

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IV.—NO. 13.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MARCH 31, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 165.

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The following was related to me by one who was an eye-witness—an old man now, but with this scene as vividly fixed in his memory as though it had occurred only yesterday:

In the year 1838, a man named Tappan moved, with his family, from New York to the remote western country, said family consisting, besides himself, of a wife and six daughters. He had failed in business; was broken in spirit; his children, he thought, needed fresh air; so he accepted as a gift from his brother a large tract of land upon the edge of the wilderness, and settled thereon. Very soon enterprising people began to settle beyond him, and there came to be much travel past his door; and, as an act of humanity, he frequently entertained way-farers. As these calls upon his hospitality became more and more frequent, he enlarged his house to meet the requirements of a comfortable inn, and put up the usual inn-keeper's sign.

Not long after this a party of young men, eight or ten in number, well mounted, were returning, by a roundabout way, from an electing expedition. They had stopped at every tavern on their route, and toward the middle of the afternoon they reined up before Tappan's door, pretty well under the influence of various kinds of fiery fluid, and having dismounted and secured their horses, they entered the house, and noisily demanded whiskey.

Now it so happened that Mr. Tappan and his wife were both away, and only his daughters were in charge; and it also happened that the host, being a rigid and conscientious teetotaler, had never kept any spirituous liquors in the house. Of this fact the visitors were informed by the oldest daughter, a handsome, intelligent girl of eighteen. But the riotously inclined invaders had no care just then for female beauty, nor were they moved by the fear and distrust of the frightened girls; but they still demanded whiskey, and when they had become assured that they could not have it, they resolved that they would cut down the sign before the door, and the leader so informed the young lady.

"You must do as you please, gentlemen," she said, shrinking, while her little sisters gathered around her for protection; "I cannot prevent you."

"A tavern-sign, and no whiskey! Such a sign is a base fraud."

"Aye,—down with it!"

"Where is your axe?"

"You will find it somewhere by the wood-pile, sir."

Three or four of the party made a rush for the wood-pile, cursing as they went, while the leader of the gang, a young man who would have been decidedly handsome if he had been himself, with others of his companions, took a notion to overhaul the house, insisting that there must be "a drop of something" somewhere. And we may here say that the whole party considered themselves gentlemen. They were well-dressed, and respectfully connected.

In a small, well-furnished apartment, apart from the guests' room, was found a piano-forte. "Hallo!" cried the leader, "who plays on this? Can you?"

"It is mine, sir," answered the girl, thus addressed.

"And you can play?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you sing?"

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"Will you play and sing for us?"

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And she played and sang that sweet song, "The Old House."

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Other songs were sung, in several of which two of the younger sisters joined. The riotous spirits were all subdued, and half the party had wet cheeks. Their sympathies were aroused, their hearts opened, and the best part of their natures brought to the surface; and when they had taxed the fair songstress so far that they felt ashamed to tax her more, they thanked her heartily, and withdrew with as much decorum as might have been exhibited had they been retiring from before the throne of a monarch.

A year after this event Mr. Tappan chanced to be in Jacksonville on business, where he was introduced to Philip St. Clair, a rising young lawyer of the place.

"Is this the Mr. Tappan who, one year ago, kept a public-house on the Cloud Hill road?" asked St. Clair.

"The same, sir."

"And I, sir," pursued the lawyer, "was the leader of that party of riotous men who so shamefully frightened your daughters. I suppose they told you of the circumstance?"

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"Well, Mr. Tappan, from that day I have not touched, as a beverage, any intoxicating drink. I would like to see your eldest daughter, and tell her of the blessing her sweet music bestowed upon me."

Mr. Tappan knew St. Clair well by reputation, and cheerfully invited him to call whenever he could make it convenient.

St. Clair once more visited the wayside inn, the result of which was, that in less than another year the sweet songstress had become his wife.

"My blessed angel," he said, clasping her to his bosom when she was his own to cherish and protect, "never, never can I sufficiently thank Heaven for the providence that led me within your saving influence in that dark hour of my life."

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### IN MEMORY OF REV. M. R. CLOUGH.

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM WELL.

One by one the old settlers of Kansas are dropping off. One by one they silently embark for the unknown shore, the dim Beyond, from which no news ever comes, no tender missives pass to and fro; the sombre veil of mystery envelops them. The place that knew them once, knows them now, no more forever. This is what we call death. He who was with us yesterday, is farther from us to-day than if he had pitched his tent in the uttermost parts of the earth, and a thousand leagues of ocean rolled between him and us. The same elements would have surrounded him, the same sun would have shone upon him. He would have been warmed by fire and nourished by food, and the subtle bonds of human sympathy would have linked our lives together; but the still cold form of the dead repulses all communion. It is not the living mortal of flesh and blood that we have loved, nor the royal spirit we have worshipped; it is a lifeless semblance of what had once been a noble, beautiful piece of mechanism, lighted by the electric radiance of a kindly soul. Hearts may ache and the lips make moan, but its cold silence is unmoved. Remembering how his sympathies had comforted us in affliction, and his consoling words had soothed so often our wounded spirits, we almost wonder that he should lie so mute under all our grief. Now, for the first time, our interests are separate. He has no voice in our councils, nor management of our affairs, nor tears for our sorrow, so we lay him away in the cold grave, where the spring daisies will find him, realizing, as never before, how small a part of the being is the body, knowing that

the God-given soul has entered the Gates of Beauty, to bask in the light of eternal life.

Rev. Mace R. Clough was a native of New Hampshire, became a member of the Methodist church early in life, married in Maine, and after a few years spent in Georgia with his wife, he entered the ministry, under the Maine Conference, and for a number of years was a successful and earnest worker in the field he had chosen. In the fall of 1855, he came, with his family, to Kansas, and took up a quarter section of land near the Wakarusa creek, four miles west of the newly-laid-out town of Lawrence, then a little hamlet of thatched huts, tents and a few balloon frames. In those troublous times, he was a staunch supporter of Free State principles, and when the historic "800 Border Ruffians" were camped over against Lawrence, threatening the young city with destruction, he was among the first to volunteer his services in her defence. He left his wife and several young children on his "claim," and was obliged to ride out occasionally and see to their welfare. For greater safety, he would make these excursions in the night, as the country was over-run by the cut-throats of the Border. On the same road, going home in the same way to his family, poor Barber met his death at the hands of the desperadoes. And Buffum was killed without provocation, in the same vicinity. Yet no harm came to the preacher-soldier, who served as an officer in that noble volunteer band, in the defense of fair Kansas. When peace had again spread her wings over the land for a brief, delusive period, he again entered the ministry, still retaining and residing at the old place. There are many who will remember that location well, half-way between the then considerable town of Clinton and Lawrence, and they will also remember that "Brother Clough" kept open house, and all that came or went, drove up and partook of what there was, without money and without price. In his extensive missionary work, he knew every body and every body knew him, in the then thinly settled region, the belated traveler pressed on, for he was sure of a welcome and good cheer at that unpresuming home. Whether it was the preacher on his rounds, or the politician on his canvass, or the soldier on parole, it was all one to the hospitable entertainer, who always found some common ground to meet upon with all. During the "Famine of '60," it was the same, and sometimes half-a-dozen wagons of those who were fleeing the country, or shifting to better quarters, would be corralled in his yard.

When the war opened, he was traveling a huge circuit in Johnson county, that included the towns of Lanesfield, Gardner, Spring Hill, Olathe and Shawneetown. During the greater part of that four years conflict, here was his field of labor, on the rebel-ridden border. A goodly Providence seemed to protect him. Olathe was sacked twice, and some of her citizens shot in the public square. Gardner was plundered twice. Shawneetown was the scene of countless butcheries and robberies. The country was scourged by marauding bands of bush-whackers, yet he rode alone across the lonesome prairies, and through the wild timber lands infested by the followers of Quantrell and Dick Yager, held his appointments, preached his sermons and visited his parishioners. It was he, who, knowing so well the cursed daring of those Border fiends, warned friends of Lawrence that they might come to grief, all defenceless as they were, and when it was really done, and they had come and gone, leaving a track of fire, and a trail of blood, from the ashes of Lawrence to the cover of the Border, he, horror-stricken, and mourning the loss of many warm friends, loaded his wagon with what provisions he had, (as did many in the country) and went to the relief of the sufferers in their desolate city.

Subsequently he engaged in the "Bible work" as agent of the American Bible Society, for Kansas, and during this time lived in Baldwin city, where he had removed to educate his children at the University in that place. In this capacity he traveled over most of the State, visiting and establishing new branch societies, holding meetings, taking subscriptions and accomplishing much good, making many friends, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of Kansas and her resources. After several years of unremitting labor in this field of usefulness, in 1869 he conceived the idea of "settling down" upon a farm. He purchased two hundred acres of excellent land in Franklin county, six miles north of Ottawa, and set himself about making a home, built a house, planted orchards, groves and vineyard, a few years would have made it the pleasantest of country places, but he was again induced to enter the ministry,

and his heart being so entirely in the cause of christianity, he took work again in the Wesleyan Methodist conference. His labors were the first year in Nebraska, but last fall he was elected President of the Kansas conference and transferred his work to this State.

During the failures, the drought, the grasshopper panic of the year, he, suffering too and heavily from hard times, losses on his farm, lack of crops and scarcity of money, kept up a cheerful heart, never yielding a moment to discouragement, interested the eastern churches in their poverty stricken brethren of Kansas, distributed aid, drove through wind and snow and storm, and no doubt, by exposure, took the cold, that culminating in congestion of the liver and brain, terminated his life, after a brief illness, on the 18th of February, in the full strength of a vigorous manhood, his eye undimmed by age, and his locks untouched by frost, with every faculty at its highest and best, strong and active in mind and body, he has fallen like a mighty tree in the forest. His family are overpowered by his loss, and the church he loved, and his large circle of friends mourn for him as one who can not be replaced. He was one of the few who needed no preparation for death. Always serving others, always thoughtful, kind and unselfish, he certainly could have done no better these many years had he looked for each hour to be his last.

It is a fearful shock, to the weak who leaned upon him, when the well and strong die suddenly; but, after all, there is something glorious in the thought of falling in the ranks, with the full armor on, never laying by, nor arriving at that period of rest we all look forward to, some time or other; but working to the last, and among the best, sinking at last like a soldier on the field of victory with the flag of the battle in his hand. Children can never think of him without tears, and tottering step and trembling hand, but as the prop and stay of the household, the strongest and the best.

That will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess, Cockle, and other refuse from Wheat, and

THOROUGHLY CLEAN SEED,

Timothy, Clover, and other Grass Seeds,

AND DO THE WORK WELL.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SIEVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked

SEED WHEAT AND NO WHEAT.

The Grain can be Sacked directly from the Spouts or Run in half bushel measures, and the two

KINDS KEPT SEPERATE.

The Mill is strictly a

"KNOCK DOWN MILL," Which gives it great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

Can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as

ONLY FIFTEEN MINUTES

Are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the Mill when completed is

EXCELLED BY NO OTHER.

Extra Sieves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

RETAIL PRICE, \$26.00.

Reduction made when ordered in quantities.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing

T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stating that, in all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found to be excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep, require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found to be excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep, require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



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EDITORIAL

In y ent require an abundance of nutritious food, not to condense it, but to keep up a regular secretion of squ... Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by a squ... use of Lela's Condition Powder the att... is greatly increased, and quality, rather than quantity with corn meal, moistened, and fed twice a day, twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a gunt, blowing the Powder down their throat, mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Lela's Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Lela's Condition Powder. For Diarrhea, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fever, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Testes, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, PINOY & FILLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRANT, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., Kansas City, Mo. COLLINS BROS.,

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GRANGES.

THE LEAVENWORTH

NOVELTY WORKS

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Are Manufacturing

REGALIA JEWELS, MASTERS LECTURERS & STEWARDS TOOLS,

BADGES, SEAL PRESSES, &c.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest Neater than the Neatest.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

Patronize Home Manufacture.

ARTHUR FOLGER, } Proprietors. ARTHUR BAIN.

Leavenworth Novelty Works,

105 Delaware Street,

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Subsequently he engaged in the "Bible work" as agent of the American Bible Society, for Kansas, and during this time lived in Baldwin city, where he had removed to educate his children at the University in that place. In this capacity he traveled over most of the State, visiting and establishing new branch societies, holding meetings, taking subscriptions and accomplishing much good, making many friends, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of Kansas and her resources. After several years of unremitting labor in this field of usefulness, in 1869 he conceived the idea of "settling down" upon a farm. He purchased two hundred acres of excellent land in Franklin county, six miles north of Ottawa, and set himself about making a home, built a house, planted orchards, groves and vineyard, a few years would have made it the pleasantest of country places, but he was again induced to enter the ministry,

and, his heart being so entirely in the cause of christianity, he took work again in the Wesleyan Methodist conference. His labors were the first year in Nebraska, but last fall he was elected President of the Kansas conference and transferred his work to this State.

During the failures, the drought, the grasshopper panic of the year, he, suffering too and heavily from hard times, losses on his farm, lack of crops and scarcity of money, kept up a cheerful heart, never yielding a moment to discouragement, interested the eastern churches in their poverty stricken brethren of Kansas, distributed aid, drove through wind and snow and storm, and, no doubt, by exposure, took the cold, that culminating in congestion of the liver and brain, terminated his life, after a brief illness, on the 18th of February, in the full strength of a vigorous manhood, his eye undimmed by age, and his locks untouched by frost, with every faculty at its highest and best, strong and active in mind and body, he has fallen like a mighty tree in the forest. His family are overpowered by his loss, and the church he loved, and his large circle of friends mourn for him as one who can not be replaced. He was one of the few who needed no preparation for death. Always serving others, always thoughtful, kind and unselfish, he certainly could have done no better these many years had he looked for each hour to be his last.

It is a fearful shock, to the weak who leaned upon him, when the well and strong die suddenly; but, after all, there is something glorious in the thought of falling in the ranks, with the full armor on, never laying by, nor arriving at that period of rest we all look forward to, some time or other; but working to the last and among the best, sinking at last like a soldier on the day of victory, with the roar of the battle in his ears, and children can never think of him without his socks and tottering step and trembling hand, but as the prop and stay of the household; the strongest and the best.

That will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess, Cockle, and other refuse from Wheat, and

THOROUGHLY CLEAN SEED,

Timothy, Clover, and other Grass Seeds,

AND DO THE WORK WELL.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SIEVES.

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked

SEED WHEAT AND NO WHEAT.

The Grain can be Sacked directly from the Spouts or Run in half bushel measures, and the two

KINDS KEPT SEPERATE.

The Mill is strictly a

"KNOCK DOWN MILL,"

Which gives it great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

Can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as

ONLY FIFTEEN MINUTES

Are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the Mill when completed is

EXCELLED BY NO OTHER.

Extra Sieves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

RETAIL PRICE, \$26.00.

Reduction made when ordered in quantities.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing

T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.

certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage coaches, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands preeminently at the head of the Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found an excellent in promoting the condition of sheep, requiring only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among wild, styled Chicken Cholera, Gripes, Blindness, Coughs, Mergims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will cure these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day, until the disease prevails, use a little in their feed once a week, and your poultry will be kept free from disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

LEIS' POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FRANCH & FULLER, CHICAGO, ILL. BROWN, WEBBER & GRANT, ST. LOUIS, MO. MEYER, BRO. & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. COLLINS BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GRANGES.

THE LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Are Manufacturing REGALIA JEWELS, MASTERS LECTURERS & STEWARDS TOOLS, BADGES, SEAL PRESSES, &c.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest Neater than the Neatest.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

Patronize Home Manufacture.

ARTHUR FOLGER, } Proprietors. ARTHUR BAIN.

Leavenworth Novelty Works,

105 Delaware Street, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.





## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

## FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP.

It is an old and wise saying, that one has many friends when their services are not required. But the moment they are appealed to in the way of relief, that moment friendship becomes extinct. It is good to have a friend, but bad to want one. A real friend is as rare as a black swan. We are often deceived in real friends; we are led astray by their honeyed words. One who is susceptible looks at the smoothest face, and explores not the heart. Friends seek friends for many objects—not so much for real respect or company, as for a something to be gained. Friends of this sort have a heart as black as that of his Satanic Majesty's, and about just as much conscience. They possess themselves of his Majesty's graces, and get the better of the susceptible, and leave them to mourn their lot until they are swallowed up in despair. Others will seek friendship for the good time they have in each other's company, without any intention of doing wrong. This is rather commendable, but there should always be an aim in seeking one's friendship, an aim above mediocrity. The cultivation of friendship should tend to improve one's habits, one's morals. In doing so, there is real enjoyment—there is nothing base at the bottom of it. When one seeks friends for a something to be gained, and that something cannot be had, how soon friendship turns to hate; it cannot be otherwise; the first motive was bad, and the result springs from it. How cautious one ought to be in making friends, and how easy it is to cultivate the friendship of many. Without a suspicious thought, one is led to a precipice, and over its height he is thrown by those whom he could not have believed would have been guilty.

Spurious friends will do many bad things with a smooth face. Others again will appear as our friends by telling us of our faults, when their own faults are far greater than those whom they accuse. There is no occasion to make things appear worse than they are, because the darkest side is always before us. It is only inflicting a double punishment without any happy result, for the accused is more likely to become worse. Such friendship is base, unsocial and poisonous. Point out the way to better our condition, and not sink one deeper into that over which he is lamenting. Cheer up—never frown upon one who has been unwise, because the accused may have a chance to retaliate.

Zimmerman says: "There are a sort of friends, who in your poverty do nothing but torment and taunt you with accounts of what you might have been, had you followed their advice; and this privilege comes from the comparative state of their finances and yours."

The inspired Kirkie White says: "A heart formed for the gentler emotions of the soul often feels as strong an interest for what are called brutes, as most bipeds affect to feel for each other. Montaigne had his cat; I have read of a man whose only friend was a large spider; and Trenck, in his dungeon, would sooner have lost his right hand than the poor little mouse, which, grown confident with indulgence, used to beguile the tedious hours of imprisonment with its gambols. For my own part, I believe my dog, who, this moment, seated on his hinder legs, is wistfully surveying me, as if he was conscious of all that is passing in my mind—my dog, I say, is as sincere, and whatever the world may say, nearly as dear a friend as any I possess; and, when I shall receive that summons which may not now be far distant, he will whine a funeral requiem over my grave more piteously than all the hired mourners in Christendom. Well, well, poor Bob has had a kind master of me, and, for my own part, I verily believe there are few things on this earth I shall leave with more regret than this faithful companion of the happy hours of my infancy."

Yes, the dumb animal is ready to sacrifice itself for us; thereby showing its real friendship without deception. In we find no other instinct than that of a true friend; it has nothing to gain, and perhaps little to lose, and all its

goodness springs from pure love. Its pride consists in our kindness towards it, and its life is at our command. Man cannot compare with it; he is selfish; always in view something to gain. The brilliancy of pretended friends is just as deceptive as brass is to gold. We lead prying minds into our better sympathies, and then they give us wormwood and gall for our consolation. We must have a mind of our own, and be prepared to see the surface, and not take all that is said as coming from the heart.

## How Much Alfalfa Seed to the Acre.

We received a letter from R. J. Trumbull, of San Francisco, Cal., in which he says: "Will you please make this correction in your paper, *i. e.*, the number of pounds of alfalfa to the acre is twenty, instead of 'eight to ten' as you published it. We, here, do not sow less than twenty, and frequently more, but I feel confident twenty pounds would be sufficient in your climate. I haven't a doubt about the success of this grass in your State, provided pains are taken in its management. The land should have been cultivated two or more years prior to this seed being sown, and the soil thoroughly plowed and harrowed. If well established, it will not need renewing for from twenty to twenty-five years, hence it should receive proper attention at first. A letter received from Michigan, yesterday, states that an experiment made there last season was quite successful, and the same party purposes putting in several acres this spring. Freight charges to Kansas, three cents per pound, in currency."

I will furnish alfalfa of best quality at twenty-one cents per pound, currency, if in small lots; if in large lots twenty cents per pound. At present I am mailing it in three pound packages, postpaid, for one dollar, but the new postal law, soon to go into effect, will cut this weight short on account of the extra expense for mailing, and I shall only be able to forward two and one-half pounds for one dollar, currency, when the new law comes into existence. My guide and catalogue free on application.

R. J. TRUMBULL,  
No. 427 Sansome St.,  
San Francisco, California.

## Kansas Editorial Excursion to Galveston.

Members of the Kansas Editorial Association are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at Manhattan, Wednesday, April 7, 1875, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and arrangements have been completed for the proposed excursion to Galveston, Texas. The excursion will start from Manhattan, Kansas, on Thursday, April 7, 1875, after the close of the annual meeting.

It is important that the Secretary be notified at an early day, the names of those who will go with the excursion, to the end that transportation may be provided for all. All Kansas editors are members of the Association by subscribing to the by-laws, and paying the annual fees.

Two Pullman, one passenger and one baggage car have been tendered by the M. K. & T. Railroad for the round trip. The excursionists will pay for their Pullman car and hotel expenses. The time will not exceed one week. It is intended to stop in Galveston over Sunday.

Members of the association desiring to attend the annual meeting can obtain transportation by application to the officers of the road over which they travel to reach Manhattan.

It is earnestly requested that there be a full attendance at the annual meeting at Manhattan to transact the business promptly and give the proper eclat to the excursion.

The officers of the association are under many obligations to the railroads of Kansas, Missouri and Texas for their offer of railway facilities, and desire that this excursion of the press of Kansas to Texas shall bind the people of the two States in closer union than that of the iron bands of railway interest.

D. R. ANTHONY, Pres.  
WM. W. CREIGHTON, Sec.

## RULINGS OF THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

1st. A dimit is only good during the continuance of the word under which it was granted.

2nd. A dimit is not sufficient evidence of itself to warrant a Grange in admitting the bearer to a seat in the Grange, nor to membership without

fees; but, in addition, all members holding a dimit must be able to prove themselves patrons by examination and test in the usual way.

3rd. Any brother or sister holding a dimit can become a member of a Grange by application and election, without fees, provided they are able to prove themselves patrons and in possession of the four degrees and otherwise eligible, without regard to the date of their dimit.

4th. A member not entitled to any benefits accruing to members of the Order or to the use of a traveling card or the rights of the funeral service, while holding said dimit.

## THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The question, or questions, I might rather say, upon which I have meditated much, and long wished to bring before the members of this association, have revolved themselves in my mind times without number, and are still as far or farther from a satisfactory solution than before. The solving of these problems concern us especially, my dear sisters. We who meet in Hesper Grange, enjoying the pleasant social intercourse found within its sacred boundaries, strengthening and cementing more firmly the bonds of unchanging friendship, that will we trust, remain unbroken until time in his rapid march shall carry us peacefully into the land of rest. But the present. The hard times have sadly depleted our band of brothers and sisters. Some have gone to the east, some to the west, others to the north. Yet memory, ever true lingers around our hearts, and fondly our minds turn to them in their distant homes, with many desires and good wishes, for their happiness and prosperity.

But the query is, how can we economize our time? How can we as wives and mothers, manage and arrange our work so that we can have time enough to perform in a proper manner, the varied and multitudinous cares and duties devolving upon us? How can we without over much fatigue of body and weariness of soul, attend punctually to every department of our household? With our own hands accomplish faithfully the part of cook, chamber-maid, wash and laundry woman, seamstress, cutting, fitting, making and repairing all kinds and sizes of garments, bedding, carpets and household linen generally? Entering into all the mysteries of the milk and butter arrangements, of the preserving and fruit canning establishments, putting away pickles, vegetables and meats for future use, in fact keeping everything in perfect order from cellar to garret. Besides these, waiting upon and entertaining our callers and visitors, be they many or few, cultivating our plants and flowers in the door-yard, in the garden and rearing and training our children. These are only a few of the important demands upon our time.

We have our work in the Sabbath schools. It is incumbent on us to fill our places in the worshipping congregations; by the bedside of the sick; to administer to the necessities, in a poor. We have the responsibility, in a great measure, resting upon us of teaching the young minds of our sons and daughters, how to go boldly forth in the battle of life. Endeavoring to show them where the enemy has laid his snares for their unwary feet, and how he is ever seeking to draw them aside from the path of rectitude and honor. It is ours to tell them of the unsung beauties and joys of a christian's life, and to hold fast the integrity of their own souls. And what should we be to our husbands? What can we be, with all this multiplicity of business hanging heavily upon our hands, and hearts. When can we find the time to improve our minds so as to be fitting helpmates for our husbands? How can we keep ourselves informed upon the current events of the day, that we may be able to converse intelligently, and be interesting companions for them?

And when wearied, and worried with the continual exertions of the day, when pained in body and discouraged at heart in view of our many cares, how can we always wear a smile, and be light-hearted and pleasant to cheer them when they return from toil and the vexations of business. Now I know that we as wives desire from the deep recesses of our hearts, that we may comfort and sustain our husbands in all the different phases belonging to the journey of life. How can we perform our duty? Now I have been endeavoring according to my little measure for near twenty-five years to solve these problems, but have failed so far of making any satisfactory progress, and instead of going on and developing the natural faculties of the mind, they are growing dormant by unavoidable care and disuse. Will any brother or sister give us some light, and devise a plan whereby we can accomplish the duties and responsibilities that seem to have fallen to the lot of the wife and mother. The Grange has accomplished very much, every where we see and hear of its quickened renewed energies among the people and we await with full expectations and firm faith, that its benefits will reach even us and help us in building up our homes, beautiful and radiant in virtue and love.

SARAH A. WOODARD.  
Lecturer.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## NEW YORK.

New York, March 30.—An exceedingly great crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn court-room this morning. This was owing to an announcement last evening that, after a long consultation with Evarts, Porter and Shearman, at the residence of Mr. Beecher, it was decided to put Beecher on the witness stand this morning. This course it was alleged, was made necessary by the absence of several witnesses whom the counsel had intended to examine previous to Beecher, together with the failure of the counsel for Tilton to cross-examine some witnesses for the defense. Every part of the court-room was occupied promptly upon opening of the court, but at the formal opening of proceedings Mr. Beecher and witness were absent. Evarts stated that a witness of importance, H. M. Cleveland, was very sick, and about to leave the city, and he asked therefore that the court make an arrangement to take his testimony, and he would like Judge Neilson to be present. The Judge said the counsel might make what arrangement was necessary, and suggested some afternoon which was agreed to by the counsel, but the day was not fixed.

Henry S. Clafin then continued his testimony. It was confined wholly to the Bowen arbitration matter, and the triplicate agreement with the editor of the New York Herald, who swore to having seen slips or proofs of the Woodhull scandal previous to their publication. This was objected to by counsel for plaintiff, and Judge Neilson ruled the matter out, and witness retired. Charles Storrs was then called and testified.

He was intimate with Tilton, and had had conversation with him about his affairs with Bowen and Beecher; that Beecher had made improper proposals to his wife; that Beecher and Mrs. Morse had told tales about him; had turned Bessie Turner against him, &c., and he also repeated the action of the arbitrators in the Tilton-Bowen case, and said it was agreed that after the covenant was signed, all papers should be burned. The Beecher letter to Bowen of January 1, was among those to be burned. Tilton subsequently became custodian of all these papers. Tilton said Woodhull publication was an infamous article, and contained a great many lies about his wife and Beecher; not that Beecher had not made improper advances to his wife, but nothing criminal had occurred. In August, 1874, witness had an interview with Moulton at the latter's house, in which he said that Beecher had confessed his adultery to him. He had been a friend of Beecher's until he called him a black-mailer, but that he must look out for himself. In a conversation between Moulton and witness last December, Moulton called Beecher a liar and a libertine. Adjourned.

It is believed that Beecher will be put on the stand to-morrow.

## LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, March 30.—The general appropriation bill approved by the Governor and promulgated in the *Republican* of to-day, is denounced by the Lieutenant-Governor. He requests the Secretary of State to revoke and annul the promulgation of said act, and the Attorney-General to take steps to find out the guilty parties and have them prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. The changes made in the original appropriation show a decrease of several items of over \$137,000, and an increase of others of \$17,000.

Senator Wharton, chairman of the finance committee, certifies that he compared the bill as published in the *Republican* with the bill passed by both Houses, and with the bill as signed by the Speaker and President of the Senate, and that the statement is correct as to the changes and alterations made, so far as the figures and amounts are concerned.

General Augur's attention having been attracted to the associated press telegrams published yesterday, giving reports of Mexican raids into Texas, and being still in command of that territory, telegraphed to the commandant of Fort Brown at Brownsville, as to the truth of the reports, and received the following reply:

There are many reports of raids on the ranches in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and a threatened attack upon that place. Some ranches, doubtless, have been robbed and burned, and some people have been killed and some taken prisoners. The prisoners are reported to have escaped. These marauders have been driven from the vicinity of Corpus Christi, by the citizens. I have sent all my mounted force to intercept the robbers, and Gen. Hatch has sent troops for the same purpose. Many depredations have been committed along the river. I believe these robbers are Greasers and Mexicans, and most of them are from the other side of the river. There are probably several parties out for stealing cattle and robbing ranches. No reliable information as to numbers. H. PORTER.  
Colonel 24th Infantry, Commanding.

## ILLINOIS.

Chicago, March 29.—In the Criminal Court of Cook county, this morning, Judge Williams sentenced Wilbur F. Story, editor of the *Chicago Times*, to

ten days imprisonment in the county jail, for contempt of court, in having published articles constructively reflecting on the character of certain members of the grand jury.

Mr. Story at present occupies Jailor Douglas' private office, where he receives friends and citizens, who call by hundreds, with as much ease as in his own office. He expects to be released upon the order of Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court before whom application for a supersedeas has been made by Mr. Goudy, one of his attorneys. There is a great deal of excitement in the city over the action of Judge Williams. The general sentiment condemns it as an extraordinary and high-handed exercise of power. The article referred to by the court in justification of its order, was the one criticising the grand jury, and State Attorney, and was written after several indictments had been returned against the *Times*, and could not therefore be construed as obstructing the proceedings of the court. The averment of the article that corrupt and disreputable men were on the grand jury it is claimed can be substantiated, and the criticism is regarded as justifiable. The feeling in the community is that the court has exercised a dangerous power, and has struck a blow at the freedom of speech.

Chicago, March 30.—An order will be issued from General Sherman's headquarters, to-morrow, enclosing a communication from the Interior Department, in relation to the Black Hills country. After referring to the appointment of a Geologist, to explore that region, and to the desire of Grant to extinguish the Indian title to the country, if gold exists there, the Secretary says that the Department of the Interior has recently obtained information, leading to the belief that the transgressors now in that country, will endanger the success of any such negotiations; he therefore requests that the Military Department notify these interlopers to leave immediately, and so inform them that refusal will lead to their exclusion by force.

## WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 27.—The Treasurer of the United States will soon issue a circular amending the regulations governing the redemption of United States currency, so that in cases of mutilation a deduction will be made in proportion to the part missing. In cases of legal tender, where less than one-tenth of the original proportion of the note is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded.

If one-tenth of the note is missing one-tenth of its face value will be deducted. If more than one-tenth and less than one-fifth is missing, one-fifth of the face value will be deducted and so on, reckoning by tenths, but no note of which less than one-half of the original is present will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totally destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitute of one-fifth for one-tenth. The amended regulations will take effect May 1st.

Washington, March 27.—Postmaster General Jewell has received a telegram from Corpus Christi, Texas, stating that the postoffice at Nueces was robbed and burned yesterday; that the San Antonio mailcarrier was robbed and taken prisoner, but the mail, however, was saved, and that no mail will be sent out to-day. It is supposed at the Department that these outrages were committed by a band of armed Mexicans reported near Corpus Christi. A copy of the dispatch will be furnished to the State department for investigation.

Treasurer Spinner has nominated Col. Frank Jones to be Cashier of the Treasury, vice Weylar, appointed Assistant Secretary. Col. Jones is chief of the redemption division of the Treasury's office.

Secretary Bristow has not yet determined who he will appoint to the vacant position.

Col. Fred D. Grant and wife will leave next Monday or Tuesday for Chicago.

Washington, March 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Treasurer to withdraw from the available currency balances of the Treasury \$1,487,000 of legal tenders and that they be canceled and destroyed, the amount being 80 per cent. of the additional circulation issued to the national banks the present month. Until further redemptions under the act providing therefor are ordered, the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as circulating medium shall not exceed \$379,226,000.

The following is the grain and feed market for Douglas county, furnished us by Gower Bro's & Houghtelin, of the Douglas County Mills.

Wheat.....	30.00@1.00
Corn.....	75
Per 100 lbs.	2.50@3.00
Flour A-1.....	2.50@2.75
" " C improved.....	2.20@2.40
" Graham.....	2.50
Chop corn.....	1.50@1.60
Fine meal.....	1.50@1.70
Boiled ".....	1.30 2.10
Ground feed ".....	1.40 1.50
Brass ".....	1.25

Terms for grinding: In lots of 20 bushels an over for grinding feed, 75 cents per bushel; less quantities, 10 cts. For flouring wheat, 100 bushels and over, 12 cents per bushel; quantities less than 100 bushels, 15 cents. Toll, one-eighth of one-seventh corn.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS IS THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00  
Each subsequent " " " " .50  
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

New vegetables will soon be in order.

Marshall Walker is after all stray dogs.

Pleasure boats again grace the waters of the placid Kaw.

Burn off your pasture and thereby destroy grasshopper eggs.

The new factory of Messrs Gleason &amp; Roberts, is now in process of erection.

O. P. BARBER is selling all kinds of Paint brushes at cost.

Rev. I. S. Kallach and family departed for the Pacific coast, on the 26th.

Remember the spelling match at the Plymouth church, to-morrow, (Thursday) night.

The dime entertainments given by the ladies of the Episcopal church, are becoming quite popular.

The farmers cannot be otherwise than happy, now that we have been blessed with such a copious rain.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, the entertainment at the Baptist church, last night, was not very largely attended.

Large piles of boxes may be seen, each day, before the doors of our business houses. This is indicative of prosperity.

We were pleased yesterday to see the genial countenance of our old friend, Ed. Finney, on the street. Ed. is just up from the Indian Territory.

The many friends of Dr. J. L. Prentiss were glad to see that gentleman on our streets yesterday. He is just from Colorado and will remain in the city about two weeks.

Rev. E. B. Sanborn preached his farewell sermon, in the Free Congregational church, last Sunday. The pulpit of this church will be supplied by volunteers, for the next quarter.

For brushes of all kinds go to O. P. BARBER's, he sells cheap.

Silver Lake, which lies some four miles northwest of Lawrence, is a favorite resort of our hunters. Each day the banks of this famous spot is literally lined with them, and woe to the unlucky duck or goose that puts in an appearance.

Lieut. Gov. Salter called on us yesterday. The Gov. is one of the Regents of our Agricultural College, and was on his way to Manhattan to look after the interests of that institution. He informs us that the farmers, in his (Neosho) county, are about done sowing spring grain, and that some have planted corn. Call again Governor, we are always glad to see you.

W. J. Rountree of Salem, Jewell Co., and a member of Salem Grange, No. 1121, who has been in the State of Illinois, during the past three months, soliciting assistance for the needy, in the immediate neighborhood of his grange, called on us last Saturday morning on his return. He informed us that the Patrons of Illinois responded very liberally to the call for aid.

Now that spring has come and the gentle air makes it pleasant to walk about the city, to see the "sights," it is no more than just that you take your baby with you; so the first thing to be thought of, is a nice little carriage. Crew & Hadley keep them for sale, cheap, and while you are looking at these little vehicles you cannot fail to notice that beautiful lot of new patterns of wall paper that this firm have just received.

We would call the attention of all Patrons of Husbandry, to the advertisement in this number, of the Manual of Jurisprudence and Co-operation of the Patrons of Husbandry, published by Geo. William Jones, of Des Moines Iowa. Every Patron in this State ought to have one of these books. It will be found full of necessary information for conducting county and subordinate Granges. Read the advertisement, then send to Bro. Jones and get the book.

During Thursday and Friday of last week, the scholars and parents of district No. 53, (Fairview) A. W. Smith teacher, had a grand good time.

In the first place, on Thursday morn the teacher was invited to dismiss school, there was a rapid rally of wagons bearing baskets and bundles, tables were rapidly extemporized, laden with no end of palatable goodies, and the school invited to partake. Afterwards the parents and adult friends renewed the feast

in a most animated manner. It is pleasant to know that of all the school districts in the county wherein disgraceful brawls and rough times have been experienced this winter, in this one district at least matters have progressed with almost unprecedented smoothness, for we are informed this feast was set out to the scholars as a recognition of exemplary conduct. On Friday came examination. Supt. Shuck was present in the afternoon as well as many of the parents. All seemed pleased with the proficiency of the pupils and the reading and spelling exercises were so particularly well received as to call for several repetitions. The exhibition was very creditable to the scholars as well as the teacher. The singing by the Misses Watt, Wade, Adams and Gibson was fine; the recitations were all good, but those of Miss Sallic Watt and Miss Savannah Adams deserve special mention. Having no programme we can not give as full report as we would like.

## Important Notice.

We again call the attention of our friends to the well known dry goods house of Geo. Innes & Co., 109 Mass. St., Hume's old stand.

This firm is now ready to show to their customers a complete stock of dry goods, carpets, notions, &c. They make a specialty of dress goods, black mohairs, alpaca, ribbons, &c., which they propose to sell at lower figures than any other house. Be sure to call on Geo. Innes & Co.

ICE.—Eidemiller has five hundred tons of pure crystal ice which he is going to sell to the citizens of Lawrence as cheap as anybody. Some folks are making a big blow about how they are going to sell ice this summer, but we advise everybody to go and make a contract with Eidemiller for a supply during the hot weather. Eidemiller is an old reliable dealer and will leave it at your doors, rain or shine; he will supply you with large or small quantities, and as low as the lowest.

## Farmers.

Don't fail to call on Mason for your spring and summer boots and shoes. All goods sold by the One Price system for cash.

Look for common wear ladies shoes, at \$1.50, 1.65, 1.75. Mens shoes, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00 and upwards. Shoes for children at all prices. It will pay you to buy goods at the only One Price shoe store in Lawrence.

R. D. MASON.

## Spring-Hill Nursery.

We have on hand a general assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, for this spring's trade, and will sell at bottom prices. Good apple trees for \$5.00 per hundred, budded peach at \$8.00 per hundred and early May cherry at \$15.00 per hundred, and other stock in proportion—hedge plants included. Correspondence solicited. JOSEPH SAVAGE, Proprietor.

Lawrence, Kansas.

There is a certain class of individuals, in this burg, who appear to be enjoying themselves only when their neighbors affairs are being picked in pieces by their scandalous tongues. Mrs. Smith must tell Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jones is not satisfied until her dear friend over the way, is apprised of this choice bit of gossip; and thus it goes from mouth to mouth until it has "swung around the circle," and magnified to suit their desires. These persons had much better be employing their time in searching for and curing their own defects than in injuring their neighbors.

The city authorities lately sent to Concord, N. H., for a harness for our Fire Department. In this we feel certain they did wrong. They ought to have given the order to one of our own harness makers and kept the money at home. And now comes Prof. Beal, in Sunday morning's Journal, and says: "The style of harness purchased is patented, and is about the best style fit for fire engine use." Prof. Beal, only style fit for fire engine use." That is too thin, you must think the people of Lawrence a set of galeots, if you suppose they will believe your statement. We happen to know that one of our city harness dealers offered to furnish just such a harness, as you bought for less money than you paid. Now why didn't you give him the order?

Our esteemed friend and popular merchant, Mr. Geo. A. Hunt, on account of the great increase of his business, has found it necessary to enlarge his store room; and for this purpose he has procured the commodious and desirable room directly north of his present quarters and workmen are now busy fitting it up for occupancy. A connecting and neat spaceway will be made in the intervening wall between the two rooms, in the shape of a double arch, and before many days, we may expect to see upon the shelves of this establishment as fresh and complete a stock of goods as can be found in the western market.

Mr. Shimmons is on hand with a new stock of boots and shoes adapted to the spring and summer trade. During the winter he sold the best lot of boots and shoes that was ever sold in this county; the best part of it was that in this county; the best part of it was that they were sold at very low prices. He starts out with spring and summer goods at prices out with spring and winter prices. The corresponding with his advertisement. Patrons can easily see from his advertisement of prices, in another column, that they are much lower than they have been paying for such goods heretofore. Who of our farmers ever bought a two buckle full stock kip plow shoe for less than three dollars; or a first class Chicago kip double sole boot for four dollars; or a warranted all calf strong shoe for two dollars? Such prices are equal to corn at ten cents a bushel.

There is now nothing for farmer to do but get his seed into the ground with the least delay possible, and when harvest comes, there is no doubt but the yield will be abundant.

Feed being so scarce, and animals weak, it is of the greatest importance to economize the former, and stimulate and sustain the strength of the latter. A tablespoonful of Dr. Hime's Condition Powder, given with each feed, will stimulate the digestive organs and promote the assimilation of the digested food for the rapid formation of tissue and muscle.

It is found that this method will increase the nourishing and fattening properties of the feed about one-third.

Ill condition and insufficient feed produce a disease in the stomach of the animal, similar to dyspepsia in man, and there is no other preparation calculated to co-act and overcome this difficulty except Dr. Hime's Condition Powder, which may be had at most druggists' and grocers.

## Positively the Last Postponement.

The Concert and Grand Distribution of \$250,000 in Gifts will positively take place Monday, May 31st, 1875, or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association, in aid of public improvement, in the city of Denison, Texas, stands to-day the first and foremost of such enterprises. Its managers are men of characteristic energy and enterprise, and have the unqualified endorsement of the best citizens of Denison, and Texas. Their list of gifts to be distributed is unequalled. \$200,000 in cash, and \$50,000 in valuable improved real estate, will be distributed. Their capital gift is \$50,000, cash. This is most emphatically an enterprise for the people. Tickets are put at the low price of one dollar to allow all an opportunity to take a share in this Texas "Bonanza." The time is short. Send in your orders for tickets at once, so the numbers may be carefully registered. If you cannot buy of a local agent, send orders direct, or send for special rates to clubs. See advertisement in another column.

HELP FOR THE HOPELESS.—You are weak, dejected, miserable, and nothing does you any good, you say. Don't despair. There is balm in Gilead. Have you tried Vinegar Bitters? No! Then why don't you? Do not insist that such a thing as a VITAL KIDNEY is impossible before you have tested the properties of this marvelous Vegetable Restorative. Whether your complaint be dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, constipation, or any other trouble, Vinegar Bitters will revive and renovate your shattered system, as a genial rain refreshes the withered flowers.

## Call for the Meeting of the County Convention of the Tax-Payers' Organization.

The county convention of the Tax Payers' Organization of Douglas county is hereby called to meet at the Anti-Monopoly Club room, at ten Lawrence on Saturday, April 10, 1875, at one o'clock a. m., for the consideration of important business. The people of the several districts, who have not yet elected delegates, are earnestly requested to call meetings for that purpose at once, so that every school district in the county will be represented in the convention. W. B. KENNEDY, Chairman Executive Committee.

Gillham & Burpee, successors to Riley & Gillham, will continue the business of blacksmithing, wagon making and repairing at the old stand on Vermont street.

Special attention will be given to carriage work in all its branches. All kinds of carriages made to order, and at prices as low as the lowest. Mr. Burpee has had several years experience in some of the best carriage shops in the East, and will take special pains to have all work that leaves the shop done in a first class manner, also personal attention given to horse shoeing. All work warranted.

Farmers and everybody give us a call and see what we can do. GILLHAM & BURPEE.

Dr. LIBBEY, of Cleveland, Ohio, cures all forms of Chronic Diseases. He describes the condition of patients by having their names and age, and sends his Vegetable remedies to all parts of the country, and cures without seeing the patient. All consultations free. The following testimonial is a fair sample of thousands in his possession. If you are given up by other physicians, consult him and be saved.

KELLY'S ISLAND, Erie Co., Ohio.

I hope this statement of my daughter's case may be the means of relief to many sufferers. My daughter aged about fourteen years, had a white swelling, which assumed its most aggravated form, a fever sore. The suffering it caused is little known except by those who have experienced the affliction. For months her cares and anxious efforts for her relief were beyond description. The first time the swelling was opened it discharged three quarts of acid matter. We consulted the oldest physicians without any benefit. They stated that the limb must be amputated or it would rot off, and the girl would not survive long. Providentially we heard of Dr. Libbey and consulted him, and after a thorough examination pronounced her a curable subject, much to our pleasure. Within four weeks from the time he commenced his treatment, a portion of the thigh bone, of full size and three inches in length was extracted by his cleansing process, and in twelve weeks from the time he first saw her, she was well, the sores all healed, and the limb which was fearfully contracted, made straight and the action of the limb became so perfect that it soon obtained an equal size with the other. What seems the most remarkable of all is, that the limb is equally as long as the other, notwithstanding the removal of so large a portion of the bone. Her general health is perfectly good.

The undersigned were the committee chosen on the above case, and will vouch for the truth of the statement.

J. E. WOODFORD, E. DWELLY.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY BUYING YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES OF

SHIMMONS

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN,

Where You can Buy

Men's whole stock, double sole kip boots at \$3.00—former price	\$4.00
Men's extra fine Chicago Kip Boots whole stock, back and front, sole leather Counters, Saddle seam and TAP SOLE, warranted to be No. 1, and as good as can be had in the Market at	4.00
Boys' boots \$2.00—former price	2.50
Youth's boots \$1.75 " " " "	2.25
Men's whole stock, kip, double sole, buckle plow shoe, A. No. 1, 2.00—former price	2.50
Men's whole stock, double sole, lace plow shoe, A. No. 1, 2.00—former price	2.50
Ladies whole stock, calf-stoga shoes at \$2.00—former price	2.50
Ladies kid fox gaiters at \$1.75—former price	2.00
Ladies goat fox gaiters \$1.50—former price	1.75
Ladies double sole serge gaiters \$1.25—former price	3.50
Ladies double sole fine pebble goat shoes at \$2.50—former price	3.50
Ladies imitation pebble goat shoes at \$1.50 former price	2.00
Children's Pearl, Buff, Fancy and Black Sewed Shoes and Button Boots from 25cts to	2.50

Custom work made to Order and Warranted. Repairing Cheaply and Neatly done.

## A FORTUNE FOR \$1.00!!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.

THE TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION,

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT

MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1875.

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

\$250,000 IN GIFTS.

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1st Capital Gift, 50,000. 3d Capital Gift, 15,000.  
2d Capital Gift, 25,000. 4th Capital Gift, 10,000

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to \$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a pro rata division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to Clubs.

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Postoffice money order, draft, express, or registered letter.

Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for circulars giving reference, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc. And make all orders for tickets, communications, and make all remittances of money to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y., Denison, Texas.

N. B. Orders for tickets amounting to \$5 or over sent C. O. D., per express.

J. P. ROSS & CO., Agents, Lawrence, Kansas.

(IN PRESS.)

Manual of Jurisprudence and Co-Operation.

OF THE

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

By A. B. SMEDLEY, Master of Iowa State Grange.

Published by GEO. Wm. JONES, Office of Patron's Helper, Des Moines, Iowa.

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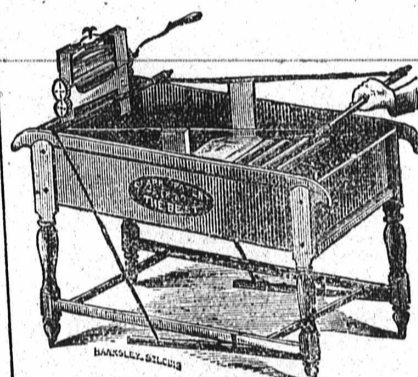
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Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book, to the end, that by its general use each officer and each member of our Order may better understand his rights and duties, and the Order everywhere may thereby be strengthened and built up, and enabled to perform its whole work and attain unto perfect success.

## THE BEST.

WASHING MACHINE



AND meet representatives of the Massachusetts State sun; and

KITCHEN

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## Miscellaneous.

## Bessie Turner's History.

Many attempts have been made to solve the mystery of the early life of Miss Bessie Turner. The young man McDermott who tried to prove that he was her long lost brother met with a cold reception, and the reading world voted her a hard hearted and stuck up girl.

Yesterday on Bergen Heights a Sun reporter deposited his feet under the same mahogany with Henry A. Turner, the only brother of the famous young witness. The young man was boyish in appearance, with fine brown eyes, a rich olive complexion, brown hair, and a downy brown moustache. His language was well chosen, and his manner more that of a man of forty than of so young a person as he seemed. It was after dinner, and Mr. Turner was happy, almost hilarious, but his utterances were none the less emphatic.

"Yes, sir," said he, emphasizing the remark with a blow on the table. "Yes, sir; that McDermott is an impostor and a damned liar. He brother? He goes to her when she is entertaining company and try to prove that she is his sister? It's ridiculous; it's an outrage, and if Mr. McDermott will come up to Bergen, he'll learn of something not very much to his advantage."

## WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT BESSIE.

"Now I am not going to talk to you about Bessie very much; for the sake of my aged mother I am going to keep still. That unfortunate girl has disgraced herself. I tried my best to get her to come here and live with us. I've got a good home. My wife, who was the eldest daughter of Mrs. Freeman, who was shot by her son for \$2,000—you remember the Freeman tragedy—wanted her to make her home with us, so that she need not be a suborned witness in the Beecher trial. We urged her to put herself under New Jersey law; but no, the unfortunate girl had a morbid desire to be a witness in the suit, and become notorious. She was determined to do so. But knowing her as well as I do; knowing how thoroughly untruthful she is, I can give her testimony its right value. Why, she presists in saying that she is eighteen, and every time she says that she tells a deliberate falsehood. She is twenty-seven years old. My brother, James M. Turner, who died two years ago, was twenty-three. I am twenty-three now, and Libbie is twenty-seven. All her testimony is studied—all studied. I am certain of it."

I am only an outsider; I live here in New Jersey, but if I should go over to interest in the trial I'd have a subpoena snapped work go off in less than ten minutes, and by doing considering Mr. Tilton's lawyers, too. I could be treated? The majority of truths, but I want to be treated no better than slaves. Fair. I am the happen to know something about the Turner case. Farmers will build a small Col. James M. S. and Libbie N. and a Courtier. But s. 1812 and 1813. I live in it father to me; he has never acted farmer is your's part. My mother is my com- Patti; her voice was magnificent. When she was divorced from my father she took my brother James and myself, and he took Libbie. That's all the history I am going to give you."

## BESSIE'S MOTHER.

Col. James M. Turner, the father of Henry A. Turner, has been well known as a newspaper man about town for many years. In 1858, when Lizzie Weston Davenport, afterwards Mrs. Chas. Matthews, was attracting so much attention in Burton's old Chambers Street Theatre, he was among her most ardent admirers.

"I don't wish to say anything about the history of Bessie Turner," said he, last evening. "It's a sad, sad history, and for the sake of the unfortunate girl's mother I keep silence at present. I don't want to make any half way statements. When it becomes necessary, if it ever does, I shall tell the whole truth. Bessie Turner is no child of mine. She has no more legal right to the name she bears than to yours; but her mother was more than a mother to the children she bore me, and for her sake I keep silence."

"Did I understand that Mrs. Turner had been married before she married you?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; I said nothing of the kind," was the decided answer. "I didn't intend you to understand anything of the kind."

"Was Mrs. Turner a fine singer?" "She had a splendid voice. She captured me with it. I have not seen her for years. My eldest son lies in Greenwood. My other is in Jersey City, I believe."

"But if Bessie is not your daughter, how happens it that she was left to you at the time of the divorce?"

"That's utterly untrue; whoever told you so? There have been a great many false statements."

## BESSIE'S AGE.

"She makes one herself when she states her age. She was born on the 13th of August, 1847. If she lives till next August she will be twenty-eight."

Col. Turner refused to narrate the history of Bessie's connection with the Tilton family. "It was at Mr. Tilton's urgent solicitations that I allowed her to assume my name," continued he. "My sympathies are with Mrs. Tilton. I have always found her to be a lady—a queen in her household. I think the girl's testimony in regard to Tilton correct. In her letters to me for some time past, Bessie has always characterized him as a villain. I presume she spoke

the truth. I have always destroyed these letters as soon as I received them. It is a sad case all around, and I don't want to say any more about it than is absolutely necessary."—N. Y. Sun.

## For the Spirit of Kansas.

## The Department of Agriculture.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In the *Western Rural*, of March 13th, is an article copied from the *Kansas Farmer*, entitled "seed from the Department of Agriculture," which I think unjust, and extremely dishonorable, coming from a journal supported by the farmers and people of this State, who are under so many obligations to the Commissioner of Agriculture for their supply of garden and many field seeds.

There has been scarcely a day since the first call for aid from Kansas, but what Hon. Fred. Watts, the commissioner of Agriculture has responded nobly to every call from the suffering people, to the utmost extent of his ability.

Large and complete assortment of vegetable seeds and samples of grass, oats and wheat, for trial, have been sent post paid, to every applicant from the State of Kansas, Nebraska and other grasshopper sufferers, and when the supply was exhausted, an appropriation was asked for, and secured, to provide still further.

Now note the difference. The State Legislature, whose duty it was to provide seeds and provisions for all our people, fought and wrangled over sundry bills, and finally passed one which for all time to come, will be a disgrace to our State and people. Failing entirely to meet the wants of the hour, it provides for the support of a few worthless individuals who would be poor all their lives, and of no benefit to the country, while actual needy people who are not paupers, nor do they wish to be classed as such,—are entirely debarred from receiving any benefit from the bonds that may be voted, as every person receiving seed or feed, must take an oath that they are *entirely* destitute, and can not obtain food, seed or feed for teams in any other possible way.

Many Agricultural papers have for several years, been denouncing the Bureau of Agriculture, and mostly without reason. They expect too much of the Department and of course are disappointed, yet the Department moves along, silently and surely, importing and purchasing various new and promising varieties of agricultural products; sending them to every part of the Union, to be tested and their merits made known; of course many of these seeds prove of little value to most parts of the country, yet several valuable plants have thus been introduced, that would otherwise never have been known to the people of America.

The common sorghum, the remic of the south, and the jute; many new varieties of wheat; the tulz and others. Oats, rye, several new vegetables may be mentioned; the alfalfa clover, which is proving so valuable to California, the south, and I hope the west; has been introduced and disseminated by the Department of Agriculture. While information of value to the intelligent farmer upon every topic, is collected and placed in an available form in the Commissioner's report.

The *Kansas Farmer* asks: "of what benefit is the Department of Agriculture?" I would ask, of what benefit is the *Kansas Farmer*?

Truly the people of Kansas can now answer both these questions. While the Department is supplying every needy applicant with free seed, the *Farmer* is reaping a liberal harvest from the publication of the stray list which ought to be published in every county paper, which most of them would do free, as news.

Yours, J. P. R.  
Walnut Grove, Kas., March 20, 1875.

## Heavy Granite.

Some of the blocks of granite used in the construction of the treasury building at Washington are the largest ever moved in this country, and were all carried from the eastern part of Maine. They were transported to Washington by water, and, after their arrival there, were moved by ox-power upon a double pulley system, a distance of two miles, to the spot where they were wanted for use. The work of moving them was performed with comparative ease, not more than eight or ten yoke of oxen being employed to move a block of more than seventy tons weight. The fluted pillars, great numbers of which are used in the building, are forty feet long and weigh fifty tons, at least. The largest blocks, thirty to forty feet square and thirty feet thick, weighed upwards of seventy tons. The facility with which these large blocks were moved and fixed in their places was a source of admiration to the perfection of mechanical skill and ingenuity. And yet, how insignificant the achievement when compared with the triumphs of ancient art. In the foundation of the great temple of the sun, at Balbec, may still be seen, even in the second course, stones which are thirty-seven feet long and nine feet thick; and under these, about twenty feet from the ground, three stones which alone occupy one hundred and eighty-two feet in length by twelve in height. These three stones are estimated to weigh nine hundred tons each.

But we read of an Egyptian idol-tem-

ple, far surpassing this, in which there was a sanctuary composed of a single block of granite sixty feet square. This is the largest and heaviest stone mentioned in history.

## Economy of Time.

Our family consists of six members. In managing the work for such a large family, I think "one hour in the morning worth two at night." In order to save time and let the men go out to work early, while the air is cool, and the flies not ravenous, I have breakfast as nearly prepared as possible at night. Those who never tried to have everything in perfect order at night would be surprised of the change it makes. The day seems more pleasant; everything "works to your hand," as the good folks say; and after doing your usual amount of work you have time to read. Potato balls can be prepared just after tea. Put a few bread crumbs, a very little salt and one beaten egg in the potatoes left from tea—(manage to have enough left for one meal); mix thoroughly; make into flat cakes; roll in flour; then lay them on a plate until morning. Fry in butter and send to the table hot.

If you intend having ham for breakfast, slice it at night ready for the frying pan. The best way to cook it is to brown it lightly in the oven, take it on your meat dish, spread butter on, turn on some sweet cream, pepper and salt it. Be sure to get the cream and butter on while hot.—A. H.

## The Prince Imperial.

Young Prince Napoleon, who has just graduated at Woolwich, England, is a comely and well-behaved youth, of a beard-growing age and out of the bonds of a regency in case he were to come to power. The English government is paying him quite marked attentions in an unofficial way, so that it excites public discussion. Should he succeed his father in the Tuileries, the hope of course is that he will beat England in mind and constantly cultivate her friendship. But in case he never reaches an imperial throne, and France develops the steady strength of republicanism from this time forward, the chance must be small for England's being remembered with favor by her neighbor across the channel. Having once rendered hospitable service to Napoleon III., the movers of public opinion in England are of a mind to repeat the attention, out of a prudent respect for what may be concealed among the possibilities. It is pretty plain that the boy already knows something about his ancestry.

## Moisture at Will.

M. Paraf is said to be the discoverer of a way of doing without rain, if necessary. He knew that the air is full of moisture, and he knew that chloride of calcium would attract and condense it for cultural purposes. He has applied this chloride on sand hills and road beds, on grass, on all sorts of soils, successfully, and he has ascertained that it may be applied in such proportions as will produce the irrigation of land more cheaply and efficiently than by means of canals or other methods of securing artificial irrigation. One of M. Paraf's applications will produce and retain abundant moisture for three days, when the same amount of water introduced by the present method will evaporate in an hour. He believes that his preparation will not only produce two blades of grass to grow where but one now grows, but that it will render possible fields, meadows and prosperity, where now there is nothing but sand and desert waste.

## THE PATRON'S CODE

## —AND—

## MANUAL OF PRACTICE.

EDITED BY J. A. CRAMER.

Sixth thousand now ready. Put up in neat pocket edition form of sixty-four pages. Contains all sorts of information necessary to the complete working of a Grange.

## CRAMER'S MANUAL

Is the neatest and plainest form of Manual ever put in print, and is deservedly popular among the members of the Order.

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7. Constitution Kansas State Grange, only correct copy in print.
8. By-Laws Kansas State Grange.
9. By-Laws for Subordinate Granges.
10. Rules of Order.

Only 10cts per copy, or \$1 per doz.

Send to the SPIRIT Office, Lawrence, Kansas, and get a copy for each member of your Grange.

**\$425.00**

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size interior precisely the same as best, in plain case. Call on or write to MRS. STARRETT, 153. Mass. St. Lawrence.

## THE KANSAS STATE

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Now furnishes a thorough and direct education to those who intend to be Farmers, Mechanics, or to follow other Industrial pursuits.

## FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Viz: Farmer's, Mechanics, Business, and Woman's, are prepared with express reference to three things:

1. What the student knows when received.
2. The time he will remain.
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The first object in each course is make every student a

## Master of the English Language,

And an expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics, as employed in every day life, including

Book-keeping, Business, Law, and Industrial Drawing.

In addition, the special object of the Farmer's Course is to give him a practical knowledge of the

Structure growth and value of Plants,

of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to plant and annual growth; of economic Zoology; and particularly of practical

## Agricultural and Horticulture,

Including such instruction and drill in the Field, and in the handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the

## WOOD AND IRON SHOPS.

As will enable the graduate to perform readily each of the varied operations of

## ACTUAL FARM LIFE.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To Mechanics, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given above; and shop practice in place of practical Agriculture. The instruction in

## CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

is fully equal to that of the best Eastern Institutions, including practice in Laboratories; and superior advantages are offered to students of

## HIGHER CHEMISTRY,

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## Farm and Stock.

## FARM NOTES.

BY J. H.

## Plea for Birds.

No. 1.—Mrs. Mary Somerville, speaking of her early life says: "The quantity of singing birds was very great, for the farmers and gardeners were less cruel and avaricious than they are now—though poorer. They allowed our pretty songsters to share in the bounties of providence. The short sighted cruelty which is too prevalent now, brings its own punishment, for, owing to the reckless destruction of birds, the equilibrium of nature is destroyed, insects increase to such an extent as materially to affect every description of crops. This summer (1872,) when I was at Sorrento, even the olives, grapes, and oranges were seriously injured by the caterpillars—a disaster which I entirely attribute to the ruthless havoc made among every kind of birds."

## The Grape-leaf Gall-louse.

No. 2.—The late ravages of this little insect, in the vine regions of the south of France, has induced the minister of Agriculture and Commerce to offer a reward of twenty thousand francs for the discovery of an effective remedy. It is for the purpose however to draw the attention of the reader to the necessity of protecting our little feathered tribes from destruction, that we introduce this item. It is well worthy of remembrance.

In a paper recently read before a scientific society in Paris, Dr. Tuttle suggested that the rapid increase of the Phylloxera (grape-leaf gall-louse,) may be due to the scarcity of small birds in the vine districts. A war of extermination has been carried on against the feathered tribes since the beginning of the present century, and a corresponding increase of destructive insects has resulted. Deprived of its feathered protectors, the vine has been weakened by the attacks of the grub and other insect enemies, and predisposed to succumb to the assaults of the Phylloxera.

## Farmers and Their "Hands."

Some farmers have a great deal of trouble with their hired hands. They cannot get those that will take an interest in their work and try to have the work go off right. I ask is it any wonder considering the way some of them are treated? The majority of them are treated no better than slaves. If one happens to know something about it, say 10x12, and hire a man with a family to live in it and work for them. The farmer is very careful to allow the man just wages enough to live on by being very saving, for fear he might get a start sometime. If he happens to get a little late in the morning (having to walk perhaps a quarter of a mile to do his chores) it is noticed very quickly, but if he happens to be a little earlier than usual, does he get any credit for it? No, he does not. It is no more than he ought to do. If the employer does not say so, he acts it, and that is just as bad. A man that works by the month (if he is honest) is certainly as good as his employer, and if treated as an equal both would get along better. If the hand wants a day to go to town, he is asked if he cannot wait until some other day, there is this and that to be done; when perhaps his family is needing something from town very badly. The farmer's wife or daughters are not altogether free from blame. Some of them act as if they thought a hired hand was a nobody. They often do and say things that are noticed by the "hand" even if there is nothing said, and they have no idea how it sometimes hurts. Do they go to visit his wife? No, they do not seem to know there is any one living in that small house. But I suppose it is best for them not to go. It might disgrace them to associate with any one who was so poor while they are rich. Do they ever think they may sometimes be poor themselves?

M. M. N.

## Alfalfa for Milch Cows.

The Yreka (California) Union has been interviewing Mr. J. W. Evans, of Little Shasta, on the subject of alfalfa. Mr. Evans has been cultivating it for six years, and now has about forty acres of it on his farm. As to its properties as feed for milch cows, Evans thinks that there is no grass comparable to it. Cows fed on the hay in the winter will give as much milk and of as good quality as the same animals will in the summer season running on the best timothy or other tame grass pasturage. Cows fed on this hay will give as much milk as they will on timothy hay and bran or middling slops, and nearly double as much as they will on other hay to alfalfa, or vice versa, the change in their milking is as instantaneous and marked as when they are first taken from dry feed to the rich, green, succulent grass of spring, or after having been on such grass and put on dry feed. Furthermore, he says the butter made in the midst of winter from alfalfa-fed cows, is as fine flavored and has as rich a color as that made from cows on the best pastures in June.

## How to Sow Alfalfa.

We have many inquiries in regard to

the sowing of alfalfa seed. As the seed is expensive, it should be sown on good soil, as free from weeds as possible, nicely harrowed and prepared, as land should be, for clover or timothy, or any grass seed. About ten pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. It should be covered by a brush, as grass seed is commonly covered. It should be sown in this climate in April. From all accounts its yield is very great, and it will furnish several cuttings per season.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

## The Household.

CREAM CANDY.—One cup of white sugar, one-half cup of milk; boil till it becomes grainy; then flavor with lemon.

DUNDEE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, two eggs, one cup of new milk, two cups of flour; one teaspoonful of cream tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda. Mix well and boil for three hours.

ENGLISH COOKIES.—One cup of brown sugar, half a cup of butter, one egg, two tablespoonsful sour cream, a little soda, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; make hard enough with flour to roll out; cut in thin cakes.

CRUMB FRITTERS.—Put crumbs of bread into sour milk; when quite soft mash with a spoon, and for a quart add one beaten egg, one teaspoonful of salt, and flour to make a stiff batter. Fry on a griddle.

BALAKLAVA PUDDING.—Three cups of flour, one cup of bread crumbs, one cup of suet, chopped fine, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one cup syrup, three eggs, two or more cups of fruit, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of cloves; boil this pudding from three to four hours.

LIME WATER FOR BURNS.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes to that journal that the readiest and most useful remedy for scalds and burns is an embrocation of lime water and linseed oil. These simple agents combined, form a thick, cream-like substance, which effectually excludes the air from the injured parts, and allays the inflammation almost instantly. He mentions a case where a child fell backward into a bath-tub of boiling water, and was nearly flayed from her neck to below her hips. Her agonies were indescribable; but her clothing being gently removed, and the lime and oil preparation thickly spread over the injured surface, she was sound asleep in five minutes. Subsequently the parts were carefully washed with warm milk and water three times a day, the oil dressing renewed, and the little patient rapidly recovered. Though all the scalded skin came off, she did not have a scar. This remedy leaves no hard coat to dry on the sores, but softens the parts, and aids nature to repair the injury in the readiest and most expeditious manner. The mixture may be procured in the drug stores; but if not thus accessible, slake a lump of quicklime in water, and as soon as the water is clear, mix it with the oil, and shake it well. If the case is urgent, use boiling water over the lime, and it will become clear in five minutes. The preparation may be kept ready bottled in the house, and it will be as good six months old as when first made.

The above preparation should always be kept in the house ready for immediate use. Many lives have been saved by its timely application. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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