

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 322.

THE BLOT ON THE PAGE.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

Upon my dear, one winter day,
A spotted sheet of paper lay,
On whose clear surface I was fain
To trace some travail of my brain
In lines of subtle flow.
I labored with exceeding care
To make the margins broad and fair,
And trembled lest the ink should fly,
For underneath my lady's eye
The lines at noon must go.

The day was young when I began;
At twilight scarce my work was done,
And when the evening lamp was brought
I looked upon what I had wrought;
But ah! with grievous rage
The joy-beats of my heart were quelled,
For by the lamp-light I beheld
A Blot upon the Page!

A hideous blot whose sable stain
Made all my day's long labor vain.
'Twas true, another I could write,
But, had I strength enough to-night?
For morn must see it part;
And there was doubt within my mind
If I a second sheet could find
As fair as this in all my store,
Wherewithal my thoughts to pour
To her who held my heart.

Then, as I searched, alas! methought,
'Tis thus in vain, too oft, are wrought
Our records on the page of life!
To keep it spotless in the strife,
A struggle long we wage;
We labor oft till set of sun,
And think our labor surely done;
But, when the lamp of Truth is brought,
Lo! in the work so dolefully wrought—
A Blot upon the Page!

THE "BLUE WESLEY TEA-POT."

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

Every epoch has its hobby; at present the world devotes itself to pottery. Yesterday I went to see some rare old pieces of china; but I saw no piece among them that interested me half so much as a queer little blue and white tea-pot, that I used to be familiar with in my childhood. I know now that it was one of half a dozen that are eagerly sought after, and worth more than gold; but the old lady to whom it belonged only valued it for its associations.

It had been made in Staffordshire when the art of pottery was just emerging from its rudeness, and when the people were as yet half barbarous, and wholly irreligious; and it commemorated the apostolic labors of John Wesley in that almost unknown district. His likeness adorned one side, and a scriptural motto, often in his mouth, the other. Of course it had a history—any child could see that—and this is what I am going to tell.

Martha Wheelton was a Staffordshire woman, born in that cold, wet, clayey country which lies just on the edge of Cannock Chase and the great coal field of the South. A country ugly beyond all description—a flat, black waste intersected by foul canals, covered with slow barges laden with coal and iron—short, wide chimneys pouring out smoke and flame—but and hovels built of mud and brick, and miserable little children playing their dreary play among the cinders and debris of the kilns and pits.

Methodism came to these people like the very promise of heaven, and the "pottery district" was in a great measure humanized by its influence. Still the pits and kilns brought wild, bad characters of all kinds to work in them, and thus every little village was often shocked by deeds of desperate wickedness.

One morning, in the year 1833, two young men were busy with their wheels, for they were throwers in the pottery of Michael Colclough. One of them was William Wheelton, and the other John Burslem. They were not relatives, but they had been for many years fellow-workers and friends. However, there had come a shadow between them, and this shadow, as it often is, was a very fair, good girl, only child of Michael Colclough. Both young men were in love with her, and neither of them could be certain that he was the favored one.

Finally, however, Mary Colclough gave her whole heart to William Wheelton; but when the lovers applied to Michael for his sanction, it was refused with scorn and anger. Michael had saved money, and William's mother was a widow with small means. He greatly preferred John Burslem, whose father had left John two hundred pounds and the cottage where he still lived. And so he told Mary to give up Will, saying:

"I'd turn him off if I could, but he's hired till New Year. And there's Tom Bagley, he's got to go; he's been a telling Toft's people

how I gotten my glaze; but I'll be upside with him."

The old man turned away with an angry exclamation, for a revelation of secret processes in a pottery was no slight wrong, and as all hands are hired by the year, Michael had to pay his unfaithful servant full wages in order to get rid of him.

That very morning on which my tale opens, he came up to where Will and John were at their wheels, and Tom Bagley piling the biscuit in saggars for the kiln, and gave the latter his wages and his dismissal. The man was furiously angry and made some dangerous threats. But John Burslem noticed nothing save that Will and Michael had some hard words about Mary, and his jealousy became an unreasonable passion at once, and his dark, sullen face remained unmoved by all Will's explanations.

The next day was Stoke Market, and Michael Colclough, as usual, went over there with his samples and his week's gathered gold. He usually came home about five o'clock, often taking across a little moor to the left of the village in order to shorten the distance. John Burslem also crossed this moor going home from work, and he resolved to wait for Michael there and offer to put his money in the pottery if Michael would promise him the hand of Mary.

Another workman was with him called Sans, but when they saw Michael in the distance Sans hurried on, and John waited for his approach. In a few minutes there was the report of a gun, and a man came running toward John Burslem, followed by Sans, who was crying out:

"Hold the murderer, John! I know thee, William Wheelton! Thou hast shot the old man—I see thee do it."

John looked up, and dusk as it was, he saw distinctly the peculiar coat and hat which Will always wore on Sundays; but when the man approached him, he knew at once that it was Tom Bagley in Will Wheelton's clothes.

The two men looked in each other's faces; there was but a moment to decide, and Tom saw in John's face enough to make him say:

"If thou helps me away, thou art sure then of Mary Colclough. Can I go to thy cottage?"

"There is a cellar underneath it."

That was all that was said, for Sans was rapidly approaching. John ran to meet him, and by the time his eager questions were answered, the murderer was out of sight.

"But never mind," said Sans, "I know well what was, and thou John saw him too. Come, we had better look to old master."

Michael was not dead, but he was little likely to live, and what chance he had was quite lost by the wild passion to which he gave way when he learned his critical condition. He positively asserted that William Wheelton was his murderer, and he looked at Mary in such a suspicious way as added greatly to her grief and sorrow.

"Thou wouldst marry my murderer, and be false, Mary," he said bitterly, in low, painful gasps.

"Never, never, father! Not to save my life would I marry the man who took your life?"

"Then thou won't wed with Will?"

"If he murdered you, father, never!"

During his last hours Michael sent for John Burslem. He left the pottery in his charge until it could be sold for Mary; and then John doubtless made his offer, for Mary was hastily summoned, and her hand placed in John's almost with her father's latest effort.

In the meantime William Wheelton had been sent to Stoke prison, and evidence against him was so conclusive that no one, except his mother, dared to believe his solemn asseverations of innocence. Michael Colclough and Sans had both positively recognized him, and Will's gun had been found within fifty paces of the murdered man.

Wheelton had left the pottery at four o'clock, and no one but his mother had seen him afterward. She said that her son had drunk his tea with her, and then retired to his own room for reading, as was his custom, while she tidied up and got ready for chapel, to which he was going with her.

Martha Wheelton had such a high character that no one believed her capable of lying, even to save her only son; but then every one thought that she had been deceived in Will's occupation, and that while she supposed him to be reading, he had really gone on his murdering mission. The fact of his having his chapel clothes on, seemed to prove that he had meant to get back and be ready for his mother at the proper time.

The clothes could not be found—of course

not. In his helter-skelter flight across the moor they had got torn and soiled with clay, and he had destroyed their evidence.

William's tale went no way to exonerate him as a good Methodist, but said he was angry at Michael's slurs on his mother. He said further that after drinking tea with his mother, he had looked himself in his room to prepare for chapel, and that just before time to leave he had discovered that his best clothes had been stolen, but did not miss his gun until it was shown to him after being picked up on Black moor.

The tale at best was a weak one, and could not stand a moment before old Michael's dying statement, and Sans' positive assertion. Sans, indeed, had not a good character, but on the stand, John Burslem, having been solemnly sworn, also testified to seeing a man in William Wheelton's clothes running away from the murdered potter, and being closely questioned said that the man was "certainly William Wheelton." Many pitied John very much for having to testify against an old friend, and all noticed his pallid face and trembling hands while he did so.

There was no possible verdict but one, yet the judge was so impressed by both mother and son's calm and dignified behavior that he announced his determination to recommend the prisoner to mercy. This favor at least promised time, and Martha was hopeful and grateful. During all her son's imprisonment, her love and attention to him, and her faith in God's deliverance and Will's innocence, were remarkable. For some reason, satisfactory to herself, she preferred praying in the little chapel, and hour after hour found her kneeling there.

"Go thy ways, Martha Wheelton," said the minister to her one day, "it is impossible the son of such prayers should come to any harm or wrong."

And Martha took the words for her answer, and showed ever afterward to all her friends a cheerful face. It was in these days the little blue tea-pot first became dear to her. Its cheerful motto, "In God we trust," stood above her hearthstone constantly. When night came, and she could not see to read her bible, for spectacles were not for poor people in those days, she could turn her face to the bright assurance, and in the fitful firelight it was always sufficiently clear to her.

But time passed away and no deliverance came. John Burslem managed the pottery, and many said that Mary Colclough was soon to be his wife. But one day he went home to his solitary cottage very cross. Mary had spoken that day, not only some very scornful, but some very suspicious words; he did not like the tone she had taken toward him. He wanted to be alone and think things over, so he sent the old crone who waited on him to the village on some trifling message.

But he had company he little dreamt of. The woman had no sooner gone than Tom Bagley slunk into the room, and bade John get him brandy and food at once. His tone was not to be disputed—he was a desperate man. "The police," he said, "were after him, and John must give him gold to reach Bristol. He would go abroad this time, he swore he would."

"Why did you not go before?" said John, with a sickening heart.

"I went as far as Lundun, got into bad hands, and am in trouble again."

"Well, get out of it."

"You'll help me to, lad?"

"Not a step."

"Then I'll be took. If I tell, I may swing for it, but you'll go to Botany bay—hard work for life. I'd rather hang, for my part—please yourself."

John was in despair, but he had willingly forged the first link of the devil's chain that bound him; now he must go on or lose everything. He fed the rascal, disguised him in some of his own clothes, and gave him twenty pounds. At midnight he started him off for Bristol, promising to send him fifty pounds more when he heard that he was safe in America.

Next morning he went to the pottery, but, oh, how sick with anxiety he was. Wheelton in his prison cell was not half so miserable. Half a dozen times he was on the point of throwing down his piece and flying for his life. He determined, at any rate, to go next day to Stoke, draw all his money from the bank, and arrange his plans for leaving England. "Why should he stop for a pulling, scornful girl that

hated to look at him? He would never be safe as long as Tom Bagley knew where he was; and his money, too—it would never be his own."

When he went home the old woman had a terrible tale to tell. "There had been strange men there, and they had searched the house and taken a bundle out of the cellar."

John uttered a low cry; he knew what was in the bundle—Will Wheelton's Sunday clothes, in which Tom Bagley had committed the murder, and the rags which he had left last night in exchange for his own suits.

"How long since they were here?"

"A matter of ten minutes or that 'on."

Then they had gone to meet him. Doubtless they had got a warrant at Stoke for his apprehension. Tom must have been caught—must have confessed all; he had not a moment to lose.

Fortunately it was nearly dark and he knew the country pretty well. He traveled all night over dismal roads made of cinders and bits of broken pottery, and lit by lurid furnaces, never pausing, hardly knowing where he went, only that he was keeping southward. At the end of the second day he came to a wretched little mining village, and stopped at an almshouse to rest. He fancied the men looked queerly at him, and glancing up he saw a printed description of his person, and a reward of fifty pounds for his apprehension.

He drank his mug of ale and went out into the darkness again; but he had scarcely got a hundred yards before he was aware that a motley crowd, with lanterns, were following him. He went recklessly forward, though he knew the country here was full of marl pits and open shafts and dangers of many kinds. Twice he fell into chalk quarries, and knowing that his form made a black patch on the white stone, he struggled out full of agony and terror.

But the men, in spite of their wanderings and turnings, were rapidly gaining on him. He was desperate with the fear of falling into the hands of such a rude mob, and in spite of their warning cries, rushed madly forward. There was an open shaft before him, and he plunged headlong into it. As there was a reward for his body, dead or alive, the black, cold waters of the old pit were dragged and the poor, shattered remains carried back for identification.

All was known now, and rapid measures were at once taken for William Wheelton's release. The first cup of tea that he drank at his own fireside again—a free and justified man, on the eve of his marriage with Mary—his mother brewed in the little "blue Wesley tea-pot," the little tea-pot that had comforted and cheered her in all her trouble, with its pleasant and strong assurance, "In God we trust."

The ability of different kinds of seeds to withstand high temperatures has been extensively tested in Germany by Dr. L. Just. He found that many species could be heated up to from 242 to 265 degrees Fahrenheit, when dry, without losing their vitality; but the limit in most cases was between these figures. Some seeds retained their germinating power notwithstanding they had been plunged into boiling water; but in these cases it is believed the water had not soaked in beyond the outer covering.

Anecdotes.

A school-house lot in a New Hampshire district stands in three townships, so that the pupils sit in Rings, the teacher in New Ipswich, and recess is taken in Ashburnham, Mass.

A young man, just engaged on a ranch in Truckee, Cal., was set to driving a yoke of cattle, and at noon, when he wanted to feed them, was observed trying to unscrew their horns in order to get the yoke off the animals.

"You haven't a drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins," said testy old Jerome Bonaparte one day to his nephew the emperor. "Well," responded Louis Napoleon, "I have his whole family on my shoulders!"

Dr. Johnson being once much annoyed at a dinner by a young fool who sat opposite to him, and who laughed immoderately at everything the doctor said, at last lost all patience, and silenced the fool by exclaiming: "Sir, why do you laugh? I trust that I have said nothing which you can understand!"

A bright young man being asked by his sweetheart why the continual flow of so many rivers into the sea didn't fill the sea up and make it run over, replied: "Why, it's the sponges, my dear!" "What have the sponges got to do with it?" she asked, to which he responded: "Why, the sea is full of sponges, way down at the bottom, and they suck up the water, don't you see?" She thought she did.

Young Folks' Column.

To All the Young Folks.

We desire to thank all the children who have written for the "Young Folks' Column" in THE SPIRIT. We have read with a great deal of interest the letters that have come to us from week to week; and when we are traveling over the state the first thing we look at when we see THE SPIRIT is the "Young Folks' Column." A great many of the children have improved very much in their composition, in spelling and punctuation since they began to write. Thus we know the young folks are little by little gaining an education that will be of infinite value to them in the long years to come.

Children, all, again we thank you for keeping your column full, and that too without our offering any prize; but with this paper we publish all the young folks' letters we have on hand. Shall we be obliged to fill your space with other matter? or will you see to it that your column is kept full? Sometime during the year we shall offer another prize, that is, if the children do not stop sending their contributions.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a charade: I am composed of nine letters. My first is in May, but not in June. My second is in sing, but not in tune. My third is in new, but not in old. My fourth is in warned, but not in told. My fifth is in nest, but not in hen. My sixth is in hole, but not in den. My seventh is in apple, also in peach. My eighth is in hold, also in reach. My ninth is in bat, also in ball. My whole is the name of a fall.

M. S.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 20, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." My pa takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I think you are very kind to give us a chance to write for your paper. I am a little girl twelve years old; I went to school three months this winter. I studied reading, writing, spelling and geography. Our teacher's name was Mr. Holmes; we all liked him very much. Mr. Editor, if you will be kind enough to print this I may write again, so good-by.

HENRIETTA BATHURST.

TWIN FALLS, Kans., March 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." Pa takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I went to school four months this winter; I studied reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Our teacher's name was Mr. Perry Buffington; I like him very much. Ma has lost all her turkeys and most of her chickens with the cholera. I am a little girl; I will be ten years old the 4th day of next May. Now, Mr. Editor, if you will be kind enough to print this I may write again, so good-by.

ANNIE SEARS.

CHARLESTON, Kans., March 25, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I published the letter I wrote for the "Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would write for it again, as it is a lonesome and stormy day. Our school will be out in about two months. Mr. L. J. Cashman is our teacher; he is a splendid good fellow; we all like him very much. He has the honor of teaching the first school that is being taught in our new school-house. I see that my friend Chris Cashman has a letter in the "Young Folks' Column." If his brother gets him a new wife, as he thinks he will soon, I don't know what will become of poor Chris; he has not got any father or mother so I expect he will have to go and live with some of his aunts, back in Kentucky. I feel sorry for poor Chris. I wish mother and I could keep him. I will not write any more this time. From your friend,

SAMUEL SAWYER.

DISCORD, Kans., March 30, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl ten years old. Our school is out now. My pa has leased his farm to H. H. Hart, of Labette county, who was a member of the last state grange. Pa is going to Washington territory as soon as he can sell the stock. The peach trees and the plum trees are in bloom now and everything looks well and lovely here. One of my schoolmates said, when I said that I was going to be a school teacher, that if I ever learned to read well it would be more than she expected. Mr. Editor, that didn't discourage me, for I am going to persevere the harder for I know that is the way all the learned men and women got their education. I would like Aunt Margery to write again for I like to read her letters. I forgot to tell you that Mr. H. H. Hart was my pa's nephew. I must close for this time. Please excuse all mistakes, so good-by.

HATTIE HAWTHORN.

EUREKA, Kans., March 17, 1878.

Michael Bagley

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

OFFICERS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES. 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Tompkins county.

2 Bourbon county, Wm. White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch. 3 Sedwick county, Geo. A. White master, N. H. Dewing secretary, Wichita.

4 Davis county, S. D. Underwood master, S. G. Hoyt secretary, Junction City. 5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkio master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.

6 Wyandotte county. 7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Cothran secretary, Council Grove. 8 Pherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.

9 Sumner county, Marion Sommerville master, Oxford. 10 Saline county—no report. 11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phinck secretary, Beloit.

12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta. 13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Junction City. 14 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnel master, Northland. 16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus. 17 Marion county, James A. Barrett master, W. Wallace secretary, Peabody.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and now, as a busy season is upon us, we warn the Patrons not to abate one whit of their interest or energy in the grange.

The Dignity of Labor—The Work of the Grange. The sentimental prattle of the newspaper press about the dignity of labor, the independent life of the farmer, rural ease, and the pleasures of farm life, cannot deceive intelligent working men.

The following is a complete list of officers of Pomona grange No. 29, P. of H., in our county, elected on the 9th, for the current year, and to be installed at the next regular meeting:

Resolved, That the constitutional provisions of Ohio and Illinois, barring municipalities from voting aid of any kind to works of internal improvement, is in consonance with the principles of our order; and it is our deliberate opinion a similar provision should become a part of the fundamental law of this state.

Resolved, That exemptions of all kinds from taxation in this state, is in conflict with the theory that all citizens alike of a commonwealth should assist equally in bearing its burdens, and we will not let the day when this theory shall be carried out practically, in accordance with the spirit of equity and justice.

Resolved, That the excessive tariff and passenger rates on our railroads are a great burden on the producing classes, taking the lion's share of the crops to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market.

Resolved, That the law allowing purchasers of tax receipts or certificates to charge fifty per cent. per annum to those unfortunate enough to have their lands sold for taxes is unjust and should be repealed.

Resolved, That we will work and vote to secure the adoption of these measures. Resolved, That we request THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to publish these resolutions; also request Patrons and the working people to give their views on the above resolutions.

From Lyon County. EDITOR SPIRIT:—It rains to-day, and we have seated ourself to drop you a few lines, as our time is precious when the weather is fair.

The Trouble with the Farmer. I wish to show how the farmer is situated with reference to what he has to buy. Almost everything that enters into the consumption of himself and family, not produced by himself, is produced by corporations or wealthy firms, who are almost invariably members of some association, banded together for the purpose of mutual benefit and protection.

The farmer is the largest consumer of iron and steel in this country. Every worn out rail, car wheel and locomotive, or parts of the same, have cost him more than they cost to all other laborers combined.

Resolved, That the excessive tariff and passenger rates on our railroads are a great burden on the producing classes, taking the lion's share of the crops to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market.

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How to Make Grange Meetings Pleasant and Profitable. In reading the notes from some of your correspondents, I judge that "dry grange" has become quite a common complaint, not because the principles are not worthy of our sustaining the order, but for the lack of something to entertain.

Why is the grange dry? Let us see. We have been to grange to-day and nothing done but transacting business, we go home feeling that we have had a feast, but it was all potato. Our next experience is something similar, only it was all pumpkin.

In looking over our grange I find that we have a doctor, builder, mechanic, cheese-maker, teacher and several good singers. Each of these could entertain the grange with a dozen different speeches or essays in his line.

Resolved, That the excessive tariff and passenger rates on our railroads are a great burden on the producing classes, taking the lion's share of the crops to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market; and we will endeavor to get the balance to market.

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Kansas State News.

Wilson County Obituary: "Last week, in the district court for Woodson county, T. J. Hudson obtained a divorce for Mrs. Morris, the woman who was shot and beaten by her husband, Thomas Morris, about six weeks ago, together with alimony in the shape of a quarter section of land worth from \$1,600 to \$1,800, and an additional judgment for about \$700."

BELOIT Gazette: "A Mr. Chapin, who lives in the southern part of the county, is a widower, and lived alone in a small house. He has been sick for several weeks and unable to get up from his bed, and last week, as the prairie fire that swept over that county was raging, his neighbors were so busy fighting fire to protect their own crops that they forgot him and let the fire destroy all of his grain, stabling and hay, and to literally burn the house down over his head. They however discovered him in time to save his life, but he is so badly burned that he probably will not live long."

HAYS Sentinel: "Through a private letter from Fred Barrell to W. S. Hamford, we learn of the massacre of a party of Black Hills emigrants, and among the number was our old townsman Tom Mullen and family. The party, consisting of four families, was en route from Laramie City to the Yellowstone, and had reached a point about midway between Powder and Tongue rivers, when a band of Indians swooped down upon them, killed the entire party, and burned their train, consisting of nine wagons. This occurred some time ago. No trace of the bodies was found; but the charred ruins of wagons and camp equipments was only too true an evidence of the horrible fate of all. Mullen's family consisted of himself, wife and three children."

NEODESHA Free Press: "Some time ago we made mention of the fact that Squire Owens, while drilling a well, passed through a six-foot vein of coal at a depth of 110 feet. A short time afterwards parties near Verdi, with Mr. Owens' permission, commenced prospecting for coal on his place, and at the depth of 110 feet reported that they had passed through a three-foot vein of coal. The parties then leased the land from Mr. Owens and prospected further. Tuesday afternoon the report was brought to town that they had struck a vein of lead and had gone to the depth of one foot and the end was not yet. What next will be found in that hole we are unable to say, but patiently await further developments." The same paper says that indications show that there is lead beneath the bed of the Verdigris river at Altoona.

Wants to Catch one Some Way.

[Ford County Globe.] A woman in Southern Kansas has applied to be appointed constable, despairing of catching a man in any other way.

Three Escaped Jail-Birds.

[Fort Scott Monitor.] The following fellows escaped from the Mound City jail on Friday, March 22d: James F. Reynolds, 43 years old, dark complexion, dark hair, sandy beard, a little stooped, hair and beard slightly streaked with gray, rather heavy mustache. Patrick Peffer, 20 years old, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, rather light complexion, dark hair, rather heavy build, an Irishman. Charles H. Harrington, 21 years old, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, dark complexion, rather long, slim face, large nose, has, think, a finger or thumb off or mutilated.

It is supposed that the above individuals have made their way to this city and again or about the town. Anybody seeing a person answering the description of any of the above should notify the police. The country is full of dangerous characters, and we do not need the contents of our jails to swell the list.

A Man Found Dead on Laramie Creek.

[Larned Enterprise.] J. D. Strain, postmaster at Ottumville, Cooper county, Missouri, writes to the postmaster at Larned, under date of March 18th, as follows: There was a man found dead on Laramie creek near this town on Saturday the 16th inst. The jury decided that he had been drowned in the creek when it was up. He had a receipt in his pocket signed by the secretary of the Colonial society of Bellaire, Ohio. He also had an emigrant ticket. A copy of the receipt, as near as I can note is, is as follows:

BELLAIRE, Feb. 23, 1878. Received of Matthew McFadden, five dollars, that being his admission fee to the Bellaire Colonial society. JOHN S. BROWN, Sec'y.

The emigrant ticket was issued by the Pittsburg, Continental and St. Louis Railway company, and good from Kansas City to Larned. The dead man had four or five cards with him and some money, three or four of the cards bearing the name of Matthew McFadden, and one the name of Isaac or Isalah McFadden. He was buried in the Ottumville graveyard. Knowing that there are a number of persons of the name of McFadden in Pawnee and Rush counties, we print the above readily at the request of our postmaster.

Colored Colonists in Need of Aid.

[Atchison Champion.] Chas. Gossaway, a colored minister, representing the colony of colored people who settled in Graham county last fall, is in this city, to solicit aid to assist the colonists in living until they can harvest their crops. The facts concerning this case are, briefly, these: The colonists are mostly from Kentucky, and number about seven hundred. They all arrived last fall, and each head of a family had taken up a homestead. They have five teams, and succeeded in breaking up two or three hundred acres of land, besides gardens. They had also built a number of rock houses. They have very little means, after paying their expenses to the state, and have been aided, during the winter, by the people of Colorado. They think that they can get along well if they can secure aid to carry them through the summer, and this is the purpose of Mr. Gossaway's visit to this section. We have examined his credentials, which are entirely satisfactory. The foundation of this colony is an interesting experiment, and bids fair to be successful. The charitable citizens of Atchison county, we are sure, are aiding a worthy people by contributing to aid this colony to secure a foothold in the region where they have located.

FROM THE SOLOMON VALLEY.

A Sad Case of Suicide—A Woman Shoots Herself with a Shot-Gun—Domestic Trouble the Cause.

[Correspondence Topeka Commonwealth.] Our usually quiet community was startled yesterday on hearing a report that Mrs. Charles Grey, who lives three miles north of here, had committed suicide. Further inquiry by your correspondent proved that such was the case. The following are the circumstances which were learned from neighbors and at the inquest: It appears that the unfortunate woman procured a double-barreled shot-gun, which she loaded, went into her bed-room, and placing the muzzle to her left side, fired it off, by using the ramrod. She died instantly. Some of the members of the family, hearing the report, ran into the room to see what was the matter, and found her in the agonies of death. On examination it was ascertained that the heart was cut in two. The cause of the act was domestic trouble. Mrs. Grey stated the day before her death that she could not endure these troubles much longer; but little was thought of the remark at the time. She had not lived pleasantly with her husband for a number of years, yet none of the neighbors thought she would take her life in consequence. The event is the saddest one that has happened for a long time. The lady was well thought of by her neighbors, and her sudden and tragic death has spread a gloom over the community. She leaves a husband and five children. The family came from Iowa, and the wheat is coming up finely, and looks as well as we could desire. A large area has been sown. The same can be said of rye. The next harvest promises to be a bounteous one. Times are fair, and matters and things in general on the Solomon are prospering. It is not least, the Commonwealth is as popular as ever.

A Mysterious Case.

[Wilson County Citizen.] For several weeks there had been boarding at the Horton house, a stranger who gave his name as W. B. Gebringer. He was without money and sick, but said he was a teacher in search of a school, and would pay Mr. Horton when he obtained a situation. Very little, if anything, was known of him, as he was not at all communicative concerning himself. He stated that he was a bachelor, and had taught school in the Choctaw nation. Last Sunday evening he became very sick; Dr. Barrett was called, and said the man would die before morning, which he did at about two o'clock. Monday morning his effects were examined, but nothing was discovered which at that time told who he was, or where he was from. A photograph of three children, some letters apparently from his wife, several memorandum books, and a lot of blank paper, were about all, aside from his clothing. The names of persons and places had been scratched out on the papers and on the picture, and, as nothing indicated where his friends could be found, he was buried in the city cemetery in the evening. From close examination of the note books and letters it is thought that he had committed some crime in Pennsylvania the early part of 1874, and had since been traveling under an assumed name. One of the letters was signed "Your wife, Mary S. C. P." Much of the writing in the note book was in cipher, and consists of items of expense, where he has traveled, and reflections on religion. He seemed to be between forty-five and fifty years of age, was of stooping form, dark complexion, with black, round cut whiskers. He had said that he was born in New Orleans, and was of German and French parents. At present the facts in the case remain a mystery, and his crime, if he be guilty of one, has died a secret with him, so far as any one in this vicinity is concerned. Enough, however, has been ever, to put the curious on inquiry, and a few weeks will probably disclose his history. Mr. and Mrs. Horton, during the time he was at the hotel, treated the invalid with great kindness, and in his last hours did all in their power to aid and comfort him.

A Burning Shame.

[Arkansas City Traveler.] A white child, a little girl about ten years old, was hawked about our street, for sale by a dirty, filthy, lousy Pawnee Indian named Pawnee Pete. He claims he gave two ponies to a Cheyenne Indian for her and has had her in his possession about five years. She has dark brown hair, hazel eyes, and a fair skin, considering the life she has led in the Indian camp—smoked, tanned and sunburned—innocent of the use of soap. This poor child has been with these dirty, filthy devils since a small babe. No doubt her parents were killed by the Cheyennes or Pawnees before they came from Nebraska, as they brought her along when they came to the present Pawnee agency about seventy-five miles south of this place. Liberty loving Kansas Republicans have known of this child being in the hands of the Pawnees since three years ago, but she is not a negro. That accounts for the apathy of our people. She has the misfortune to be white. The poor thing knows nothing of her own race or language—no one to pity, no one to console this little waif out in the cold. President Hayes ought to order some of his officers or agents to take charge of her and see that she is properly cared for. Here is a case for some of our home missionaries to show their faith by their works. Papers friendly to the cause of justice and humanity will please call attention to this case, that something may be done in her behalf.

Flea-ance!

Lo! woman on her beaded knees Brimful of wrath is catching fleas; No tender mercy now she knows Nor sign of truce nor quarter shows; Deals carnage on the skipping foe, As fast as willing hands can go.

A blazing taper in her hand Waves to and fro like Circe's wand, And woe betide the lurking imp Found hid away in fold or crimp; For sooner than the thing is said The interloping flea is dead! Had Nimrod half the craft, the skill, The game to track, the greed to kill Fair woman shows at catching fleas (Or other vermin if you please) Your stock of quail or prairie hen, Were soon as scarce as honest men.

God grant the fair a catching flea! Great sleight of hand and strength of knees! To what her labors may be blest, With peace of mind and final rest; Give back her cheeks the damask hue Of roses fresh with morning dew!

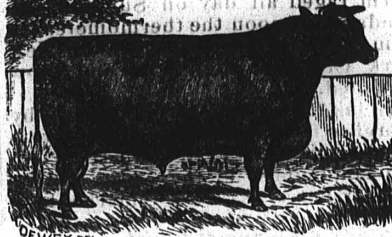
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., March 27, 1878.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE.

An Atchison and Nebraska Employee Touched by the Fickle Goddess.

[Atchison Champion.] Verily fortune is a fickle goddess, and comes and goes in ways that are exceedingly varied. To-day it makes the poor, struggling mechanic the independent millionaire, and to-morrow hurls the wealthy aristocrat from the station that wealth has bought him to the line of the veriest pauper. Its last appearance in Atchison has been at least a blessing to one worthy man. Frank Allee is an employe of the Atchison and Nebraska road, and has heretofore been employed as engineer and bolt cutter in the machine shops belonging to that company. For some time past he has been suffering from the effects of a bronchial affection, and at intervals was compelled to suspend work. His physicians told him frequently that unless he changed his vocation his disease would become fatal. He had a family, however, and that necessity compelled him to labor on for their maintenance, trusting to that Providence from whose watchful care not even a sparrow falls to the ground without His knowledge. A few days ago he received intelligence from a prominent law firm of London, England, that his wife was in their hands for division, and informed him that her share of the estate was \$7,000, or a little more than \$35,000. Yesterday he received a draft for \$17,500, the first half of the amount, with the assurance that the remainder would be forwarded in a few days. He proposes to invest his new fortune, or a sufficient portion of it necessary, in a good farm, and on the exhilarating prairies of Kansas regain the health he has lost. His employe habits, and possessed of many good qualities. He will make a good use of his new fortune. This is not a fairy story.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represent the best of the breed. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old, \$32 00; Three to five months old, \$20 00; Five to seven months old, \$20 00.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD. THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST. 300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

BOOTH & NYEL, BREEDERS OF CHOICE

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams.

White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons, Leavenworth, Kansas. STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON. Send for Descriptive Circular.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878 HOME GROWN APPLE, PEACH, PEAR CHERRY TREES, QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties fully tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$85. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

PATRON'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Douglas County, Kan.

CHARLES D. FRENCH, Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public. Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - EMPORIA.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER, PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Bushner.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at LAWRENCE, KAN.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superior kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Febrile, Pol-Evil, Hilo-Bowel, Toward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kelly Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Rigging from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff-Combed). The blood is proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, heavy men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



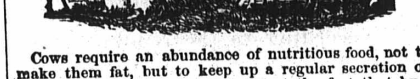
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chickens Cholera, Gripes, Blood-heat, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their food once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throats, or mixing powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER they will produce more milk, and of a better quality. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative powder, which will be necessary to administer the powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throats, or mixing powder with dough to form Pills.



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera, which will reduce to a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, it is found in LEIS' CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, 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.

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, FINNELL & COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 400 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage and Divorce, and a Private and a Public Health. These works are the most complete and valuable on the subject of the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, of the Female, and of the general health of the race. Sent, sent in any address on receipt of 75 cents. DR. D. W. RILEY, No. 12 N. 6th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. J. A. JONES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and treads the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

THE gross productions of this country are \$6,000,000,000 annually. To handle this we have only \$700,000,000 in currency.

THE failures during the past three months were \$1,800,000 more in amount than the failures for the corresponding period last year.

DURING the year just closed the United States sold 105,000,000 yards of cotton goods abroad—ten times more than was exported the year before.

THE wheat product of the leading countries of Europe: Russia produces 1,606,000,000 bushels, Germany 742,500,000, France 687,500,000, Austria 550,000,000 bushels. The United States produces 1,881,760,925 bushels.

MR. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, of Marblehead, has presented to the Massachusetts legislature a bill exempting from taxation for a period of ten years land worth not over fifteen dollars an acre, if planted with certain specified forest trees.

THE United States, within the last ten years, have sold \$48,000,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to Europe, and still the demand continues. Hitherto Turkey has been our best customer, but now orders upon a liberal scale are coming from Russia.

THE Agitator in a recent issue agitates thus:

Capital has labor by the throat; bondholders ride rough-shod over plowholders; usurers own two-thirds of the business men; a few men move in the voluptuous luxury of wealth and ease; a million are starving in enforced poverty. A few men control the gold, silver, railroads, mines and even governments of the country. The millions control nothing, not even themselves.

That's the kind of butter, Mr. Agitator, that will choke the cat.

DURING the last twenty years England has paid to foreign countries for food, according to the report of Mr. Stephen Bourne of her majesty's customs, \$10,000,000,000. The report states that each member of the community now consumes to the value of two and a half times as much foreign food as he did twenty years ago. With this immense drain upon her resources, England would in a few years be reduced to penury, were it not for the immense sums of money paid her as interest.

STAY LAW FOR THE BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The legislature has passed, the governor has approved and the bill is now a law of Massachusetts, granting a stay in the collection of all debts due by savings banks in that state. This action has not been taken in any of the Western states, where the people are supposed to be poor, very ignorant, very loose in their moral natures and very anxious to pay their debts in the cheapest possible money, even in silver dollars, "worth only ninety cents." The fact is, the savings banks of Massachusetts, holding as they do some \$240,000,000 of the hard earned savings of the people of that state, are not able to pay their debts. These banks had urged the people whose money they held to oppose the remonetization of silver and to insist upon "gold," and they were assured that to have silver coinage would reduce the value of all deposits nine cents on the dollar. What are they worth now?

These banks have continued to do business, and have day after day received deposits when their officers knew that they were insolvent, and that for them to continue business was a fraud and a swindle upon the unsuspecting people whose money they held. The depositors in some of the banks got alarmed and demanded their money. The banks, unwilling to acknowledge their inability to pay, appealed to the legislature for a "stay law"—a law to suspend the collection of debts against banks, and thus lock up in the hands of the managers and officers of the insolvent banks the \$240,000,000 of the depositors' money. The law, being prepared by the banks, is presumed to meet their conditions; and this law authorizes the bank commissioners to direct the bank officers to refuse payment of deposits except in such sums of 10, 15 or 20 per cent., so long as the bank is unable to pay, and that this prohibition may continue for at least 50 per cent. of the deposits for the term of two years.

These savings banks of Massachusetts,

which have thus been protected by the interposition of the legislature and governor of that state, owe more money than is due by all the Western states, cities, and more than is due upon all the farm mortgages of the Northwest. If a Western state or any one of the silver states should enact a law, prohibiting the collection of farm mortgages beyond such a percentage as the debtor might feel disposed to pay, there would come such a howl of rage and indignation from all the anti-silver states that would make the Western repudiators tremble in their boots. We have not the slightest doubt the unfortunate owners of the \$240,000,000 of deposits thus locked up in the savings banks of Massachusetts would be glad to receive silver dollars, even if they were worth only ninety cents on the dollar, in preference to selling their bank books for whatever they can get, as a majority of them will now undoubtedly have to do.

A lecture from the bankers of Massachusetts to Western and Southern people on honesty, strict integrity and square dealing will now be in order.

BERGES AT KANSAS CITY NOW READY TO RECEIVE CARGOES.

The Kansas City Price Current of March 29th says:

Kansas City now has an opportunity presented of demonstrating the practicability of barges for the transportation of grain. Arrangements have been made by Major W. A. M. Vaughan, so that he is now prepared to enter into contracts for delivery of corn in New Orleans at fourteen cents per bushel for freight charges. He has had elevator "A," of which he is the chief owner, so arranged that grain may be loaded into the barges direct. He is prepared to contract for the transportation of 100,000 bushels at the above rate. In fact, through his endeavors Kansas City is now furnished with a barge line, which only awaits the grain to start a fleet down the river. Up to this time he has received no encouragement and it begins to look as though the much talked of barges were to be overlooked and, as the "pool" is burst, the railroads were to receive the freight so recently and frequently pledged to the river. If the movers were in earnest when they were urging the organization of the Barge Line company and were not playing a game of bluff against the railroads, they now can prove their faith by their works. The grain is here, the barges are ready and a trial trip should be made.

This is certainly the best news for Kansas farmers they ever had in all their lives, provided they will lay hold of this opportunity to realize a good price for their surplus corn. If the Patrons now had their State Co-operative association in good working order they could seize this opportunity to send their grain to Europe on their own account, and thus realize more than double the price they now get.

Let us make some figures and see how much would be gained. Say it will cost the farmer living in the interior of the state twelve cents per bushel to put his corn on board a barge at Kansas City, from Kansas City to New Orleans fourteen cents per bushel, from New Orleans to Liverpool ten cents per bushel (this last is more than steamers now charge), and then suppose we allow ten cents per bushel for wastage, insurance and commissions. The price in Liverpool has been firm for the last four months at ninety to ninety-two cents per bushel in gold. Now how do we stand?

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. To put on board barge... 12. Price in Liverpool... 90. From New Orleans to Liverpool... 10. Insurance, commission and waste... 10. Total... 42. Price in Liverpool... 90. Take out cost to lay it down in Liverpool... 48. And we have net, per bushel, for the producer in the interior of the state... 44.

The farmers of Kansas raised in 1877 over one hundred million bushels of corn. Suppose the farmers export or send out of the state only twenty million bushels, and we add four cents a bushel for cost of transportation, still the farmers will have lost four million dollars on only one-fifth of their corn crop.

Now, Patrons and farmers of Kansas, start your State Co-operative association at once, and save this four million dollars. This is not half of what the farmers are losing annually, simply for the want of a few thousand dollars outlay to commence business with.

Patrons, let us hear what you are doing in this direction.

What is the Country Coming to?

A careful perusal of the news columns of the daily press forces the conclusion that almost an epidemic of crime is raging all over the country at present. Not a day passes without furnishing its quota of homicides and suicides. Liquor and lust seem the most potent provocations of these offenses against society, and next in rank as a cause comes financial failure.

Some allowance must be made for the fact that crime is reported more fully and widely than any other result of human activity. The police reporter's account of a shooting affray will be sent flying over the country, while "the actions of the just" are quietly left to "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." Still, it is certain that the criminal news has been usually great in quantity and variety during the last month. The cold-blooded and brutal murder of an aged and crippled maiden lady by her elderly maiden sister in Andover, Mass., reported yesterday, was as shocking an affair as can well be conceived. In this connection, it is not out of place to remark that the Massachusetts murderers as a rule, contrive to be a trifle more fiendish than any others.

Furious Storm—Tempestuous Waves.

The storm of Saturday night and Sunday, in Canada, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, and probably in other localities, was accompanied by rain, snow, thunder and lightning, and severe frost. At Allegan, Michigan, the depot building, used jointly by the Michigan Lake Shore railway and the Montreal branch of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. All the books were saved and most of the freight. Loss \$2,500; no insurance. At Covington, Ky., the Catholic church was struck by lightning and damaged. At Buffalo, N. Y., some two inches of snow fell; at Watertown, N. Y., about eight inches, and at Syracuse, N. Y., six inches, delaying trains. At Montreal, Canada, a heavy storm raged all day on Sunday. On Sunday afternoon the thermometer fell from fifty to eighteen degrees in New York City, and high wind and snow prevailed.

On lake Michigan, as will be seen by reference to our marine columns, two wrecks, with loss of life, are reported. The suddenness of the storm and its primary fierceness were remarkable.

A Financial Quack.

John Sherman has had the conceit taken out of him by the experience of the silver bill. When before the house coinage committee, a few days ago, giving his views on the bill to issue certificates of bullion deposits, he was asked by a member of the committee: "Have you any opinion as to the probable amount of certificates that would be issued under such a bill as is proposed?"

Secretary Sherman—No, sir. We have been very much disappointed in regard to the result of measures affecting our coinage and our legal tender. He would be a wise man who would undertake to predict the result of any particular measure. I have this opinion, which I can express strongly, that under the law as it now stands we can maintain the silver dollar at par with the best money afloat, either gold or currency, and can issue fifty, sixty or perhaps one hundred millions of these silver dollars, giving great relief to the people.

This same John Sherman induced President Hayes to veto the silver measure he now lauds, on the ground that it would "be a stain on the national honor," and work an injury to the laboring classes. Mr. Hayes having no views of his own on the financial question, put in this libel on two-thirds of the members of congress. And now the arrant knave Sherman is compelled to acknowledge that the silver bill is a beneficial measure, and he can issue "perhaps one hundred millions of these silver dollars, giving great relief to the people." If Sherman, Hayes and the whole crowd of bullion quacks had any shame, they would retire to that private life for which they are so well fitted. John Sherman is going before the senate finance committee to-day to argue against the repeal of the resumption act. It is time wasted to hear him. He says he dare not undertake, in view of the mistakes he has made in the past, "to predict the result of any particular measure." Then what is he going before the finance committee for? He had better attend to the business of executing the laws of congress, and leave the subject of legislation to men who know something about monetary science, and are disposed to deal fairly with the people.

General News.

BOSTON, April 1.—Manning & Sears, cotton dealers, are reported as failed. Liabilities \$200,000. The concern will pay fifty cents on the dollar and resume.

LONDON, April 1.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs his belief that Bismarck will acquiesce in the adverse vote of the Prussian parliament on the proposal for creating a ministry of railways, which was supported by the prince, and will not dissolve the house.

ROME, March 30.—The pope received ex-President Grant, his wife and son, to-day. Chattard, rector of the American college, awaited Gen. Grant in the hall of the Swiss guard, and accompanied him to the pope's apartments, where Cardinal McClosky presented him to the pope, who received him with every mark of distinction.

CHICAGO, April 1.—It is stated that two English gentlemen are in this city, and have agents throughout the West for the purpose of buying 200,000 horses, ostensibly for street cars in Scotland and England, but, judging from the character of the animals they

select, they are intended rather for active movements than for draft purposes.

TOPEKA, April 1.—A. H. Horton, chief justice of Kansas, delivered a temperance lecture last night in this city to an immense audience. That question has been agitated for a number of weeks, and till nearly the whole city have signed the pledge. It does not, however, enter into the city election to-morrow. All parties are in favor of high license.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The supreme court made the following order in the Anderson case: "Ordered and decreed, that a rehearing is refused, and that our judgment stand undisturbed." Castellanos, Anderson's counsel, immediately went with a certified copy of this decree before Judge Whittaker, who at once ordered the release of Anderson from the parish prison. About 12:30 General Anderson was released.

JAMES FAULK & SONS, shipping and commission merchants, suspended to-day. Liabilities estimated at \$450,000. The concern was one of the oldest and best known in their line in the city.

The Bulletin says: "Booth & Edgar, the well known sugar refiners, have failed, with liabilities variously estimated from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The business manager said he could not tell with any degree of accuracy what the liabilities would amount to, but they were undoubtedly heavy—over half a million. The assets consist of sugar-house property and other real estate, together with a stock of sugar sufficient to pay creditors in full."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes an article believed to be semi-official, on England's attitude. Referring to Lord Beaconsfield's speech in the house of lords on Thursday, the article says: "The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the sea of Marmora, and the possession of Gibraltar and Malta." The article continues as follows: "The calling out of the reserves, notwithstanding the statement that it does not imply war, is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She did not insert in the treaty of San Stefano a single stipulation clashing with the interests of others, or injuriously affecting them by its reservations. Russia is conscious of neglecting nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity, and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore any aberrations which may counteract her pacific work, but, at the same time, she will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—The people in Central and Western Kentucky, the richest agricultural region in America, are organizing a crusade upon the legislature for the purpose of a sweeping stay law to defer the collection of debts. Reliable men from these districts now at the capital declare that, unless debtors are protected from their creditors in the East and elsewhere, a widespread ruin will result throughout the blue grass region. The products of the counties of Union, Daviess, Henderson, Christian and Hopkins have depreciated enormously in value. Leaf tobacco, which a year ago sold for \$12.50, now brings only \$2.50. Potatoes, which then brought fifty to sixty cents cannot now be sold for ten cents. Other products have declined in proportion, and the fine stock business is utterly flat. These gentlemen declare that, if a stay law is not passed immediately, downright lawlessness is bound to ensue. As soon as Eastern capitalists and other creditors begin to enforce the collection of their claims there will be organized, and, if necessary, bloody resistance. Some of the wealthiest men in that section, who are themselves out of debt, declare that they will promptly join such resistance rather than see their neighbors' property sacrificed for one-sixth or one-tenth of its actual value.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to-day providing for the appointment of a consulting naturalist to be attached to the department of agriculture, to instruct on the following subjects: The better preservation of army and navy stores; the cause, prevention and removal of infectious and parasitic diseases of men and animals, such as diphtheria, Texas cattle and hog cholera, and to conduct such other investigations as may lead to the destruction of the cotton worm, the weevil, the Colorado beetle, the grasshopper and the curculio. He is also to set on foot an investigation of butter, cheese, eggs and fruits. This new officer is to be appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate.

Senator McMillan to-day introduced a bill providing that it should be lawful for homestead settlers whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by the grasshoppers in the year 1876, and who left their land in said year, to return thereto within three months from the enactment of this bill, and perfect their settlement, provided that no other settlement shall have been made thereon, and no right or interest acquired therein, by any other person since the date of abandonment.

The house committee on the Pacific railroad bill completed the prorate bill by inserting the names of Judge Thomas M. Corley, of Michigan, as the third commissioner, to act in conjunction

with Chas. Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Albert Funk, of Tennessee, constituting the board of Pacific railroad commissioners.

Secretary Sherman was before the committee on banking and currency to-day, by invitation, and in the course of his statement claimed that after the resumption of specie payment he will have authority to reissue \$300,000,000 U. S. notes under authority of existing law of 1873, contained in the revised statutes relative to the reissue of United States notes received for taxes.

The public debt statement for the month of March shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$2,318,614, and the following balances in the treasury: Currency, \$751,857; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, \$25,215,000; coin, \$188,357,608, including coin certificates, \$57,883,400. Outstanding legal tenders, \$347,848,712.

Several gentlemen who called on the president to-day, having incidentally alluded to the position of the republican senators toward him, he replied that he supposed there was now a bitter feeling among many, as from what he could hear they have recently given expression to their views concerning him. Especially, he thought Senator Howe felt better after delivering his speech. The president does not feel in the least disturbed by adverse criticism, placing himself on the ground that he is acting in accordance with his sense of right.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. St. Louis, April 2, 1878. Flour—XX... \$5.00 @ 5.10. XXX... 5.65 @ 5.80. Family... 5.20 @ 5.30. Wheat—No. 3 fall... 1.17 @ 1.17 1/2. No. 4 red... 1.11 @ 1.11 1/2. No. 2 spring... 1.10 @ 1.10 1/2. Corn—No. 2... 39 @ 39 1/2. Oats—No. 2 mixed... 25 @ 26. Rye—No. 2... 56 @ 57. Barley—No. 2... 36 @ 37. Pork... 9.75 @ 9.85. Dry salt meats... 23 @ 24. Lard... 4 @ 5 1/2. Eggs... 7 @ 8. Butter—Creamery... 28 @ 28. Dairy... 25 @ 30. Country... 16 @ 20.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Chicago, April 2, 1878. Wheat—No. 2 spring... 1.10 @ 1.12. No. 3... 1.04 @ 1.04 1/2. Corn... 42 @ 42 1/2. Oats... 25 @ 25 1/2. Pork... 9.25 @ 9.30. Bulk meats... 23 @ 24. Lard... 7.00 @ 7.20.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Kansas City, April 2, 1878. Wheat—No. 3 red fall... 1.07 @ 1.07 1/2. No. 4 fall... 93 @ 96. Corn—No. 2 mixed... 31 @ 32. Oats... 20 @ 25. Rye—No. 2... 39 @ 40.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Live Stock Markets. St. Louis, April 2, 1878. Cattle—Prime to choice... \$3.75 @ 5.25. Poorer grades... 2.50 @ 3.50. Hogs... 3.20 @ 3.65. Chicago, April 2, 1878. Cattle—Good steers... 3.75 @ 5.05. Hogs—Packers... 3.40 @ 3.90.

The following are quotations given by Barse & Smider, live stock commission merchants:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Kansas City, April 2, 1878. Cattle—Choice native shippers... 4.40 @ 4.60. Good to choice, do... 4.15 @ 4.40. Native butcher steers... 3.85 @ 4.15. Stockers and grazers... 3.30 @ 3.80. Fair to choice fat cows... 2.80 @ 3.50. Hogs—Packers... 2.85 @ 3.00.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 18@20c; medium 12@15c; common, low grade, 8@10c; cheese, 10@12c; eggs, 6@7c for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans \$0.70c; potatoes, 20@40c; live, per doz., \$1.50@2.00; poultry—chickens, baled, per ton, \$7.50@9.00; potatoes, 20@40c; feathers, live geese, 42@45c; dried apples, per lb., 4@5c; cranberries, 95.50@10.00; hides, dry flint, 14@15c, dry salt, 10@11c, green salt, 3@4c, green, 5c, calf, 9c, sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6@7c; honey, strained, 10@12c; limesed oil, raw, 62c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18@20c. per lb., tub washed 25@27c, Colorado and Mexican, 15@20c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.95@3.00; XXX, \$2.65. Rye flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$3.00. Corn meal, 75@85c.

The following are the latest quotations at which seeds can be purchased in Kansas City: Red clover, per bushel, \$5.25; mammoth clover, \$5.50; white clover, \$1.10; Alsike, \$1.10; blue grass, 90c@1.10; red top, 55c; English blue grass, \$2.50; orchard grass, \$1; timothy, \$1.45; onion sets, \$1.50@3.50, according to kind; osage orange seed, 88.

Wheat the past week has been unsettled and excited, some days advancing several cents. The figures in our table are about six cents higher than last week; but the tendency now is downward. The cause of the fluctuation is the attitude of England towards Russia. England is rapidly putting herself on a war footing, and while professing to be peaceably disposed, her press and politicians frequently manifest an angry tone in speaking of Russia. There is no change worth noting in other kinds of grain.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.17 to \$1.18, April, and \$1.18 to \$1.19, May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.09 to \$1.10, April; \$1.12 to \$1.13, May, and \$1.11 to \$1.12, June. In Kansas City No. 3 fall is \$1.07 to \$1.09, April, and \$1.07 to \$1.08, May.

We noticed no change of importance in cattle until yesterday, when there was increased activity and slightly improved prices.

There were 35 car loads of cattle received in Kansas City yesterday forenoon, and 340 car loads received in Chicago.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

Geo. Y. Johnson and family have moved back to their farm, a few miles east of the city.

The boating season for 1878 is about to open in Lawrence. We hear of a number of small craft that are being prepared for launching.

Nick Johnson—fine boy—nine pounds—Friday afternoon. We could say more but it would not add to the happiness of the justly proud parents.

Mr. E. L. Roser, recently from Wisconsin, has taken charge of the repairing department of Chester's jewelry store vice Edwards, who has gone to Florida.

If your watch or clock or any article of jewelry needs repairing, take them to G. H. Murdoch, at No. 75 Massachusetts street. In following this advice you will not only place the articles for repair in the hands of a first-class mechanic but you will get the work done cheap for cash.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The second annual calico party, given by the Y. M. S. C., promises to be a grand affair. Prof. Buch's orchestra will furnish the music and no pains will be spared to make Thursday evening, April 4th, one of the most enjoyable on record. Frazier hall will be decorated with some choice styles of new calicoes.

LITTLE PEARL, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Bennett, of this city, died on Monday morning last at 5 o'clock, after suffering a number of days from an attack of pneumonia. She was a bright child, only a little more than two years of age, and there will be deep sorrow in the hearts of those who loved her that no power on earth can cure. The funeral took place yesterday.

FROM W. F. White, Esq., general passenger and ticket agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, we have just received a copy of the New Rocky Mountain Tourist. It is a beautifully illustrated publication of sixty-four pages, descriptive of the broad and fertile valleys of our own Kansas and the incomparable mountain scenery of our sister mineral-bearing state, Colorado.

The McGibeny family arrived in Lawrence on Friday last, according to announcement, and have entertained our people in no small degree with their really fine concerts. The performers of the family consist of Professor and Mrs. McGibeny and six children. The children display wonderful ability as musicians, both vocal and instrumental.

AGAIN are we called upon to chronicle the death of a respected and valuable citizen. Mr. John H. Gower, a member of the original firm of Gower Bros. & Houghtellin, of the Douglas County mills, and son of James H. Gower, Esq., of the Douglas County bank, is no more of earth.

Mr. Gower came to Lawrence from Iowa City, Iowa, in July 1874, and after the completion of the mills, of which he was part owner, he occupied the position of business manager for the firm, in which position he labored unceasingly and successfully until the summer of 1877, when he was compelled by ill health to retire from active duties.

Mr. Gower was in the forty-first year of his age at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and one bright, beautiful boy of fifteen months. Iowa City, Iowa, being the home of his earlier years and the old family residing place, the remains were yesterday taken to that city for interment. The deeply bereaved widow and father accompanied all that was left of the one so dear to the last resting place, carrying with them the heartfelt sympathies of the whole community.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

CITY SHOE STORE

AT THE OLD BURT STAND.

Our spring stock is now about completed, and we would say to the Farmers that we have

A Large and Well Selected Stock

-OF-

PLOW SHOES BUCKLE AND LACE PLOW PAGES

AND SOMETHING NEW,

A WOODEN SOLE PLOW SHOE.

In fact everything that a farmer wants in the way of boots and shoes. We are happy to say that we can and will sell them cheaper than ever before on this market.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

City Officers Elected Yesterday. The city election which took place yesterday passed off quietly and orderly. There was some uncommonly hard work done by friends of candidates, and notwithstanding the rain which continued all day most of the wards report a fair vote.

THE RESULT. Mayor—Van Hoesen 807, Ford 629. Marshal—Brookelsby 778, Walker 626. City Treasurer—Dalley 727, Watson 684. Treasurer Board of Education—McCoy 762, Watson 645.

Justice of the Peace—Chadwick 1,205. Constables—Campbell 1,182, James 780, Phillips 661. Campbell and James elected. The following is the vote cast for councilmen in the several wards: First ward—Shaw 106, Horton 80, Towne 65, Fuel 62, Brown 46.

Wakarusa Items. The valley of the Wakarusa near to the city of Lawrence is full of life and business this spring. Wm. Gibson is planting ten acres of Early Rose potatoes. The Hale boys are sowing oats.

Goods for Spring and Summer. The hot months of the year are near at hand, and as these days of heat and sun draw near the farmer and all who are obliged to be out of doors a great deal of the time will naturally look about to prepare their costumes that they may be as comfortable as possible.

To the People of Douglas County—Read and Act Promptly. At a special meeting of the commissioners of Douglas county, held in the office of the county clerk, February 21, 1878, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a delegate convention be and is hereby called on the 28th day of April, 1878, in the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, for the purpose of voting instructions to the board of commissioners as to what amount they shall be authorized to offer as compromise on the railroad bond indebtedness of Douglas county.

Iowa Seed Potatoes. The fact being known that potatoes raised for several years in the same climate will degenerate, the undersigned herewith announces to the public that they have on hand a fine lot of Northern Iowa seed potatoes, which will be sold at low prices.

Curiosity Shop Bargains. SEWING MACHINES. New Singer and New American sewing machines, drop leaf and two drawers at \$30.

MISCELLANEOUS. A \$100 fire-proof safe, \$50; a lot of gas fixtures and two glass-lined gas reflectors for store windows; tailor's dummies, hat tree, hat conformator and other fixtures suitable to a clothing store.

HOTEL COOKING STOVES. No. 10 Charter Oak cooking stove, 9 nine-inch holes and large reservoir and warming closet. No. 15 Charter Oak cooking stove, 9 nine-inch holes with thirty-gallon reservoir and warming closet, at bargain.

DR. HIMOW'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of THE SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled.

"The Golden Belt" Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

What of the Future? This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a literal hell, some contending there is a big one, to which railroad men and editors are rapidly traveling.

Important! The train leaving Kansas City at 6:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday), via the Wabash and L. B. & W. railroads, without change.

Send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the new Southern route through Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated Lightning Fluid—The New Discovery.

The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc.

A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge.

Loans Negotiated. Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent.; commissions reasonable.

Dr. V. W. Max, physician and surgeon; office at Chester's drug store.

Whitewash brushes and paint brushes in abundance at Let's drug store.

A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO \$125. Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

POTTERY DECORATIONS Such as Japanese Birds, Beetles, Butterflies, Bugs, Flowers, Ferns, etc. We will send 10 full sheets of different designs for 25 cents, by mail.

A NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS. "Carrots, Mangolds and Sugar Beets. What kinds to raise, how to raise, and how to feed."

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices.

Four Farms for Sale Cheap. Eighty acres one mile west of Gardner, in Johnson county; 120 acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commission:

- Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides, Wool, Fats, Broom-corn, Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of above articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for reference.

HULL & SCOTNEY. General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 245 N. Water street, Phila., Pa.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada. Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. OSWALD, President. W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President. HADLEY, Cashier. J. E. RAWLIN, Asst't Cashier.

THE

New York Weekly

FOR 1878.

During 1878 the New York WEEKLY will endeavor to sustain the reputation it has earned as the

Best Story and Sketch Paper in the World

by presenting the same meritorious features which for the past twenty years have made it a welcome visitor where all that is brightest and purest is most appreciated—within the charmed circle of HOME.

As heretofore, new writers will be frequently added to our already unequalled staff of contributors. All the old and established favorites will still continue to write exclusively for the New York WEEKLY.

Now is the Time to Subscribe

FOR THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Terms to Mail Subscribers, Price. Rows include One month, postage free; Three months; Four months; One year, two copies; One year, four copies; One year, eight copies.

Those sending \$20 for a club of eight, all sent at one time, will be entitled to a ninth copy FREE.

SEND THREE DOLLARS.

And get the New York Weekly for 1 year.

ALL LETTERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,

25, 27, 29 and 31 Rose street, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,896.

OFFICE OF

JUSTUS HOWELL,

138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

To Farmers: I wish to call the special attention of all the farmers of the county that I have a

LARGE SUPPLY

OF

IMPLEMENTS

on hand and will be prepared to fill all orders promptly and on as favorable terms as any house in the country. I am general agent for the county of Douglas for the

Peoria Plow Company's

Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows,

—AND—

O'BRIEN HARROWS,

and will warrant them in every particular. I also have the celebrated

UNION CORN PLANTER

which stands at the head of the corn planter family, and is not excelled in accuracy of planting, lightness of draft and durability.

I will promptly answer all letters of inquiry and mail price list on application.

A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand. Fair dealing shall be my motto.

Very respectfully, JUSTUS HOWELL.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from

West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and

ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

LADIES' Hair color Stockings, Neckties, etc.

Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, skirts, woolens, or cottons, with little trouble, at a nominal cost, imparting new and lovely shades, by the use of our MAGIC STYPS—Stick of ART COLOR or STAYS sent for 10c. 3 different colors 25 cts. Post age stamps accepted. Send 3c. stamp for samples and circulars. Also,

OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON

Is a Safe, Sure, and Cheap Destroyer of the

POTATO BUG!

Warranted to KILL the FIVE Bugs, which Yields safer to use, and not injurious to plants. Cures 25 to 50 cents an acre. Our Cabbage and Cucumber Worm Powder is warranted not to burn, but safe death to worms. Samples sufficient for trial of either preparation sent on receipt of 10c. Postage stamps or cash. 1-4 lb box of Pest Poison mailed for 10c. Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Demand for the trade. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box 5129, 58 Cornhill St., New York City.

W. F. PENNY,

TAILOR.

At the old Ottoman & Potwin clothing store, 67 Massachusetts street,

Clothes, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Cutting collected and carefully done.

Horticultural Department.

The Most Profitable Varieties of Vegetables.

As THE SPIRIT goes into the hands of many new comers to Kansas, as also into the hands of those who will for the first time try their luck in gardening, we will suggest a few things in regard to the kind of seed which it will be most profitable to sow in the ground and the best methods of culture.

POTATOES.

The earliest and most popular kinds raised in Kansas are the Early Rose and Vermont Early.

For late potatoes the Peachblow and Late Rose are as good as any two varieties which can be found.

SQUASH.

Summer Crookneck and White Early Bush are good for summer use, and the Hubbard and Marblehead for winter use.

RADISH.

Short-top, Scarlet, and Red and White Turnip. Should be sown early, on quick, moderately rich, sandy soil.

RHUBARB.

Innatus. This is a large, tender and excellent variety.

CABBAGE.

Early York, Early Winningstadt, Drumhead and Flat Dutch for winter use. Deep, rich soil; keep free of weeds. Water freely if the weather is dry.

BEANS.

The low growing beans are classified under the names of dwarf, bush, string or snap. All beans are tender and should not be planted till the spring frosts are over and the ground thoroughly warmed. The Dwarf Wax is an excellent variety.

Among pole beans the Lima stands in high repute. Set the poles four feet apart and place the beans, eye downward, round the pole. The soil should be rich and mellow. The Giant Red Wax is very productive and of fine flavor.

PEAS.

Tom Thumb. Early, but not highly productive. Carter's First Crop. Also early and more productive. McLean's Little Gem is excellent and early. The Champion of England, the Missouri Marrowfat and Large White Marrowfat are late peas and highly esteemed. Peas require a rich, well pulverized soil and careful culture so as to be kept free of weeds.

CORN.

Plant at intervals of ten days from the time that the ground is warm in spring to middle of summer. This will give a supply of green corn throughout the season. Darling's Early and Crosby's Early Sweet are extensively used. Evergreen Sweet is a later variety and planted at different intervals will supply the table till late in the season.

ONIONS.

Extra Early Red is a good onion, productive and a good keeper. Silver Skin is a mild, pleasant flavored onion and in extensive use. Danvers' Yellow is in form globular, productive and keeps well.

No matter how early in spring the seed is sown. The soil should be rich and light and the seed sowed in drills a foot apart. A clear culture is essential.

PARSNIP.

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown is regarded the best variety. No matter how deep and rich and friable the soil is. Sow in drills two feet apart and keep free of weeds.

BEETS.

Egyptian Blood Turnip is the earliest beet known and may be sown very soon after the frost is out of the ground. Bastian's New Blood and Bastian's Half Long are good for winter use.

CARROTS.

Early Short-horn is a deep orange color, fine grained and of good flavor, and the best carrot, probably, for table use.

ASPARAGUS.

We have already spoken about asparagus, but will here insert an article from *Vick's Manual* which seems clear in its direction about its cultivation:

The quickest way to obtain asparagus is to purchase plants, because by doing so the beds are fit for cutting one or two years earlier than would be the case where they are started from seeds. To commence with the beginning, however, obtain seed as early as possible in the spring, and sow in wide drills, say five inches apart, about as soon as peas are sown. Keep the soil mellow, and the weeds destroyed, and in the autumn, if the soil is good, you will have one year old plants to transplant. One year old plants are pretty small, and many prefer to keep them in the seed-bed until two years of age. An

ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill about twenty-five feet in length. In making a bed for the plants select a good mellow soil, if possible, and make it deep and rich. An asparagus bed once made will keep in good condition for half a century, so the work should be well done. The beds must be narrow, so as to permit of cutting to the center without stepping upon them. Set the plants not less than twelve inches apart in the clear, spreading the roots out naturally, and not crowding them into a hole, so deep that the crown or top of the plant will be about three inches below the surface. In removing the weeds have care not to injure the young shoots, and it is best to do this by hand as much as possible. Salt is a good manure for asparagus, and may be used with such freedom as to keep the weeds pretty well subdued without much further trouble. If strong two year plants are set, a little may be cut the second year. The part used is the young shoots which commence to appear early in the spring, and they should be cut when five or six inches in height, and when the head is close and firm. Take them from a little below the surface, with a sloping cut. It is not best to continue cutting late in the season unless the shoots are very strong. After the season is over, allow the tops to grow and bear flower seeds. When ripe cut them close to the ground, cover the beds with a few inches of manure, and upon this throw the old tops. Early in the spring remove the coarsest of the manure with a coarse rake or fork, and the asparagus bed is ready for its spring work. Often, when planted, the young shoots will have made a little growth, but this is no injury.

The Traveling Grafter.

One time when I was traveling on a Mississippi steamer, a man came on board, entered the saloon, and as he walked toward the table which stood near the center of the room, he said: "I have been swindled and wish to expose the trick by which it was done." He did expose the trick and when he got through with the exposition, he carried about one thousand dollars which belonged to the passengers off from the boat.

I saw in the *Western Rural* a communication exposing the peddlers. Our town was visited by them last winter. We also had a man here from Indiana, so he said. His business was grafting. He came in the winter and engaged some work among the farmers, which he agreed to set grafts for six cents each for those that lived.

Well, in the spring he came with six men; farmers were very busy and this man said he understood everything about grafting; had cions of the most approved and hardy varieties. "Now," said he, "let us go to the orchard and see what you want done." "Very well," replied the farmer, "but we have not much time to bother about it now."

"Just let me know what you want grafted and we will do the work," says Mr. Graftingwax.

"Well, this tree is a seedling, you may put a few in it." "All right," says the man of cions; "boys fix this tree." Then to the farmer, "You want a good top, I suppose?" "Well, yes; you understand your business, I suppose; fix the tree as you think it ought to be done."

Then three or four men get into the tree and commence sawing, and the farmer and man of cions leave them and go through the orchard, marking the trees to be grafted. The farmer thinks he will have two or three hundred cions set, and returning to the first tree is told that it is finished, and is asked how he likes it. "I guess it is all right," says he, looking toward his team, which has been standing in the furrow all this time. "I will go to my work, you can finish the job." "Very well," said the man of cions. "I will do the whitening while the men do the work."

The farmer goes to work, thinking he has ordered ten or twelve dollars worth of work. By and by the grafting man comes down with a paper for the farmer to sign. The latter signs it, all right. It is an agreement to pay for some grafting done at six cents per cion for those that live, said cions to be counted in June or July. In June the grafting man comes to collect his money, says he set 1,500 cions. He says, "Now let us go and count those that are alive." The farmer is astonished at the amount of work, and finds trees with one hundred grafts living, and altogether they find about five living to every six set, making a large bill for the farmer to pay. And the man of cions has him fast, and pay he must. This is a fact; this man from Indiana swindled the farmers of Dane county, Wisconsin, out of about \$2,000 in this same manner.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

Contradictory experience was reported at a meeting the other day of the Central New York Farmers' club, in the matter of seed potatoes. One speaker cited a case of uniformly large tubers of Early Rose by planting the "stem end only," and that he could obtain "a quarter more profit by doing so." Another said the nicest lot he ever saw "were grown from seed ends planted in drills nine inches apart. In fifty bushels there was not more than one bushel of small potatoes." Mr. Scoville had "tried both plans, and found very little difference."

The Household.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—"As the shadow of a great rock in a desert land" is hailed with gladness by the weary traveler, so should be welcomed by woman every opportunity offered to her for the improvement of her present condition, physically and intellectually, and that will aid her life work of house-keeping and home making. An avenue just thrown open and which promises to lead in a right direction has inscribed upon its gateway, "The Household," and THE SPIRIT says "Write." Some have obeyed the dictum, and already words of encouragement, profitable suggestions and pleasing bits of experience, well savored with good "common sense," have through this channel been sent abroad. Want of time and inability to interest prefaces the contributions to this department. Among all the industrial classes there can be found no person who has less time for anything, save work, than the farmer's wife; nor one the character of whose work is less inspiring to literary ability than the housekeeper. Now I think "I know whereof I affirm," when I make this statement, but duty is a stimulant which neither intoxicates nor enervates, and by shouldering up this household duty we may to some extent grow out of our grievance, want of time, weakness and inability. The sphere of the farmer's wife may be a very limited one, in fact it is oftentimes envied by the boundary lines of her own neighborhood, but when we consider the great amount of work and the innumerable cares which fall to her lot as mistress and maid of her own household we pronounce her province vast.

A healthy body and mind are the greatest essentials to good housekeeping and happy homemaking; possession is nine points in law, therefore the question arises, "How shall we keep and improve our health?" We must work less and recreate more. Then how shall this new regime of "less work and more play" be brought about? If we would grow strong and independent we must rely upon our resources. Let each one think and theorize for herself upon this subject, and devise ways and means by which it shall be done. One housekeeper may gain leisure by shifting some of the burdens of the kitchen from her shoulders on to those of the "strong hired man," or even the "gude mon" himself may be drafted into her service; another housekeeper may find the desired rest through labor-saving machines, and yet another should keep a kitchen girl or a nurse for the children. A rule that would reach the case of every housekeeper would require many modifications, however there is one rule which should be written upon the tablets of every housekeeper, namely, never put off "until to-morrow, that which should be done to-day." Those who wish us the greatest good but do not understand machine "housework" have advised, "Do but part of your work or washing to-day and the rest to-morrow." This doctrine if practiced will lead us as far from the goal of good housekeeping as will some parts of the gospel according to St. Paul, from female suffrage.

A mother's duty to her child is paramount to every other duty. She has more to do with the molding of its character than any one else has. The familiarity of mother and child may be disadvantageous to government but uniform kindness and positive firmness will overcome this disadvantage. In the training of our children let us continually bear in mind that vigilance is one of the many things needful, and what we would have our children be that let us be ourselves. If we would not have our daughters grow into useless creatures of fashion we should talk something else besides a becoming hat, fashionable cloak and new style of dress; if we would not have our sons become drunkards we must teach them temperance both by "precept and example." In all things let us consider the future good of our children rather than their present happiness. Our zeal for the welfare of our children will provide us with many rules that will help us in our work of training them up for useful and happy manhood and womanhood.

For the intellect, book is the elixir; however, as farmers' wives and housekeepers, we have but little time for reading, therefore let us be very choice in the selection of our reading matter. Let us accept as a general rule, "Read for instruction and not amusement."

Already I have written to a greater length (and said less) than I had intended, but the pen has been grasped by unskillful fingers and the work has been but roughly done. I will add, that a plain country home and toil-hardened hands are not impassable barriers to true and noble womanhood, therefore let us set before us a high standard and resolutely advance towards it, ever remembering that the road to success is not strewn with flowers but obstacles and must be traveled over step by step. I close by wishing success to THE SPIRIT and its "Household." Very respectfully,
MRS. L. L. TOOTHAKER.
CEDAR JUNCTION, March 27, 1878.

N. B.

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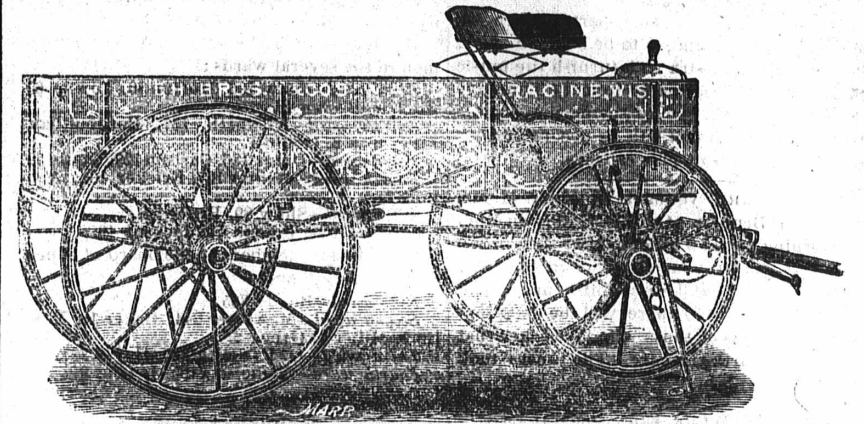
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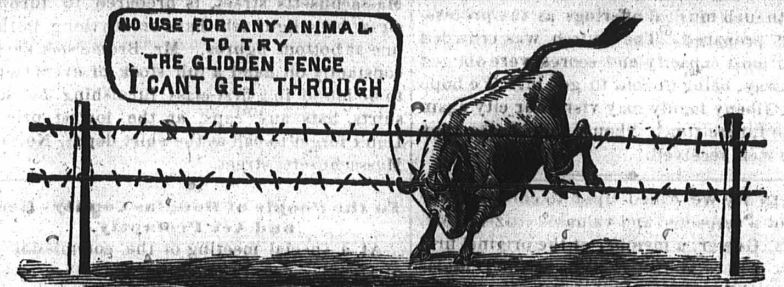
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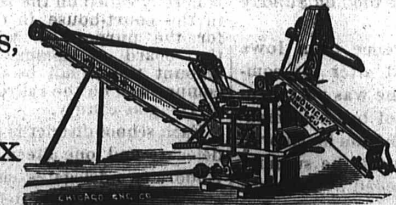
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Farm Accounts.

"To make each day a critic on the last," was the aspiration of a wise man, if not a great poet. So the farmer who will keep careful and candid accounts with himself, annually correcting his estimates by the light of experience, will soon learn what crops he may reasonably expect to grow with profit, and to reject such as are likely to involve him in loss; and he who, having done this, shall blend common sense with industry, will have no reason to complain thereafter that there is no profit in farming, and no chance of achieving wealth by pursuing it.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.
Farm Architecture.
THE BARN.

There may be windows for light and blind windows for air disposed about in the walls of the main story, as may best seem needful to the proprietor. There should be a narrow stairway leading from the drive-floor to the feed room below. For convenience of getting the hay below there should be one or more hay chutes in each hay-bay, depending upon the length of the barn, built of matched white pine, inside smooth, size about 2 feet 6 inches square, 3 inches larger at the bottom than at the top, reaching from near the roof to the underside of the joists below. These should be open at the top, and for a height of twelve feet should have a door in the side about midway for convenience when the hay is low. These doors should have the battens upon the outside, as well as all other constructive framing necessary to hold the chute together, so as to allow the hay to pass through freely.

There are no heavy timbers in the construction of the building except a girder under the main floor for the support of the joists. This does not occur in the center of the building but on a line with the back side of the feed boxes. At this point the posts are entirely out of the way, can be placed closer together, and as a consequence both they and the girder may be lighter. The joists over the long span should be well bridged and the floor laid perfectly tight. There should be a narrow, covered corridor along the sides of the grain bins to allow for reaching them when the bays are full, and there should also be small grain chutes leading from the bins to smaller ones below; the chutes to have slides to regulate the supply of grain.

On the top of the side walls there should be a plate 2x10 inches, firmly bedded in mortar, and secured to the wall by 3-4 inch anchor bolts, one each five feet. Upon these plates the roof framing is seated; it is composed entirely of 2x8 inch principals, and 1x6 counters, for a roof of this span. They are laid up in form of a simple truss. First decide upon the pitch of the roof, which should be about one-third of the width of the building. They should be framed and put together complete on the main floor of the barn and raised to place bodily. First cut all your main rafters properly, then draw a straight line on the floor and lay off upon it the full width of the barn; lay down your principal rafters and nail the apex together; measure upon the rafter one-third of the distance from the apex; from this point to the heel of the rafters, on both sides, secure by heavy spikes or carriage bolts, other 2x8 pieces. Join these two at their upper ends by a 2x6 piece; connect the apex of the principals with the intersection of the lower ones by a 2x8 piece, and from the upper end of each of the lower chords drop a 1x6 piece perpendicularly to the rafter below. Secure all the lapings and intersections with bolts or spikes as above, and the truss is complete. These should be placed two feet apart and spiked to the wall plate; the whole should then be boarded and shingled in the customary manner.

In case it is desired to build a timber superstructure use 2x6 studding, set 16 inches between centers, board all over outside and side it up the same as for any other frame building. In this case the studding should run down by the joists, and be spiked to them, resting solidly on the wall plate below, after which the spaces between the joists should be filled in to the top with stone work. In case the barn is of timber there should be braces of 1x8 inches, laid diagonally upon the tops of the lower rafters and firmly spiked thereto. There should be an open ven-

tilating cupola upon the ridge over each hay bay. The hay chutes above mentioned form capital ventilating shafts for the gases from the stable below, carrying it up quite to the roof and discharging it near the ventilating cupola, thereby preventing deterioration of the hay by its passage through it, as in ordinary cases. The manner in which this roof is constructed allows free use of all the space in the barn without the intervention of useless "high beams" and braces; besides it does away with the highly expensive but time honored custom of inviting the neighbors to the "raisin'" because two men, with the proper appliances, can do the whole of the work.

Honey Plants.

It is important that every apiarist should acquaint himself with the honey plants of his locality, and with the time of their coming into bloom. By doing so he may make calculations in advance, and have his bees in condition to take advantage of the honey harvests as they occur.

There are some plants that get the credit of being honey producers, which so far as my observation goes, are utterly worthless for that purpose. I have frequently seen the strawberry mentioned as a honey plant, but I never saw a half dozen bees touch its flowers. I have had a considerable strawberry plantation, flanked on two sides by rows of bee-hives, and when the plants were in full bloom, not a bee could be seen about them. This would not have been the case if the flowers contained honey in appreciable quantities.

Another flower falsely credited with being a honey producer is the blackberry. It is not infrequently honored with a place in lists of plants regarded as valuable sources of honey. But if any one can pass through a ten acre lot of blackberries in bloom, and find a dozen bees at work on them, he will be more fortunate than I have ever been. The flowers of the blackberry have neither honey nor pollen in such quantities as to attract the bees.

But the raspberry is among the richest and best. As soon as the first flowers open, the bees find them, and from early morning until after the sun is down, their busy and cheerful hum may be heard, as they gather the delicious nectar.

In this country the first flowers that open in the spring, and that afford our bees any sustenance, are the soft maples. The time of their blooming varies greatly with the season. Two years ago those growing along the streets of our towns and cities were in full bloom on the 12th of February, and the weather being warm and spring like, the bees were as busy as though it were May. That was an extraordinary season. Other years the time of blooming varies from the first week in March to the first week in April, not often earlier than the former, nor later than the latter. The soft maple yields a little honey, and an abundance of pollen, and is very valuable, coming as it does when there is little else.

A few days later the elms come into bloom. It is my opinion that they yield no honey, but I cannot say positively that they do not. But the yield of pollen is very abundant and the bees carry loads of it of extraordinary size. Almost simultaneously, a little later perhaps, the willows come into bloom. Some of them yield honey in considerable quantities, and nearly all of them pollen in abundance.

After these come the fruit blossoms—peaches, cherries, pears and apples. If the weather is favorable, they afford more honey than can be consumed in brood-rearing, and some will be stored. But if the weather be bad, which is often the case, the bees will hardly make a living. Not far from the time the fruit trees bloom, the hard maple puts forth its greenish yellow tassels, which afford both honey and pollen, and are a great help while they last.

The black gum, in sections of the country where it abounds, is one of our most abundant honey producers. It blooms in May, a little later than the fruit trees, and the hard maples. The honey is about the color of that from the poplar or tulip tree, and of good flavor.

The black locust deserves honorable mention in this connection. It is very rich in honey and where it abounds, when the bloom is not destroyed by late frosts, the yield is very considerable.—*M. Mahin, in Bee-keeper's Monthly.*

Of Hungarian grass D. B. Arnold, in the *New York Tribune*, remarks: "This grass is fed largely by many dairymen in the West and elsewhere with none but beneficial results. There is nothing about it to produce abortion any more than there is in timothy hay. The greatest objection which lies against its use arises from allowing it to get too ripe before cutting. When cut not later than in the blossom, the universal testimony of feeders is that it is a wholesome and profitable forage plant."

Secretary Gold's statistics seem to indicate a gross sum of over \$16,000 paid out each year for Connecticut sheep killed by dogs. The loss occasioned by "worrying" of those that "escape with their lives" cannot, of course, be reduced to figures.

For Sweet, Yellow Butter.
Part 1st. (For the man.)—Feed your cows plenty of good clover hay and good pure water; have a little box of salt in reach of every cow; always treat them with kindness; give each cow a good bed of straw; clean the udder well before milking.

Part 2d. (For the woman.)—Never use your pans for anything but milk; wash well in two waters; scald and wipe well with a clean towel; strain your pans a little over half full; never allow your milk to stand over 48 hours; set your milk in a cupboard or safe, with papers pinned over the wires to prevent the air from drying the cream, else there will be white specks in the butter; when you skim, loosen the cream from the pan with your finger; what adheres to the pan will not make butter if scraped off; turn a little of the top of the milk off with the cream; keep your cream jar in as cool an atmosphere as the milk; never allow either to freeze; churn as often as every fourth day; when your churn is ready, stand near the stove a short time, turning the churn, and churning to stir the cream well while warming; take out the butter and place it in cold water, rinse well, salt, cover well from the air and set away; let it stand 24 hours, then work over; press the butter while working instead of smoothing, as pulling the ladle over it makes the butter oily. If these directions are observed with care, you will be repaid by sweet, yellow butter.—*Jennie, in Michigan Farmer.*

A farmer in a letter to the *Husbandman* says: "I am trying an experiment this winter in feeding corn stalks. I first feed them whole, then cut and feed dry, and am cutting and wetting in a large box, adding meal and bran, and a little salt, mixed well, allowing the whole to lie and soften twenty-four hours before feeding. This has proved very satisfactory, and I think has all the benefit of steaming with but little of the expense and certainly no loss of nutrition. One-half the quantity of stalks feed my cattle that I found necessary when fed dry, not because there is any increase in nutrition, but because when the stalks are softened and flavored with the meal, bran and salt, after feeding for a week or two, my cattle became very fond of them, and now eat all up clean. When fed dry, one-half the hardened and coarse part they would not eat, and it was wasted in the manure. I am feeding fifteen steers, one year old, past, for early beef next summer. I now feed a bushel of cut stalks, four quarts of wheat bran and one quart Indian meal to each steer, night and morning, and it is all they will eat. They are doing finely. I have not fed a pound of hay yet and think I have stalks enough to last them until time to turn to grass. My object in making the experiment is to find the value of corn stalks as fodder for cattle, and the best way of using them."

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* treating of cows says: "As the period of calving approaches, the cow should be kept quiet, though she may be allowed to take gentle exercise. A loose box stall should be allowed her as the period draws nigh, and she should be closely watched. Her food should not be too stimulating. She ought to be in good condition from previous care and attention. A cow during the period of gestation requires better care than many farmers are accustomed to give, and unless she is kept in good condition by abundant and nutritious food, the results will not be satisfactory. Over-feeding and pampering should, of course, be avoided, but a full supply of wholesome food is essential."

A writer in an Illinois journal, the *Lincoln Herald*, says that the average hog of the Western country is kept in an open field, with partial shelter or none at all; that there has been, during the past two or three months, two rains a week, and as many changes from warm to cold and back again, accompanied with high winds and frost; that his food—exclusively of one kind—is mostly thrown on the ground, and that he eats in the mud, drinks in the mud and sleeps in the mud. In view of these conditions, it is no wonder at all that the porcine constitution breaks down, that health fails and that the papers continue to contain frequent reports of fatal ravages of the so-called "hog cholera."

Speaking of roots the *Rural Home* says: "Among roots valuable as food for stock I would name the following, placing them in nearly the order of their nutritive value: Carrots, parsnips, sugar beets, mangel-wurtzel and rutabaga; English turnips are lighter and less valuable, but good for early feeding. In the culture of any root crop the soil should be in good heart, or made so with fertilizers, deep and mellow."

A Kansas farmer claims to have "accidentally" found out, while living in Illinois, that the fragrance of the white petunia is a deadly poison to the Colorado beetle, and that the easy way to destroy this pest "by the shovelful" is to "plant the white petunia around the potato patch and scattered through the soil." If this is true, then some people who can't appreciate flowers for their beauty may come to like at least one of them for its direct practical use.

Selection of Parents in Improving Live Stock.

An experienced English breeder delivered an address not a great while ago upon the subject of breeding live stock, replete with valuable information, but too long to publish entire here. We give a single extract which breeders everywhere will do well to read and ponder:

The process of selection, pairing and the accumulation of the desired forms through a number of generations, necessarily involves close, or in and in breeding for a length of time. By this process Colling brought to such perfection the improved Short-horn breed of cattle. His attention, as he was riding along the road was attracted by a handsome, symmetrical bull calf, which he afterwards bought and reared, and by pairing him with the most perfect cow he could find, he commenced his improvement of the breed. By judicious selection and pairing, he so accumulated those valuable properties possessed by the improved Short-horn cattle, that his herd became unrivaled. At his sale his bull Comet fetched one thousand guineas, an unheard of price at that time. Colling, of course, was obliged to breed in and in, and very closely, for a length of time. It is stated that his famous bull Favorite was paired with his own daughter, granddaughter, great-granddaughter and a great-great-granddaughter; so that this last had 93 per cent. of Favorite's blood in her veins, and she again was paired with the bull Wellington, having 65 per cent. of Favorite's blood in his veins, and the produce was Clarissa. Bates, too, bred closely in and in for thirteen years. That the commencement of the improvement of a breed requires close breeding for a length of time, to reproduce, accumulate and fix certain qualities there can be no question, but, at the same time, there must be a limit. The attendant evils may not manifest themselves for a number of generations, but ultimately weakness, delicacy of constitution, and a degree of sterility will make their appearance. It was so with Colling and Bates, and has brought difficulty to many eminent breeders since that time, from their not being able to procure an animal that suited their purpose, or that they would admit into their herd. There is, however, a difference in this respect, as some species will bear close breeding more than others. Cattle and sheep, for instance, can be close bred longer than pigs.

Stock Feeding.

We like to get hold of the opinions of practical men. What they are doing is far better than the mere theories of what ought to be done. At the State Fine Stock Breeders' association at Marshalltown, Mr. Moses Bunker was called out and questioned by nearly every one in the room, they knowing him to be a practical and successful feeder. The *Marshall Republican* reports him as follows:

He said his graded steers from two to four years old will weigh from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. He aims to make his steers bring him \$100 apiece. Last June he sold twenty half-bloods for \$2,096. He feeds raw corn in the ear, and uses blue grass pastures. He thought soaked corn preferable to dry corn in summer. He turns off his cattle at two and a half years of age on an average, feeds them well, gives them good hay and a comfortable shelter in winter. Grinnell said he fed his cattle up in stalls and asked Bunker if that is a blunder. Bunker replied that he thought it best to allow cattle, in feeding, moderate exercise, as it was his opinion that a little moving about will aid them in putting on flesh. He thought breechy cattle made the best feeders, and he has no trouble with such animals after they have been made fat. In reply to a question, he said a three-year-old grade is equal to a five-year-old common steer. A person can save about two years by feeding grades, and can get from one to two dollars more on a hundred pounds than he can realize from natives.—*Rural World.*

Dry Earth as a Disinfectant.

"What can I use in a horse stable to neutralize the strong odor? Something cheap enough to allow the use of a liberal quantity if necessary." To remove the offensive smell of stables, or, better still, to prevent its appearance at all, either a liberal and frequent sprinkling of well-dried and sifted earth, or of ground plaster, will probably be found effectual. Plaster is often used for this purpose, but in many localities the dried earth would be so much cheaper that it would be worth trying. If used in sufficient quantity, it absorbs all odor of human excrement in the privy, and it will do the same purifying work in the stables if also used liberally there. It may be found on trial that a small quantity of plaster will accomplish as much as a larger quantity of earth, so that the labor of handling the material will be less. A solution of copperas or green vitriol, sprinkled over the floor from time to time, also makes a good disinfectant.—*New York Tribune.*

He "houses" his farm implements in the corners of the fence; his fowls roost in trees during the storms of winter; his manure pile leaches into a roadside ditch, and wiping his nose on his coat sleeve, he makes plaintive complaints that "farming don't pay."

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a mule that was taken lame in the left hind leg about three weeks ago, and now, when I first take him out of the stable, he is very lame, but when worked for a time he seems to get over it and will travel along all right on a level road; but when ascending a hill he is lame at all times. The trouble seems to be in the stifle joint. When standing in the stable he holds the leg up. If you will kindly inform me what to do in the case I will feel under obligations to you.
Dr. Soto.

JOHNSON COUNTY, March 26, 1878.
ANSWER:—We think your mule is troubled with a spavin. Shave the hair from the hock joint inside; make an ointment of three drachms of red iodide of mercury and two ounces of lard. Apply this ointment to the spot every other day until it is blistered and runs well. Before each application wash the leg clean with hot water and soap. When a good blister has been made wash the leg and apply once each day clean, fresh lard until it is healed. The animal should not be worked for some time.
Dr. RILEY for SPIRIT.

A young horse that I have is troubled with cracked heel on one hind leg. The affected part extends from the fetlock joint upwards about six inches. I have been treating it without success for a month, with an ointment. Have given no internal remedy. The horse appears well and hearty in other respects. He was on good pasture through the summer. His heels were somewhat sore when taken up in the fall, on both hind legs, now only one, but it does not improve. What shall I do for him?

ANSWER:—Apply, during one or two days, a poultice, composed of one part of powdered charcoal and four parts of linseed meal. Then apply, twice daily, a portion of the following ointment: Powdered acetate of lead, and oxide of zinc, of each half an ounce; hog's lard, eight ounces; mixed. Or, the following ointment may be used twice daily: Goulard's extract, two ounces; mix. Internally, administer once daily, during ten days, a ball composed of one drachm of tartar emetic, half a drachm of powdered camphor, two drachms of powdered saltpeter, and three drachms each of powdered linseed and treacle.

I have a mare five years old that has a breaking out, and is very itchy on the shoulders and neck. She will rub and bite herself till her hide is raw in some places. This summer she has run on grass and raised a colt. The colt is itchy also. What will cure them?

ANSWER:—For the reason that this is an infectious disease, the animals thus affected should be prevented from coming in contact with other horses or with mules. The wood work in the stable should be thoroughly cleansed with boiling hot soap-suds, and when dry should have a good coating of white wash. The same process should be applied to doors and fence posts, and other rubbing places, as well as the stable floor. The bedding should be cleared away and burned. Harness, halter and stable utensils should undergo a thorough cleaning with hot water, and thereafter be disinfected by the application of a strong solution of carbolic acid. There are three varieties of stable insects, all of which may be present at the same time, or only one of them. The sarcoptes variety is the most difficult to treat. We cannot, of course, in the present case, decide which of these forms exist, or if all are present. That could only be decided by microscopic examination. We therefore recommend treatment of the animals on general principles, by applying some simple and effective remedy. Before any scab remedy is applied it will be best to anoint the worst places with some lard oil, in order to soften the crusts. The next day wash this off with warm water and soap. Then about noon time, place the animals in the sun, and with a brush apply the scab remedy thoroughly to the skin, leaving the animals in the sun for a few hours. The following remedy is recommended as very effective: Take of common lard oil, one pint; oil of tar and flowers of sulphur, an ounce of each; mix, and place by a slow fire, stirring it till it is thoroughly incorporated. The animals should be kept in-doors during a week and be blanketed. At the end of this time, the application may be washed off with soap and water. In ordinary cases one dressing is sufficient. Subsequently the animals should be kept clean by proper daily grooming.—*Colman's Rural World.*

The origin and nature of spring-halt admits of different opinions among the profession. What the affection may be we will not enter into here; this much, however, we may infer, if the horse is not lame in or after work, let the cause be what it will, it most probably is not a serious one; nor do we believe that in a general way the extent of the peculiarity of the motion—that is, the more or less snatching up of the limb—has anything to do with the animal getting lame or continuing sound. We do not know of any remedy that will certainly cure spring-halt.

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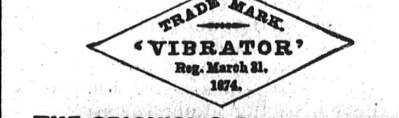
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