideration. What seemed a little time ago a remote matter, which might not become pressing for a generation or more, has within a few months become a subject of leading and urgent concern, involving the interests of a large body of the people and of vast investments of capital. How to deal with it wisely and justly is the problem which it is the purpose of the senate committee's investigation to solve, and when the conflicting interests at stake are understood it can be seen that the problem is an extremely difficult one. Hardly anything that will be presented to the attention of the next congress will be regarded with a wider or deeper interest than this subject of our commercial relations with Canada.

CHEAPER RENTS COMING.

One needs only to take a short drive around the city to convince himself that the croakers about slack building in Omaha must be the stay-at-homes. Leaving South Omaha just out of the consideration, there are more dwelling houses now in course of construction in this city than ever before. Every section shows building activity based on substantial growth. Most of it represents wages earned and saved. It is an interesting feature of the building situation that the proportion of homes being built by or for workmen is so large. And it is a still more interesting feature that so many are being constructed from savings or through associations based on savings and which subsolve while they promote thrift. The natural effect of the heavy building of the past three years has been to force down rents. Most of the new homes built have resulted in the vacating of a rented house. The landlords have consequently been competing for tenants and rents have dropped. Outside the most sought-for locations, where prices have been fairly maintained, rents for houses have declined from twenty to thirty per cent. The outrageous prices charged for workmen's homes were for years a disgrace to the city. While elsewhere landlords were satisfied with reasonable returns on their investments, the Omaha Shylocks demanded and received prices for shells and shanties, that in other cities went begging at half the money. One of the most permanent benefits of the rise of realty three years ago was that owners of large tracts of land immediately adjoining the city were induced to plat, and that the available area for homes, with city advantages was at once increased. With the supply came in turn an increased demand for homes, an influx of loanable capital, a cheapening of rates for money, building associations and an inducement to save. The final result has been a general lowering of rents and a corresponding saving among wage earners. The community at large loses nothing by cheap rents. High cost of living is the destruction of thrift. The value of wages must always be measured by what it will buy in food, and fuel and shelter. In other words the purchasing power of the dollar represents its real value. When the cost of living in Omaha reaches, as it must in time, the basis of other cities of its size further east, its possibilities as a great manufacturing city will be fully developed. It will then be able to compete more closely in those lines in which labor cost enters as a large factor. Workmen can not afford to work for eastern wages without the certainty of at least as large a margin above necessary expenses as prevails in prosperous eastern cities. So long as rents are from ten to twenty per cent higher and food and fuel scarcely less so, wages will naturally be held at a higher level than in eastern manufacturing cities, and the scope of employment must be more or less restricted.

The American society of civil engineers has appointed a committee to investigate the causes of the Johnstown disaster. The question to be determined by the committee is whether the flood of water over the top of the dam was caused by the sinking of the dam from weakness, or simply by the accumulation of water in the lake beyond the normal height of the dam. The committee will also endeavor to ascertain why the provision made for overflow was not operative. An adequate investigation of these matters by expert engineers is unquestionably desirable, if for no other purpose than that of properly fixing the responsibility, though this may be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. The fact doubtless is that the responsibility is widely distributed, and not the least part of it, as one of the survivors of the calamity has said, rested upon the authorities of Johnstown who neglected to regard the popular demand to have the reservoir drained. But at any rate engineering science may gain something from the investigation, and it is well that one is to be conducted in behalf of the American society of civil engineers.

THOMPSON AND ROOSEVELT.

The civil service commission are finding out that they have a thorny road to travel. At the examination just held under civil service rules, at Troy, N. Y., for positions in the local postoffice, the representative sent by the commis-

sioners had his suspicions aroused that the local board of examiners was not above temptation, and consequently the examiners were not permitted to take part in the proceedings. No doubt the civil service commissioners will institute an inquiry at Troy, and interesting developments may be expected. Local boards have too often made the civil service examination a farce, and it is the purpose of the commissioners to put a stop to this abuse.

The devotion which the New York Sun shows to the political fortunes of Governor Hill is only equaled by its persistent omission to commend anything said or done publicly by Ex-President Cleveland. The fidelity and consistency of the Sun in both instances illustrate a prominent and valuable characteristic of that excellent journal, but the effect is not favorable to the success of its recent campaign for the democracy to "get together." Nothing is contributing more to keep the democratic party, at least in New York, separated into factions than the fact that both Cleveland and Hill have the presidential ambition, and whoever desires to unite the party should have neither for a favorite.

The lead miners and smelters of the country are anxiously awaiting the answer of Assistant Secretary Tichenor, of the treasury department, in the application of the miners for the reversal of the rule admitting Mexican lead in silver duty free. A decision in the case is a delicate task. If the present law is overruled barring out Mexican lead it may give the American lead producer a temporary advantage. But on the other hand the smelting and kindred industries of the country would be seriously affected. The treasury department, however, is moving cautiously in arriving at a conclusion. The question is under advisement, and it is more than likely that an extended investigation will be instituted by agents of the treasury, both in the United States and Mexico lead producing regions, before a decision will be returned.

Only the Horses Protected.

In Massachusetts it is now a penal offense to dock a horse's tail. But the docking of the ears of the factory hands goes on with impunity.

Bill and Boulanger.

Buffalo Bill is said to be growing so rapidly in the favor of the French public that the popular supremacy of Boulanger is threatened.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Hay Springs will celebrate the Fourth. The Burwell lever has been forced to shut up shop.

J. F. Ringler is the editor of a new paper at Crawford, called the Times.

The ladies of the Chadron Baptist church are to give a business men's carnival early next week.

There is talk of organizing an agricultural society in Garfield county and holding a fair there in the fall.

Stratton will have horse racing, foot racing, ball games and numerous other attractions on the Fourth.

The Alliance is the name of a paper just started at Lincoln, as the official organ of the Nebraska State Farmers' alliance.

A bogus deputy internal revenue collector tried to work the cigar dealers of Central city, but failed to rope in any victims.

The Hay Springs News says it will take \$15,000 to pay for the twine necessary to bind the grain crops of Sheridan county this year.

Citizens of Stella think the fire fund should have an especial grudge against that town, \$30,000 worth of property having gone up in smoke in the past two years.

The reunion committee of the G. A. R. encampment, which is to be held at Kearney in August, is busy making preparations for the affair. A letter of regret has been received from General Sherman.

The Dundee county Democrat says that the most serious result of Hunkeler's prohibition movement will be the lack of fertility, the climate is milder and more equable than that of Southern Dakota, and as a wheat producing section it is thought this territory will be unsurpassed.

When it is said that the reservation is half as large as all of New England, the importance of such an addition to the lands available for settlement can readily be appreciated.

The long looked for stimulus to the iron trade has come from an unexpected quarter. The sudden demand made for steel rails and bridge iron due to the destruction of the Cambria iron works has advanced the price of steel rails and beams a dollar a ton. This would indicate that there is no overproduction in the iron trade, and that the stoppage of production of one of the great mills of the country has the immediate effect to stiffen prices as the supply falls short of the demand.

The recent pardoning of Banker Fish by President Harrison has induced the relatives and friends of Hooper, the Fidelity bank wrecker of Cincinnati, to implore the president for his release. It is to be hoped that executive clemency will be withheld from this class of criminals. Those who pose as honorable before the world and betray the trust confided to them by using other people's money in gambling transactions, are entitled to no leniency.

The absorption of the largest white lead plants in St. Louis by the National Lead trust, said to be a branch of the Standard Oil company, insures for that powerful monopoly the control of the output of white lead in America. And now the consumer may as well prepare for the rise in price which is sure to follow.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Western Union Telegraph company will have no reason to complain with the annual dividends soon to be declared. The gross earnings are the largest in the history of the company, and approximate twenty millions.

THERE is a ray of hope for the silver men in this country in the fact that England will probably send a delegation to the Paris congress of bimetalists.

In the Spirit of Christ.

The members of a female bible class connected with one of the protestant churches of this city have raised a small sum for the service of the Home Catholic priest, Father Conrady, who is now doing benevolent work among the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, as successor of Father Damien. It must be

admitted that though this offer a noble illustration of that embracing charity which was inculcated by the founder of christianity, and which can never be bounded by any sectarian line. They have given an example worthy of being followed by all religionists.

Iowa's Municipal Wars.

Internal strife still distracts this once happy and united land. The boycott instituted against the members of the city council of Fort Dodge, Ia., on account of a cow ordinance was still raging at last accounts, and now Prairie City, Ill., is in trouble. A petition was presented to the village trustees of that place at a recent meeting asking for an appropriation of funds to prospect for coal. The petition was refused and another one is now in circulation calling upon the members who voted against the coal project to draw their pay and resign.

A Pointer for Jubal.

General Jubal Early had better attend to his literary and let American history alone. He can never forgive Sheridan for sending him "whirling up the valley," and the American people can never cease to feel grateful to Sheridan for doing it, no matter how the bunko-steering ex-confederate general feels about it. Give the box another turn, Jubal, and see the blanks come out.

The Obstinate Hack Stand.

The city hack stands are a nuisance. They can not well otherwise be. Yet the hacks are a convenience and must have a convenient resort. However, the smell of bad language so prevalent about these stands can not in fairness be laid to the poor horses.

Southern Journalism.

The editor who has attacked his man is not justified to follow the noble calling of journalism in the south. Down there the establishment of a private cemetery is of more importance than the introduction of stereotyping machinery and web-printing presses.

Honors are Easy.

Mahoe has offered Riddleberger a foreign mission and asked him to go to Hong Kong. Riddleberger offered Mahoe a mission by telling him to go to — Neither accepted.

Only the Horses Protected.

In Massachusetts it is now a penal offense to dock a horse's tail. But the docking of the ears of the factory hands goes on with impunity.

Bill and Boulanger.

Buffalo Bill is said to be growing so rapidly in the favor of the French public that the popular supremacy of Boulanger is threatened.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Hay Springs will celebrate the Fourth. The Burwell lever has been forced to shut up shop.

J. F. Ringler is the editor of a new paper at Crawford, called the Times.

The ladies of the Chadron Baptist church are to give a business men's carnival early next week.

There is talk of organizing an agricultural society in Garfield county and holding a fair there in the fall.

Stratton will have horse racing, foot racing, ball games and numerous other attractions on the Fourth.

The Alliance is the name of a paper just started at Lincoln, as the official organ of the Nebraska State Farmers' alliance.

A bogus deputy internal revenue collector tried to work the cigar dealers of Central city, but failed to rope in any victims.

The Hay Springs News says it will take \$15,000 to pay for the twine necessary to bind the grain crops of Sheridan county this year.

Citizens of Stella think the fire fund should have an especial grudge against that town, \$30,000 worth of property having gone up in smoke in the past two years.

The reunion committee of the G. A. R. encampment, which is to be held at Kearney in August, is busy making preparations for the affair. A letter of regret has been received from General Sherman.

The Dundee county Democrat says that the most serious result of Hunkeler's prohibition movement will be the lack of fertility, the climate is milder and more equable than that of Southern Dakota, and as a wheat producing section it is thought this territory will be unsurpassed.

When it is said that the reservation is half as large as all of New England, the importance of such an addition to the lands available for settlement can readily be appreciated.

The long looked for stimulus to the iron trade has come from an unexpected quarter. The sudden demand made for steel rails and bridge iron due to the destruction of the Cambria iron works has advanced the price of steel rails and beams a dollar a ton. This would indicate that there is no overproduction in the iron trade, and that the stoppage of production of one of the great mills of the country has the immediate effect to stiffen prices as the supply falls short of the demand.

The recent pardoning of Banker Fish by President Harrison has induced the relatives and friends of Hooper, the Fidelity bank wrecker of Cincinnati, to implore the president for his release. It is to be hoped that executive clemency will be withheld from this class of criminals. Those who pose as honorable before the world and betray the trust confided to them by using other people's money in gambling transactions, are entitled to no leniency.

The absorption of the largest white lead plants in St. Louis by the National Lead trust, said to be a branch of the Standard Oil company, insures for that powerful monopoly the control of the output of white lead in America. And now the consumer may as well prepare for the rise in price which is sure to follow.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Western Union Telegraph company will have no reason to complain with the annual dividends soon to be declared. The gross earnings are the largest in the history of the company, and approximate twenty millions.

THERE is a ray of hope for the silver men in this country in the fact that England will probably send a delegation to the Paris congress of bimetalists.

In the Spirit of Christ.

The members of a female bible class connected with one of the protestant churches of this city have raised a small sum for the service of the Home Catholic priest, Father Conrady, who is now doing benevolent work among the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, as successor of Father Damien. It must be

THE JEFFERSON LONG CASE.

He Will Try Habeas Corpus From the Supreme Court.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Supreme Court Cases—New Corporations—Adam Rucker's Dive to Be Closed—City News and Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE.

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, JUNE 10.

In the spring of 1888 Jefferson Long was arrested in Lincoln county as accessory to the crime of murder. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of one Frank Meyers, who was charged with the commission of the crime. Meyers has never been arrested. In fact he has never been heard from to this day. At the term of the district court of that county, following the arrest, Long was convicted of murder in the first degree, as accessory to the crime, and sentenced to be hanged. At the January term of the supreme court, 1888, this case was heard on error, and was reversed and remanded for a new trial. In December, 1888, a trial was had in the district court of Lincoln county, but the jury disagreed. The Hon. J. S. Hoagland, of North Platte, attorney for Long, is in the city to-day with a voluminous petition which he will present to the supreme court at the session, Friday, asking for a writ of habeas corpus for Long.

The commencement proper of the state university, opens Wednesday forenoon. The public, generally, is invited to attend, and no one should wait for a special invitation.

The procession will form at the university building promptly at 9:30 a. m., in the following order: The Private Element in Science; cadets in uniform, university students, the senior class, the alumni association, citizens, city officers, county officers, state officers, the clergy, the board of regents, the faculty.

The line of march will be from the university building to Tenth street, south on Tenth to O, east on O to Tenth street, opera house at the corner of Twelfth and O.

Until the procession reaches the opera house the entire lower floor will be reserved for the members of the senior class, the chorus and the orchestra, admission to which can only be had by tickets.

Seats will be reserved on the stage for the city officers, county officers, state officers, the clergy, the board of regents, the faculty and invited guests.

The following is the programme of exercises: Overture—Bridal Rose. Police Cadet Band.

Chorus—The Heavens are Telling. Haydn University Chorus and Orchestra.

Orator—The People Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Orator—Two Free-Revolutionary Patriots. William L. Stephens.

Orator—Henry David Thoreau. William L. Stephens.

Orator—The Private Element in Science. Helen B. Aughey.

Lewis—"It was so understood, I think. I thought it was in the contract."

Strode—"Did you sell the bonds or any part of them at less than par?"

Lewis—"I could not say."

Strode—"Did you sell any for more than par?"

Lewis—"I understand we did. We exchanged some for county bonds, and I do not know what the computation was. I do not know as they netted us more than the 2 per cent allowed. It would be difficult of computation."

Strode—"Did you hear the motion in the council to accept your written contract?"

Lewis—"I think I will willingly assent to accept the proposition. I supposed it was our proposition, as talked over."

Mr. Lewis further testified that he did not know how the bonds sold. Some of them were exchanged for county bonds.