

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30, 1877.

The Christian Church in Kentucky, one of the most progressive as well as aggressive of the Christian sects in this country, deserves the people's lasting gratitude for having afforded a fresh and striking illustration of the strength and permanency of one of the cardinal doctrines of American republicanism—the separation of Church and State.

The dissensions which have distracted the councils of the governing body of the great Christian college, in this State, the Kentucky University, and the trials and tribulations to which that institution have been subjected have had their origin in an attempt to unite the Christian Church with the State of Kentucky. This may not have been contemplated by the men who succeeded in making the State Agricultural College a department of the Kentucky University, and without doubt was not contemplated by the Legislature which placed Kentucky's share of the great Federal appropriation for educational purposes, and \$9,000 per annum from the State at the disposal of a Board of Curators, which, by the law of its creation, was essentially sectarian. Such, however, was the result, and it is capable of proof that for some time the Professors of the Bible College instituted for the purpose of perpetuating and spreading the peculiar teachings of Alexander Campbell, have been paid their salaries out of the State fund. The Church gained no strength by the alliance. On the contrary, in her long and bitter fight for supreme control of the University, with all its funds, endowments and lands, she lost the sympathy of the general public, which was given to those whose efforts were directed to the establishment of a great school of learning, broad, catholic and unsectarian, whose halls should be open to all the studious youth of the State, rich and low, rich and poor—a people's university, which should be Kentucky's pride and ornament.

NEW BIBLE COLLEGE.

The latter have upon the victory, the Church has surrendered. The bone of contention has been given up. The Bible College has been withdrawn from the collegiate collection, and set up in business for itself. This little revolution, so important in its ultimate results, was effected quietly, the public being unaware of it until a modest announcement in the newspaper made known that the College of the Bible had been organized upon a separate footing as a Christian theological school.

Not alone does the Church deserve thanks for thus recognizing the spirit of the age. Credit is also due to Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, who, himself a consistent member of the Christian Church, did, as President of the Board of Curators, after a vain endeavor to harmonize the conflicting elements, exert all his influence, personal and official, in support of the liberal and popular policy of Regent Bowman. What effect this change in affairs will have upon the fortunes of the University remains to be seen, but the friends of the institution look forward with reasonable hopes of success. At one time the number of students in attendance upon the various colleges reached seven or eight hundred. During the troubles this number was reduced to little over three hundred, the falling off being mainly among those who had no interest in the sectarian strife and would not patronize a sectarian school. It is felt to suppose that now, after the great dispute is ended, the patronage which it drove away will return. Some improvement is already perceptible. Since the last meeting of the Board of Curators, letters have been received from all parts of the country indicating that the attendance of students at the next session will show a large increase. The preparation for their reception and instruction is ample enough. A full corps of twenty-five Professors has been engaged, including the Faculty of a new medical college, which is to commence operations this fall.

MORE AID.

State and National, is expected to be obtained by Regent Bowman, in order to completely endow the several colleges, and make the State University free to all. It is a grand object, and not unlikely to be prosecuted to a successful issue. It will be remembered that it was mainly through the efforts of Regent Bowman at Washington that the National Legislature was induced to give to the cause of education some part of the public lands, which were so freely bestowed upon railroad corporations. Out of the sale of public lands, the Government derives annually about one million dollars. The aim of Regent Bowman and those prominent advocates of popular education in the several States who are supporting and co-operating with him in his undertaking, is to obtain from the General Government an appropriation of a portion of this annual income, to be apportioned among the States, the interest on which shall be applied to the support and extension of the colleges now in existence that owe their origin to the liberality of Congress.

Should this movement be successful, the endowment fund of the State College would be increased to an extent that would put it forever beyond the reach of adversity. It is also hoped that the State herself will extend further assistance to an institution in which she is so much interested. This can not be hoped for, however, until every sectarian feature is eliminated from the University. By the charter, as it stands at present, the Christian Church in Kentucky is especially recognized, since two-thirds of the Board of Curators are required to be members of that denomination. At the next meeting of the Legislature a very earnest effort will be made to strike out that provision in the charter, and it will certainly be done, unless the Church party succeeds in its avowed purpose of securing the election of members of the Legislature from the various cities and counties favorable to its pretensions. That purpose does not seem to have been a very firm one, and only a few instances, so far, has such an issue been raised. Besides, the great body of the Church itself is divided on the question, and, last of all, but not least, the only organ which advocated such a policy, the Apostolic Times, is deficient, having been forced to succumb to the hard times. Divided among themselves, without unity of action and without an organ, with the press of the State generally against them, the opponents of the movement to secularize Kentucky University can hardly make a formidable showing. So that the friends of progress seem to be in the ascendant, and their success almost assured. With the entire secularization of the University, the State, not without reason, may extend such further aid in building up a popular seminary of learning, as will entitle her to patronage and control.

Before concluding it may not be amiss to add a word in regard to the state of the suit between Regent Bowman and his prosecutors, before the Board of Arbitration agreed upon in June.

It may be interesting to the members of the Board of Curators residing in other States as well as to the Church, to know that the great indictors have so far done nothing to try the truth of their accusations against Regent Bowman. The bill of indictment drawn up against him and read to the Board is "lost, strayed or stolen." Appearances seem to indicate that the prosecution will be quietly allowed to drop, and that will be done as a Christian virtue which would ultimately have been forced as a necessity.

SPECTATOR.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY. Important Action of the Board—Abolition of the Regency.

SECOND DAY.

After prayer, the call of committees was continued.

The committee on the Bible College reported.

Curator Campbell made the majority report, stating that there had been no class in the Bible, and that the committee had nothing to say but what appeared in the report of Professor Lard, that no young man shall be graduated in the Bible College unless he has previously graduated in the Art College.

Curator Williams read the minority report offering recitation rooms in Morrison College to Professors Graham, McGarvey and Grubbs, and offering rooms in the dormitory to their Bible students.

The majority report being under consideration, Curator Tibbs moved the minority report as a substitute.

The matter was debated by Curators Munnell and Withers. The latter thought that if the arrangement was entered into, this new College of the Bible would naturally become one of the colleges of the University. He thought that if the board could grant grounds and buildings to the use of the State they could grant similar privileges to their own brethren.

Curator Campbell asked if the substitute would do away with the majority report.

The Chair—It certainly will. Curator Campbell—Then I hope the board will consider this matter. He hoped that it would not go forth to the world that this board cared nothing for the education of the young men devoted to the Christian ministry. It was necessary that they should be educated, and if graduation in the Art College was not to be a preliminary qualification, some educational standard ought to be set up.

Regent Bowman said that there was a prospect for a very interesting theological discussion, and he moved that the professors of the Bible College and of the College of the Bible should take part in it, and all to be limited to five minutes speeches.

Curator Kinnaid objected to the idea that a candidate for the ministry should be a graduate of the Art College.

Curator Williams moved to reconsider both reports.

The chairman said he saw that several members did not wish to vote on the question. The fact was, the substitute was not germane to the majority report. He thought that should be acted on first. Then the subject contained in the substitute could come in. It was a good thing, and could be adopted under modifications. There was a difference of opinion among the Curators, and he hoped they would not dodge the issue.

The question being called on re-commit, it was carried.

Curator Castleman, from the committee on nominations to fill vacancies on the board, reported the following: James W. Coohrs, Lexington; C. B. Sinsall, Covington; Thomas H. Clay, Bourbon; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer.

Minority report: James Thomas, Bourbon; T. A. Crenshaw, Versailles; Wm. Mitchell, Mt. Sterling; E. D. Sayre, Treasurer.

A motion being made to make Mr. Sayre's election as Treasurer unanimous, that gentlemen declined under any circumstances to accept the position.

An irregular discussion then arose on the qualifications of the gentlemen nominated for Curators. The majority report was objected to because the nominees were not members of the Christian Church.

The chairman said that the charter required that two-thirds of the Board should be members of the Christian Church. Out of thirty seven members at present, there were thirty-three members of the church.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows: Crenshaw..... 17 Mitchell..... 18 Thomas..... 18 Cochran..... 14 Sinsall..... 18 Clay..... 18 Messrs. Crenshaw, Mitchell and Thomas were declared elected.

The nomination of Treasurer was referred back to the committee. Curator Tibbs reported from the committee appointed to consider the failure of the arbitration that the parties failed to agree upon a committee that would consent to act. On motion, the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Curator Z. F. Smith offered the following resolutions. Resolved, That all matters personal, and growing out of the charges and counter-charges between Regent Bowman and the Executive Committee of last year, and which were referred to a legal committee for final arbitration and disposed, be dismissed from further consideration by this board.

Resolved, That Curators Stoll, Sayre and Barnes be appointed a committee, with instructions to revise the settlements heretofore made and approved by this board with the former Treasurers of Kentucky University, and if it be found that by errors in accounts the University has received the said Treasurers, or any one of them, any sum, the same be paid, or if the said Treasurers, or any one of them, be due the University any sum, they or he be required to pay the same, and to facilitate the said revised settlements, all books, accounts, reports, or other documents of the University, or in the hands of any of its officers, shall be furnished said committee.

A discussion arose on this subject. Curator Smith advocated his resolutions with earnestness.

Curator Goodloe took exceptions to the resolution to be confined to Regent Bowman.

The Regent retorted in self-defense, proclaimed the facts relating to his course as Treasurer, avowed his constant willingness to submit to all sorts of investigations by his friends and foes, and allowing his frequent final settlements with the board to be reopened. Even the report of expert Swope showed that when the Regent resigned as Treasurer the institution was indebted to him.

Some further discussion was had as to whether the passage of the resolutions would stop the investigation by Curator Steele's committee.

Curator Steele insisted that he ought to have an opportunity to show the board and the public how the endowment fund of the institution had been impaired, and how the knowledge had been kept from the board and the public. If that knowledge was to be suppressed, he should oppose the resolution.

Curator Smith said that there was no intention to suppress anything, but if the board intended to go into a discussion of all these matters again, and have a deluge of debate, he would withdraw his resolutions for the present and wait until they were all exhausted. Then he would present them again.

Curator Munnell said that if Curator Steele was to make his exparte report, when the other side was expressing nothing of the kind, he should object to the reading of anything that had been referred to the arbitration committee. He had a copy of the charges referred, and he should insist that Curator Steele's committee should meet up the authority of the board of arbitration. If the resolutions of Curator Smith did not shut the whole thing outside the board, he should not vote for them.

Curator Tibbs moved the previous question on Curator Smith's resolutions.

Curator Smith said he was not anxious to reopen the question. He would withdraw his resolutions for the present and wait, however, was ordered.

The vote being taken on Curator Smith's resolutions, resulted in their unanimous adoption.

Regent Bowman then called the attention of the board to the fact that the legislative commission had not a quorum, and was not likely to have. He moved that the Executive Committee have plenary powers to come to an arrangement with the commission, carrying out the views of the board as expressed yesterday.

Curator Smith presented a petition from Dudley M. Bowman for the repayment of his subscription of \$1,000 to the endowment fund of the University. He moved to refer to a special committee.

Curator Steele moved to refer it to the committee appointed to settle with the Treasurer. If there was any balance due D. M. Bowman it could be paid over.

Regent Bowman said that his two brothers with himself had been the first to subscribe to the endowment fund. They had never availed themselves of the refunding clause, and were the only ones who had not. One was gone, the other did not present his claim until this morning.

Curator Steele said his only object was to protect the University.

Curator Stoll presented also the claim of A. H. Bowman's executor, which had been sent to him for collection. Both were referred.

A suggestion was made to put Curator Withers on the committee. He declined because there was no alternative but to pay the money.

On motion the board adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At the reassembling of the Board the following report was made: To the Board of Curators of Kentucky University. GENTLEMAN—Your committee appointed to confer with the commissioners appointed by the State, in relation to making arrangements for the continuance of the A. and M. College, beg leave to report— That they have had a conference with the members present of said commission, and presented the memorandum or proposition that was

read and approved by the Board last evening. And as there was not a quorum of said commission present they could not take any definite action, and the commissioners present suggested, and it was agreed upon by them and your committee, that a meeting should be called to enter into a definite contract under the seal of the University for the continuance of the A. and M. College for the next two years. Your committee would further state that from suggestions received from said commissioners, that for some important legal matters will be presented for consideration. They therefore ask your honorable body to add to our committee the Hon. M. C. Johnson and Hon. F. K. Hunt, both of whom are well versed in matters likely to come before said committee. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. M. Bishop, E. D. Sayre, G. Stoll, Jr., W. T. Withers.

THE REGENCY. Curator Tibbs offered the following: Resolved, That the office of Regent of Kentucky University be and the same is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That Prof. H. H. White be appointed President of the University.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to readjust the laws and organization of the University, and bring them into harmony with the above resolutions.

Curator Tibbs then moved the first resolution and called for the previous question, which was ordered, on the adoption of the resolution.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted—yeas 19, nays 11. The chair announced that the Regency was not abolished, because it required a two-thirds vote to abolish an office under the charter or by-laws.

During the discussion previous to the taking of the vote, Curator Ricketts, who supported the resolution of Curator Tibbs, took occasion to say that he had no personal feeling in the matter. As far as the present Regent was concerned, he always believed his accounts to be honest and correct, and he still believed them to be so.

Curator Tibbs appealed from the decision of the board.

The vote being taken, stood—yeas 9, nays 18, and the Regency was abolished.

The vote was then taken on appointing Professor White President of the University.

That gentleman asked that some other name be put in place of his. The vote being taken, resulted—yeas 23, nays 2.

During the call, when the name of Curator Castleman was reached, he declined to vote, saying that he had thrown up the sponge.

The third resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Swaney; Secretary, A. M. Barnes; Treasurer, R. H. Courtney.

Executive Committee—J. M. Thomas, Bourbon; Wm. Mitchell, Mt. Sterling; W. T. Withers, W. Tibbs, Samuel Coleman.

When the election of chairman was reached, Gov. Bishop declined under any circumstances to serve, and moved that Curator Sweeney be elected by acclamation, which was done.

On taking the chair Curator Sweeney said the honor was unexpected to him, and while he was not prepared to discharge the duties of the office, he would qualify himself as best as possible.

THE BIBLE COLLEGE. Curator Enos Campbell read the report of the committee on the Bible College, as heretofore reported.

The report was divided, and that portion relating to the qualification of candidates for the University was referred to the professors of the Bible College.

The remainder, extending the privilege of rooms, etc., in the University to the College of the Bible under Dr. Graham, was adopted.

Curator Tibbs announced that next year he intended to offer a resolution permitting the board to go before the Legislature and ask for a measure reducing the number of the board to seven.

The committee, under the third resolution of Curator Tibbs, was appointed, and consisted of Curators Tibbs, Smith and Withers. Gov. Bishop paid a tribute of praise to the Executive Committee, and the board adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

President Sweeney occupied the chair. On motion of Curator Bishop, the report of the Executive Committee was taken from the table and acted upon.

The following resolution was offered by Curator Withers. Resolved, That the report of the Executive Committee, as read to the Board, be and the same is hereby approved with the following exceptions:

1. The transfer of eight thousand dollars from the endowment fund to the Transylvania fund.

2. The authority to the Regent to receive the receipts of the farm carried.

On motion of Curator Steele, was ordered that the Secretary of this Board be allowed \$100 per annum for each year, already served and for each year he may hereafter serve. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Curator Withers, the resignation of President Lard, heretofore tendered to the Executive Committee, was accepted.

Curator Steele, as chairman of the committee on the financial history of Kentucky University, presented a report and asked that it be accepted and referred to the committee raised by Curator Smith's resolution, composed of Curators E. D. Sayre, Geo. Stoll, Jr., and A. M. Barnes, and asked the privilege of putting a printed copy thereof in the hands of every member of the board.

Adopted. Curator Campbell offered the following: Resolved, That as it requires a majority of the whole board to remove an officer of Kentucky University, the repeal of a by-law whereby an officer is removed by less than a majority of the whole board, is illegal and revolutionary. Laid on the table.

Curator Tibbs, as chairman of the committee appointed to amend the by-laws, made a report, which was acted upon through the motion of Col. Withers, to wit:

The committee on by-laws having made a report through their chair, Curator Tibbs said that the report be adopted and the printed copy of the by-laws with the amendments thereto is hereby directed to be filed with the Secretary of the Board, and are hereby adopted as the by-laws of the University.

Time was given to the committee until next meeting to make further changes. This was adopted by a vote of 21 to 6.

The report from the committee on the Industrial and Military Department was then read, setting forth a few facts in relation thereto. The committee was discharged.

Curator D. S. Goodloe presented a resolution asking for relief from responsibility on account of certain notes which he had sold or hypothecated under the direction of the Executive Committee. Adopted.

The report of the committee on the Commercial College was adopted. The resignation of Curator James Thomas was not accepted.

On motion of Curator Steele, the Executive Committee was directed to procure the amendments to the charter and publish the same with the by-laws as amended.

RENTING THE ESTATES. Curator Crenshaw offered the following resolution: That the Executive Committee be authorized, and are hereby, instructed to rent, at their earliest convenience, all of the Ashland and Woodland estates not necessary for the use of the A. and M. College. Referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

ABOLISHING THE REGENCY. The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Curator Williams: WHEREAS, An impression exists in the minds of some persons that the change made in the management of the University in abolition of the Regency, &c., is a declaration of the purpose of the board to conduct the University upon a narrow sectarian basis,

Resolved, That it is the unalterable purpose of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University to maintain and preserve inviolate every trust and interest committed to them by the act of consolidation identifying the Transylvania with Kentucky University.

2. That every trust committed to the board arising from the relation of the A. and M. College to the Kentucky University shall be most sacredly maintained and preserved.

3. That every dollar of the funds of Transylvania University shall be most sacredly maintained and preserved, as also every other interest connected with the Transylvania University.

4. That it is the firm purpose of this board to conduct Kentucky University in strict conformity with its charter, and in strictest harmony with the intention of its original founders. Adopted.

The accounts of Treasurer E. D. Sayre were approved. Curator Withers offered a resolution calling on Regent Bowman to turn over his report to the secretary of the board. Adopted.

Curator Campbell offered the following: WHEREAS, At the last regular meeting of the Board of Curators it was resolved in substance that no part of the proceedings of the committee appointed to examine the reports of officers, agents and others should be given to the general public, prior to an adjudication by the committee on arbitration; and whereas, it appears further that the report of B. L. Swope, accountant, was published in the columns of the Kentucky Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper published in Lexington, sometime during the past year, and again said report, with a report from the investigating committee, was distributed in open session this day; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire why and for what purpose the solemn order of this board has been disregarded.

The committee was appointed, consisting of George Stoll, Jr., Thos. Munnell, and John B. Wallace.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The resignation of J. M. Thomas was accepted, and John B. Wallace of Lexington, was unanimously elected Curator in his stead.

The board then adjourned.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Report of the Committee.

A Severance Recommended.

Mr. C. U. McElroy, from the Joint Special Committee to visit the Agricultural and Mechanical College, made the following report last week, which was ordered to be printed, viz:

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY—Your committee beg leave to report that they proceeded to Lexington on the morning of January 28, and remained in session at that place until the 31st of that month, and examined such persons, papers and records as they deemed necessary to a discharge of the duties imposed upon them by said resolution. In order that the report of the committee may be intelligible, and the inherent difficulties attending a wise and just solution of the future of the Agricultural and Mechanical College may be in a measure understood, the committee deem it proper to state, to a limited extent, the nature of the tripartite alliance existing between the three coordinate branches which constitute Kentucky University.

First—Kentucky University proper was chartered January 15, 1838, and is the legal successor of "Bacon College," which was chartered February 23, 1817.

Second—Transylvania University had its origin in 1789, in a donation by the State of Virginia of 8,000 acres of unoccupied land in the then county of Kentucky, for the purpose of a "public school or seminary of learning." This donation was followed by others from the State of Virginia and by individuals, and by the State of Kentucky, by the city and the citizens of Lexington, the aggregate of which amounted, in 1863, to an endowment fund of \$20,000 and real estate, buildings, apparatus, &c., estimated to be worth about \$100,000. The information of the committee is, that, whilst Transylvania has, at various times, been under the control of various ecclesiastical denominations, it has never lost its distinctive character impressed upon it by its first creation and endowment.

Third—The Agricultural and Mechanical College has no endowment fund, except the proceeds of the land scrip, given by the United States by act of Congress of 1862, amounting to \$165,000, yielding an annual income of \$3,000.

Prior to the time the act which consolidated the Agricultural and Mechanical College with Kentucky University went into effect, Transylvania and Kentucky University were consolidated, by a contract made by and between the authorities of these respective institutions, which contract was recognized by the act of February 22, 1865. Whilst it may be true that the State is empowered, if she should so desire, to annul the contract between these institutions, it is the opinion of the committee that the said annulment of Transylvania with Kentucky University did not operate to vest Kentucky University with the absolute right to the property of Transylvania, nor to destroy its corporate existence; but that its property and fund is held in trust, subject to a reversion to the original trustees of Transylvania, upon the conditions set forth in the act of consolidation between them.

The act establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College as one of the colleges of Kentucky University was based upon the union of Transylvania and Kentucky University, and since said act of consolidation the funds of these two institutions, and the funds of the Agricultural and Mechanical College have been applied to the maintenance of the University as a whole, under the arrangements and terms hereafter stated.

In order to "aid in putting the Agricultural and Mechanical College into immediate operation," the Legislature, on the 10th day of February, 1866, appropriated \$20,000, reserving the right "to reimburse itself for the amount appropriated out of the interest arising from the sale of the land scrip donated by Congress." This sum was duly paid over to the authorities of Kentucky University, and the State has never reimbursed itself of any portion thereof.

The testimony taken by the committee shows that about \$10,000 of this sum was used in the erection and furnishing of buildings for the use of the agricultural and mechanical students upon the lands owned by the Kentucky University, the residue of the appropriation was used in putting the Agricultural and Mechanical College into active operation.

The question whether the expenditure for the erection of buildings was a proper one under the provisions of this act, we submit to the General Assembly. We find that the interest on the fund arising from the sale of the land scrip has been semi-annually paid since the day of—1867, by the State to Kentucky University, in compliance with the compact between them.

We have not been able to discover that this fund has been diverted from the use for which it was intended, but has been used for the payment of salaries of professors and expenses of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; however, we would state that there are eight professors of the Kentucky University, six of whom draw their salaries from said fund; but that the six professors drawing their salaries from this fund are professors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, while President Patterson is President thereof. Some of these professors also fill chairs in the College of Arts, a branch of the Kentucky University proper.

We find there is a note executed by J. R. Bowman, as Agent and Treasurer, in the name of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, for the sum of \$11,480 72, which reads as follows:

LEXINGTON, Ky, May 31, 1874.
One year after date I promise to pay to the order of the Executive Committee of Kentucky University eleven thousand and four hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-two cents, amount borrowed of the Endowment Fund, bearing eight per cent, per annum from date, payable semi-annually, value received by A. and M. College, and secured by crop, stock, implements, &c.

A. AND M. COLLEGE,
By J. E. BROWN,
Agent and Treasurer Ky. University
The consideration of this note was for the expense incurred for the erection of buildings, purchase of machinery, &c. for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This is only a nominal indebtedness, and is regarded by all parties, it being the duty of the Kentucky University, under its contract with the State, to furnish, buildings, machinery and land for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and was only executed to keep proper accounts between the different funds of Kentucky University.

We find that the chairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, are filled by a corps of professors, all of whom are eminently and perfectly competent to the full discharge of the duties incumbent upon them. What ever else may have contributed to the apparent decline in the prosperity of the institution, certainly no part of it can be traced to the inefficiency in the teachers employed by the University.

In order to secure the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington, the citizens of Fayette county donated, in private subscriptions, about \$100,000, which with donations made by citizens of other counties, was used in the purchase of Ashland and Woodland, two magnificent bodies of land of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, whereon the Agricultural and Mechanical College is situated, containing 453 acres. Upon the improvement of these lands, and in the erection of buildings thereon, a large sum has been expended, coming partly from donations and partly from the original endowment fund of Kentucky University.

The title to this property is vested in Kentucky University, who hold it subject to the claim of the donors of the fund above mentioned, in case a severance of the Agricultural College from Kentucky University should be had, and subject to the right of user by the State so long as the present alliance and location of the two institutions continues.

As to whether or not the State can claim any interest in said land, by reason of the fact that a part of the donors of the fund subscribed to the University upon the faith of its alliance with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, your committee express no opinion.

The committee found that the Kentucky University had at all times had more than enough land for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanical students, but they are of opinion that the Agricultural Department has not proven a success, due in part, as they think, to a want of more imposing and attractive buildings, in part from a lack of more comfortable dormitories for the students, in part to the aversion of the students to an manual toil, but whatever the cause may be, the fact is, that the practical advantages to the student in agriculture have been meagre in the extreme.

The Mechanical Department is not now in operation at all, having been discontinued.

It is proper to state that a donation of \$25,000 was made by Mr. Yost to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which sum was given to this department, with the proviso that the profits, if any, should go to the University, and that \$5,211 66 was realized out of the gift, which was used in the purchase of the buildings on the "Ashland" estate, known as the "Mechanical" Hall, and this amount the Agricultural and Mechanical College still possess.

Since the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the attendance has been as follows:

- Matriculates, session 1866-7, 190, of whom 102 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1867-8, 220, of whom 102 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1868-9, 252, of whom 65 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1869-70, 200, of whom 75 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1870-1, 212, of whom 75 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1871-2, 217, of whom 88 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1872-3, 181, of whom 80 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1873-4, 170, of whom 48 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1874-5, 98, of whom 55 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1875-6, 94, of whom 38 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1876-7, 110, of whom 52 were State students.
- Matriculates, session 1877-8.

During the eleven years of its existence the Agricultural and Mechanical College there have been ten full graduates, two of whom were State students. But while the number of full graduates has been small, it is proper to state that the advantages derived by those who did not actually graduate is not justly measured by that fact.

For a more full description of the character of the buildings, lands, course of study, &c., we refer to the report of the Board of Visitors, just made.

The committee is of opinion that the numerical decline in the College is due in part to the financial depression of the country at large, in part to the springing up of other institutions of learning in different portions of the country and of this State; in part to the fact that State students are coerced to the failure of the county authorities to select students from their districts; in part because a school of manual labor has not become popular to the young men of the State; and in part to the unhappy difference of opinion that have existed for several years between those who have the deepest interest in, and the control over, Kentucky University. The committee has not conceived that its duty required it to investigate into the merits of the controversy, which has become so widely known, nor into the effect it has had, except so far as the Agricultural and Mechanical College has been prejudiced thereby; and without expressing any opinion on the merits of that controversy, they do express the opinion that the Agricultural and Mechanical College has suffered therefrom more, perhaps, than from any other cause. The University, as a whole, has been crippled; its management is not approved by the mass of the very large, influential and wealthy sect under whose auspices it was in part founded; very many of them are in avowed hostility to its management by the Board of Visitors, and are not disposed to lend the institution that aid and support that they otherwise would. Whether this dissatisfaction is just or unjust, the effect is the same, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, as one of the limbs of the university, has suffered in common with it.

The committee is of opinion that the State of Kentucky, standing as she does midway between the North and the South, possessing a climate of unsurpassed healthfulness, free from debt and almost free from State taxation, owes it to her present, and to the generations of her sons yet to come, to erect and endow a great university, which shall rank with that which has made Virginia scarcely less famous than the achievements of her greatest men. The fund the State now owns should be regarded as a nucleus for the building up, from time, as fast as public opinion and

legislative liberality will permit, of such an institution:

As to the future management and disposition of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the committee offer the following suggestions as their conclusions from the facts elicited in the investigation.

First—The State, as above set forth, contributes yearly \$9,000. This sum goes toward defraying the expenses of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. All students of the University have the privilege of receiving instruction from the chairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department, and all students of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department have the privilege of attending the College of Arts of the University.

The only advantage derived by a State student over a student in any other branch of the University is, that he is required to pay no tuition fee, and has the privilege, in preference to any of her students, of being allowed to work on the farm, by which he may support himself in whole or in part.

Owing to the existence in the market of courses of scholarship owned by donors to the building fund of Kentucky University, tuition may be gotten at very reduced rates, ranging from \$2 50 to \$10 a session. Whilst this does not prejudice the State student, it makes the actual saving to the State student over any other student in the matter of tuition very insignificant, and would seem hardly to justify the only

Second—The University in none of its branches will fully prosper as long as it is deprived of the patronage and support, sympathy and co-operation, of that body of Christians who contributed so largely to the founding of its original endowment, and the committee are not able to see much hope of reconciliation under the present management.

Third—The purely agricultural and mechanical advantages heretofore derived have been meagre, and we see no prospect of their being increased.

Fourth—On the other hand, the State, by virtue of her contract with the University, has advantages which should have their weight. She has, as long as the contract exists, the right to use the lands of the University, she has the privilege of the apparatus, &c., of Transylvania University. These advantages, however, are impaired somewhat by the fact that the two places, the Agricultural and Mechanical Department and Transylvania, are situated about one and a half miles apart; and has the advantage of the buildings of the Agricultural and Mechanical Department. As long as the present alliance continues the foregoing are, some, but not all of the advantages and disadvantages of the connection.

If a severance is had, it is the conclusion of the committee that many difficult and delicate questions, touching the rights of various parties in interest in Kentucky University and Transylvania, will spring up for settlement, not affecting the Agricultural and Mechanical College, but affecting Transylvania University and the power of the State to exercise any control thereover so long as Kentucky University sees proper to stand by the compact between them.

But without giving more of the testimony elicited, or more specifically the conclusions reached by the committee upon the various branches involved in the investigation, we are satisfied that the facts justify us in the following recommendations:

First—The repeal of so much of the act of February 23, 1865, as establishes the Agricultural and Mechanical College as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University, and assumption by the State of the absolute control over the fund heretofore contributed to the Kentucky University; said repeal to take effect at the termination of the present scholastic year.

Second—The appointment of trustees or commissioners, vested with authority to settle any outstanding differences that may exist between the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Kentucky University.

Third—The appointment of a commission, for the purpose of locating the Agricultural and Mechanical College at some convenient and suitable place, under such restrictions as may seem best; but with the condition that it never be placed under the control of any religious sect or denomination whatever. The committee will also tender an act embodying the foregoing recommendations, together with provisions for carrying the same into effect, the passage of which they recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
P. J. JOHNSON, Chairman.
Geo. W. HARRIS, D. G. MITCHELL,
DAVID B. MURPHY, PAVELI C. GLENZLAND,
J. T. TARTAN, C. U. McELROY,
J. M. ELLEN, R. L. SULLIVAN,
S. OSWELL, HERMAN HAMILTON.

press the emotional language of the passions. All may not be able to interpret its true meaning, but the effect is all the same. Again, in the waltz liberties are taken that would be regarded as being highly improper under any other circumstances. It allows the gentleman to clasp his partner about the waist, when he holds her in a close embrace through a long series of rapid evolutions, until she is glad to rest upon his shoulder from sheer exhaustion. The effect of dancing in this respect may be altogether different when practiced in the home circle between members of the family, but even here there may be a taste formed in the young that amounts to an absorbing fatuation, which soon seeks gratification in a more public place. No greater misfortune can befall a boy or girl than to be subjected to become developed in advance of their age, and being naturally impulsive, they are easily led beyond the bounds of propriety and into sin.

The second coming from high authority shows the ultimate terrible effect of the dance on thousands in after life; and, of course, the final doom awaiting those who lead lives of such shame and infamy. Read what the Chief of Police of New York says:

According to the testimony of the Chief of Police of New York, about three-fourths of the abandoned girls who are leading lives of shame in the city were ruined by dancing. Hundreds of victims are added to the number of these poor souls every year. And still the vile dance goes on, and parents send their children into the foul arms of this Moloch, and purity is exchanged for passion and inlary.

As it is in New York, so it is everywhere more or less. Is there a brother or sister, Disciples of Christ, in all the land who upholds dancing anywhere, after reading the above pieces, that can hold up the head in confidence before the Lord. Will not their heads droop in shame and deep contrition? If he can stand up squarely before the Lord and vindicate dancing, I fear they are nearly past redemption. Thousands of fond parents have, and do now deeply repent of ever having encouraged their sons and daughters in the dance, under a false idea it is a genteel qualification. It is well to read Rev. ii. 4, 5, 14, 16. Jos. Ass.

ANOTHER CALL FOR PROOF.

In the REVIEW of Aug. 6, the editor, referring to a quotation we made from the Independent, and our comment thereon, says:

We copy the above from the Standard of July 20, in full, that the reader may see whether we have treated the Standard fairly. Please have the patience to look over this matter with a little care.

Read the item from the Independent. It says, "Read how the Christian Review gleets over the fall of the Bowman dynasty." The Independent tells its patrons (p. 17), but what does he give them to read? Anything from the Review. Not a paragraph! Not one sentence! Nor anything, only his own garbled statement.

The comment of the Standard: "Unfriendly spirit of the paragraph, which the Independent condemns." What "paragraph?" What statement did the Independent give from the Review. None. What statement does the Standard give? None. "Its untruthfulness." Untruthfulness of what? Look over the above, reader, and tell us what the untruthfulness is? The Standard is a logician!

As it says, "The Christian Standard and Governor Bishop never had any mutual understanding or arrangement regarding Kentucky University. Who said they did? Not the Review. Why deny that? That was not the point. We said and taught nothing about any "mutual understanding or arrangement;" but the Standard taught and said something about it and denied it without being accused! Why did he deny it?

But the University was run by John B. Bowman largely under the influence of H. M. Bishop (not Governor then), President of the Board of Curators, and the Christian Standard. That influence is now broken. The Standard, Bishop (now Governor), and Bowman have not the control of the University, and are defeated. The control of the University is in the hands of the real owners. This was what we plead for all the time, and what we said was only a question of time. Was there any "unfriendly spirit" in this? Surely not. The Review, for the past five years, has given its influence in favor of this. The Standard gave its influence against it. The Review has gained what it labored for, and we rejoice that the usurpation has been overthrown, and the destructive influence that was destroying the University has been defeated; and we hope the Standard will learn wisdom, and not commit himself to such a thing again. If he has any good will to the University, the generous man who gave the funds to build it up, and the noble people that now have the rightful control of it, we hope his utterances will be accordingly.

The editor of the REVIEW, when he gets into trouble, is very apt to imitate the cattle fish—shedding his ink in such a way as to enable him to hide away in the obscurity he has himself created. But as we do not intend to give much space to such matters, we shall make short work of this. Here is the paragraph in full, to which the Independent alluded:

The revolution has come in Kentucky University. The Bowman dynasty has ended. The Regency is abolished. John B. Bowman is shorn of his power. R. M. Bishop is no longer President of the Board of Curators. The real owners of the University are coming into control of their institution. The eyes of some men can not be opened with anything less than irresistible power. We used to hear of "irresistible grace;" and whether the Curators of Kentucky University regard it as grace at all, they have been compelled to accept the situation; to submit to the irrevocable degree, and see what nothing but blindness has hindered a majority of them from seeing for at least five years past, viz: that they

could not run the University and make a success of it, in utter disrespect defiance and contempt of the will of the real owners of that institution. They have persisted in an attempt, however, to do this, till they have run the University down to almost nothing, involved it in debt, and other difficulties to an alarming extent, and now have to submit to the humiliation of a complete revolution and exposure of their fruitless and ruinous course. The Christian Standard and R. M. Bishop (now Governor of Ohio) were at the back of all this, and gave their aid and comfort to it. Their wisdom and progressive ideas have well nigh ruined one of the greatest educational enterprises that ever raised up from the broad liberality and generosity of a noble people in this country. Madness itself could not have done worse.

Now, touching the statements we have put in italics in the foregoing quotation, and the repetition of them in the article first above quoted, so far as they relate to us, we meet them with a flat denial, and demand the proof. Our files are open, and we will cheerfully render any assistance in our power to the editor of the REVIEW in the way of furnishing facilities for obtaining all the information in our possession.

The University was never run under the influence of the Standard.

The Standard never had control of the University, and therefore could not lose it.

The Curators were never elected, no plans were ever adopted, no policy was ever pursued in the management of the University, at the suggestion, or with the knowledge of the editor of the Standard.

The editor of the Standard has never been the confidant of the Regent or of the Curators of Kentucky University.

The Standard has never been the organ of Kentucky University, or of its Regent. We have steadily and steadfastly guarded against allowing it to become the organ of any one of our educational institutions. It has done for Kentucky University just what it has done for our other institutions of learning—opened its columns to information as to its condition, work, etc.

In one instance, we remember, when, in a time of high excitement, the party opposed to Regent Bowman were endeavoring to effect such changes in the charter as would enable the churches of Kentucky to elect the Curators, we published a strong argument against that scheme from the pen of James Challen. We incline to the opinion that all parties are now satisfied that Bro. Challen was right, and that those, especially, at whose instance the Regency was abolished fully accord with the views presented by Bro. Challen at that time.

We have steadily refused to take a partisan position during the quarrels over Kentucky University, and to allow the columns of the Standard to be used in the interest of any of the parties. It is possible that, under cover of conveying information of a valuable character, partisan views or statements may have been slipped in by correspondents; but if so, we have no recollection of it. But that we ever controlled the University in even the slightest degree, or dictated its policy, or aided to take it out of the control of its rightful owners, is as false as false can be. Now let the REVIEW prove its charges.

In saying what we have, we must not be understood as consenting to the statement that J. B. Bowman did run the University "in utter disrespect, defiance and contempt of the will of the real owners of the institution." We meddle not with that now, further than to say that, if we are rightly informed, the action of the Curators, in abolishing the Regency, was based on no such accusation; and that those who proposed the abolition of the Regency and carried it through, did so for no such reason. This much it is due to Bro. Bowman to say, to guard our readers against the idea that we accept as true the bitterly partisan comments of the REVIEW on the Regent. We have been compelled, in getting at the charges against us, to admit charges against the late Regent, as well as against Bro. Bishop, which have no right to appear in our columns.

VACATION LETTER.

ESCALAPIA SPRINGS,)
Lewis Co., Ky., Aug. 23.)
Will it be a pleasure to heated dwellers in cities to look at scenes green and cool and restful through other people's eyes? We find our hearts overflowing with the sweet content of the summer time, and want to gather up all the tired mothers and the sick babies and set them down here. We have seen a drooping little head lift itself up, eyes brighten, cheeks fill out and ripen like a peach, little legs grow sturdy, and little feet take their first, tardy steps under the influence of this mountain air and these healing waters. So we speak whereof we know when we recommend Escalapia for sick babies.

And we have seen weary mothers renewing their youth and bounding like gazelles through the woods and over the mountains all day long, reserving vigor enough for an evening in the parlor.

We have seen men lose the burnt-out look from their eyes, that tells of mental strain and toil; we have seen them grow boyish over canes, and strive like children to see who can find the oddest or the strongest in the woods. Would not the wheels of business run with less friction, would not homes be happier, children less bother, and doctors' bills fewer if every family would take four weeks out of the year for rest and acquaintance with nature?

"We break our fast early in Escalapia, and then we start while the morning coolness lasts for the woods; we follow a faint mountain trail that suggests mysterious possibilities; it might lead to a robber's cave; it will very surely lead to some new

to have it shown from the Christian Standard by the Standard

Sale of the Richardson Land and Personalty.

The attendance at the sale of the estate and effects of the late W. H. Richardson, Thursday, was excellent. No such gathering of buyers has been witnessed at a sale for some time. It was well known that Mr. Richardson had not only one of the best farms in Kentucky, but had it stocked with the best that this and other countries could afford.

Table listing names and amounts, including Wilds (Miss Hudson), James Hamilton, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, etc.

The beautiful farm, which contains 440 acres, was sold to W. D. Bowell, Cashier of the Northern Bank, at \$91 70, aggregating \$4800 00.

Mr. Hart Bowell has made improvements and additions to his house. Mrs. Grant Cook, of Mercer, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, at Fackler.

Elder Robert Graham preached to a large congregation at Old Union, last Sunday, upon the indestructibility of Christ's word.

There will be a meeting of the North Hickory Branch on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of reorganization.

Mr. Hal Headley, several nights ago, succeeded in turning over his buggy, his horse, and himself, in a yard of some acres.

It is a pity that the old Bible, which has been so long in the world, is so often neglected.

At a sale in this county some queer mistakes occurred. The candidate for the respective county offices were in full force.

- LIST OF LETTERS
Remainder unclaimed in the office, at Lexington, Ky, for the week ending March 24, 1878.

At a sale in this county some queer mistakes occurred. The candidate for the respective county offices were in full force.

Public Sale of Stock, Crop, &c.
The advertisement of a public sale to be held by Mr. James Headley, on the Russell farm, five miles from this city, through a misprint was made to read as to take place Tuesday, March 26th, when it should have been on Tuesday, March 25th.

Last Service.
The closing meeting of the conference year will be held in Stauntonville Chapel, on Monday, Sunday, at 7 p. m. Preaching by assistant Pastor of Cemetery M. E. Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Fine Perfumery, in bulk and by the bottle; Toilet Soap, Chamois Skins, Hand Mirrors, pure Drugs and Medicines; sponges for carriages, schools, surgeons, and the toilet. New and fresh goods received daily.

LANDRETH'S FRESH GARDEN SEEDS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BARNES & WOOD.
A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.
For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged by the people as a positive cure for all catarrhal affections.

New Store!
I have opened in the Store-room formerly occupied by T. P. Scully, opposite John T. Miller's Hardware Store, and propose to do a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, Commencing TO-NIGHT, (February 23d), at 7 o'clock, with a large and Attractive Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Glassware Hats, Hosiery, &c., &c., &c., To be sold Without Reserve. W. H. TILLOW. N. T. CHEEK, Auctioneer.

REMOVAL. Public Sale.

DR. JON HERRICK has removed from Lexington Street, to the stable room, at the residence of Howard S. Parker, about 1 mile from Lexington, on the Russell Cave pike, the following, personally: I. H. Parker, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1878.

ESTRAY.
FOUND in my lot, about ten days ago, on the Nicholasville pike, 1 mile from the Court House, at the Valentine place, a BAY MARE, One white hind foot, very thin in order, and about 10 or 12 years old.

Job Printing.
Having rented the Job Rooms of the Lexington Press, I am prepared to do all kinds of printing in the neatest, cheapest and best style.

WANTED.
I HAVE a small place of 4 or 5 acres near the city, comfortably improved, with a good well, and a very reasonable price. I will apply to me, and I will furnish you with a general small inventory who will give you cash for same, or the equivalent in gilt-edged paper, and will be a permanent tenant.

COAL, COAL.
THE GENUINE HUNNEWELL CANONICAL AND BATES' SEMI-ANNUAL COALS.
ARE mined for us exclusively, and are the CHEAPEST and BEST brought to this market. Try them, and ascertain for yourself that they are the Most Economical.

NOTICE.
Coons Assignee against Coons.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of George W. Coons, James J. Coons, The L. Coons, Edward H. Coons and Josiah A. Coons, are notified to file their claims, before me, properly proved, on or before April 1st, 1878. Claims not filed by said date are barred.

Kentucky Central RAILROAD.
New Route to Eastern Points, VIA MAYSVILLE.
TICKETS are now on sale to points in Virginia and the principal Eastern cities via the route of the Kentucky Central and Ohio & Eastern R.R. COASTAL LINE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
FAYETTE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
NOTICE OF SALE IN EQUITY.
In pursuance of the Judgment rendered in the case of J. Coons, Assignee, held March 1st, 1878, I will, on MONDAY, MARCH 11th, 1878, at the Court House door, in the city of Lexington, about 12 o'clock M., upon a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, bonds for the purchase price, to be executed with approved security for the purchase price, sell a certain Tract of Land

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THE LEXINGTON DOLLAR WEEKLY PRESS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1878



NUMBER 39.

THE BROADWAY CHURCH.

The Action Thursday Night.
Thursday was the regular evening prayer-meeting at the Broadway Christian Church, and the attendance was a great deal fuller than ordinarily.

The exercises were conducted by W. B. Emmal, and after they were over, J. G. Chinn was called upon to speak, which he did, and very forcibly in the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to the recent action of the Board of Curators, and continued it.

After Dr. Chinn had closed, Mr. R. McMichael took the floor, and recounted to the audience some of the scenes witnessed by him during the session of the Board. After his speech the entire congregation went up and gave Prof. McGarvey the hand of friendship, with an assurance of unshaken confidence in him as a man, a Christian, and a gentleman. The scene was a very affecting one.

Prof. McGarvey himself was weeping. A gentleman who has known him during his seven years' ministry here, told our reporter last night that this was the third time Prof. McGarvey has ever been known to shed tears in public—such is his self-control. The first time was when his son united with the church; the second, when he announced to his congregation that Regent Bowman and his friends had severed their connection with the Main-street church; and the third was last evening. The demonstration was an assurance to Prof. McGarvey that he retains the affections of his congregation.

Trotters Sold.

S. K. Raymond, Esq., of New York, has recently been in the Bluegrass region, selecting some first-rate trotters. He purchased of Alfred Thomas, of Bourbon, a gray colt, three years

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY. Meeting of the Board of Curators. Prof. McGarvey Removed.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. J. F. Smith, presiding. The roll was called, showing the following members present: Messrs. J. B. Bowman, John G. Allen, Benjamin Grant, Andrew Stiles, Joseph Watson, D. S. Coolidge, G. W. Ellis, A. H. Bowman, C. T. Worthington, Joseph Smith, W. S. Williams, A. G. Hendon, H. J. White, G. Ricketts, B. B. Groom, John Shackelford, Z. F. Smith, J. F. Torbett, W. T. Withers, Doo Campbell, L. B. Wilkes, W. M. Stanley, S. M. Wing, Horace Miller, M. E. Rogers, London A. Thomas, James G. Kinsinger, James Critchfield, George G. White, A. M. Barnes, R. M. Gano.

The minutes of the last meeting were, on motion, adopted without reading. The call for the meeting having been read, the meeting proceeded to business.

W. T. Withers moved that the session of the Board, while on the subject of the resignation of Mr. J. W. McGarvey, be open.

Dr. J. F. Smith moved to substitute, by limiting the privilege to members of the Board. The substitute was withdrawn, and the original motion prevailed. The session of the Board, while on the subject of the resignation of Mr. J. W. McGarvey, be open.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be called to order by the Regent, Hon. J. F. Smith, presiding.

Regent Bowman then called the meeting to order for a specific purpose and that the by-laws be called for from going into all the details of the business of the Board since the last meeting. Such a course would unnecessarily consume time.

Curator Withers moved that the call be amended so as to call for the by-laws of the Executive Committee. Curator Ricketts was sorry that the discussion had taken such a course, but he acquiesced and implied that the Committee had transacted business which it was not desired for the Board to know.

Regent Bowman said, warmly, that he had stated his reason for not taking the by-laws, but now that a suggestion had been made by Cur. Ricketts he was in favor of the whole proceeding being read in proper time.

The substitute was adopted by a vote of twenty to thirteen. On motion of Regent Bowman the proceedings of the Executive Committee in reference to the removal of Prof. McGarvey, were ordered to be read.

The vote on the subject was considered a test vote upon the matter upon which the minds of the Curators.

Dr. J. F. Smith read the proceedings, setting forth a resolution asking permission for J. W. McGarvey's resignation.

Mr. McGarvey replied to the same, refusing to resign, and asking for specific reasons for the action reported by the Executive Committee.

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The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 19 to 15. Curator Withers then moved that the substitute be laid on the table. The motion was sustained by a vote of 14 to 10.

Regent Bowman arose to discuss the subject. It had been said that he held a dissenting vote in a resolution containing a resolution of the Executive Committee.

Curator Withers asked if the opinions were not all in favor of the action of the Executive Committee.

Regent Bowman answered that they were against the action of the committee as a finality, but not of interim.

An amendment was offered to adjourn to 7 1/2 o'clock. The amendment was defeated.

After the opening of the session with prayer, Curator Williams of Harrodsburg moved that the Board adjourn from the board-room, small and ill-ventilated, to the chapel of the University.

This was opposed by Curator R. P. Miller, who moved that the members do not adjourn from a number of donors to the institution. The request was denied—the vote being 19 to 15.

The debate on the words "and, finally," between the friends of McGarvey, was resumed. The vote being taken as to whether the word "and," should be inserted, it was carried, 19 to 15.

A good many suggestions and some quotations were made on the subject of language, but the suggestions did not seem to be taken.

Curator Withers moved to invite the donors to remain. This motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 11.

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The Dollar Weekly Press. AND CHURCH & REPAIRER.

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE: CORNER SHORT AND MARKET STS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: Advertisements, each insertion, per line... 5c

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

The Kluklux sensation with which the Courier-Journal has succeeded in associating its name, has failed to produce that impression on the minds of the Northern people, and of the Federal officials, which the proprietors of that enterprising sheet desired.

We are hopeful of Butler. He is a representative Massachusetts statesman, and that State has done herself gross injustice in ignoring his claims to the chief magistracy of the witch-burning Commonwealth.

his belt next year, by some new act of infamy, and he may yet hope to wear the Puritan crown with credit to himself and honor to the Commonwealth he so well and fitly represents.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal of civilization—why not of face? We clip from the last number of the following extraordinary piece of fine writing.

The Kluklux still rule in many parts of Texas, and even moderate Republicans are often threatened with knives and pistols, or are ordered to leave the State by secret associations.

The immigration into Texas since the close of the war has been unparalleled. Last year 90,000 immigrants were officially reported as having settled in the State, and many thousands, of course, were not included in the official register.

The demoralization in the Republican ranks appears to be spreading. It has appeared in Ohio now, and in a most unexpected quarter. The Cleveland Leader, a most loyal Republican journal, lately refused to support a portion of the ticket nominated by the Cuyahoga County Republican Convention.

A CALL has been issued for a National Convention of colored men to meet in Washington on the 9th of December, to impress upon Congress and the country the necessity of additional legislation, in order to protect the negroes in the enjoyment of their newly acquired civil and political rights.

United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats and stages, refused entertainment in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them.

By the payment of the French war indemnity, and the consequent withdrawal of the army of occupation, France is at last prepared to consider the question of a permanent form of government unencumbered by German influence.

A people who have presented such a brave front to the misfortunes of the past three years and displayed such inexhaustible resources cannot long remain inactive.

That the present sham Republic already totters to its fall, and must soon give place to a form of government more in harmony with the spirit and genius of the French people, has been sufficiently indicated by the recent political events which resulted in the overthrow of President Thiers.

From the action of the recent farmers' conventions in the Western States, it is evident that the leaders of the anti-monopoly movement have but little hope of accomplishing any permanent good in the way of reform, unless they can secure the co-operation and assistance of one of the great political parties.

The action of the convention presents public issues, and a ticket selected entirely out of the ordinary way, to the people of Minnesota.

The Boston Advertiser, one of the few Radical journals honest enough to criticize the shortcomings of the National Administration, still continues its war upon the Republican abuses as relentlessly as ever.

The recent attempt of President Grant to control the Massachusetts elections by using his official influence in the interest of Gen. Butler has not been favorably received by the loyal people of that State.

A Mistake. We have been requested to say that the report is utterly unfounded that the Freedmen's Bank is concerned in the failure of Jay Cooke.

Trotting Races. The programme for the trotting races to come off over the Association Course on the 21st of next month, is now published.

CLOTHING.

Exposition

ever brought to Central Kentucky to get, and we have, ALL of the variety and latest and not are regulated in prices by the put up the very popular "Cheer offer accumulated stock at one Genuine Scotch and English C

Complete Suits, We don't "ONE PRICE" CLOTHING H

BEAUTIF

ALL WO

DR. LOU

Sold by all Drugg

MEDICAL

MANHOOD / WOMANHOOD

DOCTOR WHITTIER

On Marriage

DR. WHITTIER

DR. WHITTIER

met, and therefore before all the evidence was heard.]

Curator Withers thought that all parties should be heard, in view of the fact that the matter was so very important, and the cause of great excitement. This gentleman wanted to draw attention to the salient points of the whole case, and the consequences likely to follow on any hurried action of the Board. He urged that the only charge against Prof. McGarvey was that in reference to the discussion with A. C. Smith. Such a charge is not sufficient to justify removal. According to the laws of the institution only incompetency can justify any such measures. Does it show incompetency to write a newspaper article? Surely that cannot be. Is it a crime for a man to speak in vindication of his honor? Then is the professor guilty, but only then is he at fault. Are the chairs of the institution to be filled by men who dare not lift their voices for their own protection? Then God help the University. A man who can submit to every indignity is not fit to be a professor, for he is not qualified to stand up as an example for a youth; he has no spirit. There was a formed design on the part of the Executive Committee to put out the professor. Some one having a governing power must bear the brunt of this base design. An institution whose chairs are filled by men who must get down on their knees every time the Regent passes by, will never be other than contemptible. And if you want peace you must have it outside as well as inside. There is now a storm without as well as within, and the only way to quiet the storm is to do justice. If Prof. McGarvey is turned out there will be no peace, but revenge for the blood that has been spilled—the crime that some now blindly desire to see done. This poor, straggled University wants peace, and you can have this by listening to the voice of the donors of this institution. Just as soon as Mr. McGarvey is put out there will be war to the bitter end.

Curator Gano did not think that the members of the Executive Committee should vote, because their own action is now involved in the removal of Prof. McGarvey. This thought was put down by R. M. Bishop, who occupied the chair.

R. M. Bishop said that newspaper correspondents were rather too much given to coloring up, and that he himself had been colored up two or three times.

The question being put, the result in reference to the removal of Prof. McGarvey stood thus—for removal, 22 against, 13.

A good many gentlemen gave their reasons for voting as they did, and they are on record. And so Professor McGarvey is no longer a teacher in the Bible College of Kentucky University.

Curator Withers next offered a resolution, which was withdrawn temporarily, to be brought up again during the present session of the Board.

Curator Smith then offered this resolution: *Resolved*, That in view of the precedents of the past fourteen years, and the powers conferred by the charter and by laws of the University, it is the sense of the Board that the Executive Committee has the power to appoint or remove temporarily professors in the Faculties during the interim between the meetings of the Board.

The proceeding was spoken of by several gentlemen, inconsistent with the terms of the charter, and by several others as consistent. The question was asked, as having a bearing on the resolution: Has it been customary, in the last 14 years, to suspend a professor?

Curator Elley moved to adjourn, and then moved to adjourn himself, and did so promptly.

After going out, this gentlemen returned, and immediately on his doing this all adjourned as usual.

If any blonde young man is meditating marrying a brunette young lady, or vice versa, the latter part of the following item from the Columbus (Ga) Enquirer will be of interest as serving to show how the thing is apt to work. "In Montgomery county there is a large family by the name of Sharpe. Of this family there are three brothers, each of whom had a family of twelve children, and in each family there were six boys and six girls. One of these brothers, who had light hair and blue eyes, married a lady who had dark hair and black eyes, and of their twelve children, three boys and three girls were light haired and blue-eyed, and the rest dark-haired and black-eyed."

INDIANA CANNEL COAL.

Operating the ONLY CANNEL COAL MINE IN Indiana, situated at Canaburg, in Daviess county, and the experience of two winters has satisfied them that they have a COAL EQUAL TO and with all the good qualities of the old

HUNNEWELL CANNEL COAL,

so popular in this market. The INDIANA CANNEL COAL, since being introduced, has been steadily gaining in public favor, but she has merits not fully appreciated, and we desire to call the attention of consumers to a few points of superiority, which place it in the very

FROCK COATS AND VESTS TO MATCH, Cassimere Pantaloon, Scotch Cassimere Suits.

BOYS' FROCK COATS AND VESTS TO MATCH, Light weight Spring OVER COATS, in fancy colors.

JAMES KEARNEY CONFECTIONER, DEALER IN CIGARS, FRUITS, OYSTERS, GAME, & C., IN SEASON.

Parties & Weddings Supplied on short notice.

LEGAL BLANKS.

ATTACHMENTS, AFFIDAVITS, EXCUTIONS, CONSTABLES' WARRANTS, WARRANTS OF ARREST.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS, REPLEVIN, PROVING ACCOUNTS, SUMMONS ORDINARY, POWER OF ATTORNEY, MAGISTRATE'S FEES BILLS.

G. C. RICHARDSON & BROS., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

Lemon Sirup, Flavoring Extract, FANCY AND STICK CANDIES, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Canned Goods and Nuts, Imported and Domestic Cigars,

LEXINGTON VIRGINIA TOBACCO, PLUG AND FINE CUT.

LEXINGTON FLOURING MILLS.

J. B. Roddick & Co. are now making choice Family and Fancy Flour. The highest cash price paid for wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn.

NEVER SAY DIE! Though You Cough TILL YOUR HEART ACHES.

DR. T. D. KELLY, DENTIST.

WHEN the "Lily Restorer" East India remedy is at hand. One bottle will restore the most debilitated. DR. H. J. A. RICKETS & CO. is the only thing upon record which positively cures Consumption, Asthma, Nervous Debility, and Bronchitis. 17 1/2

DISOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between H. C. Ricketts, Sr. and Thos. V. Sanford, under the firm name of H. C. Ricketts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS. GOOD, DURABLE CLOTHING FOR SPRING WEAR.

Light fancy Cassimere Pantaloon, Scotch Cassimere Suits, A large assortment of Black DOESKIN PANTS, in all sizes. Light weight Spring OVER COATS, in fancy colors.

Cartwright's and Warner's Gause Merino Underwear, all sizes.

JOHN H. WERTS, dec'd. LEXINGTON, KY.

JAMES KEARNEY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, DEALER IN CIGARS, FRUITS, OYSTERS, GAME, & C., IN SEASON.

Parties & Weddings Supplied on short notice.

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DISOLUTION.

FOR SALE.

MEDICAL. THE MILD POWER CURES.

HURPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Table listing various ailments and their corresponding treatments under the heading 'HURPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS'. Includes items like Carcinoma, Typhoid, Cholera, etc.

FAMILY CASES.

Table listing family cases and their treatments, such as 'With 35 Large Three Drachm Vials, Homeo-wood Case, and Hurphrey's Homeopathic Manual, \$12.00'.

A SPECIALTY. THIRTY-NINE YEARS.

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP. A STATED QUANTITY. \$1.00 REWARD FOR A CASE.

MISCELLANEOUS. CHANGE OF FIRM.

I would call the attention of my friends and public at large to the fact that I have bought out the Confectionery and Restaurant formerly kept by H. W. Bain, No. 23 W. Main St., next door to T. S. Logwood's Cheap Dry Goods Store, where I will keep on hand a complete line of Confectioneries, Fine French Candies, Sticky Cakes, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Nuts of all kinds, Cake, Canned Goods, Toys and No. 1 brands of Cigars and Tobacco. Great care taken to supply the Restaurant with the best the market will afford, and at reasonable rates. I will also keep fresh oysters of the best brands to sell by the can or serve to order in Restaurant by a good cook. Bear in mind, too, that I will keep the wonderful Bethesda Water. Sold by the glass or any other quantity customers may desire. Give me a call. Court day dinners a specialty. d30w521 GEO. ROSZELL.

EXPOSITION PRIZE MEDAL.

Awarded to CHAS. M. EVANS, Manufacturer of DR. BARKER'S PAIN EXPELLER, LEGS AND ARMS, Satisfaction or NO PAY. Pamphlet free. Green's 149 1/2 Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O. 78 FORTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. A. WHITCOMB, TIN AND SLATE ROOFER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE American Text-book for the Million.

DR. BARKER'S OCUCLIST AND AURORETT'S CURES CROOKS, EYECATACTS, GRATED LADS, SORES AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR AND NOSE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR SALE.

EXPOSITION. NATIONAL. 1873. 1873. 1873.

Industrial Exposition.

Second Grand Display of Arts, Inventions, Manufactures AND PRODUCTS. To be held in the largest and most magnificent Fire Proof BRICK BUILDING Ever erected for a similar Purpose IN AMERICA.

AT LOUISVILLE! SEPTEMBER 2 to OCTOBER 11, 1873.

The most favorable arrangements have been made with all the leading Transportation Lines terminating at Louisville, for

REDUCED RATES FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, & C. LITERARY & EDUCATIONAL.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CENTRAL KENTUCKY. J. B. MORTON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Booksellers, Stationers and Druggists, No. 27 E. Main St., opp. Courthouse Square, Lexington, Ky.

18 CARPETS, CARPETS. 73 FALL IMPORTATION.

We have received one of the largest stocks of goods in our line ever brought to this city, consisting in part of

BODY & TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 2 & 3 PLY CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, & C., in new patterns and new Colorings.

Call and see our goods. No. 3 East Main St., Lexington, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS. McCARTHY'S GREAT SOUTHERN CONSUMPTION CURE.

Consumption Cure. I would call the attention of my friends and public at large to the fact that I have bought out the Confectionery and Restaurant formerly kept by H. W. Bain, No. 23 W. Main St., next door to T. S. Logwood's Cheap Dry Goods Store, where I will keep on hand a complete line of Confectioneries, Fine French Candies, Sticky Cakes, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Nuts of all kinds, Cake, Canned Goods, Toys and No. 1 brands of Cigars and Tobacco. Great care taken to supply the Restaurant with the best the market will afford, and at reasonable rates. I will also keep fresh oysters of the best brands to sell by the can or serve to order in Restaurant by a good cook. Bear in mind, too, that I will keep the wonderful Bethesda Water. Sold by the glass or any other quantity customers may desire. Give me a call. Court day dinners a specialty. d30w521 GEO. ROSZELL.

McCARTHY'S Celebrated English Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

McCARTHY'S Celebrated English Gout and Rheumatic Pills will immediately and permanently cure every description of Gout and Rheumatism. The Gout and Rheumatic Pills are specific blood diseases produced by parasitic poisoning, in which the elements of the blood become partially disintegrated, hence we have obstructed circulation of the blood, inflammation of the Pills speedily eliminates the virus from the blood, removing all obstructions and sending it coursing impetuously through its channels; by this means the diseased and congested organs are in fact relieved and all pain, fever and inflammation immediately subsides. Both of these great and noble remedies are prepared from original formulas, by

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AT DANVILLE.

THE FIFTY-first annual session will begin on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1873. Dear Mothers, if you have a deaf or dumb child under the age of good mind, good moral character and free from chronic and contagious diseases, will be received and can remain at least seven years, as provided by law. Board and tuition free. For further information apply to the Principal, JOHN W. SANDERS, Danville, Ky.

Midway Land for Sale. About 12 or 15 Acres.

Of land, one-half mile from Midway, on the Georgetown pike, adjoining W. A. Moore Esq. The land is known as the "Summer's property." Will be sold in a body or lots to suit purchasers. Apply at once to J. TWYMAN, Versailles, Ky., August 28, 1873. w622

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Broadway and Eighth St., NEW YORK.

This is a desirable House for business man or family, being first-class, elegant and centrally located. It has a beautiful view of the city and will give the business man a good table at New York. Board and room \$3 per day. Rooms \$1 per day. C. B. ORVIS, Pro. d30w521

STRAYED.

A DARK RED COW, with star on right side of her face, and white breast, strayed from my place, eight miles from Lexington, on the Versailles pike. Will pay a liberal reward for the cow or any information leading to her recovery. Write for Catalogue. Cincinnati, O. w623

SPECIAL NOTICES. Infidible Remedies. For the toothache, a dentist for the tooth...

The Best Tonic of Iron. Phosphorus and Callicaya is the Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Callicaya Bark...

The Golden Remedies. For all medicinal purposes have ever been presented to the public...

NERVOUS DEBILITY. With its gloomy attendant, loss of spirits, depression of mind, loss of power...

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINKLERS' SCOTT'S EMULSION...

Children's Lives Saved for 50 Cents. Every case of Croup can be cured when properly treated...

Obstacles to Marriage. HARRY PAUL for Young Men. Offers of Marriage and Advice in early life...

Resolutions of Respect. Wm. H. H. H. has passed the Supreme Bar of the University...

Resolved. That in the death of our Brother and fellow-laborer this Lodge has lost one of its most earnest workers...

Resolved. That the furniture and regalia of the Lodge be draped in mourning...

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Lodge...

Done by order of the Lodge, at their regular meeting, September 13, A. D. 1873.

J. G. CHINN, J. M. M. W. S. CHIPLEY, Committee.

MARSHEN BY CALICAYA. Infidible remedies for all diseases...

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, September 22. The day opened in financial circles with comparative quietude...

Buffalo Live Stock Market. CATTLE - Receipts, including reported arrivals, 200 head...

Cincinnati Live Stock Market. Receipts - Receipts of cattle for the week 17,000 head...

Produce Markets. Flour - Flour held in market at 47 1/2...

Louisville Live Stock Market. CATTLE - The largest number for the season in this city...

Boston Live Stock Market. The demand continues good, sales moderate and prices firm...

Philadelphia Live Stock Market. Wood cattle, with large transactions, sold for the week...

Philadelphia Live Stock Market. CATTLE - Receipts, including reported arrivals, 200 head...

Pittsburg Live Stock Market. CATTLE - Receipts, including reported arrivals, 200 head...

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873. THE LEXINGTON JOURNAL WEEKLY PRESS.

SEWING MACHINES. THE BECKWITH \$20. PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. ON 30 DAYS TRIAL.

PARISIAN FLOUR. Strictly Prime FLOUR. FAMILY FLOUR. Made Exclusively from Choice Kentucky White Wheat.

LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. With Hem, Head, Gather, Tuck, Button, Cord, Bind, Sew, Quilt, Press, Fold, and finishes the work in perfection...

LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. With Hem, Head, Gather, Tuck, Button, Cord, Bind, Sew, Quilt, Press, Fold, and finishes the work in perfection...

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. The most unexcelled of correctives and alteratives...

NEW DRESS GOODS. \$1000 00 Reward. FOR THE FINEST STYLE DRESS GOODS...

DIAMOND SPECTACLES. Wm. Glenny & Co. French Plate and Crystal and American Window Glass.

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TROTTING RACES. KENTUCKY Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, 1873.

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