

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 5, 1876.

VOL. XIV. NO. 27.

BREEDING AND REARING OF HORSES.

A Lecture recently delivered before the Farmers' Institute, at Manhattan, Kansas, by Wm. T. Vall, M. D.

[CONCLUDED.]

This shows what can be done, and what has been done, by judicious and intelligent breeding. These Eastern nations, though they have ever taken, and still take the greatest pride in their horses, are comparatively a stupid and slow coach race. They have bred their horses in and in, and have carefully preserved the purity of their blood, but they have not improved nor perfected their qualities. It required the genius of Englishmen and the progressiveness of Yankees to start this matter, and push it forward and keep up the tide of improvement, from age to age. For about 700 years the improvement of the thoroughbred horse, has been in progress in England, and for about 200 in America, and it is still going on in both countries and where it will end, no one can tell.

I have said thus much about the thoroughbred horse, that I might introduce him to your notice. The general idea of the farmers and ordinary breeders, seems to be that this animal is a very fine thing as a mere race horse; a trump card for gamblers and blacklegs, but good for nothing or but little for the ordinary purposes of life, and comparatively worthless for ordinary breeding purposes, or for the improvement of the common stock of the farmer. Nothing can be further from the truth. The more thoroughbred blood you can get, in any description of horse or horse for any purpose whatever, the better, provided you can have also the other qualities you desire, and this is especially true of the class of horses we have under consideration, the gentlemen's carriage horse and horse of all work. Breed your large, well formed and stylish mares, whether low bred or high bred, of common blood, Norman or Canadian, to high bred stallions, stallions that have size, style, action and other special qualities you want, and after that the more thorough blood in them the better.

If you want to breed a horse that will bring a high price as a gentlemen's carriage horse, or a horse of all work, this is the way to breed him.

The high bred trotting horse frequently has more size than the pure thoroughbred and therefore, if he has style and finish enough, is better than a pure thoroughbred for this purpose.

Horses bred in this way, that have size, fine forms, strong bones, well developed muscles, and a stylish carriage, will always meet with a ready sale, at high figures, at 4 years old and upward, if not younger. Many of them if bred from high bred trotting stallions will possess speed enough to considerably enhance their value. \$1,000 will be a very moderate price, and the sale will be quick for a team of this description of horses that can trot together in 3 minutes on the road or pretty close up to this time, and \$400 to \$500 for a single horse, 200 dollars will be a very moderate average price for them when 3 and 4 years old at hard times prices here in Kansas.

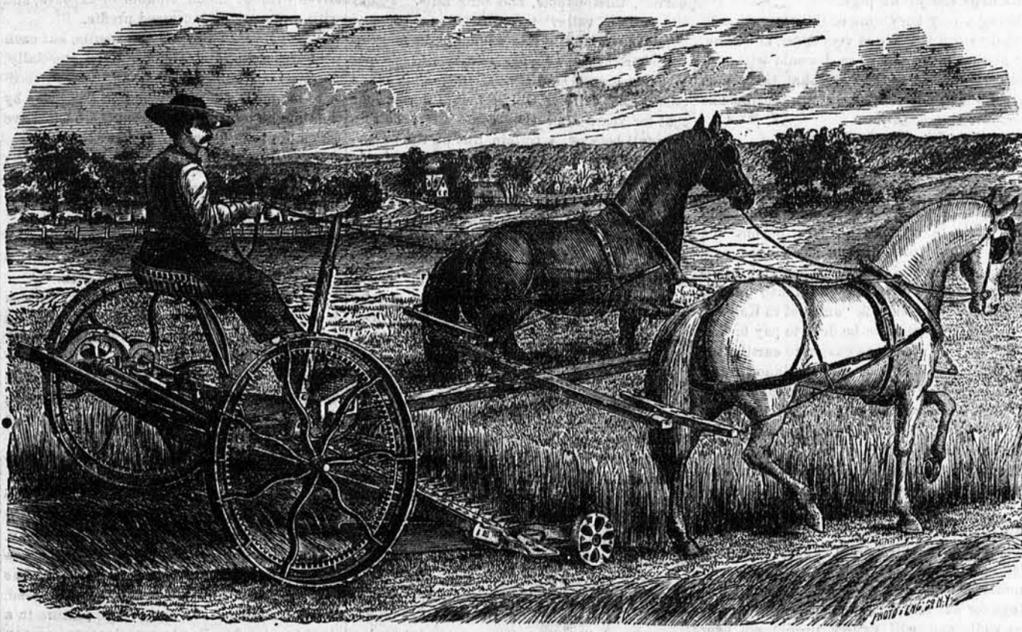
I have now described the two classes of horses and my idea of the manner of breeding them, which perhaps, are the most available classes for Kansas breeders.

There are other classes quite as profitable to breed and even more so, but they do not come quite so readily within the ordinary breeder's means perhaps. Take the thoroughbred horse for an example. No horse taken as a whole is more profitable to breed. I think I may say none so profitable.

But to make breeding the thoroughbred profitable, you must breed the pure thoroughbred, and the highest type. There is no breeding up process here that amounts to anything. You might breed common mares and their progeny to the best thoroughbred stallions for 500 years and you could not probably produce a single first class race horse or one that would sell for the highest price in the market. You have no alternative in breeding this class of horses, but to provide yourself at once with first class, thoroughbred mares.

These will cost 500 to 1,000 dollars each. Not a man in a thousand in Kansas, can breed first class, thoroughbreds to as to make it profitable on account of this necessary primary outlay, and I will not occupy further time in talking about this class of horses which some of the breeders of Kentucky make average them nearly 1,000 dollars, each, selling their entire stock at auction when only a little more than 1 year old.

It will perhaps, be thought a little odd by some one present if I do not mention the trot-



Eureka Mower, Manufactured by the Patrons' Manufacturing Association.

This is the machine manufactured by the Patron's Manufacturing Association, and has given universal satisfaction; competing successfully at all the great trials of mowers.

It claims the following superiority over other machines:

1. Absolute direct draft.
2. Reversibility, giving a choice of sides to mow on.
3. Ease of draft, cutting six feet with less draft than a side-cut machine cuts four.
4. Condition of grass left for curing, needs no hay tedder, curing in one-third less time.

5. Ease to the driver in managing it.

6. Simplicity of construction, no bevel gearing or complicated machinery, as with side-cut mowers.

A car load of these machines were sold last year from the State Agency, giving universal satisfaction. The Eureka Mower is destined to be THE machine for general use. Its superiority over all side-cuts, and the broad guarantee of the Patrons' Manufacturing Association, commend it to every farmer. Buy it and try it. The longer you use it the better you will like it. Remember that satisfaction is guaranteed. Address KEITH & BILLINGSLEY, Topeka, Kansas.

ting horse in this connection, and give some ideas concerning his breeding and rearing, so as to make him a source of profit to breeders in this section of the country. In treating of this class of horses, I shall speak of him in connection with gentlemen's roadsters.

The two are emphatically connected. They are indeed, the same horse.

I have already spoken of gentlemen's carriage horses in another connection, but gentlemen's roadsters and gentleman's carriage horses are distinct animals. The gentlemen's roadster is simply the trotting horse in a greater or less degree of perfection. He may be a small horse, of medium size, or large. But he is a horse that can speed in 3 minutes to 2:40 or faster, and one that will travel 10 miles an hour with ease, and faster if required. He is a handsome, stylish horse, or common looking, or even ugly, but always a horse of fair or high breeding.

But of the trotting horse I will say, that he is particularly an American institution. No country in the world has produced him in any considerable degree of perfection but America, that is, the people of the U. S., and more particularly New Yorkers and Kentuckians.

Now what is the trotting horse and American roadster, and whence has he been derived? He springs from that foundation of all excellence in horseflesh, the Arabian horse or his famous English descendant, the English thoroughbred. He is derived so far as his original source in this country is concerned, from the great English thoroughbred race horse, Messenger, imported into this country a little less than 100 years ago.

Messenger was a thoroughbred race horse and high merit, whose pedigree runs back on both sides, to the Arabian horse or horse of the Desert. He was imported into this country for the purpose of breeding running horses, not trotters. The trotting race horse is an accidental outgrowth or afterthought growing out of the peculiar qualities and powers which were forced to exist in the descendants of this great horse.

Messenger was undoubtedly a great natural trotter, as well as swift runner, and imparted his peculiar gifts of speed in a greater or less degree to all his descendants, and it is to-day the descendants of Messenger, that are the greatest and most famous trotters in the world. Messenger in the dam and Messenger in the sire is becoming about as essential to the pedigree of the trotting horse as Arab blood in the sire and dam of the thoroughbred.

The American trotting horse is the creature of the last 50 or 60 years of American development and American progress.

Indeed, I may say that considerably less

than half a century has yet been given to his intelligent breeding and careful development, and that no great class of horses was ever before brought to excellence and perfection with such rapidity.

Fifty years ago a horse that could trot a mile in 3 minutes on the road was a very paragon of a fast one, and 3 minutes fifty years ago, was the 2:30 if not the 2:20 of to-day.

With all this wonderful attainment however, the regular systematic and I may add, scientific breeding, of the American trotting horse, has but just begun. And 2 minutes is as certainly the coming attainment within the next 25 years, as that 2:20 or 2:15 have already been reached, and in the coming 50 years a horse that cannot trot in 2 minutes, will be considered rather slow.

When bred for fifty generations more, the American trotting horse will become thoroughbred, and will transmit his peculiarities, excellences and perfections as certain, and uniformly as the thoroughbred running horse now does.

Now what are the prospects and facilities for breeding this class of horses with profit in Kansas?

They are surely much greater than for breeding the thoroughbred race horse.

In the American trotter you have a horse that you can breed up to, with a reasonable hope of success and profit. Out crosses of common or cold blood as it is called, are not at all inconsistent with the highest development and greatest perfection of the trotting horse. Indeed it is the doctrine of most authorities on American trotting horses, that some degree of cold blood is necessary to the highest perfection of his peculiar characteristic. No strictly thoroughbred horse has ever yet proved himself a very first class performer on the trotting turf or the sire of the very fastest trotters and probably never will, and the produce of no strictly thoroughbred dam has ever excelled, if it has equalled, the produce of the dam with a strain or two of common blood.

By breeding then, fair or common mares to the highest bred, and best bred trotting sires, first class dams can in a few generations be produced from which to breed first class trotting horses.

But if your dams are to be purchased, you can get good ones at lower figures than you can buy the best thoroughbreds for.

The breeding of a valuable trotting horse then, is altogether a more feasible thing than the breeding of high priced thoroughbreds.

For the breeding of this class of horses, you need dams of medium or fair size, with sound feet and limbs, a respectable development of bone and muscle, plenty of room in

the chest for the heart and lungs, of hardy constitution and of good road or trotting action.

In addition to these enumerated qualities of course your mare is better in proportion to the amount of well bred trotting blood she has in her, and especially the amount of thoroughbred trotting blood.

The thoroughbred trotting strains come through imported Messenger, of whom I have already spoken, or through American Eclipse whose dam was Miller's Damsel, a thoroughbred daughter of imported Messenger; Or they come through Grey Eagle or Woodpecker, his sire, or Bertram the sire of Woodpecker, whose dam and grand dam were direct descendants of English Mambrino the sire of Messenger.

Another thoroughbred trotting strain or rather Arabian strain, comes from imported Black Bawshaw, a pure Arabian or Barb, whence sprang Andrew Jackson, L. I. Black Hawk, Harry Clay, Geo. M. Patchen and then all Bawshaws and Clays. In addition to these we have the Morgan strains, the Canadian strains of pacers and trotters, and many others I cannot stop to enumerate.

All I have to say about the dams for trotters is that they are always improved by some or any or all of these strains of blood, or in other words, the more of good blood in them the better, thoroughbred, trotting blood and pacer blood combined.

But in one or two generations from our common mares good dams can be bred as I said before, and very often a first class trotter comes from a dam of unknown blood, as well as a first class sire of trotters.

Mambrino Chief is of the most famous of sires, the sire of Lady Thorn and the grand-sire of some of the most famous young horses ever produced in this country, came of a dam of unknown blood, and Hopeful, the young horse that made a record of 2:17½ last year is from a dam of unknown blood.

Breed then, good sized, well formed mares to high bred and fast trotting horses, and you will always improve and increase the value of your stock; and the more thoroughbred blood there is in your sire the more likely you are to get a high toned stylish horse, very valuable and salable as a gentleman's roadster, if she be not fast enough to sell at a high price for the turf. A horse that will trot in 3 minutes at three years old, without much training or driving, if he be of fair size and at all stylish, will sell quick for 300 to 600 dollars, here in Kansas, and if he be a high bred horse on both dam's and sire's side, will sell still quicker for \$500 to \$1,000. People will come from other States after him just as quick

as they find out you have him, and save you all trouble about transportation and marketing; and horses of this kind can be produced with a good deal of certainty as soon as the the requisite dams can be procured by breeding up or otherwise, if bred to the proper stallions.

But let me say to the breeder, what I said before in regard to another class of horses, that when you have bred a really good filly from a common mare, crossed with a high bred trotting stallion, don't sell her the first thing, because she will bring you 100 dollars when a weanling or 200 dollars when a yearling, and keep your old mare for your future breeding purposes.

Sell the old mare for what she will bring, if you must sell either, or give her away, and keep the filly, or you will commit the blunder of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Breed the filly again as soon as old enough, to a high bred and fast trotting stallion, and get at least one good filly for a future brood mare before you sell her. Then as you have a still higher bred filly for future breeding purposes you can certainly breed up and improve your stock.

You can then sell your filly or your young mare as she will then bring you a good round price, as breeding her once or twice will not hurt her for any purpose, not even for a race nag, and your young filly which you still retain, will be worth more for your future purposes than her dam.

What you want if you are breeding the trotting horse, is, to get a class of brood mares as soon as possible, so well bred out of the highest and best strains of trotting blood, that their colts from high bred, trotting sires, will sell readily in the market at high prices, on their pedigrees alone. This is the grand secret of breeding for profit.

Not only is Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, breeding and selling thoroughbreds at 1 year old, at high prices on their pedigrees alone, but Gen. Withers, the owner of Almont, and some other breeders there as well as in New York are doing the same thing with trotting horses, and this will be more and more the case in the future, and I know of some weanling colts I would be glad to pay 500 dollars for, to-day, on their pedigrees alone, if I could get them. They can be sold just as well in Kansas as in Kentucky or New York, if you have the real article to offer, and we can take the same stock here in Kansas and breed it for half the prices it is sold for in these other States, and make it a first class paying business.

Now gentlemen, lest my essay become a bore I close. What I have said thus far has been simple and only upon the matter of breeding, and I am as well aware as any of you can be, that I have but just touched upon the merits of this important matter.

As to the other part of my subject, the rearing of horses, I must leave that for some future essay, if your committee should ever be rash enough to invite me again to talk horse to you.

But gentlemen, those of you who are breeders, can be tolerably well trusted with the rearing if you will only breed right. Lay your foundation well and the superstructure of your success will be reasonably better.

There is no country I know of, better calculated to raise in perfection, fine, first class horses and especially roadsters and trotters, than Kansas. In Kentucky and New York, the great centers of this kind of horse breeding, certain diseases prevail which more or less injure fine bred stock, which are utterly unknown in Kansas. Who ever knew a Kansas bred horse to have the heaves?

Yet, both in Kentucky and New York, this is a common affection, and is more or less of a drawback to horse raising, Kansas horses already have a high reputation in the East for their good wind and the perfection of their healthy apparatus. There is no better country in the world perhaps, for the production of good lungs for either humans or equines, than this own State of ours, and all the future buyers are going to ask about the wind of the animal he is about to purchase, will he be raised in Kansas?

With as good blood, as thorough bottom, and better wind, that future great horse that is going to throw all others into the shade as the champion trotter of the world, with a record of 1:59½, is sure to hail from Kansas.

In the production of great thoroughbred cattle, Kansas will find much greater difficulty in competing with New York and Kentucky, than she will in the production of fine first class, high priced horses. There are di-

eases which prevail here and which are inevitably fatal to the young Bovine which are quite unknown in Kentucky and New York.

But the young equine, when fully started here, is almost certain to make his way safely through to mature horse-hood.

Then again, the succulent grasses of Kentucky and New York, which come so early in spring and last so late in the fall, are peculiarly favorable to the production of the highest type of fine cattle; and Kansas can never hope to produce blue grass and timothy, as they are produced in those States.

But our drier climate and the peculiar grasses of our section will produce a tougher, harder, healthier, sounder, more enduring and more lasting horse than has ever been reared in New York or Kentucky, one with more wind, more bottom, more speed, more of all those essential elements that constitute the great draft horse, the gentleman's fine carriage horse, the first class trotting horse and gentleman's roadster.

Breed them gentlemen, in the most thorough and scientific manner possible, some one of the several, great and valuable classes of horses. Breed him and let him eat up the surplus grass and hay of our prairies, and the surplus oats and corn of the Kansas farmer; and when bred he will bear transportation better than cattle if you have to seek an Eastern market for him.

But breed him till you make Kansas the greatest and most famous horse raising State of this Union which can early be done, and until you can produce him so cheap that Kentucky and New York will have to go out of the business and confine themselves to the breeding and rearing of those great fancy Short-horns, which now bring such fabulous prices in the market.

Take these ideas gentlemen for what they are worth, I believe some of them, at least, lies at the foundation of a great successful and profitable business for the people of Kansas; a business that will bring millions of money annually to us from other States and very materially aid us in becoming practically, a self dependent and independent people.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS. No. III.

About one mile South of Wabunsee is a small cheese factory, owned by Col. C. B. Lines. The cheese is made by Mr. J. Gillett, an old professional cheese maker. One hundred and seventy gallons of milk is here daily manufactured into four cheeses averaging 45 pounds each. These cheeses are selling at the factory for 12 1/2 cents per pound. Mr. Gillett has had 40 years' experience in making cheese, and has taken the 1st. premium at three of our State Fairs.

I am inclined to think, that if cheese were made oblong in shape, say 10 inches long by 4 inches deep and the same in width, that they would have many advantages over those made in the usual form. It seems to me that they would be preferred by grocermen, as they could be sold to families in many cases, without cutting. They would also be in better shape for cutting, when necessary.

The boxes could be made with less trouble, and packed with less loss of space. I think that more cheese could also be sold near home, if they were in this shape.

If this experiment is tried, I hope the results will be given to the readers of this paper.

There will be no peaches in this county this year. The apple orchards of bearing age are pretty well loaded with fruit, and I noticed in all the orchards, that the Winesap trees were full of fruit. In Mr. Lines' orchard of a thousand trees, I found but very few that were unburnt. The limbs are allowed to grow within eighteen inches of the ground. This is an excellent plan, and one that should be more generally adopted. There are many orchards in this State, where the bodies of the trees are bare of limbs at least four or five feet high; a board six inches wide, set on the southwest side of the trees, would effectually prevent them from sun-scald.

Desiring of getting all the information I could in regard to improved stock in this county, I visited the following stock growers, for that purpose, and was cordially received by them, and the information cheerfully given.

At Mr. M. W. Jones, I found six young horses, which he brought from Pennsylvania last spring. Among the number, was a dapple gray Lincolnshire draft horse, one year old, out of imported Champion of England. He is 15 hands high, and of fair proportions; also a 2-year-old stallion, same sire.

Champion of England was imported by David Logan, of Pennsylvania, and has been awarded the 1st. premium as a draft horse, at a number of the State Fairs in that State.

In another yard I found 2 two-year-old fillies, of the same Lincolnshire stock. They weigh over 1,100 pounds apiece. These are all heavy built draft horses, and will very much improve the stock in this county.

Three miles from here, is the residence of R. J. Stephenson, Esq. This gentleman has a flock of 50 full blooded Cotswold sheep, several of which weigh 240 pounds apiece. He showed me ten lambs that weighed over 90 pounds apiece.

These are by far the finest sheep that I have ever seen. Mr. Stephenson claims that the Cotswold's mature earlier than any other breed and in looking at the large, fine lambs, fully as large as the Merino's at full age, no one could doubt it.

He has repeatedly taken 1st. premiums at our State Fairs. He is very enthusiastic in regard to the advantages of this county for

raising sheep, and thinks that more profit can be made here from wool at 15 cents per pound, than in Ohio at 30 cents. The average weight of his fleeces this year was 11 pounds and 9 ounces.

I next visited the stock farm of W. D. Michael, Esq. This gentleman raises full blooded Short-horns and Ayrshire cattle, and Berkshire hogs. Among the former, I saw the famous bull Nimrod, sired by Star of the Realm, the premium bull of Mr. A. J. Alexander's herd of Kentucky. He is a roan, 5 years old and of splendid proportions. Among the cows, I saw Daisy Dean 6 years old, light roan. The price paid for this cow was \$300, also Maid of Dartmouth, Belle, Queen, and a dozen others equally as good and well known.

Among the Ayrshires, I found the prize imported Bull, Earl of Glencarn. He has taken a large number of premiums in this and other States, taking the 1st. premiums at the St. Louis Fairs two years in succession. He was imported by Colin Cameron. I noticed a very fine Ayrshire cow in the yard, also imported by Mr. Cameron. I also saw a fine lot of Berkshire hogs and young pigs.

Being a very busy time of the year, my stay at these stock farms was very short, and I cannot give as full a report as I would wish, but I saw enough to satisfy me that these men were doing a good work in introducing fine stock into this county. W. W. C. Maple Hill, Wabunsee Co., June 29.

RAINFALL IN KANSAS.

For the past week, we have had almost constant rain—glorious, refreshing showers, and small grain is, without a doubt, beyond the reach of harm from drouth. Ten days ago, grumblers were ominously shaking their heads and predicting a drouth. "So much rain in the spring," said they, is "unusual in Kansas; the summer is bound to be dry, to pay for it."

Now, some of those same chaps are cursing the county because of the late continued rains. It has been said that Kansas is the hottest, coldest, driest, wettest, and windiest State in the union. Without stopping to argue this seeming paradoxical condition of climate, I will say, that from personal observation, embraced in many years, residence in this State, that Kansas averages well, must be a good State in nearly all respects, just as the man who "averages well," must be a decent sort of a fellow and a good citizen. In trade and commerce, we look to the average quality of things for our results. A good average, averages well, and will satisfy people not over captious.

"Awful dry in this State," says the croaker, "So many drouths here." Not so fast, my friend. Have you consulted the proper statistics in reference to rainfall in Kansas? "No." Well, for your benefit, I have hunted up the following:

Rainfall of Kansas compared with that of other States from Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1870.

Table with 2 columns: State and Rainfall (inches). Rows include Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Mean for twenty States.

Professor Snow, in his climatological report to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society in 1873, says; as will be seen by the above table, that during the five years, from January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1870, the average rainfall for Kansas was greater than that of the following States: New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska, (ten States out of the 19); also, that the average amount of rain for the spring, summer, and autumn months, was greater in Kansas than in any of the States named above, except Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey and Kentucky, and finally, that for the seven months, from the first of March, to the first of October, when rain is needed for the germination and growth of crops, Kansas stands at the head of the list, having more rain than any of the nineteen States with which the comparison was made!

In the year 1871 and 1872, the rainfall was 32.23 and 32.63 inches respectively, which is as far as I can go, for want of statistics, though I do not doubt, taking our two years of drouth, 1873 and 1874, into the calculation, that the five years, from 1870, to 1876, will show as good an average of rainfall as the majority of States in the union. And yet people will be foolish enough, in the face of these facts, to assert and reassert, that Kansas is destitute of necessary rainfall. That we have periods of drouth, cannot be denied, but what State does not have its drouths and floods? Where is the State where crops are certain, year after year, and where drouth never comes? Where is the State whose rainfall is so evenly distributed that rain always falls just at the time when needed? In California the rainfall comes all in the winter season, while the summer, or growing months are dry months. How would that suit the Croaker family. Who are eternally cursing Kansas because Nature does not fashion the weather and regulate the rainfall to suit their particular whims? If the Croaker tribe were forced, by tedious processes, to irrigate in order to raise crops, there might be some excuse for the continual grumbling and howlings so prevalent among a certain class, who find fault when it rains more than they think it ought to, and who sit on their hind legs and howl long and dimly, when drouth threatens, or when the short space of two weeks passes by without rain.

Close observation by meteorologists and others demonstrates the fact, that the rain in Kansas is increasing. This is due, says Professor

Snow to plowing of the soil, which enables it to retain a greater proportion of the rain which falls upon it; to the increase of timber, and to the direct influence of settlers in planting trees, and the gradual supplanting of the short buffalo grass by the longer and heavier grasses which now prevail in eastern Kansas. It is a mooted question whether or no, tree planting in any way tends to increase rainfall. After carefully reading the views and observations of distinguished scientific pro and con, I have come to the conclusion that the advocates of tree planting to produce rainfall have decidedly the best side of the argument. Take Utah for example when the Mormons first settled there, Salt Lake valley was a wilderness of wild sun flowers, with a few deciduous trees and shrubs growing along the Indian River. Rainfall was a thing unknown in that valley, when the pioneers were passing by the old trading post situated on Ham's Fork of Green River; that was twenty-nine years ago. Now how great the change, accomplished by patient industry, on the most inhospitable lands, where the first settlers lived on locusts, service berries, thistle roots, and pine nuts. To-day the whole valley teems with flocks, and abounds with grain and as fine fruits as grow anywhere. During a twelve months residence in Utah, I witnessed several nice showers in Salt Lake valley. Old settlers informed me that for years after they came there no rain ever fell between a certain line on the mountains. They were not even blest with refreshing dews, and all moisture for growing vegetation and crops was furnished by the, then, unsystematized method of irrigation. With the growth of trees, shrubbery, heavy grasses, and the stirring of the soil, came gentle dews, followed in time by occasional showers. In the face of this, it looks like folly to assert, and try to prove by vague theories, and far drawn similes of argument, that planting of trees, shrubbery, long grasses, and breaking of the soil does not materially affect the meteorology of arid plains.

Kansas is no exception to the rule. I am told by some of the first settlers of this State, that we have much more rain than in former years, and it is my belief, based on study and observation, that our periods of drouth will be shorter, and less frequent when Kansas becomes as well settled as Ohio, Indiana, or any of the eastern States.

It is a fact, that in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maine, where immense forests of pine have been felled to meet the demands of our growing civilization, that the rainfall has materially decreased, and the climate in those States become more variable. Recent experiments in France show that there is more moisture, and more rainfall near large belts of timber than at a distance from them. I forgot the distance mentioned, but it was at once a convincing and a strong argument in favor of tree planting and culture. So, then, let us plant trees, both useful and ornamental, forest and fruit.

Arbor day should be ushered in with beating of drums, waving of banners, and flying flags. It should be observed as a general holiday, with a total suspension of all business, except for the one object, tree planting. Then will our beautiful prairies in time blossom as the rose, our "arid plains" be reclaimed, rain be abundant, drouth vanish, and peace and plenty always be found within our borders. In after years, when the present pioneers of the undeveloped West are sleeping "neath the sod, thousands will bless and revere their memories for the one generous act of tree planting—the noble heritage of stately, waving forests, and fruit bearing trees and vines. Kansas is a noble State, filled with noble hearted people. Every man who plants a tree within her borders, adds to her future greatness and prosperity.

In conclusion, I will say, with all due reverence, that, with the help of man, God can do wonders for our State in the way of making trees grow where they never grew before.

Hawthax, June 18th. E. A. DAVIS.

THE CHESTER WHITES.

I see in the FARMER of June 21st, that your correspondent A. R. Cook, steps to the front with a few good words for the much abused Chesters, that, but a few years ago were looked upon as the leading breed of the country. Having once been one of their most enthusiastic admirers, owning some of the best, sent from Chester county, also raising some just as good, I will give the FARMER family a few of my observations on what Mr. Cook says: "Is nearer perfection as a hog, than has ever yet been arrived at." Many hogs have been called Chesters, that were not Chesters at all, but miserable animals of no breeding, and the selling of such in all parts of the United States, is what has prejudiced so many against Chester Whites, who never saw one.

The best specimens are good animals growing to almost any reasonable size, and their quiet, contented disposition, is a great point in their favor, but I cannot agree with those who claim that they will fatten readily at any age, as some others do, for I have seen none of the Chesters that fattened readily at less than from nine to twelve months old, though with good keep they make an enormous growth of frame from the time they are born.

The farmer who wishes to raise hogs of a large breed cannot go far out of the way if he stocks up with Chester Whites, provided he has good pasture, shade and water, but in close pens where it is mud one day and dust the next, they are almost sure to become mangy, and then it is impossible to keep them except at a loss.

This does not apply so strongly where but

two or three are kept, but what I mean is where they are kept in numbers, crowded together in poor quarters, and somewhat neglected. I shall not expect all to believe this, as I did not until it was ground into me by much dear, unprofitable experience. If I did not know this to be the case, I should not now be breeding and recommending to our thousands of prairie farmers the dark colored hogs. I have never seen a Berkshire with a skin disease, no matter how much mistreated or how closely penned, their tough black hides seem to be proof against dust, mud, sunshine or storm.

The Chesters are healthy, and have good constitutions, but the mange is too much for their delicate, tender skins, and so I say if a few hogs are wanted and can be kept in good quarters, the Chesters with good feed are well worth a trial, but farmers whose hogs have to take it rough and tumble (as most of them do) should, to say the least, use a boar from the black breeds, either Berkshire, Poland-China, or Essex, by which means they can change the color and the quality of the skins of their swine without much trouble or expense, and with a prospect of increased profits.

No one breed has all the merits, but each possesses some, and the Chesters especially, possess many, but wise men know that liability to mange is a serious defect in a pig, for by the time he has recovered from it, he will have cost more than he will ever come to.

Pomona, June 26. F. D. COBURN.

KENTUCKY BLUE-GRASS.

The best farmers in the blue grass region of Kentucky, generally regard an acre of this grass equal in value to an acre of corn. When we take into consideration the cost or value of the labor required in raising an acre of corn, the value of the blue-grass will be more fully appreciated.

The intelligent farmer will make his blue-grass pasture sustain a larger number of stock the year round, in better order than the same number of acres of corn.

There is no crop which requires more intelligent management for profit, than this grass. As it remains green and nutritious during the winter, there is no necessity for cutting and curing, and it is almost valueless for hay. To insure a good sward, it should never be mown and as it heads several times during the year, one acre will set and allowed to seed, will be sufficient to set a large pasture in a single season by allowing stock to graze upon the acre when the seed is ripe, and have access to shade, woodland and water adjoining.

The writer of this, lived in the blue grass region of Kentucky from 1837 to 1849, and during that time, carefully observed the management of those pastures which gave to Kentucky a world renowned reputation.

The success of the Alexanders, Van Meters, Vileys, Williams, and other renowned stock raisers of Kentucky, depended largely upon this important grass.

One of the Van Meters, of Bourbon county, purchased a farm at \$100 per acre. There was not one-fourth of the farm in blue-grass. The balance had been cultivated in hemp and corn. The wood land as is usual there, was well set in blue-grass, and afforded the winter food for the stock usually kept on the farm.

Van Meter raised no grain upon this farm, and by allowing his Durham cattle to graze upon the seeded blue-grass, and roam at will over the adjoining fields the whole place was in an incredibly short time well set in grass and by confining the cattle to one pasture at a time, leaving the others to seed and form a mass of succulent, juicy, rich food, a foot deep literally a mass, a mat for fall and winter use a larger number of cattle were kept fat the year round, than was formerly kept by the old process of raising corn on a part.

Moving to Western Missouri in 1849, I found many of these blue grass farmers and their sons in Ray, Clay, Lafayette and Jackson counties, Clinton county North of Clay, was a prairie county sparsely settled, and little if any blue-grass in the county.

The farmers of Clay and Ray, where blue grass abounded, made frequent visits to Clinton county, and in a short time blue-grass was seen growing in patches on the roadside, and years after spreading over thousands of acres of unimproved prairie land, that was supposed to be unsuited to the growth of this most valuable of all grasses.

Ten years ago, I visited Topeka and other portions of Kansas, where repeated efforts were being made to start blue grass and all seemed discouraged, and disappointed.

Now, June 1876, this grass is found in nearly all the lawns about the residences and unfortunately before it is sufficiently set to form a heavy and rich sward, is being mown and the seed carried off in indifferent hay.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen, that I regard as the most successful and about the only successful way to seed blue grass pastures, is to start a patch with care, then by grazing stock upon it and allowing them to roam over the pasture.

Blue-grass is especially valuable for winter grazing, and where the prairie is fenced up, it is important to have two blue grass pastures; keeping one exclusively for winter use, alternating each year. By industriously and persistently pursuing this plan, a few years, Kansas will become celebrated as the great blue-grass region of the West. E. D. P.

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

BEDDING PLANTS.

In the propagation of the heliotropes, violets, geraniums, begonias, fuchsias, verbenas, and various other plants, I have been very successful. Commencing late in the fall with but few plants, and without experience, I did not anticipate the vast proportions my stock has assumed. We become so much interested in working with flowers that it is hard to forego the temptation to propagate from every plant we see. I have had very handsome verbenas in bloom since the 1st of March. Of the beauty of a rose (cloth of gold) that was presented me by a friend in the fall, and which commenced blooming in March, the most extravagant description would fail to give an idea. The buds are perfect in form, and large and open, and shaded from the most delicate straw color to white, and very fragrant. Some fine roses, purchased from an Eastern florist, and advertised as winter-blooming, I lost from placing them at once in the greenhouse. I have since learned that they ought to have been potted and placed in a cold frame or the cellar until they had formed new roots, and then have been removed to a warm temperature to bloom.

Mr. Kramer gave some reliable directions at the February meeting for flowering roses in winter, which those who would enjoy the luxury of winter rose-buds would do well to follow. As this is the proper season to commence with them it may not be amiss to repeat them. "Take plants from the cutting bed in March and plant in two-inch pots, and return immediately to the cold frame, shifting them during the summer into large pots from time to time as the ball of earth becomes root-bound, and picking off all buds that appear. In November shorten in the shoots and place them in a temperature ranging from 65° to 60° bottom heat, where they will bloom satisfactorily."

Peter Henderson gives about the same description, but says, "they may be placed in a temperature of from 50° to 60° at night, with 15° higher during the day, which would be just about the ordinary temperature of a parlor." A writer in the Gardeners Monthly says, "The great secret of flowering roses in winter is in having them directly facing the sun." From all this we can gather that roses receiving proper summer treatment will flower well in winter, if kept in a day temperature of from 70° to 75° in a window facing the South.

In setting out plants in the spring, great complaint is made that those purchased at the greenhouse soon decline, and the florist, of course, is blamed, when in truth the fault is our own. We select those that have attained their full vigor by having been forced under glass, where they have been from exposure and enjoying a rich, warm soil. This change from that to the open border, where perhaps the soil is very different, and where they are subject to violent changes of temperature and strong winds, is too great for them, and they must of necessity decline for a time, at least until they become acclimated.

For bedding plants I prefer small, well-rooted ones to those of larger growth; although they are less showy at first, they give better satisfaction in the end. The smaller plants, too, are more easily handled and more easily protected from the sun and wind until they become established. If, however, they are carefully transplanted, they will scarcely show any signs of having been removed. Invert the pots upon the left hand, passing the stem of the plant between the middle fingers, then strike on the bottom of the pot, which will generally loosen it from the ball of earth, and lifting it carefully off, you can turn the plant into a place previously prepared, without the least disturbing the roots. This should always be done in cloudy weather, if possible and in the evening.

I cannot close without recommending the planting of vines, particularly such as need no further care than merely the planting, and that are so ornamental to our homes. The American ivy, with its five-fingered leaves, forms such fantastic wreaths about the chapel of the Soldiers' Home, grows wild, and can be found in the fence corners, the woods and fields everywhere, and will grow if planted at any season. In the spring its color is a bright green, which grows darker through the summer, and changes in autumn to the most gorgeous crimson. I know of no more beautiful vine. The asparagus and bitterweed are also beautiful vines, the latter esteemed more particularly for its cluster of bright scarlet berries, which are very ornamental. The hop, though common, is very beautiful and nothing can exceed the graceful loveliness of the flower of the morning glory. Then there is the wistaria, the many varieties of honeysuckle clematis and ivy, and innumerable other more delicate vines that lend a peculiar charm wherever seen, whether upon the stately mansion or modest cottage. In a pleasant little book by Alphonse Karr, we are told of a singular law governing this interesting class of plants. He says among climbing plants all do not form the spiral by which they embrace the tree or the trellis to which they cling in the same manner. The convolvulus, the scarlet runner and the wistaria form their spirals from left to right, whilst the honeysuckle and hop turn about, supporting trees from right to left, and that always without exception.—Mrs. W. Ramsey, in Ohio Farmer.

On Wednesday we visited Henry's farm to see how the "Wheat King" was progressing this season. Just east of the city we came to the breaking teams that were turning up the "virgin soil" at a rapid rate. Twenty plows, with four mules to a plow, and several ox teams were at work. He will have about fifteen hundred acres broken here this season, which will make him twenty-eight hundred acres in a body. Besides this, he has numerous fields of wheat in other portions of the county.

The prospect for wheat is much better than ever before. He estimates that the prospect is from five to seven bushels per acre better than at this time last year. The handsomest piece of wheat we ever saw is that portion of his field that has been in wheat three years. It stands just as even as a floor, the heads are long for May wheat, and we can hardly imagine how it could look better, and yet this field was not even plowed, but drilled in without plowing. The first year this yielded twenty-four bushels to the acre, last year thirty-four, and every indication is that the yield this year will be much greater; which proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that wheat can be raised on new land, old land, or any other land in this county.

This is undoubtedly the banner farm of the State. The young hedge—both around the farm, and the cross rows—has made a good start and is being well taken care of. Houses for the workmen, sheds, a granary and a blacksmith shop have been built this season.—Dickinson Co. Chronicle.

THE STAR CO., ERIE, PA., should receive the support of all granges. They are one of the few factories that deal directly with the consumers. Their specialty is the PATRON WASHER.

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.

PATRONS' FIRE INSURANCE.

The Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Association for Kansas, have had a loss in Douglas county, amounting to between six and eight hundred dollars, which is being adjusted for settlement, and will be paid as soon as the exact amount of the loss is ascertained.

A KANSAS FARMER AT THE CENTENNIAL. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—According to promise, I will try and write a few items that may be of interest to your many readers, and especially to those who may visit the Centennial.

By looking about a little, one can get board and lodging for \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week with in 15 minutes' walk of the grounds, street cars available if preferred. I am paying \$5.00 per week with the same facilities, but this is lower than any other place I have heard of.

The Exposition is so far beyond my expectations and ability to describe, I will make no attempt. But will just say that the Kansas and Colorado building is attracting its full share of attention and is receiving very favorable comments by the visitors, and I believe it will be a paying investment to the State.

SUGGESTIONS TO GRANGE PAPERS AND MEMBERS.

EDITORS RURAL WORLD: The following suggestions are sent to your columns for general circulation, as it is impossible to send them separately to each paper alluded to, on account of the large number that have now hoisted either the banner or a pennant of the grange at their masthead.

The last number of the London Farmer which I sent you—and, by the way, this Farmer of which Messrs. Whitaker and Evans are joint editors, acted most friendly towards our grange work during my short stay in England, and will ever deserve well of our members.

1st. That each grange paper in the United States and Canada, send to his address its next issue to the 4th of July.

2d. That each newspaper in the United States, which take an interest in the grange movement will do the same thing.

3d. That each member of the Order who has had a grange address or essay published during the past twelve months, will send him a copy about the same date.

4th. That everyone who has published a grange book or pamphlet, will send him a copy about the same time.

None will deny that this would be quite an active co-operative effort to post our good English brother with commendable promptness. He would no doubt appreciate this little attention. Were this suggestion generally carried out, it would be calculated to make quite a favorable impression, as regards the number of advocates in America which our good cause has enlisted in its favor.

deputy in England—with the friendly co-operation of the Farmer, the Economist, and perhaps other papers eventually—to finally convince English farmers that they will be greatly benefited by uniting with us in our grange work.

J. W. A. WRIGHT. Steamer Elysia, near New York, June 8.

A thoughtful Patron says: "There is one defect in our grange; our sisters are so taciturn one would think they had no opinion."

* The sisters should avail themselves of the privilege in their reach, for the time which may not be far distant, when they will be called upon to act in a more responsible position. They are now eligible to school officers, and who knows how many steps may be taken in that direction.

The Michigan State Grange at their last annual meeting, adopted the following sensible resolutions: Resolved, That we regard the principal of 'pay as you go,' which we made as a cardinal principle of our order, one calculated under all circumstances to encourage the prosperity of those who practice it, and urge upon all Patrons to bring themselves as rapidly as possible to its universal practice and adoption by members.

The New York World says the Patrons are learning that the man who says; "I love the grange—give me \$1.50 for my paper," or "What noble men the Patrons of Husbandry are!—buy some of my Grange papers," is not, after all, so true a friend of the Order as the man who tells unpalatable truths, or in advance declares the danger of the unwise course.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

It is the unhappy class between the independently rich and the independently poor who suffer from this malady of "appearances." To look "genteel" in the eyes of their wealthy neighbors, and to inspire a proper feeling of awe and respect in the poor beneath them, is the spirit that one sees manifested with shining exceptions throughout this misguided portion of society.

To begin with our houses; instead of "blistering" them, as Howells would say, with bay-windows and ruffling and knife-plaiting them with all sorts of cheap architectural tomfoolery,—cheap in effect, but otherwise costly,—why not have plain houses, and spread them out instead of huddling them one story above the other?

Then go to Agricultural Hall. Examine carefully the plow Daniel Webster use to plow with. It is a mammoth affair, measuring 16 feet from the end of one of the plow handles to the end of the beam. Near by are two stuffed hog, one of which when living, increased in weight at the rate of 120 pounds a month, or 4 pounds a day.

Bent. Murdock, editor of the Walnut Valley Times, who went to Philadelphia to view the big show, in a recent lively letter to his paper says: Philadelphia is hot and dry and crowded. There are 50,000 people daily visiting the centennial grounds, and more coming.

THE PRESS OF THE DAY. We should not forget that the press is the greatest educator of the day, and more than any other instrumentality, gives cast to individual and national character; and we should remember also, that this influence imposes a corresponding responsibility upon us.

Let us hope it is in store for our permanent deputy in England—with the friendly co-operation of the Farmer, the Economist, and perhaps other papers eventually—to finally convince English farmers that they will be greatly benefited by uniting with us in our grange work.

evil, it must have the courage to give faithful warning to the people, and strike telling blows for humanity and the right. To do this we shall be called upon to thin out our advertising columns, and for a short time our subscription list may be cut down and our revenues greatly lessened, so that some of us may have to exchange the quill for the hammer and plow handles, but it will be well; our country will have been saved, and humanity entered upon the ascending node.

A FEW OF THE CENTENNIAL SIGHTS.

When the reader of this goes to Philadelphia to see the Centennial, the following items ought not to be overlooked among the numberless sights to be seen: In the Main Building, near the eastern end: Those snow white, all-wool blankets from Sweden or Norway.

Those astounded relics of barbarism (nearing the west end), from the wild tribes of Africa. In the Art Gallery: Those specimens of statuary cut out of marble by Romans over 2,000 years ago.

In Machinery Hall: The mammoth Corliss engine; the big water falls; the place where men and women are engaged making carpets including Ingrain and the finest Brussels; examine the boilers and engine at the western end which run without steam or water, and cannot burst; also the engine that runs without valves or steam chest.

Then go to Agricultural Hall. Examine carefully the plow Daniel Webster use to plow with. It is a mammoth affair, measuring 16 feet from the end of one of the plow handles to the end of the beam. Near by are two stuffed hog, one of which when living, increased in weight at the rate of 120 pounds a month, or 4 pounds a day.

Then go to Agricultural Hall. Examine carefully the plow Daniel Webster use to plow with. It is a mammoth affair, measuring 16 feet from the end of one of the plow handles to the end of the beam. Near by are two stuffed hog, one of which when living, increased in weight at the rate of 120 pounds a month, or 4 pounds a day.

Then go to Agricultural Hall. Examine carefully the plow Daniel Webster use to plow with. It is a mammoth affair, measuring 16 feet from the end of one of the plow handles to the end of the beam. Near by are two stuffed hog, one of which when living, increased in weight at the rate of 120 pounds a month, or 4 pounds a day.

Then go to Agricultural Hall. Examine carefully the plow Daniel Webster use to plow with. It is a mammoth affair, measuring 16 feet from the end of one of the plow handles to the end of the beam. Near by are two stuffed hog, one of which when living, increased in weight at the rate of 120 pounds a month, or 4 pounds a day.

Philadelphia is hot and dry and crowded. There are 50,000 people daily visiting the centennial grounds, and more coming.

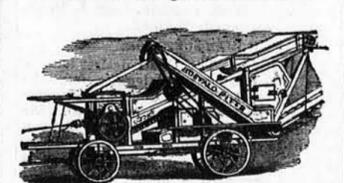
Philadelphia is hot and dry and crowded. There are 50,000 people daily visiting the centennial grounds, and more coming. To see the centennial is to see the world in a nutshell. Although we have been on the grounds but one day, yet we can begin to take in the scope and magnitude of this world's exposition.

Philadelphia is hot and dry and crowded. There are 50,000 people daily visiting the centennial grounds, and more coming. To see the centennial is to see the world in a nutshell. Although we have been on the grounds but one day, yet we can begin to take in the scope and magnitude of this world's exposition.

Philadelphia is hot and dry and crowded. There are 50,000 people daily visiting the centennial grounds, and more coming. To see the centennial is to see the world in a nutshell. Although we have been on the grounds but one day, yet we can begin to take in the scope and magnitude of this world's exposition.

Philadelphia is hot and dry and crowded. There are 50,000 people daily visiting the centennial grounds, and more coming. To see the centennial is to see the world in a nutshell. Although we have been on the grounds but one day, yet we can begin to take in the scope and magnitude of this world's exposition.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri.



BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER.

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

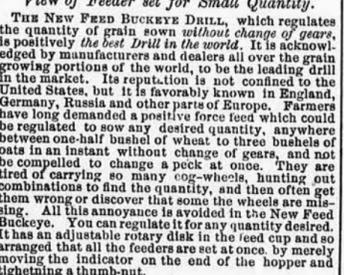


FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.



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.



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.



SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo. Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. Sent Free.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address: SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Agricultural Implements.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS. We sell Advance, Eagle, Weir, Peerless and F. X. L. Cultivators, Buckeye, Champion and Wood's Reapers and Mowers, Wood's Harvester and Binder, Gilpin, Pioneer and Pearl Sulky Plows, and Deere's Gang Plow.

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 verify the facts. W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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.

\$25 & \$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 All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone, Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

STALLIONS AT NORWOOD STOCK FARM, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. NORWOOD. Half-brother to Blackwood, record of 2.31 at three years old.

Mancheater. By Mambrino, he by Marion and he by Clay's Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol; second dam by Cockspur; third dam by Morris' Whelp.

Eggs For Hatching. From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Water Fowls, Brahmans, Cochins, Leghorns and Bantams, Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to go safely by express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls for sale at all times. Address: J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES. I can fill orders now for a few choice pigs of the finest style and quality, at such prices as all can afford. Characteristics—SHORT heads and legs, broad backs, and HEAVY WEIGHTS WITH EARLY MATURITY. None but the best sent out. Order early. J. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin County, Kan.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

Our editorial space is given up to a carefully made report of the National Democratic Convention. Our readers will find a conclusion of Dr. Vall's Lecture, very interesting and suggestive. Mrs Beers story, which is one of the best we have ever seen from her accomplished pen, will be concluded next week. No. 3 from our Agents Saddle Bags is full of valuable facts. Mr. E. A. Davis, a writer whom we shall always be glad to welcome to our columns, contributes a well written article on Rain Fall in Kansas. Major Colburn discusses the Chester Whites, upon which subject Mr. Cook talked. E. D. P., talks upon Kentucky Blue Grass. The selected miscellany in Patrons Department will be found timely. The Crop Notes which will be read with interest, represent nearly every section of the State and all very encouraging. Much new and valuable matter lies over for next week. We earnestly urge our friends to give us from time to time, crop notes and friendly talks upon farm topics, such as they most wish to read themselves.

THE EUREKA MOWER.

Our readers will no doubt examine the fine representation on our first page of the Eureka Mower. Messrs. Keith and Billingsley, prominent merchants of this place are the General Agents for Kansas, to whom correspondence should be directed to secure County Agencies. The company we are informed contemplate manufacturing the machines at this point. In Indiana and Illinois the demand for the machine is equal to the capacity of the manufactory. Address, for descriptive circulars, Messrs. Keith and Billingsley, Topeka, Kans.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention met in St. Louis, June 27, 1876. The convention was called to order by the chairman of the National Executive Committee, Mr. Augustus Schell of New York, 12 M. Mr. Schell in closing his speech said, "I have the honor, in the name of the National committee, to propose for the temporary Chairman Mr. Henry Watterson of Kentucky. [Cheers.] Mr. Watterson was unanimously elected Chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson assumed the chair, and was received with cheers. At the conclusion of Mr. Watterson's speech Bishop Marvin made the opening prayer. The Chairman said: The chair is directed by the Democratic National Committee to announce as temporary Secretary of the Convention Mr. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, and as assistant Secretary Mr. T. O. Walker, of Iowa, and Mr. T. K. Doniphan, of Ohio. Before the Convention proceeds to business the Chair would state as a matter of convenience to the reporters and the Convention, the gentlemen who are recognized by the Chair will call their name and State. The Convention is now ready for business, and the Chair desires to know his pleasure. The Chair further announced that Mr. Dan Able, of Missouri, had been selected as Sergeant-at-Arms. In accordance with a resolution that the Committee on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions shall consist of one delegate from each State the roll was called with the following result:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, E. H. Morgan; California, James L. English; Colorado, Adair Wilson; Connecticut, Richard S. Hicks; Delaware, Charles H. Richards; Florida, C. W. Yule; Georgia, P. M. B. Young; Illinois, John Forsythe; Indiana, Gen. M. D. Manson; Iowa, Geo. C. Wright; Kansas, G. W. Burchard; Kentucky, James M. Bigger; Louisiana, J. J. Mellon; Maine, Wm. McLellan; Maryland, Andrew G. Chapman; Massachusetts, Nicholas Hathaway; Michigan, M. V. Montgomery; Minnesota, Geo. E. Skinner; Mississippi, I. C. Prewett; Missouri, A. P. Morehouse; Nebraska, F. A. Harmon; Nevada, J. S. Kaneen; New Hampshire, Wm. H. Cummings; New Jersey, John P. Stockton; New York, Rufus W. Peckham; North Carolina, Chas. Latham; Ohio, W. W. Armstrong; Oregon, J. C. Brady; Pennsylvania, A. G. Broadhead; Rhode Island, Alpheus F. Angell; South Carolina, John C. Sheppard; Tennessee, John A. Gardner; Texas, Thos. H. Murry; Vermont, John Caim; Virginia, Fitz Hugh Lee; West Virginia, Leroy Coffran; Wisconsin, Wm. Wilson.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Arkansas, Jesse Turner; Alabama, C. C. Langdon; Colorado, Adair Wilson; Connecticut, Dwight Morris; Georgia, Allen Fort; Indiana, B. W. Harman; Iowa, G. L. Kinser; Kansas, M. V. Bennett; Kentucky, Jas. B. Gannett; Louisiana, E. E. Kidd; Maine, J. P. Rucker; Maryland, J. F. Talbot; Massachusetts, Geo. W. Gill; Michigan, J. D. Norton; Minnesota, C. F. Binks; Mississippi, H. L. Jarnegon; Missouri, R. Spang Anderson; Nebraska, Tobias Casar; Nevada, J. W. Dorsey; New Hampshire, H. H. Metcalf; New Jersey, John P. Stockton; New York, Jno. C. Jacobs; North Carolina, J. T. Battle; Ohio, J. B. Steadman; Oregon, J. H. Turner; Pennsylvania, V. McGrath; Rhode Island, Jno. P. Cooney; South Carolina, J. H. Ervin; Tennessee, Jno. W. Fleming; Texas, M. D. R. Taylor; Vermont, Geo. W. Flak; Virginia, W. E. Hinton; West Virginia, J. Jackson; Wisconsin, Jas. H. Doolittle.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, Leroy P. Walker; Arkansas, L. V. Mangum; California, John S. Hagar; Colorado, F. J. Marshall; Connecticut, R. D. Hubbard; Delaware, George Gray; Florida, John Westcott; Georgia, C. P. Howell; Illinois, John A. McClelland; Indiana, D. W. Voorhees; Iowa, H. H. Trimble; Missouri, Thomas L. Davis; Kentucky, Alven Duvall; Louisiana, P. H. Mann; Maine, D. R. Hastings; Maryland, George Freaner; Massachusetts, Edward Avery; Michigan, William L. Bancroft; Minnesota, Daniel Bucks; Mississippi, A. M. Clayton; Missouri, C. H. Hardin; Nebraska, George L. Meller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, E. C. Bailey; New Jersey, J. W. Gates; New York, William Dorshelmer; North Carolina, Thomas L. Clingman; Ohio, Gen. Thomas

Ewing; Oregon, M. V. Brown; Pennsylvania, Montcalm Hay; Rhode Island, William B. Bead; South Carolina, Samuel McGowan; Tennessee, John C. Brown; Texas, Ashbel Smith; Vermont, James H. Williams; Virginia, John A. Meredith; West Virginia, John J. Davis; Wisconsin, Alexander Mitchell.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Chairman—The Chair desires to state that he is requested by delegates from the Woman's Rights National Convention to state that representatives of that organization are here and desire about ten minutes to make a statement to the Convention.

Miss Cozzins came forward making a short speech and presented a formal address from the Woman's National Suffrage Association. Accompanying this address was the following plank for the Democratic platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party was the first to abolish the property qualification and extend the right of suffrage to all white men in some of the older States; and

WHEREAS, It was a Democratic Legislature that extended the right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming; therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the United States on equal terms with men.

The resolutions were referred to Committee on Resolutions without debate.

In the afternoon session the committee on Organization made the following report:

For Permanent President—Gen. John A. McClelland, of Illinois. [Loud applause.]

And the following for Vice-President and Secretaries:

Alabama—S. S. Lyon and W. W. Screws. Arkansas—Grandison D. Royston and W. H. Cotes.

California—Col. Jack Hayes and George M. Cornwall.

Colorado—D. J. Martin and Sam. McBride. Connecticut—C. M. Ingersoll and Thos. Elmera.

Delaware—John W. Hull and E. F. Martin. Florida—G. A. Stanley and J. E. Hartridge. Georgia—Rufus E. Lester and H. A. Carlton.

Illinois—E. S. Ferry and A. C. Storey. Indiana—John B. Stoll and Thos. E. Garvin.

Iowa—D. F. Ellsworth and E. H. Thayer. Kansas—Wilson Shannon and Sam'l Donaldson.

Kentucky—W. B. Mutchin and J. M. Dodd. Louisiana—T. C. Manning and F. S. Goode. Maine—F. W. Hill and S. D. Leavitt.

Maryland—R. R. Carmichael and R. D. Johnson.

Massachusetts—Chas. D. Clark and Michael Norton.

Michigan—Peter White and F. A. Nims. Minnesota—T. G. Menley and J. F. Norrish. Mississippi—F. E. Houston and Frank Johnson.

Missouri—A. W. Lamb and Wm. Munford. Nebraska—Alex. Bear and Chas. McDonald. Nevada—John C. Fall and R. C. Kelly.

New Hampshire—J. C. Moulton and F. A. Barker.

New Jersey—John Hopper and Randolph Raba.

New York—W. H. Wickham and George W. Davids.

North Carolina—F. E. Shaber and H. E. T. Manning.

Ohio—Wm. Carter and W. W. Armstrong. Oregon—R. R. Thompson and H. Gilfrey.

Pennsylvania—R. E. Monaghan and C. E. Boyle.

Rhode Island—John B. Pierce and John M. Strudley.

South Carolina—B. F. Perry and J. A. Hoyt.

Tennessee—J. D. Richardson and M. T. Polk.

Texas—W. S. Hermden and H. W. Lightfoot.

Vermont—P. S. Benjamin and C. W. Chas. Virginia—J. A. Walker and W. A. Mann.

West Virginia—Alfred Beckley and H. C. Simms.

Wisconsin—C. G. Rodolph and H. H. Hayden.

The following gentlemen were nominated as Reading Secretaries of the Convention: S. K. Donavan, T. O. Walker, of Iowa; N. M. Bell, Sam C. Reid and A. T. Whittlesey, Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel Able.

The committee further recommend that the rules and regulations of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 be adopted by this Convention for the government of its proceedings.

A delegate from Indiana moved to amend the report of the committee by inserting the name of E. O. Perrin, of New York, as one of the Reading Secretaries. Rejected.

The question was then put on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organizations, and carried.

The Chair then announced the appointment of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, and Wm. Dorshelmer, of New York, as a committee to escort Gen. McClelland to the chair. It being discovered that neither Mr. Lee nor Gov. Dorshelmer were present, Thomas S. Babcock was substituted for the first-named gentleman and Man-ton Marble for the latter.

After much speech making the Convention adjourned to meet Wednesday at 11 A. M.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At exactly 11 o'clock A. M. the President called the Convention to order. It was decided to make no nominations until the Committee on Resolutions reported. Lt. Gov. Dorshelmer presented the majority report of the Committee as follows:

THE REPORT ON PLATFORM.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in great need of immediate reform. [Applause.] Do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every form of political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union [applause], our devotion to the Constitution of the United States [applause], and our determination to maintain it as a final settlement of the controversy that engendered the civil war [applause]—and do hereby record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics [applause]; in the supremacy of the civil over the military [applause]; in the two-fold separation of Church and State [applause]; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeable history. [Applause.] But while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice, also, that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. [Applause.]

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of

States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of avarice, has taken from the people the whole of the officers of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud; infected States and municipalities with the contagion of crime, and locked fast in prosperity, the industries of the whole of the people of hard time. [Applause.] Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain national honor. [Applause.] We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly all our articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and a yearly rising revenue; has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits importation of the most valuable products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from a first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the walls of American manufactures at home and abroad; it has depleted the resources of our agriculture and industry followed by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury; obstructs the process of production; it fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all Custom Houses taxation shall be only for revenue. [Applause.] Reform is necessary to correct the omission of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties with foreign birth and kindred race, re-erasing the "Atlantic from the shield of American citizenship, and has exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the ravages of the yellow fever, and the same great parent stock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being unacquainted to the tradition of a progressive civilization. [Applause.] We demand that the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation which constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importations or immigration of the Mongolian race. [Applause.]

This part of the report was received with great cheer by many of the States.

MINORITY REPORT. Gen. Tom Ewing, of Ohio. At the request of several members of the Committee on Resolutions I present a majority report as to one phase of the platform:

The undersigned, members of the committee, recommended that the following clause in the resolutions reported by the committee be stricken out:

"As such hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal." [Cheers.] And they recommended that there be substituted for that clause the following: "The law for the redemption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress or discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure the object and highly injurious to the business of the country, ought to be forthwith repealed." [Cheers.]

(Signed) THOMAS EWING, Ohio. D. W. VOORHEES, Indiana. JOHN C. BROWN, Tennessee. MATCOLE HAY, Pennsylvania. H. H. TRUMBULL, Iowa. JOHN J. DAVIS, West Virginia. T. L. DAVIS, Kansas. C. H. HARDIN, Missouri.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED. The vote on the amendment to strike out the clause relating to the resumption act stood: Ayes, 219; noes, 515.

There was great applause when the vote was announced. This means the adoption of the majority report.

The majority report was adopted by the following vote: ayes 651; noes 83.

Pennsylvania voted in the affirmative and her vote was received with loud cheers.

After the adoption of the majority report, Senator Doolittle took the floor and moved a reconsideration, stating his object was to change the financial plank so as to declare silver legal tender, and demand resumption so gradual as not to hurt business. Debate then ensued.

A motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Doolittle on the table, and prevailed.

S. S. Cox and Hutchins endeavored to speak but were declared out of order.

THE NOMINATIONS. It was then moved that the convention proceed at once to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Whitley of Delaware nominated Thomas Francis Bayard for president, and made a speech endorsing and recommending him.

Mr. John S. Williams of Indiana put in nomination Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks. [Cheers loud and prolonged.] He made a speech recommending him, and was followed by Mr. Phillips of Illinois, who seconded the nomination. A. W. Campbell of Tennessee also seconded the nomination.

When the State of New York was called on, Senator Kernan, chairman of the delegation, rose to present the name of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. The applause was deafening, hundreds of delegates rose to their feet and cheered lustily, while the lobby was perfectly wild with enthusiasm. It was found, however, that the announcement had been premature, the State of New Jersey having precedence. Leon Abbott of that State claimed the floor and presented the name of Gov. Joel Parker of New Jersey, a man who, he said, was never beaten at the polls in his life.

Senator Kernan put in nomination Hon. Samuel J. Tilden amid tremendous applause. Various gentlemen seconded the motion.

When Ohio was reached Hon. Wm. Allen was nominated.

When Pennsylvania was reached General Hancock was put in nomination.

THE BALLOTING. As the call of the roll of States progressed, the most intense excitement prevailed and the announcements of votes for different candidates was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Tilden.....417 1/2
Allen.....56
Thurman.....2
Hendricks.....140 1/2
Bayard.....23
Hancock.....16
Broadhead.....16

Senator Doolittle followed Gen. Smith in a speech in Endorsement of Hendricks declaring it was his opinion that any one of the candidates named could carry Wisconsin for the Democracy, but that in his belief Hendricks was the most available man.

At the close of this speech a ballot was loudly called for, and the suggestion was acted upon.

The result of the first ballot showed a vote of 403 1/2 for Tilden, and the wildest excitement prevailed.

Before the vote was announced the Missouri delegation asked leave to change its vote.

The chair ruled a change to be in order, and the delegation then asked leave to withdraw for the purpose of consultation. This was refused.

The Indiana delegation also announced its intention to make a change.

A deal of confusion prevailed as the delegations all went into consultation, and the friends of the various candidates circulated freely in the crowd, making a canvass.

A motion to adjourn failed.

Missouri announced a change of her ballot to 16 for Tilden and 14 for Hendricks.

The result of the vote was then announced as 417 1/2 for Tilden, 140 1/2 for Hendricks, 33 for Bayard, 18 for Parker, 56 for Allen, 75 for Hancock.

This was received with tremendous cheers, and Hendricks' friends tried to secure an adjournment. The convention, however, was in no humor to adjourn.

SECOND BALLOT. Amid the wildest excitement the second ballot was proceeded with, the announcement of the vote of each State creating even a greater sensation than before. The ballot resulted as follows:

Tilden.....467
Allen.....54
Thurman.....2
Hendricks.....108
Bayard.....18
Parker.....18
Hancock.....71

Total.....788

The changes from the first ballot were in Tilden's favor as follows:

7 in Alabama, 6 in Colorado, 10 in Georgia, 3 in Illinois, 2 in Iowa, 2 in Kansas, 10 in Maine, 3 in Michigan, 16 in Missouri, 7 in North Carolina, 2 1/2 in Texas.

He lost 1 in Nevada and 1 in Maryland.

When the roll was called on the second ballot the chairman of the New Jersey delegation claimed the right to cast the vote of the delegation, but there were six delegates who desired to vote for Tilden. He claimed that under their instructions they could not do anything of the kind.

coolery trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation which constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importations or immigration of the Mongolian race. [Applause.]

This part of the report was received with great cheer by many of the States.

MINORITY REPORT. Gen. Tom Ewing, of Ohio. At the request of several members of the Committee on Resolutions I present a majority report as to one phase of the platform:

The undersigned, members of the committee, recommended that the following clause in the resolutions reported by the committee be stricken out:

"As such hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal." [Cheers.] And they recommended that there be substituted for that clause the following: "The law for the redemption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress or discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure the object and highly injurious to the business of the country, ought to be forthwith repealed." [Cheers.]

(Signed) THOMAS EWING, Ohio. D. W. VOORHEES, Indiana. JOHN C. BROWN, Tennessee. MATCOLE HAY, Pennsylvania. H. H. TRUMBULL, Iowa. JOHN J. DAVIS, West Virginia. T. L. DAVIS, Kansas. C. H. HARDIN, Missouri.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED. The vote on the amendment to strike out the clause relating to the resumption act stood: Ayes, 219; noes, 515.

There was great applause when the vote was announced. This means the adoption of the majority report.

The majority report was adopted by the following vote: ayes 651; noes 83.

Pennsylvania voted in the affirmative and her vote was received with loud cheers.

After the adoption of the majority report, Senator Doolittle took the floor and moved a reconsideration, stating his object was to change the financial plank so as to declare silver legal tender, and demand resumption so gradual as not to hurt business. Debate then ensued.

A motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Doolittle on the table, and prevailed.

S. S. Cox and Hutchins endeavored to speak but were declared out of order.

THE NOMINATIONS. It was then moved that the convention proceed at once to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Whitley of Delaware nominated Thomas Francis Bayard for president, and made a speech endorsing and recommending him.

Mr. John S. Williams of Indiana put in nomination Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks. [Cheers loud and prolonged.] He made a speech recommending him, and was followed by Mr. Phillips of Illinois, who seconded the nomination. A. W. Campbell of Tennessee also seconded the nomination.

When the State of New York was called on, Senator Kernan, chairman of the delegation, rose to present the name of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden. The applause was deafening, hundreds of delegates rose to their feet and cheered lustily, while the lobby was perfectly wild with enthusiasm. It was found, however, that the announcement had been premature, the State of New Jersey having precedence. Leon Abbott of that State claimed the floor and presented the name of Gov. Joel Parker of New Jersey, a man who, he said, was never beaten at the polls in his life.

Senator Kernan put in nomination Hon. Samuel J. Tilden amid tremendous applause. Various gentlemen seconded the motion.

When Ohio was reached Hon. Wm. Allen was nominated.

When Pennsylvania was reached General Hancock was put in nomination.

THE BALLOTING. As the call of the roll of States progressed, the most intense excitement prevailed and the announcements of votes for different candidates was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Tilden.....417 1/2
Allen.....56
Thurman.....2
Hendricks.....140 1/2
Bayard.....23
Hancock.....16
Broadhead.....16

Senator Doolittle followed Gen. Smith in a speech in Endorsement of Hendricks declaring it was his opinion that any one of the candidates named could carry Wisconsin for the Democracy, but that in his belief Hendricks was the most available man.

At the close of this speech a ballot was loudly called for, and the suggestion was acted upon.

The result of the first ballot showed a vote of 403 1/2 for Tilden, and the wildest excitement prevailed.

Before the vote was announced the Missouri delegation asked leave to change its vote.

The chair ruled a change to be in order, and the delegation then asked leave to withdraw for the purpose of consultation. This was refused.

The Indiana delegation also announced its intention to make a change.

A deal of confusion prevailed as the delegations all went into consultation, and the friends of the various candidates circulated freely in the crowd, making a canvass.

A motion to adjourn failed.

Missouri announced a change of her ballot to 16 for Tilden and 14 for Hendricks.

The result of the vote was then announced as 417 1/2 for Tilden, 140 1/2 for Hendricks, 33 for Bayard, 18 for Parker, 56 for Allen, 75 for Hancock.

This was received with tremendous cheers, and Hendricks' friends tried to secure an adjournment. The convention, however, was in no humor to adjourn.

SECOND BALLOT. Amid the wildest excitement the second ballot was proceeded with, the announcement of the vote of each State creating even a greater sensation than before. The ballot resulted as follows:

Tilden.....467
Allen.....54
Thurman.....2
Hendricks.....108
Bayard.....18
Parker.....18
Hancock.....71

Total.....788

The changes from the first ballot were in Tilden's favor as follows:

7 in Alabama, 6 in Colorado, 10 in Georgia, 3 in Illinois, 2 in Iowa, 2 in Kansas, 10 in Maine, 3 in Michigan, 16 in Missouri, 7 in North Carolina, 2 1/2 in Texas.

He lost 1 in Nevada and 1 in Maryland.

When the roll was called on the second ballot the chairman of the New Jersey delegation claimed the right to cast the vote of the delegation, but there were six delegates who desired to vote for Tilden. He claimed that under their instructions they could not do anything of the kind.

Ex-Senator Stockton asked leave for the delegation to retire.

The chairman of the delegation said it was not the wish of the delegation to retire. They were prepared to carry out the instructions of their State convention.

Before the vote was announced, Iowa changed its vote to 20 for Tilden and 3 for Hancock.

Illinois changed its vote to 26 for Tilden and 16 for Hendricks.

Missouri changed its vote to 30 for Tilden. [Cheers.]

Virginia changed its vote to 23 for Tilden. North Carolina changed to 19 for Tilden and 1 for Hancock.

Nevada cast its entire vote (6) for S. J. Tilden.

Illinois changed her vote to 16 for Hendricks and 20 for Tilden.

There was one more change and it being evident that Tilden was nominated, some one moved to make the choice unanimous.

The multitude arose and stood upon their chairs, and such cheering and waving of hats has never been heard or seen before in St. Louis. It was kept up for fully five minutes, and nothing whatever could be done in the way of business.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried with a hurrah.

The convention then adjourned until the next morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Upon the assembling of the Convention the Chair announced the business was the nomination of a Vice-President. When Indiana was called for its nomination, the State was greeted with much enthusiasm. Indiana falling to present a candidate, some one from his seat in the audience nominated Mr. Hendricks.

The nomination of Mr. Hendricks was seconded by a number of speeches, and upon motion of Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved that the rules be suspended and the nomination made by acclamation. This motion was lost.

The ballot gave the following result: Total vote, 733, Hendricks 730, Blank 8. A number of speeches were made enthusiastically endorsing the nomination.

The next business was to call the roll of States for the National Committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. Alabama, Walter L. Bragg; Arkansas, John J. Sumpter; California, F. McCappin; Colorado, B. M. Hughes; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, Roberson Hickman; Florida, General McCall; Georgia, George T. Barney; Illinois, William C. Gaudy; Indiana, Thomas Molin; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Isaac E. Eaton; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jones; Tennessee, William B. Bates; South Carolina, James H. Ryan; Mississippi, Echol Barkdale; Vermont, B. B. Small; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Missouri, John G. Priest; Maryland, O. Horsey; Massachusetts, F. O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Tainter; Oregon, Ex-Gov. John Whitaker; Nevada, Robert P. S. Keating; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Minnesota, William Cochran; New York, Abrams S. Hewitt; Virginia, Robert A. Coghill; New Hampshire, Aaron W. Sulloway; Rhode Island, Nicholas Vanblock; New Jersey Miles Ross; Ohio, John S. Poyson; Pennsylvania, William L. Scott; Wisconsin, William F. Vilas; West Virginia, Alex. Campbell; Texas, F. S. Stockdale.

After passing a number of resolutions of thanks to officers of the Convention, Merchants Exchange, etc., the Convention at

The Patrons' elevator is progressing finely. The frame is up and soon the building will be enclosed.

The three are four cool days we have had in the past week, done great good to the small grain, especially to the fall wheat which was ripening too fast, it went slower and filled better.

The wheat harvest is progressing rapidly in this vicinity, and in a few fields we noticed that machines did not stop for Sunday.

As we go to press the wheat sheaves are flying in all directions throughout this portion of the State.

We have just harvested ten and one-half tons super-excellent timothy hay from nine acres of land.

The Spirit of Kansas says: Mr. Wm. Roe, of Vineland, recently sheared two yearling Cotswold bucks, the fleece from one weighing twenty-one, and the other twenty-one and one-half pounds.

The wheat harvest will be nearly finished this week in Crawford county. The average quality of the fields cut is very good.

S. Channon, Esq., residing one mile East of Enterprise, expects to finish his harvest of 450 acres, next week. He cut one forty-acre field on Monday which lay strewn so thickly with sheaves that one could walk upon sheaves all over the field without stepping once upon the ground.

Another item we have learned and that is, to obtain a good crop, farmers must sow early. A large area of land was last year sowed and planted late, and the result show the labor bestowed almost entirely thrown away.

We are indebted to Mr. P. Montgomery for the following accurate list of the cattle now on the range near Wichita. The list includes all but some small bunches, which will probably aggregate 2,000: Number of wintered cattle on the range: W. B. Grimes, 2,000; beeves; W. B. Grimes, 2,000 mixed; P. Montgomery, 350 beeves; A. Drummer, 900 mixed; Garlet & Baker, 600 mixed; J. R. Mead, 1,100 mixed; Through, Hughes, Hood & Birchfield, 12,000; Quinlan, Montgomery & Co., 5,000; Bates Bros., 1,500; L. Oge, 3,000; L. M. T. Pope, 4,300; F. C. Bates, 3,000; W. B. Grimes, 4,900; W. H. Kingsbury, 2,900; John Frazier, 1,600 and M. B. Stephenson, 1,100.

The weather during the first part of this week was very favorable to the farmers. Every man and boy whose muscles were tough was chartered, and the rattle of the harvester was heard through the land.

The aggregate acreage of the various crops in this county is but 39,015 acres. There are also reported a total of 11,638 acres of prairie meadow and 4,643 acres of prairie pasture under fence, a total of 54,285 acres improved.

A drive to Richmond's Mill, near South Haven, one day last week, furnished us an excellent opportunity to note the condition of the immense wheat fields in the older settled portions of Jackson and South Haven townships.

The Board of Regents having decided at their annual meeting to continue the Normal School, have authorized the following charges, per term, for tuition: For Preparatory year, \$5; advanced studies, \$7; also an incidental fee of \$3.

MODERN WOMEN.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by.

YELLOW FEVER.—To ameliorate the dreadful effects of Yellow Fever take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Let it be given in large doses, that it may have an immediate effect upon the liver, and remove the accumulating bile.

BEST BAKING STOVE THEY EVER SAW. Housekeepers who have used the Charter Oak for years say it is the best stove they ever saw, bakes quickly and evenly with little fuel, clean as a pin.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST. MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per cent. per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

After an experience of more than twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is the only known, certain Remedy for the diseases to which women are subject.

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.

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

WANTED. School District Bonds. 95 Per cent. is now offered for first-class School District Bonds, when made out on Agricultural College Blanks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Fall Term of Fourteen Weeks Commences September 5th and Ends December 13th.

SEEDS. RUTA BAGA AND OTHER TURNIPS. Of our own Raising. Our Motto is Low Prices with High Quality.

DR. C. McLANE'S

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flashes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; and respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccupping; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to" but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

PARSON'S REAL ESTATE COLUMN. For fruit, grain and stock, Kansas is the Banner State. But only freedom from debt is real prosperity.

THE MASTIN BANK, Kansas City, Mo., is one of the reliable established institutions of the City. Each capital, \$250,000. The officers are Jas. J. Mastin, Seth E. Ward, Thos. H. Mastin and David O. Smart.

THE LINDELL HOTEL, Kansas City, Mo., Re-opened June 30th, 1876. All the comforts of home for Kansas farmers and prices to suit the times. Give the Lindell a call. Col. J. H. ROBERTSON, Cor. 5th and Wyandotte St. Proprietor.

E. M. BARTHOLOW, ATTORNEY AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Special attention given to examination of titles, conveyance, collections, paying of taxes, &c. Agent for KANSAS FARMER.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. F. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

WELL AUGER! The best in the our Auger Book. U. S. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for the Home use!

DAVID LINDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Aultman and Taylor Thresher. Balancing the Books for last Season.

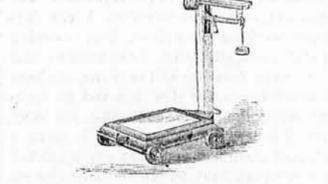


Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlets fully describing the Aultman & Taylor Thresher, and containing a host of letters from customers, and a Handsome Colored Lithograph of Thresher Scene, sent free upon application.

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.

FOR SALE CHEAP! To Parties Wanting A Splendid Farm! The well known Peard Farm, situated in Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, two miles West of Silver Lake, Mo., 1 1/2 miles from Kingsley, Mo., 4 miles from Rossville, on the line of the K. P. R. R.

Patrons of Husbandry The State of Kansas!



Patrons' Scale. Your State Agent has made arrangements whereby the celebrated Jones' Scales, officially adopted as the Patrons' Scale, can now be bought, delivered freight paid to Kansas City, at the same discount as made to the members of our Order in the East.

FOR SALE CHEAP! To Parties Wanting A Splendid Farm!

THE well known Peard Farm, situated in Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, two miles West of Silver Lake, Mo., 1 1/2 miles from Kingsley, Mo., 4 miles from Rossville, on the line of the K. P. R. R. This beautiful property consists of Five Hundred Thirty-one and 3/4 Acres, of the best bottom land, every acre of which is arable; there are already 325 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and woodland.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. This new Elastic Truss, is made of the finest materials, and is adapted to all positions of the body, with the ball in the cup, presses back the inguinal hernia just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held in its place, and a radical cure is effected. It is easy, durable and clean. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

BY THE A. P. DICKEY Fanning Mill. No good Farmer can afford to market dirty grain. A moderate quality of grain will clean up and bring a better price than the most grade in dirty condition.

\$25 A DAY. We want a man \$25 a day using our WELL AUGER AND DRILLS in good territory. Descriptive book sent free. Add. Jitz Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD, Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO. Topeka, Kansas. Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold.

WHY ARE THE MONITORS COOKING STOVES? The Best Coal Cook Stoves? (THE QUICKEST BAKERS) THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STRISSON & Co., Portland, Me. \$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent. Sample free. Address the Hutton Wing Mills, 138 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 12 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

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

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.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

WHY ARE THE MONITORS COOKING STOVES? The Best Coal Cook Stoves? (THE QUICKEST BAKERS) THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Wanted Agents for the Monitor. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by WHITMER & SMITH, Topeka Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

HANNAH EARLE'S MISSION.

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Come Hannah, sweet one! and she felt Gilbert's arm slipping about her waist; "I cannot wait much longer; tell me quick! are you mine? mine to love, and honor, and cherish, till death us do part; have I something to try for? will you take me for your mission in life just trusting in me and believing in me, and thus saving me from ruin? You know all you will get in return, love such as no other man could give you, and a home such as no one in this country can offer you, till me this moment, darling."

"No, wait one week Gilbert, I will meet you here one week from to-day and will tell you, I can't think to-day, it is all so sudden." "But I cannot wait Hannah dear; I will not wait! suspense is killing to me; I can bear anything better than suspense; tell me now, yes, or no! you know your own heart; shall it be me or George Reed; ease and riches, or drudging and poverty, which is it, my poor little frightened dove? I will wait just one minute more and then if you answer me nothing I shall go away broken hearted, can you send me away thus? it would kill me I know."

He took one of her hands and kissed it over and over; then he drew her face on his shoulder and kissing it, on forehead, cheeks and lips and neck, he whispered, "Isn't this all mine? my bird."

And Hannah whispered, "Yes, all your Gilbert, but oh!" springing up from his shoulder and embracing, "do you know all I give up in wedding you? my parents or friends will never consent, besides I had promised George Reed already; and what will I do?"

"Trust all to me, love, I can arrange every thing, anything that would interfere with your being my wife; be patient! and Thursday evening meet me here if only for one minute."

He drew her to him again and would have kissed her but she drew away exclaiming "Indeed I must go! if father should find out that I met you here, I am sure I can not tell what would happen; and she was flying toward the house before he could say another word."

Hello! there she comes, why Han, we were about to rouse the neighbors; going to church? Jennie and I are going?"

"Yes, wait five minutes, will you Royal?" "That I will, don't primp too much Sis, George Reed has gone to Oakley to visit his uncle, told me tell you this morning, but I forgot it, got word last night that he was awful sick so George went home, had started over here you see, got as far as the post-office—and fixed things so that he could get off early this morning, he rode up to the church just as we did; gave me that note and told me all this; scamper now and get ready; why Han, are you sick?"

"No, but my headaches fearfully; maybe I better not go to church tonight."

Mrs. Earle heard Hannah's last remark, and seeing her with an unusually pale face said: "I think you will be wise to stay home; anything more than a headache Hannah?"

How Hannah longed to throw her arms around her mother's neck and tell her all, but she simply answered, "I guess not, at least nothing serious."

Monday evening Hannah expected George would call to see her; and she had planned just how she would break her engagement with him without betraying her secret one with Gilbert Ross, but the evening passed and no George came, and Hannah somehow felt terribly disappointed; she was carrying such a load about with her, and felt that at least half of it would be gone if she had told George she could not marry him. Tuesday evening passed also without having brought George to Mr. Earle's; Hannah grew paler each day, her burdens were so very heavy, and she could not understand why George did not come; was it possible that he had an idea of what was in store for him?

Royal had been to town and to the post-office, and came home just as Hannah was lighting a lamp to go up to her room.

Here's a love-letter Sis, you'll dream sweet dreams to-night I'm sure," and he tossed an envelope toward her.

She fairly caught her breath; what had made George write instead of coming to see her? Her sisters were all gone to bed before her, and were fast asleep when she went softly into the room; she could not have gone any other way than softly, for all the strength had gone out of her limbs at the touch of that envelope.

She sat down and opened it; it was dated at Oakley, and written in the morning while he sat watching his uncle's sleep, "the first quiet sleep he has had in a week." It commenced, "My own dear darling Hannah," and pet names were woven in all through the letter, in such a sensible hearty way that I can't help but know he means every word of it; Hannah thought in spite of herself. He spoke of the haste he felt to have her the "mistress of his home," and of his "disappointment in not seeing her on Saturday evening."

He bade her "be ready early for the Picnic Wednesday, and we will take a ride before we go to the picnic grounds;" at the close was a postscript.

"Did my little blushing love think me

jealous, when I saw her riding out of town on Tuesday eve a week ago, with Gil. Ross? if so she was mistaken, for I knew too well the faithfulness of my sweetheart, ere I trusted my life happiness to her keeping, to even worry one bit at anything I did not understand. I would see you to-night but I have not slept a wink since Saturday night, and I want to be fresh for to-morrow you know; what a happy day we will have! may the sweetest of dreams be my pet's to-night, Your own white life lasts, GEORGE REED."

CHAPTER II.

After reading George's letter Hannah sat like one stunned; George Reed was not one bit cross with her for riding with Gil. Ross, his confidence in her love and constancy was so great that he never doubted her for a moment; how could she ever tell him of her determination not to become his wife what could he think, when it became known that she had given George up for Gilbert.

She re-read the letter, and wished with all her heart that she had sent George a note to say she would not go to the picnic; she could not see how she could meet his honest happy look, with her heart so full of the pain she must share with him, because so much of it was for him. But she thought—

"I must meet him, and must tell him; I cannot, I will not be a life-long drudge for any body, not even for George Reed, Gil. Ross may not be so good a man as George, but he loves me just as much, (he says more), and has money, so much money that I can live without working like a slave, from morning till night, year after year, I can dress so that every one in Roseville will envy me, can have white soft hands like Mrs. Ross and do nothing but play the piano and take life easy, beside I believe my influence will make a noble man of Gilbert, and what greater or better mission can I ask for my life than to reform one, who otherwise would not only lead a useless, dissipated life, but as Father says, would most likely break his mother's heart. If my marrying Gilbert is to save his soul from ruin, and his mother's heart from breaking, then surely my life-work is plain."

Ah, Hannah; you are not the only one whose desires have been mistaken, for ways of Providence, Satan is so wily, watching every advantage; and it was a bold stroke of his to put into your heart just then, the thought that your 'mission in life' was the saving of a human soul; he carefully veiled from you the fact, that the prime agitators of all this unnatural, painful struggle is your own covetousness and selfishness; carefully he had led you on day by day, until you had struck against the bleak and barren rock of dissatisfaction, and was left at the mercy of the many foes lying in wait to entrap you; blinded by your desire for a life of ease and plenty, you caught at the least shadow of an excuse, for your cruel and unnatural determination, to break your engagement with George and become the wife of Gilbert Ross.

In glowing colors the tempter painted for you the work of reforming one man, while he hid from you the aching, breaking heart of another, who at the very moment of your choosing your life-work, was dreaming fond dreams of one he thought true to the love she had professed to bear for him.

Hannah rose the next morning with a pale face, and heavy eyes, noticeable to each one of her family, who enquired anxiously as to the cause; she explained it to all but her father and mother, by complaining of a headache, but they saw in their daughter symptoms of a troubled mind, and having remembered her expression of regret at having promised to become George's wife, and noticed since that time, she had not once seemed like her own cheerful, light-hearted self, they began to feel uneasiness lest her discontent would really cause her to foolishly break her engagement with him.

All the long morning Mrs. Earle watched Hannah's face with an anxiety that only a mother can feel, when she fears that one of her loved ones, is about to commit some act, which will prove a cause of regret and unhappiness during all the remainder of their lives; she sought constantly for an opportunity to speak to her of the subject that lay so near her heart, but Hannah as vigilantly strove against all such opportunities, and as it proved much more successfully.

George came early as he had suggested in his note, and Hannah seeing him drive to the gate had run away up stairs to get ready; her heart throbbing so wildly that she could scarcely tie the dainty ribbon about her throat or fasten the button of her glove.

And George, seeing the rich rose on Hannah's cheeks, and feeling the tremor of her hand as he held it for a moment in his own, ere they passed out through the little garden of flowers to the carriage, thought it meant joy at meeting him. Mrs. Earle too seeing the pale face looking so flushed and eager thought to herself:

"Hannah loves George too much to break her engagement with him, I need have no fears, to-day with him will settle all her uneasiness, and help her to look at life through clearer, brighter vision."

So like the cheerful, happy mother she was she went singing from one duty to another, 'casting all her care upon the Lord.'

But Hannah's cheeks soon, paled again, and George asking the cause, learned that her "head had ached dreadfully all day."

Then all the true lover's solicitude and tenderness was awakened in George's heart, and he said so many sweet little nothings, and

thought of so much for the comfort of his darling, that she could only listen to his words, and quietly accept each friendly action without one sign of the battle waging in her heart between desire to do right, and determination to seek only her own ease.

Every body was at the picnic, that is, all the younger portion of the community about Rockford and all seemed to be enjoying themselves. Many noticed Hannah's pale cheeks and lips, but readily accepted her headache as the cause, and only one on the ground; guessed rightly as to its real cause, and this one was Gilbert Ross.

Notwithstanding his known loose habits, Gil. Ross was still a sort of a favorite among the young folks, both girls and boys; he was ever ready with some witty saying, and generally the leader in the sports on such occasions as this, unless under the influence of liquor. To-day he was sober, not only from his abstinence from his usual stimulant, but quiet and thoughtful, and seemed particularly attentive to any one who did not enjoy themselves so much as others.

George Reed noticed this and said banteringly to Hannah, "Don't you see what a good influence you wrought in Gil. just in that one ride? he is steady and sober to-day as a deacon. You may ride with him again, if you will promise to work an entire reform."

Afterward George remembered how Hannah's cheeks had suddenly changed from white to flaming red, and as suddenly back again to ashen white, and remembering it he knew better the reason why.

Then he had only thought "how terribly she must be suffering with her headache," and had drawn her away with him to a cool seat under some sheltering elms, and bidding her lean against one of the trees, and not try to talk; he told her, in low, sad tones of his uncle's illness, and how if it had not been for his longing for this one day with her, he could only have remained home long enough to set every thing straight, and gone right back again.

"I must return late this evening, and shall probably remain until after his death, for the physician has no hope of his recovering, he has been more than an uncle to me, just like a father, and—my little pet, if he dies—I shall feel it my duty as well as pleasure to ask Aunt Mary to live with us. Uncle requests it, and I promised him, feeling sure my little wife, (to be) would feel as willing as I, and as happy to have her; for you know dear, they gave me a home in my orphanage, and have made me all I am, and I owe them a debt I never can repay. Was I wrong in promising her a home?"

Hannah tried to tell him it would make no difference to her, who shared his home with him, but with him looking into her eyes with such trusting, loving expectancy, she could only say:

"I think it is certainly your duty to take her to your home, and do all you can for her happiness."

George caught her hand in his and clasping it warmly said, "I knew I did not expect too much of my generous, big-hearted Hannah, do you know it seems harder each day to wait until Christmas for our wedding day, why need we wait? I can complete all of my arrangements for our home by the middle of August or first of September at the farthest, and you don't know how I long for a home of my own with you its queen; shall we not shorten the time of waiting?"

He glanced up at her, and was startled at the haggard, drawn look of her every feature, and in a moment forgot about the answer he had hoped to receive in his anxiety about his betrothed.

"Hannah, darling! you are really ill, it is more than a headache; shall I take you home now or get you some water?"

"Some water if you please! and then if you don't care to stay we will go home."

"Care to stay! not one moment longer if you do not. Shall I leave you here while I go for the water or take you right to the carriage?"

"I will sit here," Hannah scarce spoke above a whisper; she had at that instant caught sight of Gilbert Ross, and instinctively felt that he was watching an opportunity to speak with her alone, and with the sight and thought, she had formed a resolution to tell him, instead of George, that she could not keep her promise with him.

George did not notice Gilbert, but started in an opposite direction for some water; he had scarcely gone when Gilbert came up to Hannah, and not less pale than she said hurriedly:

"My little birdie, how pale you are? and it only makes me love you ten thousand times the better, to see how much it costs your tender sympathetic heart to give up every thing for me, but—" interrupting her as she essayed to speak—"you shall never, never, have cause to regret the choice you have made, I want to kiss your sweet lips but don't dare for George is coming."

Then stooping as if to pick up something from the ground by her side, he slipped a note into her lap saying:

"Hide it quick, for love of heaven! and read it after you get home."

Hannah slipped the note into her pocket, and tried so hard to smile at the jest Gil. was getting off to George as he now came with a tin cup of water, but it was but a feeble effort, and was only to thankful for the water to cover up the attempt.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil is superior to any other preparation made for oiling leather, harnesses, or carriage tops—every can warranted to give satisfaction.

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.

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. Ribbons five and ten cents and upwards. The latest ties for 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents each, the most elegant for \$1.50. Flowers 10, 15, and 20 cents to \$3.50 each, all the newest summer goods. Turquoise Silks are offered at \$1.00 per yard. No. 9, G. G. Ribbons at 30 cents per yard, No. 12 at 37 1/2 cents per yard and other goods at like figures. My stock of Ladies' Millinery is very full and complete and are offered at the lowest rates.

Parties at a distance ordering goods will receive prompt attention. Address

MRS. E. C. METCALF, TOPEKA, KAN. 210 KANSAS AVENUE.

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



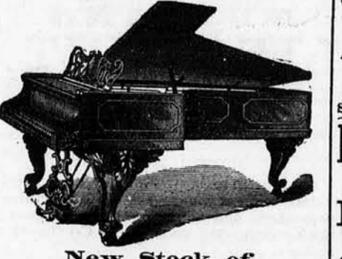
Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking

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 results. 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, Heart, burn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator."—Lewis G. Wunder, 1625 Master street, chief clerk, Philadelphia Postoffice.

E. B. GUILD,

Topeka, Kan.



New Stock of

- Accordions, Banjos, Drums, Flutes, Flageolets, Guitars, Harmonicas, Piccolos, Violins, 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.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 35c. We have 300 styles Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton Mass.

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 SIGHT. 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 Eye.

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. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.



THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 834 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 60 days, and offer \$1000 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.

Important Grangers

AND ALL CONSUMERS.

Harper Bros.,

Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

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

Florida! Florida!

MATTLAND GRANGE assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly 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 from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS, Mattland, Orange County, Florida.

WANTED Men to travel and sell goods to country stores. No peddling. \$50 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. MORRIS MARSH & COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

VINEGAR, HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS,

from 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 game. 100 chances 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. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

RAW FURS WANTED.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT TO A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Goods, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices for all kinds of furs, and shipping to them direct will save 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 437. 10 Wall St., New York City.

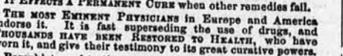
AMSDEN PEACH.

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, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees from 1 to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$35. Fine trees to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$30 per hundred.

Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address JOHN W. AMSDEN, Carthage, Missouri.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

And Chronic Diseases.



PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, Fits, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Impotency and Functional Derangements of the Urinary, Digestive and Circulatory Systems, and all other ailments arising from over-taxed brain and other impurities of the blood. It effects a Permanent Cure when other remedies fail.

THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and give their testimony to its great curative powers.

Send for circulars and testimonials forwarded on application. Sole Wholesale and Retail Address, PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York.

Prices from \$5.00 and upward.

Beware of Baseless Imitations. Paoli's is the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WILL O. KING, Bookseller and Stationer, 183 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has a new and complete stock, and will sell at low est Cash Rates.

School, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all goods usually found in first-class Book and Stationery Houses. Estimates Framed and Sent on Application. A large stock of Choice Wall Paper, Croquet. Has on hand for the trade Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap—Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence solicited. Address: WILL O. KING, Topeka, Kansas.

HOW DA SHINE



A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant glossy peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for "Dobbins'."

Sold everywhere. DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila. For sale by DAVID & MANSPEAKER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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-regulating Tensions throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or 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. O. 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

D. A. BUCK, Manager, 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.

Let us Smile.

MR POTTS LOOKING FOR A LIGHT. One night during the recent troubles in the Pennsylvania coal regions, Judge Potts' brother, Thomas Potts, was round at a meeting of mine owners, and after the adjournment he stepped into a tavern. While there he met some friends, and in the course of an hour or two he got very intoxicated. On his way home he lost his hat, and a miner, who knew him, felt compassion for him, clapped on his head a miner's hat; and in order to make the dark street look brighter, he lighted the lamp in front of the hat. When Potts reached the house his wife had gone to bed and the lights were out; but Potts felt certain the lamp was burning in the hall, but he couldn't for the life of him tell where it was.

He looked at the regular lamp and it seemed to be out; then hunting in every direction for the light, but was unable to find it, although it seemed to shine brightly wherever he went. Presently he happened to stop in front of the mirror in front of the hat rack, and then he saw precisely where the light was. After a brief adjournment on Mrs. Potts for leaving a light burning in such a place he went to the mirror and tried to blow it out. He blew and blew, but the flame burned as steadily as before.

"That," said Potts, "is the most extraordinary lamp's ever been my misfortune to encounter."

Then he took off his coat, and holding it in front of him, crept cautiously up to the mirror, and tried to crush his coat over the lamp, which still burned brightly. He said:— "That's certainly very extraordinary! Moz' stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Don't how to 'count for it!"

It occurred to him that perhaps he might smash the lamp with an umbrella. Seizing the weapon, he went up to the hat, and, aiming a terrible blow at the light, he brought the umbrella down. He missed, and smashed his Sunday hat into chaos. He took aim again, and caught the umbrella in the lamp overhead, bringing it down with a crash. Then he tried a third time and brought the ferrule of the umbrella through the mirror smashing it to atoms. He felt exultant for a moment as the light disappeared from his vision, but he was perplexed to find that there was another light somewhere, he did not know exactly where. So he sat down on the stars and remarked:—

"Moz' stonishin' circumstanz ever come un'er my observation. Whaen thunder doez it mean, any how? Light's gone, an' yet's shinin'! Perfectly incomprehensible! Wish to gracious Mrs. Potts'd rise up an' 'splain it. Durn if I know what I had better do!"

Then Potts took off his hat to scratch his head in the hope that he might scare up an idea, and the truth flashed upon him. Gazing at the lamp for a moment, until he drank in a full conception of the trouble it had caused him, he suddenly smashed it down on the floor in a rage, and extricated it after covering two yards of carpet with grease. Then he went to bed, and in the morning Mrs. Potts informed him that some of those horrible miners had broken into the house the night before, and left one of their hats with a lamp. Potts turned over in bed so that she could not see his face, and said if the stern hand of the law was not laid upon those ruffians soon, nobody's life would be safe.—Green Mountain Freeman.

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.

Advertisement for Badger Auger, featuring an illustration of the auger and text describing its benefits for digging holes.

Advertisement for Furst & Bradley Sulky Hay Rake, featuring an illustration of the rake and text describing its features.

Advertisement for 20 Cast-steel Oil-tempered Teeth, featuring text describing the quality and availability of the teeth.

Advertisement for 25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, featuring text describing the cards and their uses.

Advertisement for WANTED, MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE, featuring text describing the requirements for the position.

Advertisement for Clark's Anti-Bilious Compound, featuring text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press, featuring an illustration of the press and text describing its capabilities.

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., TOPKA, KAN.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

NORMAN HORSES

Advertisement for Norman Horses, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the breeding and quality of the stock.

Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 30 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & Co. G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & Co.

Advertisement for Norman Horses, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the breed.

Importers and Breeders of NORMAN HORSES.

Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms. Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Address, Glick & Knapp, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

BOURBON PARK.

Advertisement for D. A. ROUNER, featuring an illustration of a cow and text describing the farm's products.

Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylis, Galatea, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desdemonas and other good families.

A BOON TO STOCKMEN IS DANA'S new EAR MARKING PUNCH LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Advertisement for FATTENED ALLIUM, featuring an illustration of a rooster and text describing the product.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Thresher in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the ALLIUM & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, Ohio; for one of their 36-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

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-IMPLEMENTMENTS. 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.

Advertisement for Cook Evaporator, featuring an illustration of the evaporator and text describing its use in cane mills.

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS in CANE MACHINERY are the

Cook Evaporator the Victor Cane-Mill.

24,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and 16,000 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.

Advertisement for 'FREE!' offers, featuring text about making money and a 'FRIEND' offer.

"THE VIBRATOR"

1000 SOLD LAST SEASON WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has swept the field and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

Advertisement for The Vibrator, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its features and benefits.

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, & inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley. AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work, when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Rattles," "Beaters," "Pickers" etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; no costly repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are posted the large saving made by it will not employ inferior and wasteful machines. But will insist on this proved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of REPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS viz: our improved "Triple Gear" and our "Spur Speed" (Wood-bury Style), both "Mounted" on four wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS

THE UNITED STATES.

Advertisement for The Premium Hay Press, featuring an illustration of the press and text describing its use and benefits.

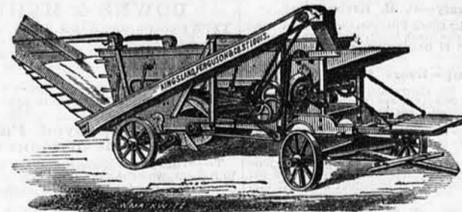
The Premium Press in the United States, ESTABLISHED IN 1867, NEARLY 1,000 IN USE.

This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN TONS can be shipped in a railroad box car. Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE ERTEL, Quincy, Ill.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes the machine that at once presses an Apple into oil and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1.50 & \$1.75 each. Sold by Dealers.

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.

Eagle Machine Works,

(OPPOSITE EAST END OF UNION DEPOT,) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MANUFACTURERS OF



Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, Circular and Multry 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.

DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,

Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo., BRANCH HOUSES OF DEERE & CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS.



DEPOTS FOR THE

'Deere' Gang & 'Gilpin' Sulky Plows,

Advance and Peerless Cultivators, Climax Corn Planter, Hoosier Corn Drill, Woolridge Field Roller, Thomas' Smoothing Harrow,

And other First-class Farm Machinery. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FARMERS WRITE TO US FOR CIRCULARS.

USE ONLY THE BEST.

THE RUBBER PAINT

IS THE

BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD.

There is no Paint manufactured that will resist water equal to it. It is Smooth, Glossy, Durable, Plastic, Beautiful, and Economical; and of any shade from PURE WHITE to JET BLACK; and as evidence of its being the BEST PAINT, the necessity of their establishing the following Branch Factories will abundantly testify.

BRANCH FACTORIES:

506 West Street, New York. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

210 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.; and a Wholesale Depot at Wm. King & Bro., No. 2 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sample Card and numerous Testimonials sent FREE on application. Please state in what paper you saw this.

1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, as made to the Insurance Department of Kansas.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

ASSETS.

Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate \$236,371 96

Government and Municipal Bonds, 8,572 65

Loans on Collateral Securities, 30,239 45

Real Estate, 109,164 18

Cash on hand and in Banks, 49,094 09

Agents Balances, 5,006 99

14,792 32

Total Assets, \$651,159 17

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force and additions thereto, \$512,012 00

Policy Claims, 12,000 00

Total Liabilities, \$524,012 00

J. I. JONES, Secretary. D. M. SWAN, Pres. Genl.