

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 1876.

VOL. XIV. NO. 25.

DITCHING TO TRAP YOUNG LOCUSTS.

It will be remembered that at the winter meeting of our State Horticultural Society at Manhattan, Prof. Riley, in an interesting lecture on the Rocky Mountain locust, gave it as his experience and as of many others, that a ditch 2 feet deep and 2 feet wide, with perpendicular sides, was an effectual trap for the young, unfledged insects. Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth, in a somewhat rude manner, denied the statement, when Prof. Riley won the approval of the members by calmly replying that he had observed that Dr. Stayman's experience generally "differed from that of others." We copy the following from Prof. Riley's last report, as a fair presentation of a subject which greatly interests our readers.

"As I have stated in the articles already alluded to, heavy rolling, where the surface of the soil is sufficiently firm and even, destroys the larger portion of them, but is most advantageously employed when the insects are most sluggish. They drive almost as readily as sheep, and may be burned in large quantities by being driven into winrows or piles of burning hay or straw. But the experience of the present year convinces me that by far the most effectual way for man to protect his crops and do battle to these young locust armies—especially where, as in West Missouri, last Spring, there was no hay or straw to burn—is by ditching. A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, with perpendicular sides, offers an effectual barrier to the young insects. They tumble into it and accumulate, and die at the bottom in large quantities. In a few days the stench becomes great and necessitates the covering up of the mass. In order to keep the main ditch open, therefore, it is best to dig pits or deeper side ditches at short intervals, into which the hoppers will accumulate and may be buried. We hear much talk about the powerlessness of man before this mighty locust plague; but I am quite confident that here we have a remedy that is at once thorough and effectual, whereby the people of some of the States, at least, may avert in future such evil as that which befel them this Spring. There have been a number of partial attempts at ditching by simply turning a couple of furrows with the plow. Even these will often divert the encroaching insects from their course; but they never can be relied on, and you may rest assured that whenever you hear a man declare that ditching is no protection, he refers to such slovenly, half-made ditches. No instance has come to my knowledge where a ditch, such as I first described, has failed to effectually keep off the insects. Made around a field about hatching time, few hoppers will get into that field till they acquire wings, and by that time the principal danger is over, and the insects are fast disappearing. If any should hatch within the inclosure, they are easily driven into the ditches dug in different parts of the field."

Just behind the fair grounds at Kansas City there is an intelligent and industrious gardener, Mr. F. D. Adkins, having about three acres in vegetables. The locusts hatched in large numbers all around Kansas City, and nowhere more abundantly than in the immediate vicinity of this truck-garden. Mr. Adkins, remembering his experience with the same plague in 1875, persevered in ditching for their destruction in 1876; and though the surface of the country for miles and miles around was desolate, yet this little three-acre field was untouched—a perfect oasis in the desert, at once giving pleasure to the eye and speaking eloquently of what may be accomplished by a little tact and perseverance. Rush Bottom, in Jackson county, contains a large tract of land in a bend of the Missouri river, naturally protected on all sides but one by the river, and Mr. Ragan relates that, taking advantage of this circumstance, the inhabitants cut a ditch across the neck of land at the foot of the bluff—cutting off the marching column of locusts from the surrounding country. They thereby saved their gardens and hundreds of acres of corn and oats.

Mr. S. D. Payne, of Kasota, Minn., says in the Report of the Minnesota Commission: "In my mind the most practical mode, not only of protecting the crops but of destroying the plague, is the ditching system. I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that an individual farmer can protect himself both against those bred on his farm (by carefully noting the breeding-grounds and the consequent points of invasion) and those raiding from the neighboring country; and a general concert of action by all the farmers will tend to vastly decrease the numbers, if not entirely remove those hatching here." Numerous other instances of this kind might be given, and I have not a doubt but that with proper and systematic ditching early in the season, when the insects first hatched, everything could have been saved with comparatively little trouble. I have seen people driving off the young locust day after day, in their endeavors to save some small vegetable or flower garden—their efforts eventually in vain—

where one-tenth the time spent in ditching would have effectually accomplished the object. And when I should, perhaps, have been prompted to thought and word the reverse of prayer. In a large portion of Johnson county the injury was slight, and until the end of May little damage was done around Warrensburg. Happening to be in the vicinity of this town on the 3d inst., I came upon a beautiful vineyard which had up to that time escaped. The insects had got into it, and the owner was advised to ditch to save it. His piety exceeded his good sense, however, and instead of gnuifecting on a spade he was performing the operation in another way, while his beautiful vineyard was literally being gobbled up at a rate that would not show a green leaf by the morrow. I respect every man's faith, but there are instances where I would respect his work a good deal more.

Where water can be let into the ditches so as to cover the bottom they may be made shallower, and still be effective. Mr. Frank Holsinger, of Kansas City, under date of May 23rd, 1875, sent me the following account of his experience:

Your very interesting communication to the St. Louis Globe was reproduced in our Journal of Commerce of the 21st inst. I have no doubt but that your council will be heeded by many, but to the mass of our people it is as "sounding brass," etc. During the past four days I have been at work, and although I spent less than one-fourth of my time to the purpose, I have destroyed between 30 and 40 bushels of wingless locusts. My remedy is so simple I concluded to give it to you, as I think it better than any I have yet seen, and had I known how easily it was to accomplish, I would now see growing crops where ruin and desolation now appear.

As they had entered my wheat (I took your advice and Fall-plowed everything, and I do not think there was a half-hatched on my 40 acres) from neighboring farms, and knowing that when they got through they must move in force on my garden, I cautioned my wife to inform me when they commenced on this last. On the 18th inst., at 11 A. M., she gave the watchword, "they come;" so, leaving corn-plowing, I hastened to surround our garden with a board fence, intending to drive the insects around, but to no purpose, although the boards were placed at 45° outward, and some six of us were at work. Still they came. We built straw fires next—still unsatisfactory. I had been underdraining, and had some drains still open. Wife said, "you will work yourself sick, and all to no purpose." I took a look, and a patch of early potatoes, one-third of an acre, which we had saved, was melting before them. I then saw them march straight for the drain. My impulse then was to burn them in the drain. This I found difficult. The next thought was "pit-falls at intervals in the drain;" I commenced digging these, and the locusts tumbled in by thousands, but many escaped. Now the thought occurred that if there was water in the pits, they could not jump; so water was thrown in, and the result was a success. I feel certain that by a judicious expenditure of \$50, in ditching around my 35 acres, I could have saved everything, while my loss is largely in excess of \$1,000.

The width and depth of the ditch is important, and as experience differed somewhat I have been at pains to get the experience of a large number of correspondents addressed by circular. Many successfully used ditches 2 feet deep and 18 inches wide; a few made them only 18x18; those who used water found 12x15 sufficient, while the larger number used a ditch such as I have recommended, viz.: 2 feet deep by 2 feet wide, with perpendicular sides. At the winter meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Dr. J. Stayman, of Leavenworth, insisted that a ditch 3 feet wide had not prevented the insects from crossing on his place. Thinking that his experience, so different to that of the majority of his own people, might be accounted for by the character of his soil and other circumstances, I got him to promise to send me a detailed statement, and to give me the similar experience of others, which he asserted he could do; but I have not heard from him since. Mr. Jas. Hanway, an intelligent correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, and who, at my request, has been to some trouble to get the experience of Kansans on this point, writes that the ditches generally made were from 18 to 20 inches wide, and about 12 inches deep. Professor Thomas is of opinion, from what he has seen in Colorado, that while a ditch such as I have recommended will prevent the larvae from crossing, "the pupae, though halting for a time, will soon make the leap." That they can do so, every one who has had experience knows; and so can the larvae; but the fact remains, as I had abundant evidence last Spring, that in practice they seldom do when hatching out in our part of the country, and that even when the majority are in the pupa state, the 2 foot ditch is still quite effectual.

Even the larger winged Acridii and CEdipodæ tumble into such a ditch, and seldom get out again. I would remark in this connection, also, that a ditch 3 feet wide, unless correspondingly deep, will be more apt to permit the insects to escape, when once in, than a narrower one. In hopping, the more perpendicular the direction the insects must take, the shorter will be the distance reached. Whenever our farmers are again troubled with the unfledged myriads, the 2-foot ditch, used in time, will be found all sufficient.

Next to ditching the use of nets or seines, or converging strips of calico or any other material, made after the plan of a quail net, proved most satisfactory. By digging a pit, or boring a post auger hole, 3 or 4 feet deep, and then staking the two wings so that they converge toward it, large numbers of the locusts may be driven into the pit after the dew is off the ground. By changing the position of this trap, much good can be done when the insects are yet small and huddled in schools.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS.

Your correspondent arrived here last night, after an eight hour's ride in a drenching rain. Many farmers in this vicinity have been considerably alarmed by the appearance of rust on the wheat, but the heavy rain yesterday has washed the rust off. Corn is generally looking well, although late. We noticed that a field of twenty acres belonging to Aaron Sage, Esq., was far in advance of the majority, being at least two and a half feet high and very even. He planted very early and had worked the land often. Oats have suffered some on account of the dry, hot weather, for the past two or three weeks, but the rain has very materially helped them.

Dover is situated in a rich and beautiful valley, and is surrounded by a fine farming and grazing country. The inhabitants of this town are "few, but select." A grist-mill is needed here, as is also a general hardware store and tin shop. Messrs. Cook and Gilles of this place, have lately purchased a fine full blooded, imported Norman Stallion, "Duke of Orleans," of Messrs. Bates & Co., of Chicago. This stallion cost them \$22,000. He is iron gray, 17 hands high, five years old and weighs 1620 pounds. Good judges of horses say that he is the finest and best built horse in the State. We found in this town a large cheese factory in successful operation. It is built of stone, two stories high, and cost \$2,500; it is 24 by 33 feet, with a wing the same size. They use two vats, each capable of holding six hundred gallons. The cheese is made for shipping, and commands a high price where known. The factory is now using the milk from four hundred cows, averaging seven hundred gallons per day. Sixteen cheese averaging forty-five pounds, are manufactured daily. The cheese is manufactured by Mr. Jacob W. Lesh, one of the best cheese makers in the State.

The citizens of this place, with their usual energy are making extensive preparations to celebrate the 4th of July in W. P. Snyder's beautiful grove adjoining the town.

Dover, Kansas, June 14, 1876.

THE HOG, ITS VALUE AND HOW TO CARE FOR IT.

EDITOR FARMER.—The hog is an animal of great importance in this country, and is every day becoming more so. Almost every family outside of large cities, and even in the suburbs of these, can keep one or more pigs. Pork can be grown cheaper than any other kind of meat, and what is of much importance, a small outlay of capital brings a quick return; if kept in good condition, the pig may be slaughtered at any age after one month old.

The next important question is, what variety is the most profitable to keep? Where the Chester White is known, no other breed can compete with it. It is nearer perfection as a hog, than has ever yet been arrived at. Its outline is beautiful, its disposition gentle, its habits quiet and contented, not disposed to roam and fret, so that the food it consumes goes to the formation of flesh, and not spent in running after mischief. It is not a gross feeder, but like all other animals requires its food at regular intervals; this care and attention is never lost on it. There is no other breed that enjoys better health. If kept till twelve or fifteen months old, and properly cared for, it will yield from five to seven hundred pounds of net pork. What other animal will yield so much in so short a time, from so small a beginning, with such a small outlay of capital.

The hog, like other animals should be kept clean, or rather, it should have an opportunity of keeping itself clean. Its house should have a good roof to turn the rain; its floor should be sufficiently elevated to be kept dry, and no hollow places for puddles of water to stand in. It will do well on pasture in summer with very little slop or grain. Clover is the very best pasture for it.

The economy of selecting the best breed of hogs for stocking farms is just beginning to be appreciated, the long legged, racing and fence climbing breeds, will have to knock under, they have had their day. Agricultural periodicals are disseminating light and truth in every corner of our land, and with that light and truth will go the better breeds of all kinds of farm stock.

A. R. COOK.

Spring Hill, Kansas, June 10, 1876.

WHEAT MARKET.
The combined effect of the bad condition of standing crops, small balance of last year's harvest remaining, and possibility of war in Europe has continued the heavy demand for our cereals before noted for exportation. In fact, we have lately shipped grain even to Cronstadt and other Russian ports. But the feverish condition which existed a short time since has abated, and as holders meet all reasonable claims of buyers, a large and steady business exists, running between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels a week. In fact, the feverish excitement which obtained a few days since seems, after leaving us, to have entered our English cousins, for even the stolid *Mark Lane Express*, in its editorial of the 5th of June, speaks of the "rapid diminution of the visible supply of grain in America." In the same issue our venerable contemporary says "it cannot be denied that the possibilities of war may become, at any moment, stern reality." After gaining some two cents in price immediately following our last report, the market declined, and closed a shade below our last figures, but with active business. Little is done in home trade, millers standing aloof, waiting for John Bull to expend his enthusiasm. Our quotation from *Mark Lane* should satisfy the *Mark Lane Express* that our grain reserve will not be immediately exhausted.

The *Mark Lane* (London) *Express*, in its last Monday's issue, reviewing the grain trade for the week ending Saturday 3d, says (italics ours): "The state of political affairs in the East is beginning to exercise a marked influence both monetary and commercial. It cannot be denied that the possibilities of war may become at any moment stern realities. Consequently the daily course of foreign politics is being anxiously watched, and should the worst ensue we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, with rapid diminution of stocks abroad and of the visible supply in America, a great alteration in the present range of prices in our market will in all probability occur. However, hitherto political influences have not effected our markets to any extent, and our present position is simply one of careful watching. The supplies of wheat from abroad during the week have been fair. No feeling of depression has shown itself. Millers still operate sparingly, but transactions in this quarter are expected to show more animation, as the stock of English wheat in farmers' hands are believed to be unusually small."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Messrs. George I. Jones & Co., Milwaukee, June 3, says:

"The farmers, influenced by the good prospects for the crops of 1876, have been delivering freely, and prices of wheat in our market have again receded, the decline for the week being 5c, per bushel. On Monday the first, reports from Europe being pretty warlike, the opening business was at last week's figures, but with diminishing prospects of war, prices speedily fell away, the heavy receipts here and in Chicago forcing the market down in face of advancing foreign markets. Early in the week some large purchases were made for shipment, but the demand since has been very slack. The receipts have averaged 160,000 bushels per day, and might have been larger had the railroads been able to respond promptly to all the calls for cars. Next week it is expected receipts will exceed a million bushels."

THE WOOL MARKET.

The wool market has been quite active all the week, with the sales chiefly in Californias. The auction of Wednesday brought a good many into the market, who otherwise might not have come. The sale was a small assignee one, and announced as 20,000 X Ohio, 4,000 unwashed, 3,000 Maine fleeces. The ideas of buyers were that the lots were small, hence there would be no reason to anticipate the market would be forced, and yet when they came to inspect it the idea was very generally prevalent that over one-half was Vermont, New Hampshire and Michigan, and of the lot say ten per cent. was unmerchantable. Under this impression the knocking of the fleece down at 32½c may be considered a good bargain for the seller. The buyer is understood to have been Taft, of Uxbridge. The unwashed was very good stock, with the unwashed tags in, and brought 23½c, considered a fair market price, the buyers understood to be Messrs. Chamberlin, Boston dealers. During and after the sale the manufacturers made a sharp canvass of the market with the results as indicated by our sales below.

The tone of the market for the choice of Californias is a trifle firmer. On other styles the disposition is to meet good buyers fully

half way. The average purchases of choice free run close to 25c. That which realizes above this figure is a fancy price on a fancy clip. There is a small inquiry for combed wools, the very best of which, Kentucky growths, are not over active at 40c. This price is about what they may be considered worth, and it is just about all they will bring. In fleece wools a moderate inquiry is met, but buyers have their ideas at 35@36c for good selections of X and XX Ohio, while holders, owing to the momentary scarcity of such grades, are asking from ½ to 1c higher value. The reports from the interior are very similar to what has been previously stated. Dealers from Detroit are offering to buy now the best or most popular clips at 25c for Michigan wools, while some eastern canvassers are looking for shearers in Ohio who will take 30c. These are prices below the farmers' ideas, and are values which the trade here are not particularly anxious as yet to back up. The receipts and offers of California wool are continuing to compete very strongly with these prices, and buyers are rather more willing to favor the Pacific than the fleece wools.

Pulled wools are having a small inquiry at 35@36c for Western super, an occasional lot securing as high as 38c. On Eastern super, 40@42c are the best prices. The flannel men as yet are doing comparatively very little, which gives pulled wools an easy tone.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

CROP NOTES.

From Indiana.

June 14.—Wheat is only about half a crop. Corn looks well. Oats not very good. Potatoes look very bad at present. We are having a great deal of rain here.

R. M. MAYFIELD.

From Johnson County.

June 10.—All kinds of crops are looking very fine at this time. Corn is selling at from 29 to 30 cents per bushel.

A. R. C.

From Franklin County.

June 15.—Have had it dry for a week or ten days, but now it pours rain, and water is running in every direction. Wheat fine and heavy, with some rust on most of the blades, though as yet doing little damage. Corn promising, but some quite small yet. A good deal of flax and castor beans being raised, also an unusual quantity of potatoes planted. I am trying a few acres of the true Navy Bean, paid \$1.60 per bushel for choice seed in St. Louis. Cattle thriving and pigs on the cubic order. Corn 22@26c, wheat 85c@1.15, flour \$2.00@3.50, bacon 16½c, pound, lard 12½c, butter 15c, eggs 10c.

F. D. COBURN.

Very little wheat, unfortunately, was sowed in this county last fall, but the few acres that were, look remarkably fine. The past winter was especially favorable to the growth of wheat. Rye and oats are doing well. The frequency of the rains have interfered somewhat with the cultivation of corn, but the weather has been so well adapted to its growth that the absence of proper cultivation has had no visible effect on its progress.—*Observer, Linn Co.*

Short crops would have made the hard times still harder to bear; but bountiful harvests, with an abundance of cheap food, will ease the pressure on thousands of families throughout the land. Truly, our Centennial year promises to be the dawn of a brighter era.—*Courier, Nemaha Co.*

TALL RYE.—W. H. Morrison, of Alma township left at this office yesterday a bunch of rye, the stalks of which are 6 feet 11 inches long, cut off above the ground. He has a whole field like it, and on upland too. Who can beat it on the bottoms?—*Wabunsee Co. News*.

Harvest will commence in this vicinity in about two weeks now. The fall grain, wheat and rye, are now sufficiently advanced so that we can count on the certainty of a good crop. For three years in succession, now, fall grain has done well with us, and farmers are just getting in the notion of raising it. We have 2,700 acres of fall wheat against 987 last year, and 3,262 acres of rye against 900 last year. It is safe to conclude that no one will starve.—*Osborne Co. Farmer*.

Wheat fields in Coffey county present a magnificent appearance, and farmers are justly proud of them. The acreage of wheat ought to be trebled this fall, and every man who owns a farm ought to sow a field in wheat early. With the best mill facilities in the State, wheat always commands a good figure in cash, and we ought to raise annually half a million bushels.—*Burlington Patriot*.

On Saturday evening, June 10th, our county was visited by a severe storm, which culminated at a point about seven miles South of this city, in a regular tornado. The facts as near as we can learn are as follows: About 5 P. M., on the evening in question, two heavy masses of clouds drifting the one to the East, the other to the North and driven by strong opposing wind currents, met at a point a little to the South and West of Lincoln school house with a terrific force, for a moment there was a lull, then suddenly was evolved from this meeting of the elements a tornado which traversing in an erratic manner, but with irresistible force, the country for miles to the East and South leaving ruin and desolation in its track.—*Hutchinson News*.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT KANSAS FROM ENGLAND.

The following letter addressed to a gentleman about to leave England for Kansas, we hope will draw from our readers satisfactory answers to the questions asked.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your note, informing me, of your leaving England for America, per steamer Peace on the 24th. I trust you will have a quick and pleasant voyage. I have just received a pamphlet from Messrs. Park & Park, the late partners of Mr. Geo. Grant, relating to his Victoria Colony, Kansas, and you will be pleased to hear that you are to have four or five bovine passenger friends of the Queen. For Mr. Geo. Grant, has bought five thorough-bred, pedigree, Short-horns, reared at the Home Farm, Windsor; four heifers and a bull, they are to come out by your vessel.

It will be interesting to note, how high class stock of this kind bear a sea voyage, your observation and dairy of details as to management, will be of much value, if you will communicate to me, how they stand the discomforts and risks of the voyage. The change to these animals will be very great, having been raised with all the care and attention which wealth and the science of modern farming can bestow on the domestic animal.

It will be very interesting therefore, to watch the treatment and progress of these valuable gets, as it will afford data for like experiments, if successful. I know not why it should not answer equally with the success of sending from this country a bull to New Zealand. The Ruby Knight, which was bought at a Short-horn sale of pedigree cattle, for £700, after reaching the colony, though it had the purification of a 3 months' sea voyage, the owner was annoyed that it had to undergo another 3 months' quarantine, before being allowed to leave the port for its destination.

The introduction of such high class animals is one very great advantage in connection with Mr. Grant's colony. He is carrying out the practice adopted by several large landed proprietors and noblemen in this country, of maintaining a pedigree stock on a central farm, for the use of their tenants. This is a privilege, the Queen gives to all the farmers around Windsor, over whose farms the royal stag hounds cross in the hunting season, the result is, all through the district, the character and quality of the stock is raised whether it be horses, cows or pigs. Such improvements can only be carried out by the investment of large capital.

Mr. Geo. Grant seems to have entered into the spirit of improvement by importing first-class animals to cross the native breeds; this he is doing with the zeal of an enthusiastic breeder. What would the world be without enthusiasts? It is the men of one engrossing idea, the earnest, sanguine, persevering characters, which lead enterprise, make discoveries, and are the Knights of progress which develop influences for the benefit of humanity, and the lower animal world of nature.

Most anxiously we are watching the enterprising experiments of Mr. Grant's Short-horn, and his Polled Galloways, that are crossing the ill shaped, flat-sided, scrawny necked, coarse fore-quartered, sharp angular hips and thick horned, semi-wild breed of Cherokee and Texas cattle.

Also how Mexican waxy coated ewes crossed with long woolled Lincolns, Colorado graded ewes with Cotswolds, American mongrel Merinos with Oxford southdowns—shall answer?

We want to learn the result of this varied crossing of the comparatively wild, with the perfected animal? How the progeny of a Mexican-Colorado or Merino ewe, crossed with a Lincoln, Cotswold or pure blooded Merino ram, answers the expectations of the painstaking improver of the breeds. Because experiments made in the same spirit at the stud farm connected with the Agricultural College of La Chamboise, France, to cross the native mongrels with English rams as the same breed used in Mr. Grant's experiments, gave very unsatisfactory results. The first cross indeed resembled the mother, in the average; the English ram did not stamp its individuality in any very preceptible degree.

The second cross however, produced marked results, 75 per cent. showing the English strain of blood in shape, fleece and characteristics, the lambs resembled the sire for beauty, and when the ewe lambs were old enough, a very natural desire to still improve the stock by further crossing with the finest pure blooded rams, which promised a perfected type.

The breeder being elated with hope, it seemed that the ladder of ascent would be scaled and the goal of intention reached by practical perseverance.

But the facts proved that no sooner are the lambs of the second cross weaned, than strength, vigor and beauty began to decay. As heat of summer increased, instead of growing they seemed to dwindle, their square shapes now shrink, they become stunted, and on the threshold of life, put on the livery of death.

A violent cold in the head completed their exhaustion and this is accompanied with a copious flow of slimy mucus from the nostrils, constant sneezings, and later, a consumptive cough. At last the constitution gives way or if the wretched lamb lives it is stunted for life. Time is lost, the time of growth and cannot be recovered, "for nature never goes backwards."

Experiment proved to the French experimenters, that English rams fed up with artificial foods, and attention to the high development of weight, flesh and wool, absolutely require the same conditions to maintain their characteristics, and these circumstances have found in France, not to be realized without infinite precaution and an expenditure that destroys the most indispensable of all requisites in such operations—profits.

Most important then, are the experiments of crossing and breeding carried on by Mr. Grant on his Victoria farms that they may be progress stations, noted and dated for the information of his colonists and the sheep farming interests of Kansas, generally.

Will the gentlemen who have thrown in their lot on this estate give the result of their enterprise lead on by so energetic a leader. Have the results in their own flocks justified the great outlay of importation and travel. Have the lambs been dropped in sufficient number to satisfy, and their quality in proportion? What was the quality of the ewes to start with, and the amount of wool now produced with value per pound?

Have the same difficulties been experienced which baffled the French breeders in their endeavors to establish a new type by crossing the native breeds. I see in Mr. Grant's pamphlet "English Enterprise in America," a wood cut of 10 beautiful thorough-bred, imported sheep, congregated around a Kansas water pool. Let any one establish a flock of sheep like unto the illustration, suited to the prairies of Kansas, and if he perseveres he will have wealth of flocks, wealth in wool, wealth in land, bringing in an income equal to a German kingdom, and have the satisfaction of possessing flocks of the highest excellence, which scientific breeding can produce.

But how is it, with the outsiders who have located on these charming treeless lands? Is hope in the ascendant stimulated with success? Or is the heart saddened with misfortune and disappointment, and the mind weary and tired with toil?

Are you satisfied with the price and quality of your lands and the arrangements you have made binding you to Victoria colony? Can you buy sheep at a reasonable price in quantity, sell your wool profitably, and meet with a ready money market for your surplus sheep or cattle?

Come ye sons of noble sires, whose names are advertised as guarantees of success—answer with your balance sheets. How does sheep farming and cattle raising, pay in the Victoria colony, so largely advertised in the English agricultural journals, inviting young Englishmen to come and join you in the Kansas enterprise?

You my Lord of 2,000 acres, how fares it with you? and your nephew of a New York magnate, with your city companions, whose farm houses and stock corrals with surroundings are represented equal to the suburban residences of the old country.

Come George Phillips, of Morayshire, let us have your experience from 1874 to 1876. All ye favored ones settled on your choice sheep farms and cattle ranges, on whom fortune is smiling with its wealth giving rays; tell us now how fares it with you? For we wish to meet with a paradise of sheep and cattle, and we are seeking a pastoral Eden.

A letter we send with this would not seem to direct us to Kansas. We should not like the experience of this modern job. What, gentlemen, is your experience in raising sheep and rearing cattle?

Have you realized 30 per cent. profit on cattle? 50 per cent. on sheep? Have your crops yielded a fair increase, and the grasshoppers left you sufficient to make your lands glad, and fill your barns with plenty?

I hear of your praise-worthy exertions to establish homes, of a nobleman ploughing his own land.

Of men of gentle birth and culture, cutting and harvesting their own crops, tending the sheep and herding the cattle.

Have you been rewarded for your self-denying efforts, daily toil, and investment of capital?

With your labor-bought experience, can you conscientiously recommend sons of English gentlemen and farmers of the old country to become your neighbors and engage in your pastoral occupation. We in England seeking new homes, wait your reply. When received, it shall be spread wide as the advertisements of the Victoria colony.

Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM JOSIAH IRONS.

Hornsey, England, May 23, 1876.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XVII.

COST OF FEEDING.

Although Kansas is geographically in the centre of the Union, and many miles away from the great commercial emporiums which handle the surplus commodities of the country, yet, we have in Kansas many advantages which other portions of the country do not possess.

The Department of Agriculture, last spring published a statistical report of the returns of their numerous correspondents in all parts of the United States. From these reports we may gather some interesting details.

FIRST. DURATION OF THE FEEDING PERIOD. In New England the average length of the feeding period is about six months. Partial feeding from one and a half to two months.

In the Middle States the average period of full feeding, ranges from four and one-third to

five and one-fifth months. Partial feeding from one and a half to two months.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois average nearly four and a half months full feeding, and a little over two months of partial feeding. The Northern counties of Illinois, however, enlarge the average of the State.

Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, range from five and a quarter to five and a half months full feed, with a little less than two months of partial feeding.

Iowa averages about five months, with two and a half months partial feeding. Missouri and Kansas average four and a half months, full feeding and two and a third partial feeding.

COST OF WINTERING HORSES.

In the New England States the cost of wintering horses range from \$7 to \$45.

In the Middle States from \$6 to \$43.

In the South Atlantic States, 21 to \$34.

The Southern inland States, 18 to \$21.

North of the Ohio River the expense of wintering average: \$25 in Ohio. \$28 in Michigan. \$30 in Indiana. \$34 in Wisconsin.

West of the Mississippi, the average cost of wintering ranges about \$28 in Minnesota. \$15 in Iowa. \$15 in Missouri. \$13 in Nebraska and \$9 in Kansas.

COST OF MILCH COWS.

In the New England States the cost of wintering milch cows, range from 20 to \$30.

The Middle States from 23 to \$29.

The Atlantic seaboard from \$10 to \$20.

In the Gulf States from 6 to \$10, although perhaps the greater proportion are left to find pasture as best they can. Texas is reported the lowest, \$6.

Inland Southern States 9 to \$17.

North of the Ohio River the cost in Ohio is \$16. In Michigan \$25. In Indiana \$15. In Wisconsin \$21.

West of the Mississippi, Minnesota reports \$13. Iowa \$11. Missouri \$11. Nebraska \$7, and Kansas \$6.

Texas and Kansas stands the same, being the lowest of any States in the Union. If stock raising cannot be made profitable in Kansas, we might ask in what State can it become.

In estimating the cost of wintering stock, it is however, proper that the gain and loss of weight in wintering, should be considered; in this respect, Kansas does not make a very favorable return. Mr. Dodge, the statistician remarks: "The facts elicited by our March returns give considerable ground for sundry, sharp criticisms, by foreigners upon this branch of American farming. The general disposition to allow farm animals to decline in weight and condition, during winter-feeding, springs from no lack of human feeling."

It is based upon a false economy. The food necessary to keep up the standard of condition during winter will be much less than that which will be required to restore the depleted carcasses in the spring. A very considerable proportion of the loss of weight of animals during winter, results from wasteful feeding and lack of shelter. The drafts upon the animal heat and vitality of unsheltered beasts amount to a third or a half more of feeding material than would keep them in good condition under cover."

Who can doubt that a general reform is needed in the wintering of our domestic stock? The cruel and wasteful policy, so generally followed in Kansas, and other States, of exposing our farm animals to the sudden changes which we experience in winter, must be abandoned. Humanity and economy demand it.

Written for the Kansas Farmer

GET OUT OF THE OLD RUTS.

The Chinese are said to be remarkable for their powers of imitation. It seems to be a peculiar talent, or rather a national characteristic of that people. On the other hand invention and progress are regarded as inherent qualities of the Yankee mind. But while it may be true that in invention and enterprise we are equaled by few and excelled by none of the nations of the earth, yet it is true that among the masses we have much of the "heavenly Chinese" in our country.

It is true that we have made and are still making more rapid strides in enlightened and progressive agriculture than any other people, yet we are compelled to admit that among the masses of our rural population farming is almost entirely a routine work. Obsolete and unprofitable methods are held to and practiced for no other reason than that a man's ancestors pursued that plan. Many men never stop to ask whether there is a better way, but pursue the same course that their fathers did, and the fact that this course has been pursued by their ancestors is a sufficient answer for them to all arguments in favor of a better system. This course would do if the course imitated was a perfect system; but this is not the case. It may have been the best that was known at the time their forefathers lived, or the best that could be practiced under the circumstances under which they lived and wrought. But knowledge has increased and circumstances have, in many cases, greatly changed. Many of these fathers who are so servilely imitated used all the light attainable by them, and if living to-day, would be among our most progressive farmers. But their sons often forget that. Hence we find men who have learned to farm among the hills and rocks of the East pursuing the same course when they come to the level and fertile fields of the West. We find the same method continued after the country has become denuded of its forest and the drying winds sweep in undisturbed fury over the land, that proved successful when there was but a little opening

here and there in thousands of square miles of forest. No change of plan is thought necessary in changing from the heavy, wet clays of the central states to the light, porous loamy and sandy soils of our Western plains. Is it any wonder men fail and become discouraged. Could every farmer be induced to get out of the old grooves in which so many are carelessly gliding, and by reading, study and careful observation, and the use of common sense, become intelligent and progressive cultivators of the soil, it would not only greatly aid in the elevation of our calling, but add largely to both the pleasures and profits derived by each individual from agricultural pursuits.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

LAWS OF BREEDING.

In the human family, character is the result of action, surrounding influences directly affecting the mind and manner, and becoming a part of the person so surrounded. According to Prof. Huxley, "An idea, or mental impression, passing to the brain, produces a change in the molecular particles of the brain substance. The way thus being broken, subsequent impressions of the same kind are more easily transmitted." There is an economy shown in nature, by which faculties not brought into use—that is, not developed—in time becomes extinct. Fish in the Mammoth Cave have no eyes. Dr. Joseph Thomas, speaking of Egypt, says: "Of all the trades pursued in this country, the most remarkable is hatching of eggs by the artificial heat of ovens, a peculiarity of Egypt, handed down from ancient times. The poultry reared in this way are wholly without the instincts which relate to the care of offspring; the artificial method of hatching, therefore, when once resorted to, soon becomes necessary, and the natural system of incubation is totally superseded."

In an address before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, set forth the following important principles for breeding animals:

1. A perfect development, and sound, vigorous health, constitutionally, especially in the generative organs, are conditions of fertility.
2. In the maintenance and improvement of a breed, the truth that "like produces like," that the reproductive germ will stamp upon the animal developed from it the characters of the parent organism, is the backbone of success.
3. We can, in a great degree, at will; produce variations and improvements in breeds, as, by abundant feeding, a mild and salubrious climate, a rich and healthy soil, moderate use, education, stimulation, or selection of desirable qualities; by disease or rejection of undesirable characters and properties; by soliciting the weight of imagination in our favor; by allowing the breeding animals to mix only with those of the stamp desired; by crossing less improved breeds systematically with males of a better race; and by crossing animals faulty or deficient in some particular point with others in which this point is developed in excess.

4. The herding of pregnant high-class animals with low-bred ones, and the resulting attachments between the two races, are to be especially avoided, as occasionally affecting the progeny injuriously; strong impressions from a new or unusual condition of surrounding objects are to be equally guarded against.

5. If a valuable female is allowed to breed to an inferior male, she cannot be relied upon to produce pure-bred animals for several succeeding generations. Through a strong and retained impression, through the absorption into the system of living particles (germinal matter) from the fetus, or through some influence during pregnancy on the ova, then being most actively developed, the good or bad features of the first sire are perpetuated in the progeny of succeeding ones.

6. All breeds show a tendency to "breed back," or to produce offspring bearing the marks of their less improved and comparatively valueless ancestors; hence, individuals of this kind must be rejected from the best breeds, if we would maintain their excellence.

7. Certain races and individuals have their characters more fixed, and will transmit and perpetuate them in greater proportion than others with which they may be crossed. If their qualities are desirable, they prove highly valuable in raising other stock of greater excellence; if undesirable, they will depreciate the value of any stock crossed for many generations. That fixity of type however, is, above all, a characteristic of those which have been carefully selected and bred up to a certain standard for many generations, so that, in our best, longest established and most esteemed breeds, we have a most valuable legacy left us by the successful breeders of the past, with which we may mould our inferior races almost at will.

8. While breeding continuously from the nearest relations tends to a weakened constitution, and the aggravation of any taint in the blood to sterility, these may be avoided by infusing, at intervals, fresh blood of the same family, which has been bred apart from this branch of it for several generations. Moreover, the highest excellence is sometimes attained only by breeding very close for a time.

9. Diseased or mutilated animals are generally to be discarded from breeding. Mutilations resulting from disease, existing during pregnancy, and disease with a constitutional morbid taint, are, above all, to be dreaded as transmissible.

10. There is some foundation for the opinion that the sire tends to contribute more to the locomotion and the external organs; so that, if we cannot obtain the greatest excellence in both, we should at least seek to have each unexceptionable in parts and qualities attributed to it.—*Spirit of the Times.*

In putting away ribbons or silks, wrap or fold them in coarse brown paper, which, as it contains a portion of tar and turpentine, will preserve the color of the article, and prevent white silk from turning yellow. The chloride of lime used in manufacturing white paper renders it improper to keep silks in, as it frequently causes the silk to spot or change color.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS is a new Western illustrated monthly for Boys and Girls. It is a bright handsome paper, full of useful and valuable reading for boys and girls. Plays and games, cherades, puzzles dialogues, lessons in penmanship and phonetics, stories, &c. just what parents need for every home.—*South East Advertiser, Mo.*

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

From the New York Mercantile Journal.

The following is the accurate text of the Platform of the Independent Party, as adopted by the National Convention, which assembled in Indianapolis, May 17:

"THE Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic Parties neglect to correct. In view of the failure of these Parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

"FIRST—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption Act of Jan. 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the disaster and ruin resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will legislate for, and a Chief Magistrate who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and thus stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

"SECOND—We believe that United States Notes issued directly by the Government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest (not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars), and interchangeable with United States Notes, and par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States Notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the Government to provide such a circulating medium, and we insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

"THIRD—It is the paramount duty of the Government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

"FOURTH—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by means of which we would be made, for a longer period, holders of wood and drawers of water for foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par all the bonds the Government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder, although bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or even a lower rate.

"FIFTH—We further protest against the sale of Government bonds for the purpose of buying silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress through taxation an already overburdened people."

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.
PETER COOPER'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION—THE PLATFORM.

The following is the correspondence which passed between the officers of the National Executive Council of the Independent Party and Hon. Peter Cooper relative to his nomination as the candidate of the Party for President of the United States in the coming election:

NEW YORK, May 31, 1876.

HON. PETER COOPER: DEAR SIR—The National Executive Council of the Independent Party have the honor to inform you that at a national convention of the party, held at Indianapolis on the 17th of this month, you were unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and at the same time Hon. Newton Booth, of California, was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-President.

We enclose for your consideration a copy of the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention on the occasion of your nomination.

In making this formal and official communication of the action of the Convention we beg to assure you of the great gratification your nomination has afforded to all true friends of financial and monetary reform, in which you have so earnestly and patriotically labored.

We have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servants,
MOSES W. FIELD, Chairman.
THOMAS J. DURANT, Secretary.

MR. COOPER'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1876.

HON. MOSES W. FIELD, Chairman, and Hon. THOMAS J. DURANT, Secretary, of the National Executive Council of the Independent Party:

GENTLEMEN—Your formal official notification of the unanimous nomination tendered by the National Convention of the Independent Party at Indianapolis, on the 17th inst., to me for the high office of President of the United States, and Hon. Newton Booth, of California, for Vice President, is before me; together with an authenticated copy of the admirable platform which the Convention adopted.

While I most heartily thank the Convention through you for the great honor they have thus conferred upon me, kindly permit me to say that there is a bare possibility, if wise counsels prevail, that the sorely-needed relief from the blighting effects of past unwise legislation relative to finance, which the people so earnestly seek may yet be had through either the Republican or Democratic Party: both of them meeting in national convention at an early date.

It is unnecessary for me to assure you that while I have no aspiration for the position of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, I will most cheerfully do what I can to forward the best interests of my country.

I, therefore, accept your nomination conditionally, expressing the earnest hope that the Independent Party may yet attain its exalted aims, while permitting me to step aside and remain in that quiet which is most congenial to my nature and time of life.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,
PETER COOPER.

A CHEAP AND USEFUL HARROW.

An implement called a "scratch" harrow is very useful upon every farm. It is useful in going over sod land to prepare it for re-seeding, and also for finely pulverizing the surface of ploughed fields preparatory to sowing or planting. Having need of an instrument of this nature the present spring we inquired at the agricultural warehouse regarding them and found the price to be about thirty dollars. This seemed too much, and we resolved to contrive one suited to our wants. A couple of dozen of what are called "Norway spikes" were purchased of a hardware dealer, at a cost of thirty cents; with these to serve as "teeth" we constructed a light harrow of the letter V form, out of 2 x 3 chestnut stuff, and the whole was ready for use in three hours. The actual cost, complete, was less than ONE DOLLAR, and we find it fully meets every want. In using it upon uneven ground, it can be improved by placing a couple of hinge joints in the center of the V side of the harrow.

This tool can be used upon grass ground in the autumn to scarify the surface and open seed-beds in the sod, for the reception of grass seed. It saves ploughing, as not only can seed be covered by it, but fertilizers also. This is a method of grass culture largely adopted in England.

It is quite easy for ingenious farmers to construct many useful tools at low cost, and here expending large sums of money for them let the attempt be made to make them at home.—[*Our. of Chemistry.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

A PROSPEROUS GRANGE.

EDITOR FARMER: I see that you solicit correspondence from your patrons, as I am one of the happy readers of your excellent and interesting paper, I thought that you would like to hear how the farmers away out in the North-east corner of this county were getting along. I must tell you first about our Grange. We hold our meetings at Glendale school-house twice a month. We adopted the very appropriate name of Industrial for our Grange, and our order is in fine working condition, with D. D. Britton, as Master; H. Cohorn, Overseer; James Harvey, Chaplain; A. G. West, Lecturer; H. L. Lurance, Secretary; Jas. Stainbrook, Treasurer; George Tate, Steward; Flora Reynolds, Assist. Steward; Jas. L. Hosley and John Oneal, Gate-keepers; Mrs. Lurance, Stanley and Haines, Ceres, Pomona and Flora.

CROP REPORT.

Very little wheat sown, but what was, looks fine, oats never looked finer, corn doing well, although some was planted late. We have had the wettest spring that I have seen in the last seven years. The fruit prospect is rather poor, peaches mostly killed, and a good share of the apples and nearly all the gooseberries, cherries and plums, say half a crop. Please give us all the Grange news you can in the FARMER.

Sharon, Kansas.

J. J. C.

THE CENTENNIAL GRANGE ENCAMPMENT.

From the *Farmers' Friend* we take the following excellent description of the Grange Encampment:

This enterprise has resulted in the erection of the largest summer hotel building in the world, containing over one thousand two hundred rooms, and capable of comfortably entertaining from three thousand to four thousand persons daily.

The rooms are each furnished with a new double bed (mattress and springs), chairs, table, wash-stand, ewer and basin, and a mirror—the walls are neatly papered, and the doors provided with a lock and key. The building is lighted with gas, and well ventilated, and the rooms, with the exception of one hundred, are located on the first floor, conveniently connected with the offices, dining rooms, wash rooms, closets, etc. Rooms en suite to any number for families and parties, and apartments for ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen.

The reception, promenade, and sitting-rooms are large, pleasant, and convenient.

The dining room is three hundred and twenty feet in length and eighty feet in width, capable of seating one thousand guests at a time, without crowding.

On the grounds are located offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Adams Express, Pennsylvania Railroad baggage and ticket offices, United States postoffice, and every convenience and facility for the transaction of business or the sending of news.

Laundry work, under the supervision of competent parties, will be done at reasonable prices.

A large hall, 80 by 140 feet, has been provided, in which Grange and society meetings, lectures, entertainments, etc., will be held frequently, and every effort will be put forth to make this feature attractive and enjoyable to guests during the time of their sojourn at the Encampment. The hall will be used for religious services on the Sabbath.

Lawful business of every description will be conducted on the grounds.

No intoxicating liquors sold on the premises, and the board will see that this regulation is strictly carried out.

For the convenience of the guests at the Encampment, trains of the Pennsylvania railroad will leave and arrive at the grounds every half hour, carrying passengers to the new Pennsylvania railroad depot, at the entrance of the Exhibition, in less than one seventh the time it would require from Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, for the moderate charge of 15 cents a round trip.

Hourly trains to and from Philadelphia, will accommodate those wanting to visit the city, day or night. These railroad arrangements are a decided advantage over street passenger railway cars, as it requires, at least, fifty-five minutes' time to run from Ninth and Chestnut streets to the Exposition Grounds, while guests at the Encampment will be carried from their hotel to the Exposition in ten minutes, and not be subject to the disagreeable inconvenience of over-crowded street cars.

A competent police force, watchman, a fully organized fire brigade, safes for the deposit of money and valuables, accommodating clerks and attendants have been appointed and provided, so that the comfort and safety of all who visit the Encampment will be assured.

Good spring water will be pumped into a large reservoir, and conducted by pipes through the buildings, for drinking and cooling purposes, and have connections arranged for immediate service in case of fire.

A comfortable building has been erected in a pleasant and retired portion of the grounds for hospital purposes, and placed under the care of a competent physician. Should any of the guests be so unfortunate as to become ill while at the Encampment, they may rely upon being well cared for.

Several of the managers of the Association will be on the grounds from the time of opening the Encampment to the close of the season, and every effort will be put forth to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of guests.

As it is the intention of the Board of Managers to exclude, as far as possible, all persons of improper character, they earnestly request all their guests to bring with them their trade cards, certificates of membership, or letters of recommendation, and to introduce no friend into the Encampment who does not bear a fair moral record at home. These precautions are taken for the safety and benefit of the guests themselves.

TERMS.

Room, (double bed), per day, \$1.00.
Meals, each, 50 cents.

Tickets for rooms and meals will be sold at the Treasurer's office in the Encampment building. *Guests will not be required to pay for meals which they do not get.*

The restaurant department will sell cheap lunch packages, neatly put up, for the accommodation of those who desire to visit the Exposition Grounds and remain there all day. Every precaution will be taken to prevent imposition on our guests, either at the Encampment or the Exposition Grounds.

THE PATRONS IN CANADA.

Pemberton Page, the Secretary of the Dominion Grange, reports that it now numbers 400 Granges, with an average increase of two per day. From Ontario and Quebec the Order has spread into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and inquiries are daily received from all parts of the Dominion, asking information regarding the organization of Granges. Farmers everywhere are enlisting under its banners as a sure protection of their interests and a means of mutual preservation, feeling it is only thorough united efforts, through the influence of co-operation and a more extended knowledge of their business and duties, as a class, that they can take their rightful position in the country and shake off that feeling of dependence upon others which have been so universally taken advantage of by organized capital, as to make them, not independent tillers of the soil, but slaves to their farms. Speaking of the relations between the National and Dominion Granges, he says that, although having severed our connection with them, a strong fraternal feeling exists among our members toward our brothers of the National Grange; and, while we work as a separate independent Grange, we yet acknowledge that as the parent institution, and respect it as such. We trust that the time is not far distant when amicable relations and mutual intercourse will be established between the National and Dominion Granges, as we fully realize the advantages that would accrue to both.

The Parliament of the Dominion has acknowledged that the Patrons of Husbandry are a power in the country, by a select committee of the House submitting for their consideration eighteen questions bearing on the subject of free trade and protection now before the country. Never were farmers before treated with such consideration, now they have organized and intend to have their opinions respected. No doubt such consideration would have been given before, but there were no means of reaching them as a body; there was no head. The Grange has supplied this want by having a systematic order of farmers.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Immense progress in knowledge on subjects connected with political economy has come from Grange discussions, particularly upon all subjects of financial importance, taxes and tariffs, and the ways and means of getting money to run the machinery of Government. Much yet can be learned on these subjects before the people are ready to dictate to political tricksters what the masses are determined to have as their dues.

Grangers are prospering as usual, and merchants are beginning to regard them as "necessary evils" to their business. The predictions of some, that the organization was merely a bubble, and would soon burst, have not come true, and now these "false prophets" are predicting the downfall of "The Patrons of Husbandry" after the presidential election. But their predictions amount to nothing. This order is as firmly established as the Masons or any other organizations.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Nearly 25,000 granges are now educating the people in the arts and sciences, and all things pertaining to the use of man. Was there ever such an university before on this earth, with so many pupils and every pupil a teacher? Let the good order prosper until agriculture is carried on according to natural laws scientifically demonstrated—and until honesty and justice rule the nations of the world.

TICE'S WEATHER FOR JUNE.

June 1 and 2—High barometer and generally clear and pleasant weather.

June 3 to 5—Falling barometer; rising temperature; cloudy, with local rains.

5 to 8—Rising or high barometer; generally clear, or fair weather.

8 to 11—Falling barometer; rising temperature; clouding and threatening weather, with heavy rains and severe storms in places.

12 to 14—Variable; generally fair, but some local showers.

14 to 17—Falling barometer; rising temperature; clouding and threatening weather, with local rains.

17 to 19—Rising or high barometer; generally clear or fair weather.

19 to 23—Falling barometer; rising temperature; cloudy, threatening weather, with heavy rains and storms in places.

23 to 25—Variable, but generally high barometer and clear to fair weather.

25 to 28—Falling barometer; rising temperature; clouding and threatening weather, with local rains.

28 to 30—Rising to high barometer; cold and generally fair weather.

Note.—In consequence of the earth passing through the solar node, that is, through the electric stratum projected into space in the plane of the sun's equator, the solar nodal disturbances, as well as the equinoxes, may manifest more than ordinary energy.

SHRINKAGE OF DRIED FRUIT.

It may be a matter of interest to those who contemplate drying fruit, and who have never noted the amount of shrinkage the various kinds make in the process of drying, to know exactly what that waste is. For the benefit of our readers we have compiled the following table, showing the loss by evaporation by the Alden process, of 100 pounds of the kinds of fruit named, and the number of pounds of dried fruit that will remain at the close of the process. Drying in the open air, the loss will be a little more, but the difference is so little that it may be reckoned the same in business calculation.

| Fruit. | Pounds green fruit. | Per cent. of waste. | Pounds. dried fruit. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Apples..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Peaches..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Apricots..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Pears..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Pineapples..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Grapes..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Blackberries..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Pitted cherries..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |
| Gooseberries..... | 100..... | 88..... | 12 |

—*Sacramento Record.*

DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you. Come near, I would whisper it to you.

You are thinking of leaving the homestead. Don't be in a hurry to go.

The city has many attractions! But think of the vices and sins—

When once in the vortex of fashion, How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia, They're wealthy in gold, without doubt, But, ah! there is gold on the farm, boys, If you will but shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard, The goods are first high and then low, Better risk the old farm a while longer, Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great stirring world has inducements, There is many a gay, busy mart, But wealth is not made in a day, boys, Don't be in a hurry to start!

The bankers and brokers are wealthy, They take in their thousands or so; Ah, think of the frauds and deceptions— Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest, The orchards are budding to-day; You're free as the air of the mountains, And monarch of all you survey.

Better stay on the farm a while longer, Though profits should come rather slow; Remember you've nothing to risk, boys— Don't be in a hurry to go!

"ROOM AT THE TOP."

It is related of Daniel Webster, that, being consulted by a young man who intended to practice law, but was somewhat discouraged by the large number entering that profession, he said, "There is plenty of room at the top." The lesson was that the man who puts forth his best efforts, guided by intelligence, need not fail. Our cotemporary, the *Indiana Farmer*, preaches a good sermon from the above text, which we recommend to our stock-growers. The market is generally well supplied with ordinary productions, and the price is generally discouragingly low. But for a prime article of wheat, well-bred stock, choice fowls, the best fruit, gilt-edged roll butter, etc., one can always find a market and a good price. These facts, well known among the most intelligent of our farmers, stock-raisers, etc., they are constantly striving to excel in their various lines, just as professional men and business men do. We wish to urge the importance of this matter upon all our readers. If you desire success, you must constantly strive for the highest attainments. If it is growing wheat, begin it on such scales, with the best seed and preparation of the soil, as that you may do most perfectly what you undertake. If it is stock-growing don't trifle away your time and means with native breeds but procure the best to begin with. If it is the butter dairy, inform yourself thoroughly about the business, have the best cows and get yourself a reputation for making the best choice rolls for the table, and you will find it remunerative and always ready sale. Whatever you undertake to produce, first become thoroughly informed about the best methods, and then do it perfectly. A reputation for producing a prime article is capital, and pays any one large dividends.

THAT FAST TRAIN.

It has been done. When did anything ever undertaken by Americans fail—that had anything fast about it.

From New York to San Francisco, by the route ran in 3,317 miles, as follows: From New York to Pittsburgh 444 miles. From Pittsburgh to Chicago 469 miles. From Chicago to Omaha 493 miles. From Omaha to Ogden 1,020. From Ogden to San Francisco 883 miles.

This distance was run in 83 hours and 34 minutes. The average running time was 41½ miles per hour. No accident of any kind occurred.

This is the longest line of railroad in the world, and it has been run at a speed unprecedented as a continued performance. Three mountain ranges were passed—these mountains covering seven hundred miles of the distance. This fact, one-fifth mountains, shows the character of much of the grade, being steep and necessarily slow compared with the remainder of the route, and bringing out into full view the character of the performance.

When we look back at what took place a few years ago, in 1849 when the exodus to California took place, at the weary weeks and months that it took to traverse the plains, the deserts and the mountains, we are almost unable to comprehend that men left the Missouri river and arrived in San Francisco in two days thereafter.

One thing has been demonstrated by this achievement that our American roads are capable of much higher rate of speed than they are usually run at, and that for mail purposes on the great trunk lines, the country will insist on more dispatch than has been the custom heretofore.

No wonder the people of San Francisco were excited over the event, when her mayor, her editors and other representative men, sat down to breakfast in her Palace hotel on Sunday morning, with a party of gentlemen who had left New York on the preceding Thursday morning. America is a big country, but such traveling makes it look smaller than it is.

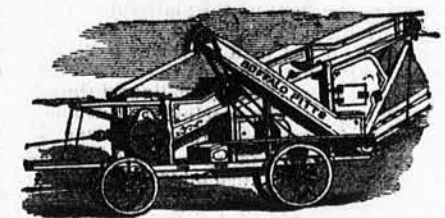
OUR GRASSES.

There seems to be no doubt that alfalfa is a genuine acquisition to Kansas. We have just looked over our two-acre field and such a mass of vegetation we have rarely seen before. On this 24th of May, when the prairie shows little more than the traditional "bite for a goose," we have plucked single stalks of alfalfa that measured thirty inches in length. If our two acres were mowed to-day they would yield one and one-half tons of cured hay. But we question much if alfalfa will make a valuable hay even when cut early in the season. The foliage of this alfalfa is small in comparison with the stem, and these are nearly solid, hard and woody. In all these respects the old red clover has the advantage over its rival alfalfa. Nevertheless alfalfa will flourish when red clover is perishing from drought, and it yields double and treble the amount of hay. Alfalfa promises to be of special value to Kansas farmers in furnishing feed for swine. Pigs will eat it greedily, and two acres of alfalfa would safely furnish abundant pasture during the spring season for a dozen swine.

We have never yet lost our faith in blue-grass. Ours made a capital growth during the dry season of 1874-5, and although gnawed to the ground by grasshoppers last season "it still waves," indeed it is knee high and in full bloom. What is quite as well it is spreading rapidly. Along nearly every fence on the farm, and in places undisturbed by the plow, generally dense masses may be seen and these have often spread out into the prairie completely routing the wild grasses.—*Prof. E. M. Shelton.*

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.



BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER.

With the Famous End Shake to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines. All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmers' Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other.

Threshers—If you would have a machine that will earn you the MOST MONEY with LEAST EXPENSE for repairs, and give your customers the best satisfaction, buy the Buffalo Pitts.



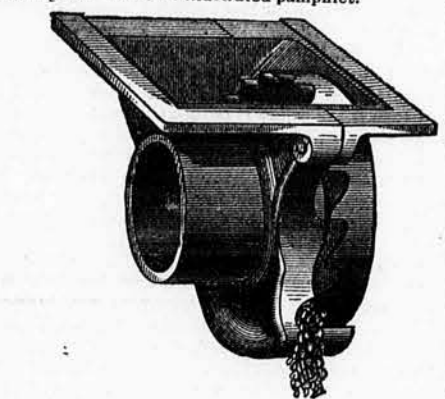
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, Ag'ts, KANSAS CITY.



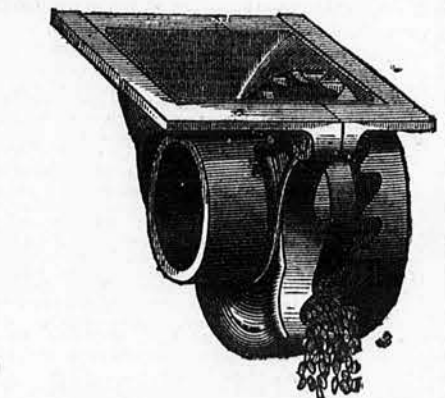
THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Threshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governor, whistle, etc., with the Engine. Send for illustrated pamphlet.



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

THE NEW FEED BUCKEY DRILL, which regulates the quantity of grain sown without change of gears, is positively the best Drill in the world. It is acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers all over the grain growing portions of the world, to be the leading drill in the market. Its reputation is not confined to the United States, but it is favorably known in England, Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe. Farmers have long demanded a positive force feed, which could be regulated to sow any desired quantity, anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat to three bushels of oats in an instant without change of gears, and not one of carrying so many cog-wheels, hunting out combinations to find the quantity, and then often getting them wrong or discovering that some of the wheels are missing. All this annoyance is avoided in the New Feed Buckeye. You can regulate it for any quantity desired. It has an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once by merely moving the indicator on the end of the hopper and tightening a thumb-nut.



View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

THE CELEBRATED

Prairie State Corn Shellers.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for Farm and Warehouse Use.

DICKEY FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds.

Bain and Schuttler Wagons,

BUCKEYE DRILLS,

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS and CULTIVATORS.

Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and Field Seeds.

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

This association organized and controlled by the State Grange, has now agencies in nearly every county in the State, and are prepared to take insurance on all farm property of members of the Order.

If you are not insured insure in the Patrons' Association. The rates are so low that no farmer can afford to carry his own insurance. Every member of the order who is not insured should take out a policy of insurance in this association and thus aid in building up one of the most important of our business enterprises. For insurance apply to the Agent of your county, or to the Secretary at Topeka.

OFFICERS: WM. SIMS, President.

DIRECTORS: M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange.

F. M. DUMBAULD, Member Ex. Com.

W. P. POPPENOE, " " "

W. H. COLLINS, " " "

W. H. FLETCHER, " " "

A. T. STEWART, " " "

A. WASHBURN, Treasurer.

S. H. DOWNS, Secretary.

Important Grangers

AND ALL CONSUMERS.

Harper Bros.,

Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries. In any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Circulars, with full explanations and price-lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

Agricultural Implements.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We sell Advance, Eagle, Weir, Peerless and I. X. L. Cultivators, Buckeye, Champion and Wood's Reapers and Mowers, Wood's Harvester and Binder, Gilpin, Florence and Pearl Sulky Plows, and Deere's Gang Plow.

WHEELER and KANSAS WAGONS.

Quincy and Hooper Corn Planters, Eagle and Coate's Sulky Rakes, Moline Plows and Nebraska Breakers.

J. I. Case and Champion Threshers, Dickey Fanning Mill, Woolridge Roller, Planet Garden Drill, Steel Goods, Nails, Bolts, Wagon Wood Work, etc.

The Best Assortment of Seeds, in bulk, West of the Mississippi river.

We will guarantee Grange prices on all the above for cash. Call and see the goods and hear the facts.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A. HOUSTON CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

AND STATE AGENTS

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,

FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

304 N. Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PARMELEE & HAYWOOD,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS,

Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission.

Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to SELL or BUY Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide," Sample free.

Address PARMELEE & HAYWOOD.

IMPORTANT TO

FLOCK MASTERS

—AND—

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

For 800 Sheep, 300 lbs., (package included), \$24.00

" 400 " 100 " " 13.00

" 200 " 50 " " 7.00

" 100 " 25 " " 3.75

MALCOLM MCWEEN, Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer,

Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

General Agent for State of Kansas.

DONALD MCKAY, HOPE, Dickinson County, Kansas.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY

CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

Great Western Well Auger

WE MEAN IT!

And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER, AND ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Elsewhere will be found a report of the Convention at Cincinnati. The nominations of the Convention are stronger than they at first appear to be. They are much better, in fact, than was expected. The ticket is not an enthusiastic one, but something better than that—it is one that will commend itself to the sober second thought of the people.

While the nominees are not to be placed in the class of Statesmen known as our ablest and strongest men, they are both of them men of unblemished records, such as will not have to be explained and apologized for in the coming campaign.

The platform reaffirms the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, with a nambly-pamby plank on finance that means nothing in particular, and everything in general. It may be taken as an encouraging sign, that the Republican party did not permit the bullionists to dictate a hard money plank. The anti-Chinese resolution is a cowardly, non-Republican sentiment, a sop thrown to the Pacific slope for votes—a plank utterly at variance and inconsistent with the balance of the platform and the history and work of the Republican party.

Platforms have little to do in shaping the course of candidates or parties in the practical work of legislation, they mark however, important changes of public opinion and the growth of popular reforms, and may be taken more as an index of what the people may desire, than what a party will do. All the platforms presented to the people, this year, by the various parties, will no doubt, be strong enough in their profession of loyalty, honesty, and reform.

If the National Democratic Convention which meets at St. Louis next week does its work as well as the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, our country will witness one of the most closely contested elections which has occurred in National Politics in many years.

THE KANSAS WAGON MANUFACTORY.

The largest manufacturing enterprise in Kansas is carried on to-day under the name and style of the Kansas Manufacturing Company, near Leavenworth, Kansas. A recent visit to the works of this Company, enables us to present some facts, which we believe, will be as new to our readers, as they were to us. This Company have a ten years, lease from the State of the convict labor of our State Penitentiary. They have at this time a working capital in their business of \$200,000, which, considering the fact that they have nothing invested in land or buildings, or even the engines used for their works, shows the present growth and strength of the enterprise. Every modern invention and convenience necessary to insure first-class work, has been placed in these shops. They are now turning out at the rate of one wagon for every forty minutes of the working hours, with orders for work extending throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Missouri. Over a million feet of the best material that can be found in Southern Kansas, West-Missouri, Indiana and Wisconsin, is on hand, undergoing the various stages of seasoning. The greatest care is taken with every part of the wagon, more especially the wheels which are from three to six months seasoning.

The close supervision over every part of the work by the best skilled mechanics, and the thorough determination on the part of the company, to permit none but the best of work to leave their shops, will gain for this Kansas wagon a reputation which will make it a strong competitor throughout the West, with those from the oldest factories of the country. Every department from the shaping of the rough timber to the painting and shipping of orders, is conducted with the greatest thoroughness and business system.

The success of this company has long since been assured; ample capital, good business ability and the determination to place a first-class wagon upon the market places this company among the few large, successful, manufacturing enterprises of the West.

THE CENTENNIAL WAGONS.

The Company desirous of competing at the exhibition, with the other manufactures of the country as well as to show what Kansas can do, have built two farm wagons for the exhibition. These are as fine specimens of mechanical excellence as can be found in the country, and in style and finish altogether exceed anything we have ever seen. Both wagons are made of the usual pattern of their trade wagon. One is finished without paint, to show the wood and every piece of iron nickel plated. The iron work of this wagon is finished square instead of round and shows very superior workmanship. The running gears are ash and hickory, the bed black walnut. The cost of this wagon was \$1,200, and should it fall into the hands of some royal visitor it will make a creditable showing for Western skill wherever it may be taken.

The other wagon is richly painted and finished with as brilliant a polish as a piano. Taken together, they make a very fine contrast and will unquestionably secure much attention at the big show, not only as evidences of Western enterprise but as beautiful and finished specimens of mechanical skill.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

At precisely 12 o'clock, in the presence of an immense audience filling every part of the vast building, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, advanced to the front of the platform and called the Convention to order, and the proceedings were then opened with prayer by Rev. D. H. Mueller of Covington. At the conclusion of the prayer Gov. Morgan delivered the opening address. At the conclusion of his remarks he nominated for temporary chairman Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York. Mr. Pomeroy made a speech upon taking the chair, at the conclusion of which a gentleman from Wisconsin nominated for Secretaries of the Convention, J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and H. Brigham, of Pennsylvania, both of whom were elected. A gentleman from Michigan nominated for Sergeant-at-arms, Gen. G. W. Hicks, of Michigan, was elected.

Roll was called and the Committee on Resolutions announced as follows:

Alabama, C. C. Waters. Arkansas, R. C. McCormick. California, Chas. F. Reed. Connecticut, Jos. B. Hawley. Colorado, Jas. B. Belford. Dakota, Andrew McHenry. Delaware, Eli R. Sharp. Georgia, Henry M. Turner. Illinois, C. B. Farwell. Indiana, Col. R. W. Thompson. Iowa, Hiram Pierce. Kansas, T. D. Thatcher. Kentucky, James Speed. Louisiana, Henry Demoss. Maine, Nelson Dingy, Jr. Maryland, Dr. H. Steiner. Massachusetts, Edward L. Pierce. Michigan, H. P. Baldwin. Minnesota, J. E. Wakefield. Mississippi, C. W. Clarke. Missouri, R. T. Van Horn. Montana, W. F. Sanders. New Mexico, S. B. Axtell. Nebraska, A. R. Plancy. Nevada, J. P. Jones. New Hampshire, Chas. Burns. New Jersey, Fred. A. Potts. New York, Chas. E. Smith. North Carolina, P. C. Badger. Ohio, Edward Cowles. Oregon, P. C. K. Hines. Pennsylvania, Edward McPherson. Rhode Island, Charles Nourse. South Carolina, D. W. Chamberlain. Texas, E. J. Davis. Tennessee, A. A. Freeman. Utah, J. B. McKean. Vermont, G. H. Bigelow. Virginia, Wm. Miller. West Virginia, J. W. Davis. Wisconsin, Gen. James H. Howe. Washington, Elwood Evans. Wyoming, Wm. Hinton. Mr. Mason, of New York, offered the following:

"WHEREAS, We still remember with gratitude the services of the loyal women of the country during the late war, their devotion in the hospitals of the North and fidelity to the Union in many districts of the South; and

"WHEREAS, The Republican party has always advocated the extension of human freedom; therefore,

"Resolved, That we favor the bestowal of equal civil and political rights on all loyal citizens of the United States without regard to sex."

The reading was greeted with applause and some laughter. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Resolutions, under the rule adopted.

Geo. W. Curtis, of New York, from his seat, said: "I hold in my hand an address from the Republican Reform Club, of New York, requesting me to lay it before the Convention, and ask that it be read." I therefore move that the address now be read. Objection was made but withdrawn, and the address was read.

In reply to numerous calls Senator Logan made a speech. The Committee on permanent organization made a report making Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, permanent chairman the report was adopted and Mr. McPherson on taking chair made a short speech. Mrs. J. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Hurlbut, of Illinois, appeared before the Committee on Platform and Resolutions and presented a written argument in favor of a woman suffrage plank.

On Thursday the Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Spencer by special permission made a brief speech in favor of woman suffrage. Committee on Rules, and on Credentials reported eliciting much discussion upon the minority report on Credentials. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported as follows:

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people by the people for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back with pride to its memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind; and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in national convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation—not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured, at home and abroad, protected, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sagaciously pledged.

4. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional Amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Republican party, and its departments of the Government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to their duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees giving to the party in power, those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering public service to the country.

6. We reiterate our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations, and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with it, and with the public debt, must be preserved, and an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the appropriation of any public funds or property to the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations, and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to the American citizens that is given to the native born; that all necessary laws shall be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and immigration laws upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and suppress in the Territories, that relic of barbarism—polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a United South secured through the efforts of those who were recent advocates of secession, and who have the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit, as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's recent foes; with reasserting and spreading in the Nation the sentiments of unrepentant rebels; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted word of the Nation, and to equalize the scale and imbecile upon the over-shadowed financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement, and obstruction of investigation; with its pervading the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government; and we warn the country against trusting a party thus ill unworthy, recreant and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

The platform as reported developed no opposition, except upon the Chinese plank which was vigorously denounced by Mr. Curtis of New York and Mr. Pierce of Mass. The report of the Committee was adopted and the Convention proceeded to make nominations.

Mr. Kellogg of Conn., nominated Hon. Marshall P. Jewell of Conn. Mr. R. W. Thompson nominated Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, which was seconded by Mr. Pinchbeck of La. Gen. Harlan presented the name of Benjamin H. Bristow of Ky., which was seconded by Luke Poland, Geo. W. Curtis, and R. H. Dana. Robt. I. Ingersoll, of Illinois, presented the name of Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, seconded by Henry M. Turner, of Georgia, and Mr. Frye, of Maine. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, presented the name of Mr. Conkling, of New York. Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, presented the name of R. B. Hayes, which was seconded by B. F. Wade. Mr. Bartholomew, placed in nomination, Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. This closed the nominations and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, Friday, A. M.

At 10:40 on Friday morning the chair announced that the convention was ready to proceed to ballot for President of the United States which resulted as follows:

| FIRST BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 756 |
| Necessary to a choice. | 378 |
| Blaine. | 254 |
| Morton. | 124 |
| Conkling. | 113 |
| Hayes. | 99 |
| Hartranft. | 61 |
| Jewell. | 11 |

| SECOND BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 754 |
| Necessary to a choice. | 378 |
| Blaine. | 285 |
| Morton. | 124 |
| Conkling. | 113 |
| Hayes. | 99 |
| Hartranft. | 113 |
| Bristow. | 58 |
| Jewell. | 11 |
| Wheeler. | 3 |

| THIRD BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 756 |
| Necessary to a choice. | 379 |
| Blaine. | 293 |
| Conkling. | 99 |
| Morton. | 113 |
| Hayes. | 121 |
| Hartranft. | 67 |
| Wheeler. | 68 |
| Washburn. | 2 |

| FOURTH BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 754 |
| Necessary to choice. | 378 |
| Blaine. | 292 |
| Conkling. | 108 |
| Bristow. | 126 |
| Hayes. | 68 |
| Hartranft. | 73 |
| Washburn. | 3 |

Missouri breaks for Blaine with tremendous cheering. The vote is Hayes 2; Bristow 3; Morton 5; Blaine 20.

| FIFTH BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 755 |
| Necessary to a choice. | 378 |
| Blaine. | 286 |
| Conkling. | 95 |
| Bristow. | 114 |
| Hayes. | 104 |
| Hartranft. | 69 |
| Wheeler. | 2 |

An effort was made before calling the sixth ballot to a recess of one hour. The movement originated with California and New York, and was promptly sat down upon by the Convention, and under the energetic ruling of Gov. Stewart M. Woodford, in the chair, the call went on.

| SIXTH BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 754 |
| Necessary to a choice. | 378 |
| Blaine. | 308 |
| Bristow. | 111 |
| Conkling. | 81 |
| Hayes. | 50 |
| Morton. | 85 |
| Washburn. | 2 |
| Wheeler. | 2 |

| SEVENTH BALLOT. | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Whole number of votes. | 756 |
| Necessary to a choice. | 379 |
| Blaine. | 351 |
| Bristow. | 84 |
| Conkling. | 84 |
| Hayes. | 84 |

The President of the convention announced

that Rutherford B. Hayes was the nominee of the convention for President. The convention proceeded to place in nomination names for Vice President as follows:

The roll of States was called for nominations, when Indiana was called, Col. Will. Cumbuck took the platform and nominated General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, for Vice President, which was greeted with great applause.

Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, nominated General Hawley of Connecticut.

Mr. Poland presented the name of Wm. A. Wheeler of New York.

Hon. Fred L. Frelinghuysen was nominated by C. H. Putney.

This closed the list of nominations, and the roll call of the States was proceeded with rapidly.

The result was that the unanimous nomination of the Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York on the first ballot. The name of Governor Hawley, of Connecticut was withdrawn.

The following gentlemen were announced as members of the National Executive Committee:

Alabama, Jere Harrison. Arkansas, Hon. Powell Clayton. California, Geo. C. Gorham. Colorado, D. K. Elbert. Connecticut, Marshall Jewell. Delaware, Samuel Harrington. Florida, Wm. J. Purman. Georgia, James A. Devoe. Illinois, James P. Root. Iowa, Hon. John V. Stowe. Kansas, John A. Martin. Kentucky, Wm. Cassius Goodloe. Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback. Maine, Wm. P. Frye. Maryland, Charles C. Fulton. Massachusetts, M. J. M. Forbes. Michigan, Hon. Z. Chandler. Minnesota, Gen. John T. Averill. Mississippi, Geo. M. Buchanan. Missouri, Chauncey J. Filley. Nebraska, L. W. Osborne. Nevada, John P. Jones. New Hampshire, Wm. E. Chandler. New Jersey, Geo. J. Halsey. New York, Alonzo B. Cornell. North Carolina, Thomas B. Kehoe. Ohio, A. T. Wyckoff. Oregon, H. W. Scott. Pennsylvania, William H. Kemble. Rhode Island, L. W. Aldridge. South Carolina, J. J. Patterson. Tennessee, William Rule. Texas, Virginia, J. B. Sener. West Virginia, John W. Mason. Wisconsin, Elihu Enos. Dakota, Newton Edmund. Idaho, Thomas Donaldson. Montana, Alex. H. Beattie. New Mexico, Stephen B. Elkins. Utah, John R. McBride. District of Columbia, S. J. Bowen. Washington, Orris Jacobs. Wyoming, Jos. N. Carey.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

W. T. HARDENBROOK, OF NEW YORK, A DEADBEAT ADVERTISING AGENT.

The above named individual, has succeeded in victimizing the press throughout the country quite generally. We inserted for him the advertisements of the U. S. Medallion Co. of N. Y. (C. H. Senauer & Co.) also the advertisement of A. H. Graham, of N. Y., and also for Lottridge & Co., of N. Y.

The course of this individual has been to entirely ignore all letters and bills. Senauer & Co., stated in a circular that Mr. Hardenbrook must alone be held responsible for his contracts. Now comes Hardenbrook in a circular to say he cannot pay his contracts.

It occurs to us that reliable firms should exercise greater care than to place their business in the hands of an irresponsible deadbeat. The true system for the publishers, is to demand pay in advance for advertising space, except where the responsibility of the party is undoubted. In the above case it seems somewhat difficult to determine whether the advertisers are not in collusion with the Agent to defraud the publishers.

RECENT STOCK SALES.

The herd of Geo. L. Burruss & Son of Locust Lawn, near Carrollton, Illinois, was sold on the Fair Grounds of that town Tuesday June 6th and was well attended. As will be seen from the following results of the sale it included 24 females and 16 males—the former selling for an average of \$118.33%, and the latter \$110.63%, giving a total of \$4,610. The prices were unsatisfactory and a few of the cattle were reserved. Our friends in all parts of the country can always get what they want in the line of Short-horns from these gentlemen at reasonable prices and will find them fair dealing and honorable men. Any of our readers desirous of purchasing No 1 animals at private sale should correspond with Messrs Burruss & Son.

James N. Brown's Sons sold sixty head of choice animals on the Grove Park Farm, three miles from Berlin, Ills., on Wednesday, June 7. The reputation of these gentlemen and of their herd drew together a large number of the most distinguished buyers of the West. The prices ranged low, however, averaging for the females \$273.30, and for the males \$141.

General N. M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, New York, added to the catalogue three of the Prince tribe which netted him \$3,050.

The day following the Brown's sale, Judge Dunlap had advertised to sell the entire Durham Farm Herd at his residence near Jacksonville. The reputation of Mr. Dunlap as a breeder and the well known quality of his herd attracted a good attendance.

Total amount of sale. \$14,610.00
45 females averaged. 301.66
5 bulls averaged. 207.00

The Premium offer, made in another column, under the auspices of the National Art Company, of Cincinnati, O., we desire to call the special attention of our patrons to. The painting therein offered is a beautiful specimen of the very best work of modern chromolithography, and the subject is treated in a most masterly manner. The slight expense attaching to this grand premium offer in the way of postage, should not deter a single reader of this paper from taking advantage of the most liberal offer ever made to newspaper readers.

Yorkville, Illinois.

June 14.—The farmers have in some instances plowed and cultivated their corn once, flax looks fine and will be a large crop when cut it is large and heavy. We have a great abundance of small fruits. The apple crop will be an average one, although the tent caterpillar is at work on the trees. The Colorado beetle is making sad havoc with the potatoes.

Harvest has begun in earnest. Many fields of wheat have been cut this week, and next week will see the farmers the busiest they ever were in their lives securing a crop of wheat which, if safely garnered and marketed at a fair price will set Elk county upon her feet in good shape. About \$300,000 or \$350,000 scattered among the farmers of the county this fall would go a long way towards making "good times." And that is just what our present wheat crop will do, if no bad luck attends the harvesting and marketing of it.—*Ledger, Elk Co.*

Kansas City Live Stock Market, Corrected Weekly by Barse & Sulder.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending Sunday, June 18th, were 1,827 head. Shipments for same period, 1,897 head. Our market has steadily declined throughout the week and we look from this out for a steady, if not higher prices, as the yards are cleaned up and the reports from Eastern markets more encouraging. We quote as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Choice fat native shipping steers | 4.35@4.50 |
| Good fat native shipping steers | 4.20@4.30 |
| Choice grazing and butcher's steers | 3.50@3.80 |
| Fair to good native stockers | 3.25@3.50 |
| Choice fat cows | 3.25@3.50 |
| Good fat cows | 2.75@3.15 |
| Common to fair cows | 2.00@2.50 |
| Graze wintered Texas steers | 3.00@3.15 |
| Fat bulls and stags | 2.50@3.00 |

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs for the past week were 1,564 head; shipments 1,624 head, and "drive-out" to packers were 1,490 head. Our market has steadily advanced. We quote the market fully 25 to 35 cents higher than our last:

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Packers | 5.40@5.50 |
| Stock hogs | 4.75@5.15 |

SHEEP.

The receipts of Sheep for the past week were 992 head. Shipments for the same period 972 head. Market dull at the following quotations:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Fair mutton grades | 3.00@3.25 |
| Stockers | 1.75@2.00 |

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Charter Oak Stove in our kitchen is a grand success, the best stove we have used, and we cheerfully recommend it with a clear conscience, knowing we do our friends and neighbors a favor who are looking for a first-class stove.

HARDLY to be credited, but nevertheless true, that a sick horse or a bad-conditioned cow can be brought up in a few days by the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator. The powders should be mixed with the food, and they will eat it readily; and it is surprising to see what improvement immediately takes place. It opens the bowels, strengthening them, and does all and even more than the best Condition Powders. A small quantity in food for chickens will cure cholera, and keep the poultry healthy.

SUB-GRANES can save money in freights by making up clubs for THE PATRON WASHER of one dozen at a time and sending directly to the manufacturers—THE STAR CO., ERIE, PA.—for them.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making post mortem examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at some time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep, and swine, are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pints of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or if, from any cause, it is disabled in the performance of its duties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating, poisoning, and perverting, every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidney, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected, and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhoea, is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, and a bloated, or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pains, and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhoea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night), and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

TREATMENT.—Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small doses of his Pleasant-Purgative Pellets, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply palliate the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use, the liver and stomach is changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health. The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, World's Discovery, Buffalo, N. Y.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restored to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to Beverly R. Keim, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozen. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka, Kansas.

Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market.
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch.

| | Selling. | Buying. |
|----------------------|----------|---------|
| WHEAT—Per bu. spring | .90 | .80 |
| Fall No. 1 | 1.20 | 1.10 |
| No. 2 | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| No. 3 | 1.00 | .90 |
| CORN—Per bu. Mixed | .30 | .30 |
| White | .30 | .30 |
| Yellow | .30 | .30 |
| OATS—Per bu. | .32 | .20 |
| RYE—Per bu. | .50 | .40 |
| BARLEY—Per bu. | 1.10 | .90 |
| FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. | 8.65 | .60 |
| No. 1 | 8.40 | |
| No. 2 | 8.25 | |
| No. 3 | 8.10 | |
| CORN MEAL— | .90 | |
| CORN CHOP— | .80 | |
| RYE CHOP— | .90 | |
| CORN & OATS— | 1.50 | |
| MILLET SEED—Per bu. | .35 | .25 |
| HUNGARIAN—Per bu. | .35 | .25 |

Topeka Produce Market.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy | 2.00 |
| Medium | 1.50 |
| Common | 1.20 |
| BREWERY—Per bu. | .50 |
| BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice | .10 |
| Medium | .08 |
| CHEESE—Per lb. | 1.00-1.11 |
| EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh | .12-1.24 |
| HOMINY—Per bu. | 5.25-5.50 |
| VINAGAR—Per gal. | 30-35 |
| POTATOES—New Per bu. | 60-75 |
| POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz. | 200-25.00 |
| Turkeys, Dressed, per lb. | 8-10 |
| Geese, " " | 10-12 |
| BACON—Per lb.—Shoulders | .09-1.10 |
| Clear Sides | .13 |
| Hams, Sugar Cured | .15 |
| Breakfast | .13 |
| LARD—Per lb. | .13 |
| CABBAGE—Per doz. | 50-75 |
| ONIONS—Per bu. | 1.00 |
| SEEDS—Per bu.—Hemp | 2.00 |

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

PARSON'S REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

For fruit, grain and stock, Kansas is the Banner State. But only freedom from debt is real prosperity. Sell your farm get out of debt, and begin anew this Centennial year. There are thousands in the North and East who would gladly pay if they knew the bargains to be had. Come West young men. Those who would advertise so as to reach buyers and effect a sale at small expense will address E. D. PARSONS, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas.

FARMING LANDS for sale on long time in South Eastern Kansas, apply to John A. Clark, Land Commissioner, Fort Scott, Kansas.

No \$25 or \$40 per day guaranteed, But we DO Guarantee the BADGER AUGER To bore as fast in any substance with less power than any other Well Auger same size. Our Patent Grapple will remove stone 4 to 16 inches in diameter. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Address Badger Well Auger Co., Madison, Wis.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much fed to good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig. C. H. OLMESTEAD, Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

CARTHAGE PEACH NURSERY.

AMSDEN PEACH, a specialty. The Amstden is the earliest and best early Peach in the world; originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. For full history of the Amstden and price of Buds and Trees of this and many other varieties, including Alexander and the New English Peaches. Also, Buds and Trees of the True Wild Goose Plum. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

\$180 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDE Sample tree. Address the HUDSON WIRE MILLS, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$30, or \$100, for a venture permanent, and remunerative business, suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND STATE AGENCY

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARM-ING IMPLEMENTS.
304 N. Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool.
192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE CHEAP!
To Parties Wanting
A Splendid Farm!

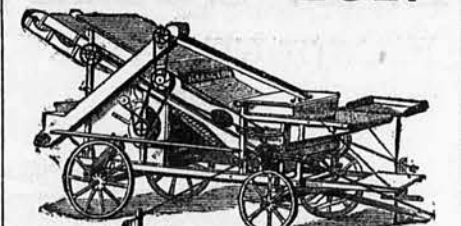
THE well known Picard Farm, situated in Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, two miles West of Silver Lake P. O., 1 1/2 miles from Kingsville P. O., 4 miles from Roseville, on the line of the K. P. R. R. This beautiful property consists of **Five Hundred Thirty-one and 35-100 Acres**, of the best bottom land, every acre of which is arable; there are already 325 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and woodland. Kansas River forms the entire Southern boundary line; the entire place is well fenced with good board fences; the dwell house is a new, well built, commodious building of seven rooms, besides closets and storeroom and excellent cellar; there is also a good tenant house and a large convenient barn on the premises; three wells; improve ments, first class in every respect.
Terms—One-third cash; Ten years, time given on balance at low rate of interest. This is a fine opportunity for an industrious man to obtain a splendid home in the best part of Kansas.
Refer to J. Thomas of the Citizens' Bank of North Topeka, and the Editor of this paper by permission.
Address GEO. H. FICARD, Silver Lake, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to



Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking
Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."
AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY—"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator."—Lewis G. Winder, 255 Master street, chief clerk, Philadelphia Postoffice.

Established 1842.
THE CELEBRATED
'MASSILLON'



Threshing Machines,
Portable Engines,
Horse Powers, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
RUSSELL & CO.,
MASSILLON, OHIO.
Illustrated Pamphlet sent free.

ADVERTISING IN
Religious & Agricultural
WEEKLIES,
HALF-PRICE

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE
ON THE LIST PLAN.
For information, address
GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row,
NEW YORK.

THE STATE SENTINEL.

IS THE ONLY STRICTLY Temperance and Family Newspaper Now published in the West
A home paper devoted to home interests; alive and fully up to the times on all questions affecting the moral, social and physical welfare of the State and country; it is a paper for you and your family.
SUBSCRIBE NOW.
TERMS—\$2.00 per annum in advance. To clubs of ten or more \$1.50 per annum. Address DAVID C. BEACH, Publisher, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ECONOMY
IN
CORN CULTIVATION



THOMAS SMOOTHING Harrow.
The best harrow for pulverizing the ground. The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds. The best harrow for covering seed. The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat in the spring, adding largely to the yield. The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, as it thoroughly destroys the weeds. The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds. Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents, COLMAN & CO., 612 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Hands.

Farmers desiring to secure the services of good Harvest or Farm Hands can do so by applying in person or by letter, stating the number of hands wanted, wages willing to pay, and the length of time wanted to hire for. My charges are \$2.50 per hand for First-Class Men, which are the only kind I shall attempt to furnish. Address E. H. WHITE, Care Parmelee and Haywood, Topeka, Kan.



THE ONLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS IN CANE MACHINERY are the

Cook Evaporator
the **Victor Cane-Mill.**

21,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and 10,000 VICTOR CANE-MILLS, all Warranted. They have taken the **FIRST PREMIUM** at 120 State Fairs. All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled Machines by other contrivances have signally failed on trial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, unfinished Mills that break or choke, or on common pans or kettles that do second-class work, and only half enough at that. The "Sorgo Hand-book and Price-list" sent free.

BLMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.
Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam-engines, Corn Crushers, Farm, School and Church Bells.

\$70 A Week!
At Home!
Ladies & Gentlemen
In search of honorable, permanent and profitable employment, can obtain the same by securing the agency of our UNIVERSAL HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY & **"FRIEND"**
We offer energetic persons everywhere, the best chance ever offered to **Make Money**, and will cheerfully send \$1 samples for 25 cents to those desiring to test the article, or particulars free! Address C. P. RAY & Co., Chicago, Ill.

KIRKWOOD'S

The best, only complete, and reliable instrument for the treatment of Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and diseases of the lungs and air pass ages generally.
Price, \$2.00 and \$5 each. For pamphlets, etc., address **E. FOUGERA & CO.,** 30 NORTH WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

INHALER

\$25 A DAY
We warrant a man \$25 a day using our **WELL AUGER AND DRILLS** in good territory. Descriptive book sent free. Add. J. H. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AUCTION SALE

High-Bred Trotters.

Intending for a time to quit farming and breeding I will sell at public auction in front of Brown's, (late Montague & Brown's) stables, June 27th, about 30 head of high bred brood mares, colts and fillies, the get of such noted stallions, as Mambrino, Patchen, Almont, Belmont, George Wilke, Cuyler (late McFarlan's Hambletonian), Bourbon Chief, &c. The colts and fillies out of nearly thoroughbred mares of the most popular families, with from two to fifteen crosses of imported blood. Sale positive. Send for catalogue. A. S. TALLEY, Lexington, Ky.
CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.
Attention is called to the series of trotting sales commencing with Col. R. West and H. C. Mowell's, Georgetown, Ky., June 22d; Jas. Miller, Paris, Ky., June 23d; Capt. M. M. Clay and Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., June 24th; Tracy and Simmons, Lexington, Ky., June 25th; T. L. Coons, Lexington, Ky., June 27th; J. T. Jones, Lexington, Ky., June 30th.

FITS,
Epilepsy, Falling Fits
CURED.

This is no humbug. For information, inquire of or write to MOYER BROS., Wholesale Druggists, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

ADVERTISING

in **RELIGIOUS AND AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES HALF-PRICE.** Send for Catalogue on the LIST PLAN. For information, address **GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row,** **NEW YORK.**

7,000 Sold in 1875. NEW FORCE FEED

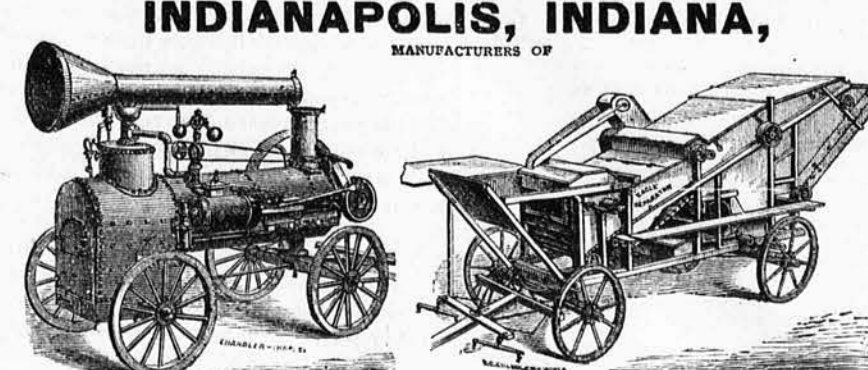
for **Buckeye Grain Drill.**
Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Corn, Peas, Flaxseed, &c. Just What You Want. It costs you Force Feed ever made. Send for circular, or ask your dealer to show you the Buckeye. P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum. B. HAYWOOD, Pres't. G. F. PARMELEE, Vice Pres't.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the **Premium Medal** for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer \$1.00 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

Eagle Machine Works,
(OPPOSITE EAST END OF UNION DEPOT.)
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
MANUFACTURERS OF

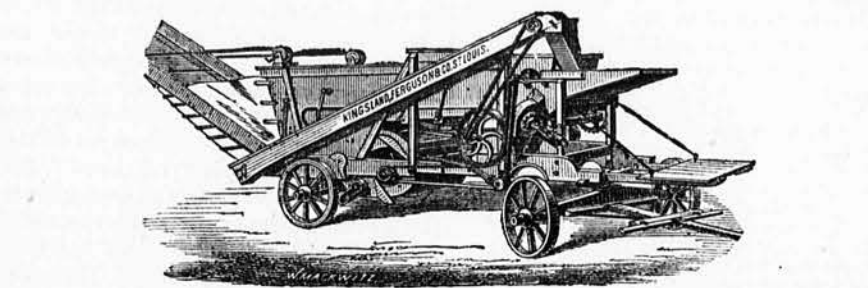


Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, Circular and Mulay Saw Mills, Head Blocks, Tile Mills, Mill and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Pumps, Water Wheels, Brass Work and Fittings, Piping, Wrought, Cast, Foundry and Machine Work.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.'S



Invincible Threshing Machines,
—WITH THE—
Carey "Mounted" and "Down" Horse Powers and Portable Engines.

We this season furnish these favorite machines, made and finished in a style heretofore unequalled. Their past success has made them the leading machine because they do not waste grain, saving enough over other machines to more than pay the cost of threshing; because they cannot be clogged, either by crowding or by feeding wet straw; because they run so light, having no endless apron, no large number of belts, pulleys, rollers, &c., &c.; because they are so simple and compact that any one can understand and run them successfully; because they are strong and durable, and are as the name indicates, "INVINCIBLE." Our Portable Threshing Engines are made light and serviceable. They are No. 1 in every particular. We are general Agents for the **AMES ENGINES**, the best Portable Engine in America. A full descriptive Pamphlet furnished on application to

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
823 North 2d St., St. Louis.

The Aultman and Taylor Thresher.

Balancing the Books for last Season.

Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlets fully describing the Aultman & Taylor Thresher, and containing a host of letters from customers, and a Handsome Colored Lithograph of Thresher Scene, sent free upon application. THRESHERMEN will buy no other if they wish to make money, and get the machines the farmers are bound to employ as soon as they learn of its merits. FARMERS will employ no other, if they wish to save their grain and get from three to five cents more per bushel on account of being well cleaned grain, &c. broken, etc., all of which can be proven by the test. The announcement is made that arrangements have been made which enable farmers in this section. many of some of the leading farmers in this section.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Gen. Agents.

Also, General Agents for Superior Grain Drill, warranted the best in the market. Taylor Hay Rakes, Studebaker Wagons, &c. We keep on hand a large stock of

Spring Wagons,
Platform and 3 Springs
SPORTING WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
PHAETONS,
CARRIAGES,
&c., &c.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

"God's Promise."

The Finest WORK OF ART ever issued in this Country, **GIVEN AWAY** To every Subscriber to this Paper.

Reproduced in 17 Chromatic Water Colors, under the artist's personal supervision, and acknowledged work of art, through the splendid liberality of the National Art Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, can be secured by every subscriber of this paper, as a

Grand Premium Gift,
Four Complete Chromatic Paintings,

Embodiment the fullest and richest conception of God's glorious promise: "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." America's most favored landscape painter, Mr. E. D. Grafton, has grouped together, on a large plate, four splendid light this splendid work of art is regarded, one thousand copies have been sold in Cincinnati and New York, at \$10 per copy, and \$5,000 in cash was offered the National Art Co. for its exclusive use as a Premium, by one of the most prominent newspapers in the country. So large has been the demand on the National Art Co. for former Premium Engravings, and so universal the request that their works should not be confined to any one paper, that the Company have determined to offer for its exclusive control by any one paper, the crowning triumph of their publications, and have steadily refused all offers to the contrary. In order that the better use of the National Art Co. be benefited in being able to advertise it as the last and best Premium Gift of the National Art Co. Hence the announcement is made that arrangements have been made which enable every reader of this paper a part of copy of this latest, largest, and best American art publication. That it is sent in by a bona fide patron of this paper, together with 25 cents, the actual cost of postage, wrapping and mailing charges, and forward the same to the National Art Co. for redemption. In return you will receive a perfect copy of this grand work of art, mailed in a strong tube, postage fully prepaid, and every copy is warranted to reach its destination unimpaired. Any copy that should be broken in transmission through the mail, will be duplicated free of any charge, upon your notifying the National Art Co. of the facts in the case. Postage stamps may be sent at their face value, as the amount is nearly all used in pre-paying return postage on the Picture.

Cut out this Certificate and forward to the NATIONAL ART CO. for redemption. It is worth \$10.

PREMIUM CERTIFICATE On receipt of this Premium Certificate, together with twenty-five cents to pay cost of tube, postage, and packing, we will send you a perfect copy of Grafton's four celebrated paintings, entitled
"GOD'S PROMISE."
This Certificate is good until September 1, 1876, at which time 10 cents additional will be charged. No copy will be sent without this Certificate accompanying the order, to show that you are a bona fide patron of this paper. [Signed] NATIONAL ART CO., 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, (TRADE MARK)

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS. All Certificates should be sent in by Sept. 1, 1876, as a new edition will then become necessary. A Certificate for each painting must in all cases be sent, other wise persons who are not subscribers might reap the benefits intended solely for the patrons of this paper. Each copy will be enclosed in a strong tube, and postage will be paid thereon out of the 25c. sent in. This out at once and sending it in for redemption. Address all Certificates to the National Art Co., 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and you will receive by return mail the largest and handsomest Premium Painting you ever saw.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

THE BLACKBIRD'S SONG.

BY ANNIE LOCKE.

Like little clouds we dot the sky,
Sweeping, wheeling, mounting so high,
Now to the grazing herd we fly;
Thick we crowd their shadows and tracks,
And sometimes light right on their backs.
A flock of merry, merry blackbirds we,
Flitting, chattering, don't you see?
Cow-bird chee, crow-bird chee, crimson-wing,
golden-throat, chee, chee, chee,
Just as thick as we can be.

You'd laugh to see our big bird-town,
All full of houses painted brown,
Each with its walls and floor of down.
Our birdlings are a busy sight,
In flying school from morn till night,
A tribe of merry, merry blackbirds we,
In and about the old oak tree,
Cow-bird chee, crow-bird chee, crimson-wing,
golden-throat, chee, chee, chee,
Just as noisy as we can be.

We don't fear the stormy weather,
Wind and hail and sleet together,
Birds like us don't care a feather;
In the sheltering woodland warm,
We are safe from every storm.
A race of brave little blackbirds we,
Hopping about from tree to tree,
Cow-bird chee, crow-bird chee, crimson-wing,
golden-throat, chee, chee, chee,
Just as black as we can be.

What do we drink? What do we eat?
We've corn hard by, and grub for meat,
A crystal brook winds at our feet,
We're on the watch for berries sweet,
For desert we like rye or wheat.
A hardy host of blackbirds we,
Early at work like the honey bee,
Cow-bird chee, crow-bird chee, crimson-wing,
golden-throat, chee, chee, chee,
Just as busy as we can be.

Quite soon will come the winter's snow,
And then no grain will dare to grow;
Our brook, ice bound, no more can flow;
Then in thronging, countless bands,
We'll wing our flight to sunny lands.
A flock of merry, merry blackbirds we,
Flitting, chattering, don't you see?
Cow-bird chee, crow-bird chee, crimson-wing,
golden-throat, chee, chee, chee,
Just as thick as we can be.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

HANNAH EARLE'S MISSION.

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

It was a broiling, sultry, July day; Hannah Earle stood in the shade of the sheet, she had hung on the line to dry, and sighed from the depths of a heavy heart, that had fought all the morning against the troop of bitter hard thoughts that would keep coming.

"Oh, dear me! how can I go on for a life time, as I have gone ever since I can remember? Nothing but wash dishes, cook meals, tend babies, wash and iron, make clothes and patch them, eat and sleep; doing these things day after day until I declare! every day is so near alike, I can't remember one from another, to save my life!

There is mother now, that has done the same for forty-five years; the oldest of eleven children, she drudged and nursed baby until she married Pa; and then in less than two years I came, and she has drudged and nursed ever since; and will continue to I expect, until she just drops into her grave, and I am likely to do the same.

The wind with sudden gust, flapped the heavy wet sheet into her face, and made Hannah remember there was five or six more to be wrung out and hung up. She passed through the little yard, and into the shed and commenced work again languidly.

"Hannah! Hannah! don't you want to come and nurse baby and let me finish up the washing now? You are tired, and Bobbie won't need anything but a little rocking and singing to, for an hour or so, I guess."

Such a cheery ring as there was to the mother's voice, Hannah could not help going to the sitting-room door and peeping into the face; though she meant by no means to let her mother finish the washing.

But the face was so pale and thin when she glanced at it, that she just sank down on the threshold, leaned her head against the casement of the door and burst out crying.

Mrs. Earle left the cradle she was jogging gently with her foot, and went over to Hannah.

"Why daughter! are you so dreadfully tired?"

It was some minutes before Hannah could speak, for the great sobs, that had been gathering all the morning driven before the winds of discontent, shook her whole frame, and choked her; at last she found voice to speak with.

"Oh, mother; I am not tired at all; that is as you mean, I am just tired of this everlasting sameness of our lives; drudge, drudge, from one day's end to another, with no time for anything but work! work! and when I looked in at your pale, thin face, that seems to me gets paler and thinner every day, I couldn't help but cry. Don't you get discouraged mother and ready to give all up?"

"I surely do get discouraged sometimes, Hannah; but never ready to 'give up'; you see the 'giving up' is not for us to do; we cannot do it, and getting discouraged is almost as bad, for when we murmur and complain at the conditions of life in which we are placed, we murmur directly to God, who placed us just where he wants us."

"But mother, why can he want you to live out your days here in this house, just drudging, slaving, never a bit of change; just working for us children and Pa. I am just determined on one thing, I never will get married and settle down to such a hum-drum life as you have always lived, and as I have so far, and must continue to live if I marry George Reed. I would just give a world, if I had it

to give, if I had never promised to marry him. I hate the thought of drudging all my life."

"Hannah, you are not yourself to-day, you are not quite well, I think, and are tired, go in and tend brother Bobbie a little while and rest; I will finish putting out the clothes, and when you come to think it all over, even such a life as your mother's has been, and still is, will not seem quite so hard and disagreeable. Do you think I would change life-work, home, and family, with Mrs. Willard Ross, over there, rich and grand as she is? No! I'd not give one of my nine children for all her wealth; and only last Wednesday, Hannah, she old me she would willingly exchange every dollar they possess, for one such daughter as my Hannah. Let this comfort you a little bit, and think too, of the one son they have; a reckless, gay drinking fellow, not one bit of comfort to him."

Bobbie set up a feeble cry just then, and called 'mamma, 'mamma,' and Hannah said: "I'll finish the washing, mother, I'm too horrid cross to tend sick babies to day. Jennie will soon be home from school to relieve you." And Mrs. Earle went back to her babe, while Hannah went to the wash-tub, with the cloud still on her brow.

Her mother had made an unfortunate allusion to Mrs. Willard Ross, her easy circumstances, and her well-known liking for the healthy and usually cheerful farmer girl. Gilbert Ross, the son, was a dandy; smoked fine cigars, wore fine clothes, drove fine horses, and tossed kisses to the girls occasionally from the tips of long, slender fingers, "so different from George Reed's great red hand." Hannah had been thinking of and comparing the two all the morning, and some way she did not think to set Gilbert Ross's bad habits against George Reed's good ones. The evening before she had walked to town, to the store and Post-office, and Gilbert Ross, coming out of the store as she did, had invited her to ride home with him; she was tired, and accepted the invitation, not without a thought of what George would think, whom she saw just riding into town on his own well earned gray horse.

Gil. Ross saw him coming too, and chuckled to think how "staving mad he'd be, to see Han riding with me," and he hurried to tie up the halter, and spring in beside the blushing girl, in time to drive off before George came near enough to speak.

Hannah was confused, for she well knew George's opinion of Gilbert Ross, and although she saw him bow a low bow, from his seat on the horse, she did not return it; she would have given anything in a moment if she had, and turned to do so, but George was not looking at her any more.

Gilbert was very entertaining during their ride; he could be, he had had good advantages, and was possessed of natural abilities, sufficient to have made a good man; if his father's riches had not proved the curse of his life, most probably he might have been as good as the average, if not better; he talked of his mother that evening, of her admiration for Mrs. Earle, and her whole family, Hannah included; expressed a wish to give the latter a ride frequently, and insisted on taking her to rehearsal for Hannah was a member of the village choir—on the coming Saturday evening.

Hannah was obliged to tell him that George Reed was already promised that pleasure, which gave Gilbert the chance to say:

"Yes! and if all reports are true, he is also promised the pleasure of making Miss Hannah Earle the charming little mistress of his farmhouse, when he shall get it built—do you know, 'he added softly,' I envy that lucky fellow, and think it a shame that such a gem as this, should be hidden for life on a farm. Say, isn't farmwork terrible hard? I mean, isn't the woman's part of it never-ceasing drudgery?"

Hannah was compelled, she thought, to own that it was pretty hard work, and "plenty of it."

"Better take my advice, Miss Hannah! and think twice before you promise George Reed, he's a splendid fellow, steady and a hard worker; so is your father all of that, but it don't make it any easier for your mother or for you."

Hannah said nothing; Gilbert touched her bare hand as it lay listlessly on her knee; and the touch sent a thrill from it to her heart which she did not understand, her face flamed up, and she drew her hand away, thinking "if George knew Gil. Ross had touched my hand he would not like it, I know," and Gil. said:

"This hand is small and beautifully moulded, I think it better fitted to wear diamonds and play the piano, than to handle George Reed's mop stick, and do his washing and churn the cream for ten or a dozen cows."

"Well! who said my hands were ever going to do all that for George Reed or any other man? I'd like to know."

"Oh! just report you know, says you are soon going to marry George, and the particulars I just happened to think of, are certain to follow, you see; I believe farmer's wives usually have all such to do."

They had reached Mr. Ross's house, which stood about half way from the village and Mr. Earle's farm-house.

"Will you hold the reins one moment, please! while I run in with these letters for mother, and then I'll be so happy to drive you the rest of the way home."

But Hannah insisted upon going the rest of the way on foot, for she knew very well her father, at that time of the evening, would be sitting on the porch in front of the gate, and that no apology she could offer, would make a

ride with Gil. Ross excusable. Gil. guessed the reason too, for he knew the position he held in the esteem of the Earles was a doubtful one; so he contented himself by saying:

"Well then! Miss Hannah, do me the favor to promise to ride with me again soon, won't you? or to walk with me, or to permit me to call at your house to see you, if you only would but promise me that pleasure for next Sabbath afternoon, can't you?"

"No! indeed, Gilbert, I cannot promise you anything; you know—" blushing scarlet red, and trying hard to end it all then, and there, by telling him she was George Reed's betrothed.

"Yes! I do know," bitterly, and as if greatly incensed by the knowledge—just how every body thinks and talks about me; your father wouldn't let you go with me I suppose, isn't that so now?"

Hannah owned that it was by a nod of her bare head; for in jumping from the carriage her hat had fallen off. "Just as I thought, exactly! I wish I could have the chance, I'd show him and all the rest of the folks at Roseville, that Gilbert Ross was not the mean contemptible, drinking rascal they all think, but quite as capable of making a wife happy, as George Reed; and much more likely not to make a down-right drudge of her."

Hannah was frightened now; Gilbert's face was as red as her own; he meant what he said, how could he help it, with that pretty girl standing there beside him? he did envy George Reed, and he did believe himself as capable of making Hannah Earle a happy wife as any man living. Both were silent for a moment, Hannah trying again to tell him he must not talk so to her, because she was already George Reed's promised wife; but the words wouldn't come and Gilbert spoke again.

"Hannah, do you believe I am such a worthless fellow, that there is no salvation for me? tell me this; that you think me capable of being a good man, and I'll not give up in down-right despair."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MRS. SAM STARKEY ON CHECK SHIRTS.

I made him some new shirts of blue check, or every day wear, and I would advise other farmers' wives to do the same if they want to save themselves on washing day. I mind when me and Sam were first united in the holy bonds of wedlock and matrimony, that he wore coarse muslin shirts, and in spite of him they would get very dirty, and I used to sweat rivers when I washed them, and my knuckles would wear out with the tiresome rub-a-dub on the wash board, and my poor hands looked like big purple paraboloid paws. But I would have worn my arms off up to my ears before any of "his folks" should a-had it to say that their Sam's wife wasn't a good washer, or that her duds looked yaller or streaked. Never! One time one of my neighbors, Mrs. Christopher Pigg, told me I was wearing myself out foolishly, and that wash and starch, and iron as I would, white shirts won't half so genteel for a farmer as blue check; and then she said a man felt more at liberty to lift a dirty log, or carry a load on his shoulder, or brush agin a wet fence stake, than if he had on a shirt whose whiteness was bought and paid for with his wife's strength and patience. That was good sense, and so my Sam has wore the blue check ever since, and they are so easy washed and kept clean, too.

Of course you all see that your men and boys wear overalls about their work to save their good clothes. Hope you'll all be glad of my return to your columns as I am glad to get back. Sam's smiling in his sleep now; dear old pard!

FLOWERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The horticultural grounds and exposition of the Centennial comprise forty acres, covering the whole of a sugar-loaf hill, located near the center of the exposition inclosure. All the United States trees will be represented, and the plants recently introduced from China, Japan and the East. The space reserved for the display of ornamental gardening will contain about 70,000 flowering, and perhaps as many foliage plants, arranged in the carpet, bed, ribbon and geometric style of gardening. The building, exclusive of the main hall and the fore greenhouses, is divided into several compartments for the individual exhibits of florists and gardeners. On the north and south sides are the two greenhouses, each thirty by one hundred feet in size. These and the main building are heated by hot water, for the exhibition of choice plants of commerce, tropical and other exotic productions. The main hall, eighty by two hundred feet in size, will be ornamented by a handsome marble fountain, surrounded by statuary and specimens of the ceramic art. The heating of this large building is effected as follows: Four large return flue-boilers placed in the basement of the main hall, connected by iron pipes laid underneath the floor of the passage-way, conveying water to and from the boilers, and, propelled by heat, the water moves throughout the building, disseminating a genial and uniform heat everywhere.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Three pints of milk; 4 to 6 eggs; sugar to taste; 2 thick slices of bread crumbed very fine. Any kind of fruit may be added, and it is good without. Flavor to taste and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. When baked, beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth, with a little sugar, and cover the top in large spoonfuls, and sprinkle with pink sugar sand; heat till a light brown. Very delicate and handsome.

To whiten flannel made yellow by age, dissolve one and a half pounds of white soap in fifty pounds soft water, and also two-thirds of an ounce spirits of ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for a short time and wash in pure water. When black or navy blue linens are washed soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens in this and rinse them in cold blueing water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens, and prints.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

ROYAL GOLD.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

JEWELLERS PUZZLED AND ASTONISHED.

SAGENDORPH & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The Geneva Watch Company have turned their entire attention to manufacturing what is now so widely known in Europe as the Royal Gold Watch and Chain. Royal Gold is a wonderful discovery, from the fact that it answers every purpose of virgin gold, except for coloring. It has the same color as 18-carat gold. It always retains its brilliancy. It will stand the test of the strongest acids. No jeweller can detect its difference between Royal Gold and virgin gold except by weight; hence it is invaluable for all manufacturing purposes that Jewellers' gold has heretofore been used for. There is no doubt but what the Royal Gold watch is to-day the best and cheapest watch manufactured in the world. The works are all Swiss and full jewelled, with patent-lever movement and in hunting case. The Company supplies Sagendorph & Co., with four different styles of watches and six different styles of chains.

GENTS' WATCHES, ENGRAVED CASE.....\$29
GENTS' WATCHES, ENGINE-TURNED CASE.....30
LADIES' WATCHES, ENGRAVED CASE.....20
LADIES' WATCHES, ENGINE TURNED CASE, 18
The works in these Watches are all the same; the difference in the price is in the engraving on the cases. The Gents' \$20 Watch has the appearance of one that cost at least \$150; the \$22 Watch is perfectly elegant, and it looks as well and will keep as good time as a watch that cost \$200. The Ladies' \$18 is equal in appearance to a \$125 watch; the \$20 is beautifully engraved, and ladies would be delighted with it.
Gents' Vest Chain, Grecian pattern.....\$6
Gents' Vest Chain, without pin.....5
Gents' Vest Chain, plain.....4
Ladies' Chain, chased or plain.....8
Ladies' Chain, Leontine, with pin.....6
Ladies' Chain, without pin.....5

SAGENDORPH & CO. have been instructed by the Geneva Royal Gold Watch Company to warrant their Watches to be equal to the best for time and durability, and to send within 12 any pattern of the United States by express C. O. D., and to allow parties ordering Watches and Chains to examine the goods before paying for them and if they are not perfectly satisfied, they are under no obligations to receive the package. Parties ordering should always state whether they wish a Ladies' or Gents' Watch or Chain, and what price they wish to pay. Address all orders to

SAGENDORPH & Co., Jewellers,

667 Broadway, New York.

Important for the Ladies!

THE undersigned is offering all the latest and most stylish lines of

MILLINERY,

Including a large variety of

Spring and Summer Hats & Bonnets,

From \$1.50 to \$15.00, trimmed. Without trimming from 50 cents to \$4.00. Ruches five and ten cents and upwards. The latest fashions for 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents each, the most elegant for \$1.50. Flowers 10, 15, and 20 cents to \$5.50 each, all the newest summer goods. Turquoise Silks are offered at \$1.00 per yard. No. 9, G. G. Ribbons at 25 cents per yard. No. 12 at 37½ cents per yard and other goods at like figures. My stock of Ladies' Millinery is very full and complete and at the lowest rates. Parties at a distance ordering goods will receive prompt attention. Address

MRS. E. O. METCALF,

210 KANSAS AVENUE. TOPEKA, KAN.

E. B. GUILD,

Topeka, Kan.



New Stock of

Accordeons,
Barjos,
Drums,
Fifes,
Flutes,
Flageolets,
Guitars,
Harpmonicas,
Piccolos,
Violas.
Violoncellos,
Strings,
Sheet Music,
Music Books,
Piano Stools,
Piano Covers,
Tuning Forks,
Metronomes,
Musical Boxes.

At the new rooms opposite the Teft House. Send for new price list. E. B. GUILD.

Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kind and cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address

V. E. LUCAS,

Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE.

EXESIGHT tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967.)

No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

WHY WILL

You pay \$1.50 to \$3.50 for Jewellery, when you can get it for \$1.00? It is a fact that the N. E. Dollar Sale of Boston, is doing, and has for years been selling an immense variety of goods well worth \$2 to \$3, at only one dollar. \$10 will go as far as \$15 if you will only believe what we say and buy where you can buy cheapest. 5000 elegant new \$2 and \$3 books all for \$1. Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., at half the usual prices. There is no "trickery," no lottery, no delays. All orders filled promptly. Goods sent C. O. D. You can see them before paying. We need agents and want YOU to sell our goods. We will give you \$1.00 per item for as many and make large pay. We deal with 9700 people in Dec., 1875. Give us one trial and like thousands of others we know we shall secure your continued patronage. We sell one article for \$1, or give splendid premiums for clubs. Pay us and send. We cannot here give our list, it would fill the entire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best merchants and papers of Boston and by 75,000 patrons. 39,000 patrons bought of us in 1875. Send now for our great circulars. Address H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield Street, Boston, Mass.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN

Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, without using drugs. Address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

\$250

A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent Free.

An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. E. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

RAW FURS WANTED.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT TO A. E. BURKHART & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Goods, 413 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in the market. Shipping & packing direct will have the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

This Week's Issue Sent Free.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."

BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers, P. O. Box 3317. 10 Wall St., New York City.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Huerfano, Thomas, Beckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$25. Free three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$20 per hundred.

Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will do to plant until May 1st.

Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

Furst & Bradley

SULKY

HAY

RAKE.

The simplest, strongest, and most easily operated rake in the market. They have

20 Cast-steel Oil-tempered Teeth

of the very best quality, and will last for years.

Send for our 64 page pamphlet, which we furnish free, containing valuable Tables, Receipts, Farm Rates, Calendar, &c., &c. Also a full description of our "Garden City" Clipping Plows, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Harrows, &c.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO., 87 to 93 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Cures All Nervous Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

And Chronic Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Registered 1874.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOL

Let us Smile.

KICKED BY A MULE.

Jake Johnson had a mule. There was nothing remarkable in the mere fact of his being the possessor of such an animal, but there was something peculiar about this mule. He—the animal—could kick higher, hit harder, on the slightest provocation, and act uglier than any mule on record.

One morning, riding his property to market Jake met Jim Boggs, against whom he had an old, but concealed grudge. He knew Boggs' weakness lay in bragging and betting; therefore, he saluted him accordingly:

"How are you Jim? Fine morning."

"Hearty, squire," replied Jim. "Fine weather. Nice mule that you have. Will he do to bet on?"

"Bet on! Guess he will that. I tell you Jim Boggs, he's the best mule in this country. Paid \$500 for him."

"Great smash! Is that so?" ejaculated Jim. "Solid truth, every word of it. Tell you confidentially, Jim I'm taking him down for betting purposes. I bet he can kick a fly off from any man without its hurting him."

"Now, look here, squire," says Jim, "I am not a betting character, but I'll bet you something on that myself."

"Jim, there's no use; don't bet, I don't want to win your money."

"Don't be alarmed, squire, I'll take all such bets as them every time."

"Well, if you are determined to bet, I will risk a small stake—say five dollars."

"All right, squire, you're my man. But who'll he kick the fly off? There is no one here but you and I. You try it."

"No," says Johnson; "I have to be by the mule's head to order him."

"Oh! yass," says Jim. "Then probably I'm the man. Wal, I'll do it; but you are to bet ten against five, if I risk it."

"All right," quoth the squire. "Now, there is a fly on your shoulder. Stand still." And Johnson adjusted the mule.

"Whist, Jervey," said he.

The mule raised his heels with such velocity and force that Boggs rose in the air like a bird and alighted on all-fours in a muddy ditch bang up against a rail fence.

Rising, in a towering rage, he exclaimed: "Yass, that is smart! I knew your darned mule couldn't do it. You had that all put up. I wouldn't be kicked that way again for fifty dollars. You can just fork over them are stakes for it any way."

"Not so fast Jim; Jervey did just what I said he could; that is, kick a fly off a man without its hurting him. You see the mule is not injured by the operation. However, if you are not satisfied we will try it again or as often as you wish."

"The deuce take you," growled Jim. "I'd rather have a barn fall on me at once than have that critter kick me again. Keep the stakes, but don't say anything about it."

And Boggs trudged on in bitterness of soul murmuring to himself, "Sold, by thunder! and kicked by a mule!"

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil fills and closes the pores of leather, effectually preventing the entrance of dampness, dust, &c., rendering the harness soft and pliable, while at the same time increasing its durability.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Spread the Glad Tidings!



The New American Sewing Machine.
Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

Standard Machine

of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent.

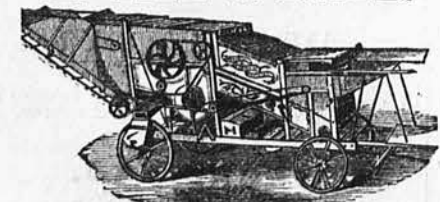
Self-Threading Shuttle.

Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tension throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order. A ways in readiness for use, and no instruction previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection.

Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. of H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine to

No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with
JOHN G. OTIS, AGENT.
Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

Largest Threshing Machine Works IN THE WORLD.



J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.
APRON AND ECLIPSE APRON SEPARATORS.
Of Apron Separators we make 20, 24, 26, 32, and 36 inch cylinders, of Eclipse, 32 and 36 inch cylinders. Thresh Grain, Grass and Flax. Better than the Best.

Portable Threshing Engines.

Safe, Strong, Simple, will do more work with less fuel than any other engine in the land.



Eight, 10, and 12 Horse 4-wheel Woodbury Power. Four, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Horse Pitts Mounted and Down Powers.
Eight and 10 horse two-wheel Woodbury Powers. Two, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Horse Climax Powers. One and 2 horse Tread Powers.
For full particulars see our agents, or send for a pamphlet.

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

Convenience,

Neatness

Economy,

And all the essential points that go

to make up the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

A. W. KNOWLES & Co.,

TOPEKA, KAN.



FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Threshing Machine in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the A. L. LEMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 32-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

Land Advertisements.

Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNS & MERRILL.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

Address DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. discount for improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information, address,

John A. Clark,

LAND COMMISSIONER,

Fort Scott, Kan.

CALIFORNIA GROWN

ALFALFA SEED,

In quantities to suit,

AT FROM \$14 TO \$18 GOLD COIN,

Or its equivalent in currency, per hundred

pounds. Extra sacking and drayage

about 50 cents per 100 pounds, extra.

Vegetable & Flower Seeds,

In extensive variety, at lowest rates.

Sent by mail anywhere.

FREE My "Guide," containing lists and prices

of seeds, together with the "History and culture of Alfalfa," etc.

Refer to PROF. E. M. SHELTON, of Kansas State Agricultural College

R. J. TRUMBULL,

419 and 421 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF

FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that

affects the human body, or the body of a horse

or other domestic animal, that does not yield

to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c,

50c, or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a

human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

TROTTER STALLIONS.

TWO SONS and Two

Grandsons of Rydick's

Hambletonian, will

stand at Prairie Dell

Farm, Shawnee County,

Kansas, the season of

1876. Very highly bred

and promising Trotting

Stock, constantly for

sale. For pedigree,

R. I. LEE, Agent,

Prairie Dell Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS

OR