

[illegible]

A full stock of retorts, tubes and other accessories are kept, to which the students have access, paying only the first cost of the articles they use. The laboratories are fitted up with every convenience in the way of blow-pipes, gas, steam, jars, retorts, water-bank, air-pumps, etc. Some interesting and valuable specimens from different manufacturers have been donated, showing certain fabrications in their different stages toward completion, and the College is desirous of obtaining such specimens from all our noted chemical works.

R. W. McFarland is Illego Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering. A native of Ohio and a graduate of Miami University, where also he held the Professorship of Mathematics. He is a practical engineer, and has a good record as Colonel of an Ohio regiment during the war, and gives attention to the military instruction during the winter terms.

Albert H. Tuttle holds the Chair of Zoology and Comparative Entomology. A native of Ohio, he was educated in the Pennsylvanian Agricultural College. He has studied in Europe, and was Professor in the Wisconsin State Normal School. He had previously been assistant to the Anatomical Microscopical Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In the full course of the College, during these years, the student first taken up in the following order: Human anatomy, physiology, mammalian, bird, reptilian, amphibian and fishes, insects, molluscs, radiata, and plants, and lastly, comparative physiology. His lecture-room is well supplied with skeletons. The most perfect skeletons of the bones of dog, horse, cat, anolepse and sheep, with other domestic animals as well as fishes, including the porpoise, seal, etc. The most notable of these skeletons is that of the largest whale, the *Megaptera*. Mr. Miliken, of French Milliken, is Professor of the English, French and German Languages. He was educated at Miami University, and for ten years was Professor of French in the University. He has spent a number of years in Europe, and speaks several of the Continental languages. He is considered a ripe scholar.

John H. Wright is Professor of Greek and Latin. The son of a minister, he was born in Fennell, having graduated at Dartmouth, he took his highest rank in his class. He is now in the 23d

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A complete knowledge of the scientific method of the Italian system of book-keeping is indispensable at the present age to the successful prosecution of any business. It is the chart and compass of all safe and carefully conducted business operations, and instruction in it should not by any means be omitted. Want of correct accounting is one of the most extended causes of agricultural and business troubles and difficulties; and while no doubt Mr. Townsend is well aware of its great value as applied to show the difference of the values of the various operations of the farm, yet his wide and many-sided occupations will prevent him from giving time for special instruction in it.

How much more important to the great mass of the youth of the country is a knowledge of Greek subjects just referred to than any ascertaining that even the best students get of Latin and Greek! The following point, made by Mr. Sullivan, the Secretary of the Board of France, which is a firm advocate of scholarship and scientific attainments, is not new or cogent as formerly. Mr. Grant says: "should any student be so fortunate as to make original discoveries in science, and to describe them as he is to be understood in all the nations in Europe, they would be compelled to employ the Latin tongue, which, although it is a dead language, still more nearly approximates a universal language than any other."

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oughly posted in agriculture as a science will need to read as many books in French and German as he will in English. While this may be an overestimate, yet it is nevertheless true that a knowledge of French and German, especially of German, is of great value.

Am. Eng. June 22 1874

Under the present Board of Trustees measures have been taken which promise to place the above institution in the rank of the higher seminary of learning of the State. The course of study at present adopted, and the instructors already appointed, indicate to some extent the purposes of the Trustees, while providing for a broad general education, to direct the force of the institution more particularly in the promotion of the study of technical branches of knowledge and to furnish the instrumentalities of a thorough, practical education bearing upon the great industrial interests of the State, of agriculture, manufactures, mining and the mechanic arts. A brief notice of the

And the subjects they are to teach, will convey more fully the plans of the institution. Edward

And the subjects they are to teach, will cover the entire range of the science of the animal body. Mr. Norton is the President of Board of Instruction and Professor of Geology. He graduated at Harvard University, and is now the Director of the Bureau of Natural Science in the North-western State Normal School; was Principal of Adelphi College in Ohio, has been a Professor of Natural History, and this position he resigned to come to Ohio, where he has been engaged for many years in our State's Geological Survey. Of modern age, he is represented as one of those who have been able to adapt the science of geology to a nearly adapted, by feeling and calling to inspire young men with a thirst for knowledge, and to make a most excellent selection. Mr. Norton speaks over the geological sections, the faults, which run through the State, and the general features of the earth's crust, as revealed in its vegetable and mineral deposits, the fundamental principles that bears on mechanical and agricultural life, such as an acquaintance with the coalfields, and the oil fields, and the iron fields, and especially those found in our own State. The natural history of petroleum also is to be taught, and the mineralogy and metallurgy. Already the College possesses a large and most excellent geological collection, many varieties of which are found in our Western State. The minerals have been collected during his years' work on our State's survey, but purchased specimens are also to be added, and this is a most valuable department of the College. A cast of the celebrated fossil skeleton of the Tyrannosaurus Rex, the largest of the bellies one side of the room, and unfortunately a trifle of admiration. Norton S. Taylor is the President of the Veterinary School, and takes for the present that of Veterinary School. He is also the General Superintendent of the State's Veterinary Service, and is making a most active part in calling the College to its present prominence and success. The son of an Englishman, he came to this country early, at the age of nine years, and his family settled in Ohio, on a farm Mr. Townsend now owns. He is a graduate of the University of London, and a Licentiate of Surgeons, in London and Paris, and he studied the veterinary art. He has served in the army, and has been twice elected to Congress. Whatever he has put his mind to, he has done it with the whole might and main of his body, and he has done this, placing him in the first rank in the Senate.

Mr. Townsend is an indefatigable student of agriculture and an eminently practical man, going into the fields and putting his own hands to the plow and spade, or attending the animals in need of care, and yet is also a bookman, and one of the most valuable scientific librarians in the country. He has proved himself a successful farmer, was the first to introduce into Ohio Leicestershire breed of sheep, and made profitable engagements with an institution of agriculture. Agricultural College has been the idea of his life, and he has petitioned and worked for its establishment during many years. He is now one of the leading men of the institution, and the

The Agricultural Course is intended to three years, of three terms each. First Year—Term I: Agriculture, its purpose, scope and history, the farm and its arrangements; and the different kinds of crops and animals. Term II: Crops, tillage, fertilizing, pastures and meadows. Term III—Drainage, irrigation, roads, buildings, fences, hedges and forests. Second Year—Term I: Fruit growing, and Term II: The dairy and its products. Term III—Wool and sheep husbandry.

Third Year—First Term: Domestic animals, their anatomy and general management. Second Term—Diseases of animals, medical and surgical treatment. Third Term—Use of the farm, markets and transportation of animal products.

T. G. Mendenhall is Professor of Physics.

T. C. Mendenhall is Professor of Physics

LEXINGTON PRESS.

LEXINGTON, KY.
Friday Morning, May 29, 1874.

A TENNYSONIAN IDYL. Spring, from Various Standpoints.

RUCOLIC.
In the Spring, the spurs grow longer on the
gaily to-bee's legs.
In the Spring, a pullet's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of eggs.
—[St. Louis Democrat.

AQUATIC.
In the Spring, the vernal blubber ripens in
the burnished whale.
In the Spring, a tadpole's fancy lightly turns
to thoughts of tail.
—[Minneapolis Tribune.

GRASS.
In the Spring, th' umbrella owner 'gins to
wonder which is his;
In the Spring, the soda fountain lightly turns
to thoughts of fiz.
—[Boston Globe.

ECONOMIC.
In the Spring, the husband's wallet 'gins to
grow so mighty lean.
In the Spring, he fain would call it substance
hoped for, yet not seen.
—[Taunton Gazette.

DOMESTIC.
In the Spring, the vagrant tom-cat howls with
more discordant cry.
In the Spring, the housewife's fancy turns to
thoughts of rhubarb pie.
—[Boston Advertiser.

WINE AND WOMEN.
In the Spring, a softer purple tints the bum-
mer's glowing nose;
In the Spring, the corner lafer scans the pae-
cing maiden's hose.
—[Troy Times.

EPITHALAMIC.
In the Spring, a British bachelor thinks he'll
make Miss Nellie his;
In the Spring she tells him archly—"It's a
Sourcery biz."
—[Albany Journal.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Last Day of the Christian Educa- tional Convention—Resolu- tions Adopted.

Opening of the Episcopal Con- vention—Dr. Cummins' Seces- sion.

[Condensed from the Courier-Journal.]
The action taken on Wednesday by the
Educational Convention of the Christian
Church, in Louisville, will be of impor-
tance to a great many persons, in that by
it, measures were adopted looking to a
reopening of the Kentucky University
war. The following is condensed from
the Courier-Journal report of the proceed-
ings.

The Convention met and opened with
prayer by President Robert Graham.
J. B. Grubbs read the following report
of the committee:

REPORT OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE.
View committee to whom you assigned
the duty of suggesting business for the
convention submit the following:
WHEREAS, Confusion and difficulties
have arisen from a want of sufficient care
in framing of the legal instrument for the
regulation of benevolent and educational
institutions belonging to the Christian
Church in the State; and
WHEREAS, A persistent effort has been
made to wrest from our control the most
valuable documentary support of the church
endowed and owned by us; and
WHEREAS, It is the part of wisdom to
guard for the future the rights and inter-
ests of the Christian Church with relation
to such institutions; therefore,
Resolved, That the right of control
which grows necessarily out of the act of
creation should be exercised over all in-
stitutions by those to whom they owe
their existence; and that in case a reli-
gious body creating such institutions can
not without a sacrifice of religious prin-
ciple, exercise this fundamental right, it
should refuse altogether to originate them.
Resolved, That the colleges and all other
institutions created and endowed by
"the body of the Disciples of Christ" in
Kentucky, or by money given to them,
should have their charters so modified as
to secure perpetually to the Christian
body above named the control of said in-
stitutions.
Resolved, That in order to accomplish
the purpose here indicated, each curator
or trustee should be a member in good
standing of some one Christian church in
Kentucky; and in full sympathy with the
Brotherhood in the State; and that the
election of the first trustees should be by
delegates, as provided for in the amended
charter asked for last winter; and that all
ever either five members of the board
shall order said election, or fifty churches
in the State shall demand them, the
boards themselves meanwhile filling the
vacancies that may occur.
Resolved, That a committee of twenty
brethren be selected from various parts of
the State, to whom shall be assigned the
duty of promoting such legal enactments
as will carry out the principles herein set
forth; that said committee be empowered
to meet and consult from time to time on
the interest connected with their work;
and that the names of those who shall
serve on the committee be proposed by a
special committee for that purpose by the
chairman of the convention.

J. B. GRUBBS,
M. E. LARD,
Geo. POINDEXTER,
W. L. WILLIAMS,
G. G. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Mr. Baker moved to take up the resolu-
tions and consider them item by item.
Adopted.

The first resolution was then presented.
A discussion ensued upon it, between
Messrs. Lard, Grubbs, Miller and Turner,
after which the resolution was adopted.

The second resolution was argued by
Messrs. Lard, Ely and S. E. Jones, affir-
matively. Mr. J. W. McGarvey approved
the sentiments of those gentlemen, but
was not prepared to approve the resolu-
tion. He thought it was too limited in
its scope.

Mr. Grubbs said the resolution referred
to three institutions. Mr. McGarvey
thought reference was made to but one—
Kentucky University.

Mr. C. T. Worthington next obtained
the floor, and uttered some very plain
language. His remarks were directed
wholly to the University troubles, and
were very bitter.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RESOLUTION NO. 2.
At the close of Mr. Worthington's re-
marks, Mr. Lard submitted the following
substitute for resolution No. 2, which was
adopted, with but one dissenting voice:
Resolved, That the colleges and all
other institutions of learning or benevo-
lence established by the Disciples of

Christ at large in Kentucky, or by those
in any district of the State, or by money
given to the Disciples for these purposes,
should have their charters so worded as
to secure perpetually the ownership and
control of said institutions to the church-
es by whose membership or for whose
benefit such institutions were established.
Resolution No. 3 was presented item by
item, and discussed by Messrs. Ely, Em-
mal and Gano.

The first item was adopted without dis-
cussion.

Mr. McGarvey offered a substitute for
the second item.
The substitute follows the words
"Brotherhood in the State," and reads as
follows: "And that in case of resolutions
belonging to the whole brotherhood of
the State whenever fifty churches shall
petition the board for the election of trust-
ees in case of institutions belonging to a
portion only of said brotherhood, when
one-third of the churches interested shall
so petition, and in every case when one-
third of the board shall so petition, an
election of trustees by messengers from
the churches shall be ordered by the
board."

The substitute created a general and an
animated discussion, which consumed the
entire time of the afternoon session, and
was continued as the order of business
for the evening session.

It was argued by Mr. John Sweeney,
who thought Kentucky University should
be controlled by those who had con-
tributed to it.

Mr. Grubbs and Elder Briney opposed
this view, and a recess was taken until
evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention opened with prayer by
Dr. A. Adam.

THE SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

The secretary again read the substitute
upon which the discussion of the after-
noon was made, and a vote being taken,
it was adopted without a dissenting voice.
The third item was then adopted, and
the resolution adopted as a whole.

THE REPORT ADOPTED AS A WHOLE.

The preamble and resolutions were
then presented as a whole, and adopted
by a rising vote.

The committee of five then reported
the following committee of twenty-one
to carry out the objects of resolution
No. 4.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-ONE.

George Poindexter, E. M. Day, J. H.
Vivan, C. W. Cook, W. K. Agul, I. B.
Grubbs, G. G. Taylor, John T. Frazer, J.
L. Neal, S. H. King, Dr. A. Adams, John
Mauph, J. B. Briney, Robert Graham,
John S. Shouse, Hamilton Headley,
Johnson Rogers, James S. Frank, James
Walters, Judge Whitaker, Judge Hargis.
On motion, Elder I. B. Grubbs was ap-
pointed chairman of the committee.

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 Ordinary Notices, exceeding ten lines in length, charged for at least one cent per line.
 Communications on private or personal matters will be charged for at advertising rates.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Wednesday Morning, May 31, 1876.

Another bloodless revolution has taken place. This time it is in Turkey, a country inhabited by a race of Asiatic interlopers, whose history is traced with the blood of Christians, and whose existence upon the soil of Europe is a shame and a disgrace to European civilization. The Sultan Abdul Aziz, the incapable sensualist and voluptuary, whose greatest concern was the gratification of his passions and whose highest ambition was to squander the substance of his subjects, has been deposed, and in his stead the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, has been made Emperor. The courts of the world at which Turkey is represented have been notified of the fact, and

holler the forgiveness. Here, to day, let there be no indulgence of feelings that do not spring from harmonious with the sincerest professions of peace, fraternity and good will, which, God grant, may from this day, henceforth and forever, mark our union as one people.

That grave which had hitherto been unknown was that day thickly strewn with flowers. Here, in our own beautiful cemetery where there are many of both armies buried, no formal decorations now occur, but those who go with loving remembrance to scatter flowers upon the mounds that mark the resting place of the Confederate dead seldom fail to sprinkle bloom upon graves whose occupants were the blue.

The loss at sea of Mr. W. H. Wilson's English horse "Cobham," which he purchased for his farm in Harrison county, will be regretted by all lovers of pure stock and all those interested in the improvement of the thoroughbred. Mr. Wilson has been particularly unfortunate of late. His fine stallion Goldsmith's Abdullah was killed at a horse show at Paris, a loss that would have disheartened most men. Mr. Wilson's grit and enterprise, however, will, we hope, bring him through his difficulties. In his present loss he has general sympathy.

CALIFORNIA has a judge with some backbone, and evidently one who is not servile to the power of the Administration. A San Francisco dispatch tells us that Judge Sawyer of the Supreme Court has decided that the civil rights act, so far as it applies to theaters, is unconstitutional, and the ground of his decision is that theaters are private property and can be run as the proprietors wish. This may not be good law according to the Morton and Blaine school, but it is common sense.

gress within his borders—a rising among a people noted for their courage and military prowess, who have the sympathy of the Christian world—and yet he seemed indifferent to the progress of this rebellion against his authority. How much more effective the reign of his successor will prove remains to be seen. Meantime the insurgents are active, and of late successful. The uprising begins to assume proportions more dangerous than ever to Turkish ascendancy, and it may be that the trouble caused by the persecution of Montenegrin and Herzegovinian Christians will terminate in the death of the sick man, as Turkey has been long called by diplomatists, and the extinction of Asiatic authority in Christian Europe.

Among the dependencies, or rather the independent countries, which pay tribute to Constantinople, is Egypt, whose powerful monarch I brooks the subservient attitude he is forced to assume towards the Sublime Porte. The revolution of yesterday gives him the opportunity to secure his complete independence if he be so minded. His army is large and disciplined by men used to war. If he determines to throw off the Turkish yoke, the new Sultan, with an intestine war to wage, will find it difficult to force the Khedive to submission. There are many questions opened up by this revolution, and the possibilities are such as to awaken a lively interest in the news from Turkey.

That was a pretty and a touching incident related of Col. Cary W. Styles, the orator on the occasion of the decoration of the Confederate graves at Albany, Ga. At the conclusion of his memorial speech, he said:

"But my friends, in dropping the tear of sympathy on these honored graves around us, and covering them with the garland of love and tender memory, let us not forget the one lone spot where lies all that is left of one who in the war was not our friend."

"He had, no doubt, the same view of his duty that we took of ours. He no doubt felt the same high impulses of a patriot's heart which carried him into danger and laid him in his untended grave. For him, no doubt, the same care of a mother's love, the same tenderness of a sister's affections, the same sacred associations of home existed, that have been so vividly and affectingly brought home to our hearts by the scenes and exercises of this day. For that mother and these sisters I bespeak a kindly notice."

How sublime are exercises of fellowship and charity to and the deeper the scar the

The Senate has determined that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap case, but it seems to be the opinion that the trial will drag its weary length along for months without reaching any practical result. The cumbersome Senatorial machine moves slowly enough when its wheels may possibly crush some Republican official.

MEDICAL.

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5.	Dysentery, of Children or Adults.	25c.
6.	Cholera, Cholera, Vomiting.	25c.
7.	Coughs, Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough.	25c.
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facies.	25c.
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	25c.
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.	25c.
11.	Supercrud, or Peptic Period.	25c.
12.	Whitewash, or Peptic Period.	25c.
13.	Croup, Cough, Influenza, Whooping Cough.	25c.
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	25c.
15.	Rheumatism, Sciatic, Neuralgia.	25c.
16.	Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Ague.	25c.
17.	Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture.	25c.
18.	Ophthalmia, and Sore or Weak Eyes.	25c.
19.	Acid, or Acid, or Acid, or Acid.	25c.
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughing.	25c.
21.	Acid, or Acid, or Acid, or Acid.	25c.
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing.	25c.
23.	Scrophulous, or Scrophulous, or Scrophulous.	25c.
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness.	25c.
25.	Protrusion, or Protrusion, or Protrusion.	25c.
26.	Sea Sickness, sickness from riding.	25c.
27.	Kidney Disease.	25c.
28.	Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness.	25c.
29.	Sore Throat, Canker, or Canker.	25c.
30.	Urinary Weakness, or Urinary Weakness.	25c.
31.	Parasitic Periods, with Spasms.	25c.
32.	Disease of Heart, palpitation, etc.	25c.
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	25c.
34.	Phthisis, or Phthisis, or Phthisis.	25c.
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions.	25c.

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The best improvement yet offered to the public, as there is no danger by the use of this valuable invention of setting fire to the house, as is frequently the case by using matches. All that is required in lighting your gas is to turn the key, and at the same time the same apparatus ignites the fire and the light is produced. Price \$1, including a taper that will strike 125 lights. Additional boxes of tapers, containing four tapers that will furnish 500 lights at 25c per box, showing by the use of the patent lighter the consumer can SAVE the price of the matches, in a short time. Call and examine; no trouble to show goods.

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16th Prize of \$1

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19th Prize of 10c

20th Prize of 5c

21st Prize of 2c

22nd Prize of 1c

23rd Prize of 50c

24th Prize of 25c

25th Prize of 10c

26th Prize of 5c

27th Prize of 2c

28th Prize of 1c

29th Prize of 50c

30th Prize of 25c

31st Prize of 10c

32nd Prize of 5c

33rd Prize of 2c

34th Prize of 1c

35th Prize of 50c

36th Prize of 25c

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45th Prize of 2c

46th Prize of 1c

47th Prize of 50c

48th Prize of 25c

49th Prize of 10c

50th Prize of 5c

51st Prize of 2c

52nd Prize of 1c

53rd Prize of 50c

54th Prize of 25c

55th Prize of 10c

56th Prize of 5c

57th Prize of 2c

58th Prize of 1c

59th Prize of 50c

60th Prize of 25c

[Extract from the Lexington, Kentucky, Gazette, of
January 3d, 1874.]

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

The Herald of yesterday produces a paragraph said to have been taken from a file of the Gazette, wherein we said, or are reported to have said, as follows:

"He (Regent Bowman) has gotten along most admirably so far without the counsel of any but his legal advisers, and we hope that he will contrive to pursue an independent course. If he ever consents to come under the exclusive patronage of any party, sect, or denomination, his school will prove a failure, and he has got sense enough to know it, and hence has avoided this error, and is making a great success of the institution."

We do not remember the article, nor is it of sufficient consequence for us to take the trouble to hunt through our files to verify the quotation or to look up the copy to see who wrote it. A great deal has appeared in the Gazette in regard to Kentucky University, the authorship of which we would not like to make known, and more than probably this paragraph was a part of one of these. The aspect of the affairs of the University was very different when that paragraph appeared from what it has been for several years. Then, if there was not an *entente cordiale* between the authorities of the University and the Christian denomination, there was at least no open outbreak, and to the outside world all was as serene as a May morning. Mr. Bowman had not then torn himself away from the Christian denomination, nor been expelled from the church. But ever since these things have occurred, he has been as a root out of dry ground, so far as his usefulness to the University is concerned. His present position reminds us of the vine spoken of by old Æsop, which climbed by slow and painful degrees up the trunk and branches of an oak tree, till finally it reached beyond the utmost boughs, and was so elated as to entirely lose its head, and determined to tear itself away from its supports and from the earth, from which it drew its sustenance. Such conceit and egotism can have but one result, and as his regency must perish, he endeavors to drag

down the University with him in his fall. Give him the entire control of the University and any amount of endowment, and he could not run the institution for lack of students. These must come from the Christian denomination, and those people will have nothing to do with him or any institution with which he is connected. What he did for the University was done as a member of a certain church and for a certain purpose, and being no longer a member of that church, he is nothing more than a private individual, and if not an obscure one, yet with a notoriety which few men envy him. So far as his usefulness to the University is concerned, he is a dead cock in the pit. He could not now raise a dollar in Kentucky towards the endowment, and if he desires to contribute toward the education of the rising generation, as was often his boast, the best thing he can do is to go back to Mercer county, where a most cordial welcome will doubtless be extended to him for his former services to his native town and county, and where it was freely prophesied when he first came over here, that we "would be devilish glad to get rid of him before he was done with us;" and his former brethren here are in sackcloth and ashes because they did not hearken to the advice of these Mercer county prophets, who knew their man from his cradle, and far better than they did. He has made enemies of the whole Christian denomination and gained none to make up the loss; for apostacies of this kind may have flatterers but no followers. The only interest we feel in this matter is one of a public nature. We dislike to see what could become a great and useful institution, clogged and weighted down and ultimately destroyed by the baneful influence of one man. If he was out of the way, Kentucky University would become the pet institution of eighty thousand zealous religionists, who would let it lack for neither students nor endowment, but who, so long as this one obnoxious individual is connected with it, will treat it as a plague-stricken city, to be avoided as above all things abominable.

Mathias Popus.