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No.203 arrives	4.40 P. M.	No.202 arrives	11.34 A. M.
No.205 do	7.35 A. M.	No.204 do	8.42 P. M.
No.211 do	6.34 A. M.	No.212 do	7.45 P. M.
No.213 do	4.54 A. M.	No.214 do	5.00 P. M.
No.215 do	3.15 P. M.	No.216 do	2.15 A. M.
No.217 do	12.50 P. M.	No.218 do	8.45 P. M.

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DENTIST. Fine Gold fillings a specialty. Artificial teeth on Celluloid, Rubber and Metallic Plates. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.
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Opposite the Court House, Salina, Kas.
Free 'Bus to and from Trains.
THE Pacific House is a new building and contains the convenients 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 will be obtained at all times with or without extra charge.

Saline County Journal.

VOL. XV. SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885. NO. 42

Litowich & Wolsieffer.

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VELVETS.

To close out for the next Six days, commencing Monday, November 9th, and continuing on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14, our Stock of Colored Silk Velvet, 16 inches wide, all Silk Velvet, for the Low Price of 80 cents per yard, the former price being $1.25.

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This is decidedly the best Bargain ever offered to the people of Saline County in the above Goods, as the Velvet is worth $1.25 and $2,00 per yard, and we can't say when we will be able to give you such bargains again.

Call at once and Buy what you need in these goods.

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GRADUATE OF THE IOWA STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE.
Diseases of all Domestic Animals treated in the best and latest methods. Calls answered day and night. Office at the Red Barn.

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All Work Warranted and Charges Reasonable.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Castings; also repairs for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers and Headers; also makers of Price's Curtilating Cast-Iron Field Roller; Smith's New Wind Mill, best and cheapest in the market. We make a specialty of re-building Steam Engines, Smoke Stacks and Heavy Sheet Iron Work. Agents for Price's Sorghum Evaporator and Cane Mill, Portable Corn and Grist Mills, Engines, Rollers, &c.

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J. W. CROWLEY, M. D., late Surgeon in 12th Mo. Vol. Cav. Residence on 9th st., head of Mulberry.
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Office over Salina Bank, SALINA, KANSAS

E. C. EBLING,
Painter, Glazier and Paper Hanger.
SALINA, KANSAS.
Work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Leave orders at residence—College addition near Walnut street. All orders left promptly attended to.

CASPER MELBERT,
ORGAN BUILDER
Salina, Kansas.
IS prepared to tune Pianos and Organs on short notice. Orders may be sent by postal card. Also will sell Pianos and Organs with good guarantees. Call at his store in Salina. 46-tf

THE PALACE HOTEL.
Santa Fe Avenue, SALINA, KANSAS.
C. E. BOWELL, Proprietor.
This House has recently been refitted and refurnished throughout. Accommodations first-class. Terms, $1.00 per day. Chas. D. Palmer has been engaged as clerk. Free 'Bus to and from all trains. 35-1yr.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
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Office at Fitzgerald & Shaffer's Livery Barn. Diseases of all domestic animals treated in the best and latest methods. Calls answered day and night.

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OFFICE WITH KRAPP & GOING, Campbell & Little Block. Residence Cor. Ninth & South streets, SALINA, KANS.

PARKER, LEWIS & CO.,
Contractors and Builders.
Plans and Estimates furnished on application.
We are prepared to execute any kind of work pertaining to building, on short notice, and at the most reasonable prices. Shop on 7th street, south Opera House. 10-85
J. J. GEIS. T. A. WILLIAMS
GEIS & WILLIAMS.
Office 2nd door east of Post-Office, 2nd floor rear rooms,
SALINA, KANS.
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN.
All persons having property to sell will do well to call on us and place same on our books. Our facilities are good for attending to that branch of business.
☞ MONEY TO LOAN ☜
on approved personal and collateral security, also make short time loans on Real Estate. Good papers of above description bought. No delay in making loans. Money always on hand.
☞ CONVEYANCING of all kinds carefully done.

C. W. HANES. JOS. MOORE.
BANKS & MOORE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office over First National Bank,
SALINA, - KANSAS.
Will practice in all courts in the State and in the U. S. Land Office. 38
GEO. KRUEGER. J. D. HAGAN
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Architects, Contractors and Builders,
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We are prepared to execute any kind of work pertaining to building, on short notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

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REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Buy and Sell Real Estate on Commission, Collect Rents Pay Taxes, etc.
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Representing none but old and reliable time tried and fire-tested Fire Insurance Companies.
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Salina Exchange Nursery.
45,000 Grafted Apple Trees—half 2 years, balance 1 year olds.
Best Trees 4 to 6 feet—will suit any one.
☞ First class trees $12.50 per 100; Peach 50 cts Crab 20 cts, Plum 50 cts. Pear 30 cts. Grape 5 cts
Siberian Crab,
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Fine Trees
Can furnish anything you want at low rates. My stock is raised here in Salina. Come and see and be convinced, and make a bargain for spring planting.
Residence N. E. Cor. 4th and Walnut
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A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in the world. All of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, also lovely gems. All sent free. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Yes, either the the Tammany candidate for Governor of New York, or the President's policy was endorsed at the election by 10,000 plurality—but not a very handsome endorsement for either one.

The President has appointed A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, civil-service commissioner in place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned, and W. F Trenholm, of South Carolina, in the place of John M. Gregory, resigned.

Judge Pratt, of Norton, was re-elected Judge of the 17th Judicial District by 200 majority. His opponent was A. D. Gilkeson, formerly of Salina. "Gilk" will have to change his politics before he will be ornamented with the Judicial ermine.

The jury in the Walkup case brought in a verdict of "not guilty" after being out several hours. When they first went into the jury room they stood 8 for conviction to 6 against. It is stated that Mrs. Walkup will immediately return to New Orleans.

Maj. John M. Crowell, the well-known and most efficient United States post-office inspector, has resigned. Probably the Major has little confidence in the sincerity of the administration in Civil Service Reform, and proposes to prevent his removal by a timely resignation.

Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun—sister of Gen. Custer, and who gave a public reading here for the benefit of the G. A. R., not many months ago, wishes the appointment of Pension Agent at Detroit, The widow of Gen. Custer is at Washington working in Mrs. Calhoun's behalf.

The Republican ticket in McPherson was elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 1200. The Republican tickets of Lincoln and Ottawa counties are successful by good majorities. In Dickinson county the Republicans elected the ticket with the exception of Sheriff. In Ellsworth county a mixed ticket is elected.

The Johnson exposure has brought out the statement that he did not use opium and was not a drinking man, but that he had no antipathy to liquor, especially good rum. This is a matter that the country will feel relieved to understand. There was a sort of general suspicion that he rather liked it especially when swinging the circle.

The prevailing opinion among the Virginians is that Representative Barbour will succeed General Mahone as United States Senator. Messrs. Barbour and Daniel, both members of the House of Representatives, are candidates, and the name of General Fitz Hugh Lee has been mentioned in that connection, but his friends do not believe that he will enter the race.

Prohibition is now a fixtures in Iowa. The late election decided it decisively in the face of "High License," "Resubmission," &c. The present prohibition law of Kansas, with a few necessary modifications, will become become more popular each year. There are many more prohibitionists in Kansas to-day than there was a year ago; and a year hence there will be many more than there are to-day.

The Secretary of the Navy reflects the sentiments of the people when he declares himself as being opposed to further Arctic exploring expeditions by the government. Certainly enough of these expeditions have been had to demonstrate their utter futility. The fate of all exploring parties in that region has been the same—either death after intense suffering or an escape with little or no good accomplished for the cause of science.

Mahone is a lively corpse. Defeated in his Senatorial aspirations, he sets his wires to capture a seat in Congress in a District which is sure to elect him. He is bound to keep the solid South fellows in hot water. No considerable portions of the country take much stock in Billy Mahone, but he seems to be designed like Ben Butler to accomplish certain purposes. Ben has been a "necessary evil" on many occasions. Mahone, as a kicker against the Democratic practices in Virginia, has done some good.

The election in Kansas was in a general way a Republican success. This augurs well for next year, and indicates that no Glick movement will be successful. In nearly all the counties the candidates were Prohibitionists, and were thus satisfactory to an element which composes two-thirds of the Republican party. In Saline county every candidate on the Republican ticket was a Prohibitionist. A candidate who was anything else could not have been elected. So long as the Republican party nominate Prohibitionists, and frees itself from the bummer element, so long will the party organization be kept intact, and its candidates be successful. The party in Kansas is forced to protect Prohibition, or it will go to pieces. This may seem strong language. It is true, however.

The one certain thing elicited from the Grant-Depew information regarding a scheme of Andy Johnson to disrupt the Union, is the fact that General Grant stood between the two warring factions, the senators and president, like an impassable barrier, warning both sides to keep peace. Neither party could find out how the general stood; that is whether he would obey congress or the president. There was no fanaticism about Grant. He was a true lover of the Union. He had fought the good fight; he had but a short time before received the surrender of Lee. He had given his word to certain things which he would allow neither congress nor president to break. He was not ready to see civil war break out over a quarrel as to mere supremacy. But the first one to pass the line would have been the signal for the unsheathing of Grant's sword and the together ing of the Union armies under Grant. General Grant again saved his country.

FROM ROME TO GENEVA.

Editor Journal:—Some days ago we left Rome, setting our face northward towards Paris, halting at a number of places of interest in the route. I hereby send you some notes on the most important points.

St. Augustine used to say that there were three things he would like to have seen, viz: "Christ in the flesh, Paul in the pulpit, and Rome in its glory." We, of course, have seen neither of these, but we have seen the Rome, to which he referred, in its ruins. We have seen the colosseum, the amphitheatre, the Appian Way, Scipio's tomb, and the busts and statues of Emperors, Warriors, Philosophers, Poets and Orators—all reminding us of Imperial Rome, as she conquered and ruled the world by the "iron whirlwind of her armies" One thing we failed to see. We did not see the Roman Pontiff. We had letters of introduction to the Rector of the American College, but unfortunately, he was absent from the city during the whole of our sojourn there, and the American minister was powerless to aid us in this direction. In any case, it is difficult, almost impossible, to get an audience with Pope Leo. He is scholarly and recluse in his habits; directly, in this respect, the antipode of his predecessor, Pio Nono. But there was one thing we did see, which we will venture to mention because of the peculiar coincidence connected therewith. One day we entered an ancient and venerable looking church, said to be controlled and used by the Carmelite monks, one of the orders or societies organized "De propaganda Fide." They are very ascetic in their habits, wearing coarse clothing, with sandals on their bare feet. We found about forty of these saints of the wilderness, going through a (to us) very peculiar exercise, a kind of mixture of chanting, pantomime, gymnastics, gesticulation, and ejaculation. As they moved towards the spot where we were standing, we were suddenly startled by the appearance of one of them. There stood before us the *fac simile* of our friend N. J. McVicar! It almost took away our breath! What! A Scotch covenanter turned into a *Carmelite father*, and that too, in the "Holy Catholic Church!" Such a *metempsychosis* as this would tempt one to use Andrew Jackson's emphatic expression—"By the Eternal!" Will miracles never cease! The man we saw was certainly an exact picture of Mac. and it took us some time to get rid of the illusion. It would be a great advantage to the order to have in it a member as familiar with the scripture as we know he is.

We left Rome about two o'clock, P. M., reached Pisa in about four hours. This is an ancient, but now decayed city containing about 25,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Arno, five miles from its mouth where it empties into the Mediterranean sea. It was once a celebrated city, with a population of 150,000. As in many other cities of Italy the inhabitants are usually idle, ignorant and lazy. We have reason to believe that immorality exists to a fearful extent. The four principle attractions in the city, are the Cathedral, Baptistry, Leaning tower, and Camps Santo. The cathedral, so like hundreds of others, we need not describe. The Baptistry is an immense building 150 feet in diameter, and 160 in height. The Campanile or Leaning Tower is very extraordinary; not from its great beauty, but by its inclination from the perpendicular. It is 190 feet in height, consisting of eight stories, with outside galleries projecting about seven feet. The effect, to a spectator looking down from the top, is awfully grand and terrific. The topmost story, overhanging the base on one side about fifteen feet, is perfectly secure, the center of gravity being ten feet within the base. The ascent is made by 295 steps and the view from the top is extensive and beautiful. The bells, which are immensely heavy, are very harmonious. The proportions of the tower are very light and elastic. and it has been in this leaning position for over six centuries. The Campo Santo is one of the most remarkable cemeteries in Italy. It may be called a "museum of tombs, monuments, statues and sarcophagi."

The next place of importance reached is Geneva, a city of great antiquity and containing a population of 140,000. The land on which Geneva is built rises to a great height and gives it a grand and imposing appearance. In the background rise the Apennines, which at this season are covered with snow. Beggars here are few in number, which makes it more agreeable than most Italian cities. The style of architecture is very magnificent. The palaces are superior in style to those of Rome. The Genoese are superior to most of the Italians. Their history proves that much, and their appearance today confirms this verdict. They are social, genial and industrious. The females are quite interesting in their appearance, well-proportioned, slight frame, dark hair and eyes, with a countenance brilliant and expressive. They wear flowing white veils, and sometimes a pretty face looks out at you through the mist of "Snow-white illusion."

Of the churches, the most noted is the "Cathedral of San Lorenzo," a very old structure, built in the Gothic style, with a angular exterior, being formed of horizontal stripes of white and black marble. By far the most beautiful portion of the church is the "*Chapel of St. John the Baptist.*" Females are prohibited by a law of one of the Popes, from entering here, except on one day of the year, the saint's death being at the instigation of a woman. There are in this church some interesting relics. There is a sarcophagus in which are deposited the relics of the Baptist! There is in the treasury also the very *dish* from which Christ ate the last supper! It is not necessary to speak particularly of the Palaces in the city. There are multitudes of these. It is a "City of Palaces." They are generally very beautiful, and contribute their share toward sustaining the title with which the city has been endowed, of "*La Superba.*" Genoa is distinguished for its manufactures of silk and velvet. It is noted also for its silver and gold *filigree work*. But the grand distinction, as all know, of Genoa is, the birth place of Christopher Columbus, the renowned discoverer of America. A monument has been erected to his memory. Like many other illustrious men, while living, he was repudiated by his native city; but when dead, he covers the place of his birth with imperishable lustre.

The next point of interest reached is Turin, a very handsome city of about 225,000 inhabitants. It has passed through many changes and revolutions in its history. It was made a military station by Julius Caesar on the invasion of Gaul. Turin has always been the focus of the national struggles for unity, and after the consolidation of the Kingdom of Italy, it became the capital and the residence of the King from 1859 to 1865. Turin is situated in an extensive plain to the Po. It is of an oval shape, four miles in circuit. The city makes but little show at a distance, in consequence of being built on a flat, there are not many domes and towers and they are not lofty. However, it is an attractive place. It forms a perfect contrast with all the cities we have been seeing in Italy; it is new, fresh, and regular, instead of antique, and in decay; and the buildings all alike are collectively magnificent. There is not a mean looking house in the city, and even the residences of the poorer classes are almost palaces. A profusion of running water keeps the fine wide pavement clean. All around the town, are ancient trees, of luxuriant growth, and with impenetrable shade. The views of the Alps are magnificent. As we gaze upon these everlasting mountains, Rogers has well expressed our feelings:

"Who first beholds those everlasting clouds,
Seed-time and harvest, morning, noon and night,
Still where they were, steadfast, immovable;
Who first beholds the Alps, that mighty chain
Of mountains stretching on from east to west
So massive, yet so shadowy, so ethereal,
As to belong rather to heaven than earth,
But instantly receives into his soul
A sense, a feeling that he loses not,
A something that informs him 'tis a moment
Whence he may date henceforward and forever."

But apart from this panorama of Alpine scenery, Turin would be to an American tourist an attractive city, from the regularity of its construction. Like the American plan it presents rectangular blocks of houses, and long, broad straight streets running parallel and at right angles to each other. Of course, it has other characteristics that belong to it as an Italian city, as its Cathedrals, Palaces, Piazzas, Museums and galleries of the fine arts.

Leaving Turin, in a few hours we are in Switzerland, and about 8 o'clock P. M. we are in Geneva, a city not large—about 50,000 inhabitants—but grand in its historic relations. It is beautifully situated on the southern extremity of Lake Geneva, on both sides of the Rhone. We stopped at the *Hotel La Paix*, well kept, elegantly furnished, and commanding a fine position. The citizens of Geneva are celebrated for their industry. Several thousand persons are employed in the city in the manufacture of watches. When seen from the Lake, Geneva presents a magnificent appearance, both sides of the river being adorned with splendid quays and houses. The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by eight bridges. One of these is very high and very handsome, and it is called *Pont du Montblanc*. Between this bridge and the one next below it, is a small island called "*Rousseau Island*." There is an access to it by a chain-bridge, and it is planted with trees. In the centre rises a bronze statue of the wild and excentric philosopher. At No. 40, Grand Rue, is the house where Jean Jacques Rousseau was born in 1712.

Another distinguished character, contemporary with Rousseau, and residing in the neighborhood of Geneva, was Voltaire. The chateau where he resided for twenty years, and many relics of him, are still shown to the visitor.

A short distance from the city are the chateau and grounds of Baron Adolph Rothschild; a magnificent view may be had of Mont Blanc and the Lake from the pavilion in the park. The house also contains many works of Art. A short distance from Geneva, on the southern side of the Lake, is the chateau, once the residence of Lord Byron; here, it is said, he composed his "Manfred," and a portion of "Childe Harold." The The names of such men would seem to indicate that here in Geneva, we may breathe the very atmosphere of genius, and that we are walking in the realms where once high thinkers dwelt. But the greatest man is yet to be mentioned. It may truly be said of John Calvin that he was "one of the grandest men that God ever made." At No. 15, Rue Verdaine, we find the College and public library founded by John Calvin. No. 11 *Rue Calvin*, is the house where John Calvin lived for twenty-one years. John Calvin was a great man, out certainly not perfect. Among all the reformers, he was by far the ablest man, endowed with the gifts and accomplishments of the statesman, orator and profound philosopher. He formulated the *Pauline theology* into a grand philisophical system, which from his day to the present has been called "*Calvinism*." Two opposite views have been taken of the character of Calvin—one that he was a ruthless tyrant and monster of wickedness—the other that he was immaculate and infallible. Now the fact is he was neither. His conduct towards Michael Servetus must forever remain a dark spot on his character. It simply shows that great as he was, he was not great enough to *rise above the spirit of the age* in which he lived.

Numerous exiles from Great Britain made Geneva their home during the reign of "blood Mary." Among the number was the celebrated reformer, John Knox, who was made a citizen of Geneva during Calvin's administration and carried back with him to Scotland not only Calvin's system of theology, but also his system of education. We might here add that the *Puritans* also received their theological and educational ideas from Calvin. Thus we see how it is that Scotland and the United States, in advance of all other nations, established their systems of public schools. Bancroft has well said—and it must be the verdict of every impartial historian—"that John Calvin is the father of the modern system of universal education."

The most interesting building in Geneva is the Cathedral church of St. Pierre. It is a Byzantine structure, built in the 11th century. It was disfigured in the 18th century by a Corinthian portico in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. Surely Calvin's ghost must have made a disturbance at such a Romanish imitation—but like Moses "no man knows where his sepulchre is unto this day;" for he forbade the Genoese to mark the spot where he was interred by any monument.

In front of our Hotel is the "*Quai du Mont Blanc*," from which we have a beautiful survey of the Mont Blanc group, which is almost entirely visible and presents a majestic appearance, on clear evenings—about from 4 o'clock to 8 P. M. As is well-known, Mont Blanc is the giant among the mountains—being neary 15,000 feet in height.

Before closing, we must notice one more place of nearly as much interest as Geneva—viz, *Lausanne*. This little city of 20,000 inhabitants is a two hours's ride from Geneva. It occupies a beautiful and commanding situation overlooking the lake. We arrived at this place on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock P. M. Went at once to the "*Hotel Gibbon*." We found the house most excellent in every respect. The Hotel is named after the great historian, whose former garden is now attached to the Hotel, and where, it is alleged, on the 27th of June 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, he wrote the last line of the last page of his "History of Rome." The view from the summer-house at the back of the hotel is most grand and romantic. Here often sat Voltaire, as well as Gibbon, to watch "clear placid Leman."

"Lausanne and Ferney, ye have been the abodes
Of names which once you bequeath a name."

The principal building in Lausanne is the Cathedral, founded about the close of the 10th century. In this church, in 1536 a famous Disputation took place in which Calvin, Farel and Viret participated, and which resulted in the overthrow of supremacy of Romanism. In the western cantons of Switzerland the prevailing form of religion to this day is Protestantism, and mostly what is called the Reformed church, i.e. Calvinism as distinguished from Lutheranism or Arminianism. The eastern part of Switzerland is mostly Roman Catholic. The Swiss are a very interesting people—honest, industrious, with a love of independence, and intense affection for their native land. Their very horses and cattle indicate their character. These are fat and sleek and evidently denote high grades or thoroughbreds—and kind treatment. "The righteous man is merciful to his beast."

In a few hours we will be in France. We confess to a feeling of regret in bidding farewell to Switzerland. With "thoughts too deep for tears," we must say to the Alps, with their everlasting pinnacles, and countless hoary heads:

"Vale, Vale, Iterumque, Vale!"

Oct. 20, Wm. Bishop.

Gypsum Valley Farmers' Club.

The Club met at residence of T. D. W. Manchester's Oct. 31st. The president called the meeting to order. The secretary read the minutes of last meeting and were accepted. In being the regular annual election of officers, the Club proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Directors, J. C. Loyd, S. F. Whitehead, T. D. W. Manchester, Anson Miller, Fred W. Rogers; president, J. C. Loyd; vice president, Cicero Post; treasurer, T. D. Manchester; secretary and reporter, Chas. E. Gillum; committee to prepare questions for discussion, Messrs. Miller, Gillum, Rogers, Mrs. Manchester and Mrs. C. Deighan. Mrs. Manchester read a selection entitled, 'Man as a House-keeper,' which was well delivered. Joel Kelley recited 'Philip Barton of Denver.' Joel did himself great credit in preparing and delivering such an excellent piece. Miss Lucy Manchester's recitation the "Guardian Angel" was splendid. The discussion in regard to voting bonds for the Missouri Pacific was opened by T. D. Manchester, followed by Messrs. Gillum, Post, Miller, and others. It decided it would be advantageous for the county to vote said bonds.

Programme for next meeting: Select reading, Mrs. A. E. Reynolds, H. C. Grider and Joel Kelley. Recitations C. A. Kingman, Herschel Whitehead and George Gillum. Essay, H. A. Blair. To open disacussion, C. A. Kingman. Question resolved, That the growing of small fruit is well adapted for the ladies, and makes them equal competitors with gentlemen in the same pursuit.

The house was crowded, many from abroad being present; among those was Mrs. Jennie Sharpless, of Laporte Indiana. The young people enjoyed themselves hugely. Mr. and Mrs. Manchester did all they could to make every one have a pleasant time. Every one left saying "It was good that we were there." The Club adjourned to meet in three weeks, Nov. 1st, at C. A. Kingman's.

Reporter.

The Art Interchange of November 5th contains as an extra supplement a beautiful colored plate (13x10) of an autumn landscape, entitled, "A November Study." In addition there are a bold and excellent design of grapes for decorating portiere in a dining room; a good study of a mounted horseman, by Detaille; an embroidery design for outlining on window shades; a blackberry design for painting on mirror frame; and a Japanesque design for oyster soup plate. A pretty sketch called "Yes?" shows a maiden and her lover discussing the old, old story. The text includes an article on artistic house furnishing, instructions for painting and embroidering. Book reviews, literary chat, art notes and news make up an attractive paper. Price 20 cents. Published by

WILLIAM WHITLOCK,
37&39 West 23d Street, New York.

Tilden vs Hayes

Columbus, Ohio, October 29.—Captain Alfred E. Lee, who was private secretary to Governor Hayes when he was elected and inaugurated as president, and who was afterward appointed by Hayes consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, is now in this city. His attention was called to the statement of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to the effect that Gen. Grant told Childs that Tilden was elected and should have been inaugurated instead of Hayes. Lee says: "During the summer of 1877 I had numerous interviews with General Grant, and among the things discussed was the Hayes-Tilden controversy and Grant gave me to understand that he had reason to believe that Tilden proposed to come down to Washington and be sworn in as president. Speaking of this, Grant said in his quiet way, but with an expression of seriousness on his face, which indicated that he meant every word he said: "If Tilden had undertaken to do that I would have hanged him." Captain Lee says that Grant told him that he liked to have Mr. Hayes know it. During the controversy, and all his subsequent acts and talking in fact, that President Grant had made thorough preparations to thwart any attempt to inaugurate Mr. Tilden illegally, he thinks, conclusively discredits the childish story, Lee quotes General E. T. Noyes, late minister to France, as being the possesser of similar information to that of his.

The next meeting of the Saline County Teachers' Association will be held at New Cambria, on Saturday, Nov. 28th, 1885, at 1:30 P. M. The following is the programme:

Music.
Class Drill—Primary reading—Miss Wineberg.
Class drill, primary geography for country schools—J. C. Gault.
Arithmetic, fractions—Mr. A. Williams.
Paper, How to keep young pupils occupied—Miss M. A. Combs.
Discussion—Maggie Brotton, Mr. F. R. Waldron, Mr. F. Barwick.
Music.
All friends of education are cordially invited.
By order of Committee.

Consumption.

It is said that 50,000 people die annually in the United States alone from this disease. In some sections of the country one death in every three is from Consumption. This can be and should be avoided; our people are too careless about an ordinary cough or cold, and other symptoms of throat and lung affections that lead to this disease. You should arrest it while it is in the germ. Two or three doses of Dr. Bonsko's Cough and Lung Syrup will relieve an ordinary cough or cold. It does not dry up a cough like many preparations on the market and leave the disease behind it, but acts directly on the throat and bronchial tubes, removing all the phlegm and morbid matter that accumulates in the throat and lungs. It allays all irritation and renders the voice clear and distinct. Sold by Oscar Seitz.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Philadelphia *Press* names John Sherman, of Ohio and Ira Davenport, of New York, for the Republican standard bearers in 1888.

John Harvard, the founder of the great school at Cambridge, Mass., was the son of a butcher, and was born in the year 1607 in the High street of Southwark, close to London bridge.

Auguste Dorchain, poet and dramatist, the latest translator of Shakespeare into French, is but 28 years old and is the author of a volume of poems—"LaJeunesse Pensive"—lately crowned by the Academie Francaise.

A posthumous child has been born to Charles W. McCune, late proprietor of the Buffalo *Courier*, whose death occurred last March. The infant, a son, becomes heir to a fortune of $700,000.

The death of Lord Strathatan reduced the number of British field-marshals to four: The Duke of Cambridge, the prince of Wales, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir P. Grant.

Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has received from Mr. John Walter, of the London *Times*, one of the silver medals struck to commemorate that journal's centennial anniversary.

A copy of the first edition of Shelley's "Adonis"—a shabby pamphlet of twenty-five pages in a blue wrapper printed at Pisa in 1821—sold in London the other day for forty guineas.

John Johns Watson, a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, has been notified of a fortune of $75,000 left him by an uncle who died in the Barbadoes. He has a year yet to serve before he can claim his fortune.

A lady living on the Blue Ridge, in Rappahannock County, Virginia, had twelve stands of bees, which were very valuable until a distillery was started in the neighborhood. Since it started, the bees fly over there and get very drunk, and are now of little profit. To much "peach and honey."

Mrs. Coles, daughter of ex-Senator Thurman, is building a handsome house at Richmond Hill, L. I. near that of her sister, Mrs. McCormick. Governor McCormick, formerly of Arizona, who married the other Miss Thurman, was the son of a New York merchant, who lived out on Long Island.

Signor Del Puente, the favorite baritone, of Mapelson's Opera Company, trusted his earnings ($5000,000) in the hands of a friend engaged in the produce business, expecting to have his fortune doubled, in a short time, but his friend failed. The singer is penniless.

Walter Chadwick, of Newport, R. I., was determined to die and had not confidence in his will to carry out the plan. He tied a string around his head and chin, to prevent his shouting for help, tied his legs, put on a belt with several brick inside, put bricks in his pock