THE JOURNAL.

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O. P. Hamilton	County Surveyor
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Jonathan Weaver	Judge of Probate Court
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Office in Kothe Block, (up stairs) Corner Santa Fe and Iron Avenues.

F. M. SCHNEE,
DENTIST. Particular attention given to the preservation of natural teeth.
All Work Warranted and Charges Reasonable.
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No. 88 Fifth street, Salina Kansas.

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Architects & Builders
Plans furnished on application.
Are prepared to undertake building of any description. Shop on Iron Avenue first door east of A. Muir & Co's Flour Factory, Salina.

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Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,
Opposite Pacific House, Salina.
Horses boarded by the day or month—Good urnouts—Trade solicited.

C. W. BANKS. H. S. CUNNINGHAM. JOSEPH MOORE.
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LAWYERS.
WILL practice in all courts in the State of Kansas. Special attention given to collections. Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Kothe Block.
8-1y SALINA, KANSAS.

100,000 Lives Saved
By the use of
Dr. Dyers Headache, Dyspepsia And Liver Pills.
$1,000 Reward is offered for a Better Remedy than
Dr. D. DYER'S PILLS
For the cure of Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and impure blood.
A. L. DODGE, SALINA, KANSAS,
Is wholesale agent for the State of Kansas.

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BRISTOL SISTERS,
FLORISTS.
House and Bedding Plants.
Floral Designs a Specialty.
Orders by telegraph or mail for Wedding, Parties, Funerals, &c., will receive prompt attention. N. W. Cor. Eleventh & Quincy Sts. (One block from Main street car line.) TOPEKA, KANSAS. Send for price list.

Pacific House!
Jeffries & Postlewait, Props.
Opposite the Court House, Salina, Kan.
Free 'Bus to and from Trains.
THE Pacific House is a new building and contains the conveniences of a first class hotel. A spacious sample room has been opened and arranged for the use of travelers. It is located nearly opposite the county buildings, where good hacks can be obtained at all times with or without charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Saline County Journal.

VOL. XIII. SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883. NUMBER 17

Palace Store!

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

LITOWICH & WOLSIEFFER.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

In Boots and Shoes we are ahead of them all, both in prices and quality We also carry a large stock of the best Clothing.

Litowich & Wolseiffer.

We are carrying the Largest Stock of General Merchandise in town, and are selling more goods than any store in Town.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

The reason why we sell so many goods is plain: we buy our goods in large lots for cash, and we take advantage of all the discounts, and we give the benefits thereof to our customers.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Call and see us and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We pay the highest market prices for country Produce.

We are agents for the White, American, New Home and Green Sewing Machines.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

Palace Store!

SALMI MORSE has received three months' license for his temple, to be revoked if the "Passion Play" is presented.

THE State of Kansas is not near starving! Her farmers have 5,131,345 bushels of wheat and 37,430,476 bushels of corn on hand.

THE great Kentucky trial has come to an end by the acquittal of Phil Thompson. The Buckner woman is happy that the jury did not consider her as bad a woman as the witnesses stated. Mrs. Davis is shocked and still pronounces her lost Walter innocent.

AT the late meeting of the Editorial Association of Kansas, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

F. P. Baker, President; Albert Griffin, Geo. W. Sweeny, D. A. Millington and D. R. Anthony vice-Presidents; J. H. Downing, Secretary; A. P. Riddle, Orator; Noble L. Prentis, Poet.

THE Land Commissioner of the Kansas Pacific railway reports an unusually strong emigrant current into Kansas this year, as indicated by the sales of the land department last year. Sales of about 106,000 acres have already been made before the close of the fifth month this year. Inquiries for cattle and sheep ranches are especially more numerous than ever before.

HERR MOST, the German socialist, who is lecturing in this country and advocating the dynamite policy in dealing with Kings and Emperors and monopolists, is charged with having betrayed the secrets of the European socialists to the Austrian government for a money consideration. Most of the pretended friends of the laboring men, who fight more with their mouths than with their hands, will bear watching.

MILT. W. REYNOLDS claims the honor of having gotten up the first editorial excursion in this state. It was taken over the Kansas Pacific. This excursion "suppered" at Salina. The Presbyterian church—then unfinished—was the "reception room." A supper was prepared by the Salina ladies at the church. Among the editors present were Milt Reynolds, T. D. Thacher, G. W. Martin and D. R. Anthony. This was in 1868.

WHEN the subject is properly understood, there will be no trouble in securing a popular subscription abundantly sufficient to build a pedestal worthy of the Bartholdi statue—the gift of the French people to the people of the United States The happy idea of contributing a collossal representation of liberty enlightening the world, which was first suggested by a Paris journalist, appealed to the best sentiments of French Republicans, and a popular subscription to which the contributions hardly ever, exceeded one franc gave a sum large enough to warrant a statue which is believed to surpass anything in existence. It will be the gift of Frenchmen to Americans, of Republicans to Republicans. It is the gift of one people to another and as such it is fitting that America's contribution should be an expression of popular appreciation. It is well that Vanderbilt and the other millionaires have not thought proper to build the pedestal. However honorable the act might be to themselves, it would be an encroachment on the right of the people to express their appreciation of the magnificent gift of Frenchmen.

THE Manhattan *Republic* says that John A. Anderson" is giving his whole attention to landscape gardening these days." That is a new phrase for it. In Ohio it is called "looking after fences," and in New York they call it "seeing to his hay crop." But then Kansas is nothing if not æsthetic. "Giving his whole attention to landscape gardening" has a more artistic ring than "looking after his fences," or "seeing to his hay crop."—*Atchison Champion.*

As a matter of fact John A. was left in editorial charge of the Junction City *Union* during Geo. W. Martin's absence in New Mexico. As a consequence all the columns on the editorial page are devoted to the great exploits of a great man named John A. Anderson. According to the *Union*, last week, the world was built and is operated by John A. Anderson, and if the people should happen to give the said statesman a chance to retire to private life, our earth will cease to revolve and a chaos worse than that of the beginning of time will ensue. A John A. Anderson Washington correspondent from week to week extolls the greatness of John A. in the *Union*. Geo. W. Martin puts in a laboring oar vigorously at this business, and when Martin ceases John A. takes his place, and thus the *Union* is devoted wholly and entirely to the "grandest man on earth." The Congressman—in last week's *Union*, gives us an article on the "Senatorial Districts of Kansas"—in which he attempts to show from election returns that "Independent Republicanism" and Democracy will be strong enough in 1884 to elect John. A. Anderson to the Senate. Here is one of John A's modest remarks:

A change of 18,078 in two years is an unerring indication that the "dwellers of the plains" will hereafter stand no foolishness from any political charlatan who under the guise of Republicanism seeks to throw dust in their eyes. Depositing a ballot at a general election is deemed no pastime by the brave, hardy, resolute pioneer, going out into the treeless region of the west to make out of those broad acres a home for himself and family. He will cast his vote for the public man who has made common cause with the people, and who studied the transportation and other questions, so as to intelligently make his influence felt in the halls of legislation.

No doubt Congressman Anderson is getting ready to give us a dose of his "old taffy"—"railroad land taxation." The people of Western Kansas have had enough of that foolishness. It is his old game of "introducing a bill" about the time of a nominating convention—to tax railroad lands. A little diversion of his, which is very amusing and even causes him to laugh in his sleeve. The railroad looks upon it as a harmless joke, and style given him support in the convention. He has been nearly six years in Congress and has not accomplished one-half that Phillips did in that time in behalf of railroad land taxation. The Republicans of Kansas do not propose to elect a demagogue to the Senate—a man who is bushwhacking in both parties. They want a straight Republican, and his name is not John A. Anderson.

Campbell & Tuthill are now in their new quarters.

Mrs. William Berg has gone to Pennsylvania for a three months visit.

Mrs. Geo. Krueger and children returned from Pennsylvania last Thursday.

The "citizen's purse" for the county fair races (amounting to $500) has been pledged.

Mr. Clauson, of Steuben county, N. Y., a cousin of Miss Lizzie Thompson, is visiting here.

Work in building north and south buttresses for the Episcopal church is well under way.

Mr. A. J. Anderson, of Altoona, Pensylvania, accompanid by his daughter, is visiting his sister, Mrs. N. F. Carroll.

Ed. Smith travels for Sherman Bros. & Co., Chicago, and his territory is Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. It is a spice house.

The polygamously-inclined McComas, who recently was with us, will have his face exhibited in the *Police Gazette*. His photograph has been sent on.

A gypsy band made its appearance last Sunday. One of them would vie with Meg Merrilies in costume, strength and "grandeur of native wildness."

Mr. Eben Locke writing from New Mexico desires us to state, for the benefit of his friends, that his address is still Albuquerque, and that he is well and doing well.

Mr. T. A. Williams returned from the east last Thursday, having been called to Pennsylvania to attend the funeral of his father, whose death occurred some two weeks ago.

An open air meeting under the direction of Rev. Mr. Clagett, the evangelist, and Rev. W. A. Simkins, was held on Iron Avenue, at the New York Store corner, last Saturday afternoon.

Treasurer Greeley writes us that his health is improving slowly but surely. He expects to be able to reach Salina about June 1st. He states that he will not be able to do much in the office until he regains the use of his voice.

The water company has agreed to give the Fair association "free water" for ten years, for fountain and all other purposes, if the Association will put in the pipes at their own expense. A most generous offer—which will probably be accepted.

The foot bridge project on South street—leading into the park—has been revived. The railroad company still extend their offer of $300 towards its construction. Mr. M. D. Tegue has a subscription list which he is circulating, and expects to raise the balance ($500) among the citizens.

The Lindsborg *News* contains the following notice of a former resident of Salina:

M. Craffey has located at Golden, Colorado, having taken the superintendency of the broom department of the State Industrial school, at a good salary. The institution is making fifty dozen brooms daily.

We notice that Dr. Searle's creamery at Solomon City is now receiving the cream from some 300 cows, and has a capacity of 1,200 pounds of butter per day. We do believe that the man who invests his money in a creamery in Salina can make more profit than in any other business just at present.

The Episcopal festival last Thursday evening brought about $45 to the church. Ice cream, strawberries, flowers and lemonade were the luxuries of the occasion—all of which were showered upon the visitors in profusion. The ladies of the church are entitled to much credit for the successful manner in which the entertainment was conducted.

The directors of the County Agricultural Society met last Friday and spent the whole afternoon in the discussion of various matters. Much time passed in the consideration of the foot bridge matter and the proposition of Wilmarth & Gilbert to put up the new building at a cost of $1,700. No definite conclusion on either matter was arrived at. It was decided to employ Marshal Tuttle as chief of police at the grounds, giving him the power to employ his assistants.

Mr. David Logan, who lives 4 miles southwest of Bavaria station, believes that Kansas is a good enough State to settle in. He came to this country with a family of ten persons six years ago and only $3 in money. To-day he has a stone house and stone stable worth $3,000; 9 head of horses and 30 head of cattle. He looks out every morning on 110 acres of growing corn, 30 of wheat, 16 of oats and 8 of millet—all his own. Verily can Mr. Logan say that Kansas is the brightest and best country under the shining sun!

No doubt our citizens, many of them, remember Hi Davis—a notorious character of Lincoln county. The Lincoln Center *Beacon* speaks as follows of him:

Hi Davis, a character well known in this county, it is supposed, was hung at Hastings, Nebraska, about April 5, by a mob; a companion, James Ingraham, shared the same fate at the same time. The two were supposed to have murdered a man by the name of Millot, at or near Hastings a few days before. Positive, undeniable proof that one of the Hastings characters was Hi Davis is lacking, as the reports are to the effect that Ingraham's companion was named "Fred Brown," by which alias, however, Hi Davis was known at Hastings long before he came to this country and which alias he assumed after his escape from this place several years ago.

A sad accident happened last Saturday night, at about 8 o'clock, at the home of Calvin Hill (colored). A colored boy named Alfred Shobe and Calvin were making some playful movements when a revolver in the hands of Shobe was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through Hill's brain and killing him instantly. Hill had been working some time for A. Muir & Co. He was a man of good character and industrious. He leaves a family. The coroner's jury, which was convened Saturday evening, brought in a verdict of accidental shooting.

As near as the committee can learn the following are the dead soldiers who rest in Gypsum Hill Cemetery:

Capt. G. G. Lowe,
Col. A. S. Norton,
Chaplain Thos. B. Dooley,
Wm. N. Anderson,
Thos. Anderson,
Geo. Welfenback,
Henry Borton,
Ed Robeys,
Wm. D. Hill,
Geo. J. Lay,
C. W. Tressin.
Benj. Hull,
John Robinson
Theobald Werry.

Should any person know of other deceased soldiers, they will confer a favor by informing the committee, viz: H. H. Sweetland, C. L. Hussey and Luther C. Brown.

We clip the following from the Wood River, Idaho, *Daily Chronicle:*

"Great developments have been made in the Annie Bugher mine, this week. At a distance of 90 feet down the incline the miners came to an immense deposit of the richest kind of carbonates, chlorides and black sulphurets. Traces of this kind of ore were visible from the start, and enough has been taken out to pay for the worked ore. The vein gradually thickened down the incline, greatly encouraging the operators. But not till Monday, when this great body of ore was struck, did they think they had a bonanza. Jack McMaster tells us the vein of loose ore is eight feet thick. It is loose and readily removed with the pick, and in many places only the shovel is used. In this vast body of ore are detached pieces of galena of various sizes. This loose ore will assay about 1,500 ounces to the ton. The walls are solid limestone, and are strong and firm. The mine is the property of McMasters Brothers & Louis Bugher; is situated four miles southeast of town and is easy of access. Its operators are going to work it for the ore and do not hold it for sale. The output from the Annie Bugher this year will equal that of any mine in this country. Jack McMaster takes the rich strike as a matter of course, and isn't a bit enthusiastic. But all the miners in Bellevue are wild over it."

LITERARY NOTES.

The Publishers of the *Art Interchange* announce that the "Notes and Queries Department" of that journal is growing so rapidly in popularity that it is somewhat difficult to find space for answers to all the questions addressed to it. Although the space has been steadily increased, it has been found necessary, within the last two years, to issue from time to time special four-paged Notes and Queries supplements. Since the beginning of the year, in endeavoring to give each questioner a prompt and full answer, such serious inroads have been made on space properly belonging to other departments, that the *Interchange* has been virtually given up to Queries and Answers. In spite, however, of the generous amount of space devoted to them, lately it has been impossible to keep pace with the queries. They have decided, therefore, to issue an eight-page extra on May 22, thirteen column of which will be given up to Notes, Queries and Answers, treating, among other subjects, on Artistic Furnishing, Embroidering, Repousse work, Wood Carving, Decorative Oil Painting, Stencilling, Painting on China, and leather work. This department is of great practical benefit to all interested in Art. The extra will be furnished free to all regular subscribers of the *Art Interchange* and can be bought by others through news companies for ten cents, or by addressing the *Art Interchange*, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

THE June number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by Joseph Nimmo, jr., Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "American Manufacturing Interests," in which is given a singularly full and instructive historical sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures in the United States, together with a very effective presentation of their present condition, and of the agency of tariff legislation in promoting diversified industries and encouraging the inventive genius of the people. Should this author's advocacy of protective legislation prove distasteful, the reader finds the needed corrective in an article by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, on "Incidental Taxation," which is an argument for Free Trade. D. C. Gilman, President of John Hopkin's University, writes of the "Present Aspects of College Training," as effected by the increase of wealth and luxury, the development of natural science, and the influence of a larger religious liberty. Edward Self presents some weighty considerations on the "Abuse of Citizenship," as exhibited in the machinations of the dynamists against a friendly power, in disregard of the obligations of American neutrality. Prof. Isaac L. Rice criticises some of "Herbert Spencer's Facts and Inferences" in social and political science, and Christine Nilson contributes "A Few Words about Public Singing." Finally, there is a symposium on "The Moral Influence of the Drama," the participants being, on the one side, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, well known as an opponent of the stage, and on the other, John Gilbert, the actor; A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager; and William Winter, dramatic critic. 50 cents a number; $5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Harper's Magazine for June is an unusually varied number, profusely and beautifully illustrated. The frontispiece (illustrating "Faustus"—a poem by S. S. Conant) is from a drawing by E. A. Abbey.

Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson contributes an article, finely illustrated, on Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, "the primate of England."

Colonel Higginson continues his American history series, treating in this number—under the title of "The hundred years war,"—the numerous conflicts from 1689 to 1763 between the Colonists and the Indians and the French.

The tendency now apparent on the part of art connoisseurs and dealers toward the Indian in place of the Mongolian type is the occasion of an exceedingly interesting article on the subject of "Indian art in metal and wood," by J. L. Kipling, curator of the Central Museum, Lahore, and director of the Mayo school of art. The article is fully illustrated by pictures representing the best work of the Hindu artificers.

Earnest Ingersoll contributes an article, splendidly illustrated, called 'The Home of Hiawatha," describing Minnesota, and giving special attention to the milling industry at Minneapolis.

William Wyckoff's paper entitled "Sunlight Mysteries," is the first popular exposition that has been made of the results of Professor Langley's experiments at Allegheny and Mount Whitney. These experiments relate to the Sun's light and heat, and the results reached are very remarkable and suggestive.

H. Sutherland Edwards contributes the first of two papers on the Romanoffs—bringing the history of that dynasty down to the reign of Alexander II. The paper is illustrated by thirteen portraits.

Titus Munson Coan, M. D., contributes a very important paper on Carlsbad waters, with their medicinal qualities and the various classes of invalids benefited by them.

The novel, "A Castle in Spain," illustrated by Abbey, promises to be a wholesome and popular farce. It will be to most readers a Welcome relief from the tedious psychological studies now so prevalent in the literature of fiction. Mrs. Spofford contributes a short story, "The mount of sorrow;" Charles Reade, a humorous sketch entitled "Rus;" and "A working girl," a brief but interesting story entitled "An æsthetic idea."

Poems are contributed by Annie Fields, Miss A. A. Bassett, S. S. Conant, Geo E. Montgomery and John B. Tabb.

To this varied table of contents is added the always timely and interesting matter in the editor's easy chair, literature and historical records, and drawer.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

James Gordon Bennett says the New York *Herald* pays 6 per cent on $10,000,000 annually. James ought to know.

In view of strawberry short cake season *Puck* introduces with a cartoon, a new game at our boarding house: "Who'll get the strawberry."

General S. M. Strickler, formerly of Kansas, but of late years a resident of Leadville, has assumed the business management of the *Albuquerque Journal*.

The board of railroad assessors this year assessed one wire of telegraph line to each of the railroads in Kansas, at an average valuation of $70 per mile. All additional lines or wires are left to be assessed by the local authorities.

The fastest train in the world for some years, and it probably is yet, though it's time has been somewhat reduced, is "the Flying Dutchman," which used to cover the distance between London and Bristol, 118½ miles, in two hours.

Josh Billings is the best paid literary man in the world, possibly with the exception of Tennyson. He recently received $400 for 12 words. They were for an advertisement for a dry goods house. Many of his best things are disposed of in this way. As he was an auctioneer and without a dollar till nearly three score years old, he is not above peddling out his work at the best figure now. He is rich, drives a fine team, is kindly and gentle as a girl, but has an eye to finances.

The auditor of state has progressed far enough with the assessment of railroad property for 1883 to state that the increase in length of roads since the assessment of 1882 is 169 16-100 miles; the increase in valuation over that of 1882, in the aggregate amounts to $2,127,298.95. This will make the average valuation per mile, all property, 1883, $7,031.88, against $5,778.51 last year. The average valuation for the *main lines* will be over $10,000 per mile. The whole number of miles of railroad, exclusive of side track, in Kansas is 3,879 29-100 miles.

All Americans will be disposed to congratulate the State of Texas upon the purchase of the famous "Alamo" at San Antonio. That ruined church and fortress is one of the country's historic monuments. It is not only ancient but sacred to the memory of brave men who lost their lives within its walls when Texas was struggling for independence. Texas is fortunate in that it is both an old and a new region. Its proudest history is yet to be created, but the records and the reminders of the history that it acquired before its territory became part of the United States are none the less worthy of preservation.

About a year ago General Robert C Schenck was said to be dying of Bright's disease. The Physician said so, gave him up, and the people of of the country in which he has been so long and often honored got ready to receive the announcement of his death. But the General is still alive to point his finger at the doctor; not only alive, but in good health, having quite got the better of the fearful disease that was wasting him away. The change in condition was simply the effect of a change of diet. He had been a generous liver He came down to milk and tomatoes. He ate nothing else for a year. Now he is all right again, and may eat of whatsoever pleaseth him with impunity.

The average weight of 29,000 men and women weighed at Boston in 1864 was: Men, 141½ pounds; women, 124½ pounds. At the recent Cincinnati Industrial Exposition the Department of Scientific and Educational Appliances detailed a clerk to record the weights of Western men and women. The number weighed was 22,115, and the total weight was 30,72,306 pounds. The men weighed numbered 7,467, weighing 1,150,108 pounds. The women weighed numbered 14,648, weighing 1,922,198 pounds. The average weight of each man was 154.02. The average weight of each woman was 130.87. The average weight of 141 men from Ohio was 157.88; the average weight of 179 women was 133.29. The average weight of 124 men from Southern Indiana and Illinois was 159.52 pounds; the average weight of 193 women was 135.55. The average weight of 114 men from Kentucky was 158.32 pounds; the average weight of 188 women was 133.76.

The Democracy of Kentucky have nominated Hon. J. Proctor Knott for governor. Mr. Knott is the gentleman who some years ago achieved fame by a speech of congress on Duluth. He is a native of Kentucky, and 53 years of age. He came to live in Missouri in 1850, when he was barely 21 years of age, and engaged in the practice of law a year afterward. In 1857 he was chosen as representative in the legislature, and in 1859 resigned and was appointed attorney general. In 1860 he was elected to the office. Being a Southern sympathizer, he went out with the Clais Jackson administration and returned to Kentucky. From the Fourth Kentucky district he was chosen to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses. Having his eye on the governorship, he declined to be a candidate for congress last fall. He is a very congenial companion, but did not achieve greatness in congress. Since his Duluth speech he has done nothing to distinguish himself. We suppose, he will, of course, be elected governor.

It seems that Ellsworth has been having lots of fun over the Dodge City affair. On Friday last, Mr. Gebhardt, captain of the company of state militia, at that town, received a couple of telegrams from Topeka purporting to be sent by Adjutant General Moonlight ordering him to raise twenty-five men and proceed to Dodge City at once. After mustering his men and proceeding to the depot to take the train it was found that the so-called dispatches were bogus. The whole affair seems to have created a great of deal amusement for everybody.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Reports have been received of the ravages of Monday night's storm in Indiana and Ohio, showing that a cyclone swept across the country twelve miles in length, about six miles north of Connersville, Ind., with a path a few rods wide, striking the little town of Waterloo, destroying every house but three in it, and doing great damage to farms in its path, but injuring nobody. The fine iron bridge over Whitewater river was whirled to pieces. In the southern part of Wayne county, adjoining, much damage was done to farms, houses unroofed, and one or two people slightly injured. The same storm passed through Preble county, Ohio, unroofing houses and barns and doing damage estimated at $70,000. Father east, at Germantown and Miamsburg, there was a severe hail storm, doing immense damage to vegetation. The fruit is almost wholly destroyed.

GENERAL GRANT IN 1861.

The Boston *Herald* of the 11th prints rather an interesting story of how Gen. Grant reentered the army in 1861, as told by an old classmate who was then mustering officer in Illinois.

"Grant," he says, "turned up one day. He had not seen him since the Mexican war. Grant said he was married and had had very bad luck. Somehow he couldn't get along. He did not know why. He said just then he lived in Galena and was working in a tannery in which he had a small interest 'Why don't you go into the army?' said I. 'Well I have been thinking of that,' he answered,' but I have no influence, and it seems you can't get anything nowadays without influence.' 'That is very true, I said. 'Did you notice they have made Halleck (who was an instructor in mathematics when Grant was a cadet) a major-general?' said Grant; and I see that red-headed 'Cump Sherman has been made colonel of the new 13th infantry,' he went on to say, and, after a moment's meditation, softly muttered, though Grant was never a violently profane man, 'Halleck a major-general and Sherman a colonel! The Lord look down.' 'Tom,' continued Grant, after thinking a minute, 'can't you give me something to do here?.' "Yes, I can," I said; "you can help me make out these muster rolls right." So it was agreed that Grant should come into my office, help me in my duties as mustering officer and receive $120 per month for his services. So it went on until I had mustered in 18 regiments. One afternoon Gov. Yates sent for me. I found him in a state of excitement—poor fellow, he was that way very often. He had just had a dispatch from General Prentiss at Cairo, that there was an immense force of rebels on the Kentucky side within a few hours of Cairo, and he had undoubted information that they were to be crossed over at once, perhaps that very night. He begged the governor to send him every available man at once. This alarming news was followed by another telegram from President Lincoln, at Washington, telling Yates that on no account must the rebels get any foothold in Illinois, to prevent any crossing if possible, and co-operate with Gen. Prentiss. The governor had sent for me to say that he wanted the troops then in camp mustered into the United States service and sent off to Cairo that night. While the governor was talking, a thought flashed into my mind. Why can't I put Grant into one of these regiments? 'Governor,' said I, these regiments will probably get into a fight within twenty-four hours. It is rather important that they should be properly commanded. Who are to be made Colonels? Most of the candidates for the field officers were in hearing; and the fact that they would have to go into battle within twenty-four hours seemed to repress their military ardor somewhat. 'Now, governor' said I, 'I have in my office an old classmate and comrade. He was all through the Mexican war, and was a good soldier. What he has been doing since, I do not exactly know, but he has not been very successful in business and would like to go out in one of these new regiments, especially as they will probably have to go into a fight soon. I strongly recommend the appointment of Capt. Grant to command one of these new regiments.' The governor didn't know what to do. He had promised nearly all the positions except the last regiment, which would be the 21st Illinois, and a man named Alexander, wanted to be the colonel and was very strongly backed for the position. But Alexander had seen no service, and was willing to take the second place in view of the probable fight. Yates insisted, however, that Grant must be recommended for the place by some one in the state. 'Can't you get some one to recommend you?' said I to Grant. He finally said he knew a man named Washburne a little, who was then member of Congress from the Galena district, but that, as he (Grant) was a Democrat and Washburne a Republican, it was doubtful if Washburne would do it. 'However, I will try him,' said Grant, and he telegraphed to Washburne about as follows: 'Recommend me for position as field officer in new regiments starting for Cairo.' In four hours Washburne replied about like this: 'I think Capt. Grant might be useful as a field officer in one of the new regiments leaving Springfield to-night, if you can consistly appoint him.' Well, this fixed it. Grant was made Colonel of the 21st Illinois infantry. I loaned him money enough to send his wife some and have enough left to purchase a horse and such articles of equipment as were necessary. This is the way Grant went into the war. The rest is history.

Grant never forgot the friend who had stood by him so staunchly when the clouds looked the darkest. He made him a Colonel in the army in 1866, and appointed one son to the army and the other to West Point, where he graduated well. When his leg got well enough to allow him to do any service, Grant make him superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, after his tour of duty there, he was appointed superintendent of the Soldier's Home near Washington. He can always get anything Grant can help him to.

OLD TIME FALCONRY—HAWK'S BELLS.

From the Inter Ocean.

PARK, Illinois.

In Barnes' History of the United States, in the narrative of the discovery of Cuba, it is stated the natives bartered valuables for "hawk's bells." Please explain the term "hawk's bells." A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Falconry, or hawking, was a favorite sport with the nobility and gentry of Europe down to the first half of the seventeenth century, when the introduction of fowling pieces of a light and elegant pattern and the art of shooting flying gradually replaced it. Hawks were trained to mount and pursue game and bring it to their masters and mistresses, coming and going at the call of the latter with marvelous dextrity. The hawks were trimmed out with gay hoods and held until ordered to pursue "the quarry," or game, by leathern straps fastened with rings of leather around each leg, just above the talons, or silken cords called "jesses." To each of these leathern straps, or "bewits," was attached a small bell, shaped to most closely like the nearly closed sleigh bells of the present time. In a flight of hawks it was often so arranged that the different bells made "a concert of sweet sounds." Bells of this description, but of the cheapest kind, were among the most popular trinkets used by the early explorers and traders in bartering with the natives of America.