KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.
JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 48. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1887. No. 18.

CAN YOU STAND

The low price of Wheat and the High Price asked for the Usual Fertilizers?

WE THINK NOT!

TRADE MARK

Have You Noticed the Results of Our Goods compared with others and in nearly all cases much Higher Priced Phosphates?

If so, you have also noticed that we were better in results as well as Lower in Price.

We realize your situation. We are willing and anxious to help you. We cannot be undersold. Our goods have no equal for the money, and if price, quality and square dealing will make a customer of you, then we intend to sell you.

What do you think of $24

For High Grade Phosphate equal in every way to the Usual $35 Fertilizer?

We have such a goods that we are now offering at this price. Space will not permit, but see what our highest grade and lowest grade will yield you. The following certificates are the result of a trial test on two acres, on lawn of Jos. E. Gilpin, Esq.:

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 1st, 1887.
This is to certify that I have measured the wheat raised upon the lawn of J. E. Gilpin. One-half of the lawn one side a High Grade Chestertown Fertilizer was used; upon the left side of the front gate going towards the house, measuring 28½ bushels.
Signed, JOHN W. DAVIS.

On the right side of said lawn, going in, C. W. Kennard's Fertilizers were used and 32½ bushels of wheat were threshed. Signed, JOHN W. DAVIS.

I hereby certify that I attended the cutting, shocking and threshing of the wheat mentioned in the certificates here presented.
Signed, CHARLES H. BOID.

This is to certify that I attended to, assisted and saw the wheat from Mr. J. E. Gilpin's lawn, threshed and know that it was properly divided without favor to either side of lawn.
Signed, T. J. DAVIS.

Allowing 80 cents per bushel for wheat, and 400 pounds to the acre—the amount used—and our fertilizer costing $4.00 per ton less than the other, the result shows that our goods gave a clear profit over the other of twenty dollars per each ton used.

The KENT NEWS mentioned last week a wonderful result for the season on the farm of Josias Ringgold, Esq., by having threshed thirty bushels to the acre, with our lowest price fertilizer. Mr. Ringgold says:

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 3, 1887.
Gentlemen:—The goods I purchased from you last fall gave great satisfaction, yielding thirty (30) bushels to the acre. If the wheat had not have fallen, and the fly and worm had not troubled it, I would have received forty bushels per acre. You have my order for this fall and also say that your goods are better and cheaper than any goods I have ever used.
Very respectfully, JOSIAS RINGGOLD.

J. W. Jarman, Chesterville, received a very satisfactory yield from our fertilizer.

John Edwards, Chesterville, reports twenty-eight bushels to the acre from the Monarch Fertilizer.

We could name many more, but call and see the reports and save money by giving us your order early.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
August 6, 1887. Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE!

THAT YOU HAVE NOT TRIED

TRADE MARK

Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate,

THE GREAT WHEAT AND CLOVER PRODUCER.

Then we must plead guilty for not having seen you last season. But we were kept so very busy supplying those farmers who knew or had heard of its merits that we did not have the time to acquaint you with the same. But the facts are in view of the low price of grain and seeing the need of the farmers, we determined to try and meet their requirements. Having watched the market carefully we have succeeded in buying our stock LOWER than ever before, and by shaving our profits we are offering the farmers to-day **Our Old $32 Goods for $27, Time Without Interest, and Deliver it Without Freight.** Being the pioneer manufacturers of the Shore we necessarily have had large experience in manipulating Superphosphates and we are now thoroughly convinced that OUR A. A. is one of the finest combinations for wheat on the market without regard to price. As the whole 2,000 pounds is composed of Animal Bone, Nitrogen or Animal Matter, S. C. Floats and Potash—not one pound of Plaster, Sulphate of Soda, or any cheap or worthless materials entering into its composition—and this is not all theoretical but by reading these testimonials will be seen to be practical:

ROCK HALL, July 26th, 1887.
T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—In reply as to how I like your A. A. Bone Superphosphate will say I had a very satisfactory yield. We used about 30 tons of A. A. and so far got an average yield of 17 bushels for wheat. Also have good grass from its use.
Resp'y, R. BENNETT WILLSON.

Mr. Stewart Matthews and Mr. Wm. W. Newcomb say they used our A. A. on Stalk Ground and Fallow and got an average yield of 26 bushels per acre, and that they expect to use it again.

Mr. Allie Baker, near Fairlee, Kent county, says he used A. A. in connection with two other of the highest standard goods on the market and A. A. was equal in every respect and cost him less money.

FAIRLEE, July 23d, 1887.
T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—In the fall of '85 I purchased of you 12 tons of A. A. and used it on our three farms in connection with a goods that cost us $8 more per ton, and in every instance yours took the lead. Mr. Lewis on the Swan Creek place took a load of 200 sheaves from each, and whilst there was such a difference in the cost of the fertilizer A. A. yielded several bushels more per acre. My grass too was good, this led me to go into it more heavily, and we used 25 tons last fall, and whilst wheat generally is turning out poor my fallow gave me 25 bushels per acre. I expect to use it again this fall.
Respectfully, R. S. DIEHL.

A FEW PATRONS WHO HAVE USED A. A.:

C. C. WOOD,	B. F. H. CAULK,	J. B. HARRIS,	WM. NEWCOMB,
RANKIN & BRO.,	JOHN GALE,	JNO. PRICE,	STEWART MATTHEWS,
WM. M. WILLSON,	T. A. JACOBS,	JAS. H. BAKER,	WM. BRYAN,
R. A. BOGLE,	GEO. R. REED,	J. WALTER SKIRVEN,	THOS. C. PARSONS,
WM. STEVENS,	W. E. SANDERS,	COMEGYS BROWN,	MRS. B. F. SAPPINGTON,
A. B. JUMP,	WM. G. TREW,	JAS. W. LAMBERT,	W. T. HEPBURN,
R. S. GRIFFITH,	JAS. R. JONES,	A. J. WICKES,	ROBT WICKES.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
July 30, 1887. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

AGENT FOR

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High-Grade Fertilizers!

AND

PURE CHEMICALS FOR ALL FORMULAS.

ANALYSES:

PURE GROUND RAW BONE:	PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONE:
5 to 6 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 3 1-2 per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 52 per cent. Bone Phosphate.	*32 to 36 per cent. Bone Phosphate*

It is no longer a question for the farmer to determine wether Fertilizers pay him or not; it but remains for him to determine the kind and quality which pay him best. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We sell it separate or will manipulate and mix it to order according to any formula which may be required. Our brands of Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates we guarantee to be made of the best and purest materials, and which have stood successfully the test and competition of 40 years, we respectfully commend farmers who are not governed in their purchases by the low prices regardless of the more important considerations of quality.

We have also a Carefully Prepared Fertilizer for Peach Trees, Corn and Oat Fertilizer, BIRD GUANO AND POTASH.

Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Agricultural Salts, Ground Plaster, and all Chemicals used for FERTILIZING PURPOSES.

Special Formulas Compounded.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH. FREE ON BOARD IN BALTIMORE.
All Orders Promptly attended to by addressing
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
March 12, 1887—7m. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

GLASS FRUIT JARS with the Mason-Andrew Porcelain Disk Immerser. This immerser forms a perfect Porcelain Lining and extends down into the jar keeping the fruit below the syrup level and preventing molding.
a6. For sale by J. H. SIMPERS.

BOOTS and SHOES.
A large stock, carefully selected bought at lowest prices, which we offer at prices as low as can be found. J. H. SIMPERS.

LOW ESTIMATES will be furnished on our Building Lime and Hair to large orders at
J. D. BACCHUS'
mh5-tf. Coal and Woodyard.

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Picnic Hams, Dried Beef, for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

SMOKE the 103 Segar, best in town for the money For sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

WILLIAMS & CLARK CO.'S

HIGH GRADE BONE FERTILIZERS.

AMERICUS BRAND

Americus Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate.

Royal Bone Phosphate.

The Above Being Our REGULAR STANDARD BRANDS.

We take pleasure in again calling the attention of farmers to our High Grade Fertilizers. It being ten years ago they were first offered to consumers under their present form; and from that time until now there, has been an increased demand for them, which is a far better testimonial to us than any letters of praise could be, although we do not wish for these, later, as we are in receipt of many. It has been our aim to put up the best fertilizers we know how, and the results in the field with them clearly show that we have hit the mark right in the bull's eye, and we believe if consumers will take our target, (Americus Brand bull's head,) they will strike a good result every time—the bull's eye—if their aim is good.

THEIR CHARACTER.

The main character of our Fertilizers is that they are prepared with particular reference to the *crop*, and not to a chemical analysis; the latter does very well in its place, and we believe in chemistry thoroughly, but consumers are too often deceived by the idea that chemical analysis is the main thing, and if they get a good analysis and high commercial valuation as figured out with arbitrary prices by the chemist, they must have a fine fertilizer. Now it may happen that a fertilizer with a common valuation of $25.00 per ton will give a better result on the crop than one with a valuation of $40.00 as figured on chemical analysis. And why should this be? Only because the material used in the one valued at $25.00 was better adapted to the crop than the other.

THEY ARE UNIFORM.

The goods we manufacture are uniform in composition, and are only varied in proportions, year after year, as we believe it to be an advantage to the farmer. We have such large supplies of Bone, Blood, &c., from the slaughtering establishments of New York, that our Fertilizers are largely composed of these, and there is not that inducement for us to use cheaper material that there might be if we did not use this material.

BONE FERTILIZERS.

Our products are of a *bone base*, because we believe that it is the most satisfactory source of phosphoric acid, and the large amount of animal matter that our Fertilizers contain make them especially valuable in what may be called the off or poor seasons. Some years it is noticed that almost any fertilizer will give fairly good results, but we find the most favorable comparisons for our products are in the poor years. We keep in stock at all times

DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE,

BEING PURE BUTCHER BONES AND ACID.

Acorn Brand Prepared Chemicals.

Dissolved Bone Black, Plain Dissolved Bone,
Pure Raw Bone Meal, Dissolved S. C. Rock, Muriate of Potash,
Dried Blood, High Grade Sulphate of Potash, Tankage.

Sold separately for farmers to Mix, or Mixed to order when Desired. Guaranteed Analysis on each bag sold. Our Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate contains a very large amount of Soluable Phosphoric Acid, and is in the *very best mechanical condition*. We will make a specialty of Club orders and will deliver goods by rail or water at any point in Kent county.

We give below some of the farmers who have used these goods with marked success for two years and suggest that you talk with them before buying your phosphate this fall:

Geo. H. Snitcher,	John P. Nicholson,	A. J. Hynson,	Isaac Snitcher,
Wm. T. Nicholson,	Hiram Brown,	J. Walter Skirven,	George Bell
Jas. T. Dixon,	D. A. Smith,	A. J. Wickes,	E. N. Roland,
Walter T. Morris,	Capt. J. B. Willson,	S. J. Wickes,	Jesse Usilton,
Thos. J. Willis,	Thos. W. Skirven,	Joseph Peterson,	A. Alexander.
Wm. W. Stephens,	Geo. W. Smith,	W. M. Miller.	

W. H. McFEELY, Agent,
August 27, 1887. Chestertown, Md., opposite Bank

WM. H. CACY,

(Late HINES & CACY.)

STANDARD - NEW LIFE - RELIANCE.

I offer the Farmers of Kent these Reliable Brands of Fertilizers. For the past two years they have been largely used in this and adjoining counties and have given general satisfaction. Many farmers who at first only used a few tons of these goods as a trial, last year used nothing else and have again given me orders for their entire consumption this fall. This in its effect is a sufficient guarantee of their quality and reliability. Their mechanical condition and drilling qualities cannot be surpassed and have always given perfect satisfaction. Before purchasing your goods this fall call and see me and compare analysis of above goods with that of the many so-called cheap fertilizers and you will see for yourselves that by buying

STANDARD, NEW LIFE or RELIANCE

you get more real Fertilizing Material for less money than by buying low grade goods which consist mainly of ingredients which are not only worthless but positively injurious to your lands. Having been able to purchase materials at slightly lower rates than hitherto, I have given the benefit to my customers and am confident that same quality of goods cannot be bought for less money anywhere than I am now offering them.

For Farmers wishing Special formulas or ingredients to mix themselves, I have on hand a large stock of

Pure Bone Meal, Dissolved Animal Bone,
Bone Black, South Carolina Bone, Dried Blood, Tanking,
Muriate of Potash, Kainit, &c., &c.

Read the Following Testimonials:

Chestertown, Aug. 3, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—For the past two years I have largely used your Fertilizers, last year using over fifty tons, and in all my experience in the management of land have never used any Fertilizer that gave me more general satisfaction. The goods have always been in good order and easily drilled and gave excellent results both in grain and grass. I can confidently recommend it to others as a good reliable Fertilizer. RICHARD HYNSON.

Chestertown, Aug. 11, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—The nine tons of Phosphate bought of you last fall and used by my tenant, Mr. Roeder, gave very satisfactory results, drilling without trouble and yielded five bushels more wheat per acre than I raised on my home farm.
T. A. M. BROOKS.

Quaker Neck, Aug. 11, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—I have used your Fertilizer for the past two seasons with first-rate results, in both instances raising fine crops of wheat, and where I used it in the fall of '85 I this year cut the largest crop of grass I have ever raised. ED. W. EMORY.

Whiteleysburg, Del., Aug. 15th, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—I raised 40 bushels of wheat per acre with Phosphate (12 tons) purchased of you last fall. J. W. COOPER.

Cox's Station, Aug. 10, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—On the fifteen acres where I used the Phosphate bought of you last fall I got 34 bushels of wheat per acre. It is equal to anything I have ever used and heartily recommended it to others. C. WEEDMAN.

Massey's, Aug. 12, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—Your Fertilizer has given me perfect satisfaction. I have used it for two years and my crops of wheat and grass have been first-rate. It drills better than anything I have ever tried.
JAS. DONAHOE.

Massey's, Aug. 12, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—We have used your Phosphate for the past two seasons with entirely satisfactory results. We believe it a thoroughly reliable goods and cheerfully recommend it. S. J. JOHNSON.
C. S. HURLOCK.

Millington, Aug. 13, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—Your Fertilizer is the best I have ever used. For two years I have tried it alongside of what is considered one of the best brands sold here. In both cases yours has given best results. It drills perfectly. J. S. NEWNAM.

Sassafras, Aug. 6, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—The Phosphate I bought of you last fall has grown me one of the largest fields of wheat I have ever raised. I can recommend it as being thoroughly reliable. J. T. SHALLCROSS.

Aug. 13, 1887. WM. H. CACY, Chestertown, Maryland.

"LISTER."

1850. 1887.

THE BONE FERTILIZERS,

PREPARED BY THE LISTERS,

Have stood the test so long, proved so true to grade, are so well-known, not only to the farmers of Kent and the Eastern Shore, but in all the States east of the Mississippi river, that words of commendation seem almost superfluous. Wherever used the increased yield and improved condition of the land attest their value. The rapid and permanent improvement of farms in our own county, where "LISTER" has been used *exclusively*, are pointed to as the best and most convincing evidence of their value as a crop Producer and Improver. Samples of all the various preparations are on hand at the store of WICKES & BRO., and an examination is solicited.

The Price is Below Former Years,

and will be found as LOW—perhaps lower—than goods of ordinary grade are sold at. In addition to "LISTER" I have arranged for the sale of

Acid Phosphate, Pure Dissolved South Carolina Rock,
Alkaline Bone and Other "Rock," and "Bone" Phosphates

prepared by a thoroughly Reliable firm, and guaranteed to be as represented. KAINIT or almost anything that persons may wish to apply.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Aug. 20, 1887. AGENT FOR "LISTER" AND OTHER PHOSPHATES.

EDWARD A. HARTMAN. NATHAN DUNBRACCO.

HARTMAN & DUNBRACCO,

FURNITURE!

222 W. BALTIMORE ST., near Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
A Full Line of FURNITURE Low for Cash March 19.

SEVENTEENTH EXHIBITION

OF THE

Kent County Agricultural

FAIR!

TO BE HELD AT

Worton Fair Grounds,

NEAR CHESTERTOWN,

Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

WORTON STATION is on the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad, three miles from Chestertown, having direct communication with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York twice daily. Arrangements will be made with the companies to run extra trains during the fair for the better accommodation of visitors. Visitors from the city and on the line can reach the fair grounds at noon each day, examine the show and witness the trials of speed, and return at night or run into Chestertown on the train where are ample hotel accommodations. Several lines of steamboats from Baltimore touch at landings near the station, where stages will be in waiting to carry the town convey the visitors to the grounds. Ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors. Stock, Articles, etc., can be landed directly on the grounds from the cars.

Programme:

TROTTING AND PACING RACES

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 20th.

FIRST TRIAL.—2.40 class; premium $250, for horses that never beat 2.40, three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

SECOND TRIAL.—3.30 class; premium $200, for horses that never beat 3.30, three in five; $100 to first, $50 to second, $30 to third, $20 to fourth.

THIRD TRIAL.—2.24 class; premium $250, for horses that never beat 2.24, three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

FIRST TRIAL.—2.30 class; premium $250, for horses that never beat 2.30, best three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

SECOND TRIAL.—2.39 class, pacers; premium $250, for horses that never beat 2.39, three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

THIRD TRIAL.—Wagon race; premium $50, for horses without record to road wagons, two in three; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 22d.

FIRST TRIAL.—2.30 class; premium $250, for horses that never beat 2.30 three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

SECOND TRIAL.—3.00 class; premium $250, for horses that never beat 3 minutes, three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

THIRD TRIAL.—Colt race; premium $100, for four-year-olds and under, two in three; $50 to first, $25 to second, $15 to third, $10 to fourth.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 23d.

FIRST TRIAL.—2.24 class, pacers; premium $250, for horses that never beat 2.24, three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

SECOND TRIAL.—2.45 class; premium $250 for horses that never beat 2.45, three in five; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $30 to fourth.

THIRD TRIAL.—Free for all trotters; premium $250; $125 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third, $25 to fourth.

Conditions of Trials of Speed:

Entrance fee, ten per cent of the purse.
Five or more to enter, three to start.
All the races are Trotting and Pacing Races, mile heats, to harness, best three in five, except purses 6 and 9, and will be conducted strictly according to the rule of the National Trotting Association, to which this Association belongs.
Heats in each day's races will be trotted alternately.
When eight or more horses start in a heat, the distance will be one hundred and fifty yards, and so continue through the race.
A horse distancing the field or any part thereof, will be entitled to only one premium.
All entries must be in writing, and all entries not usually received at the hour of closing are ineligible, except entries by registered letters bearing postmark not later than the day of closing, or entries notified by telegraph, telegram to be actually received at the office of sending at or before the hour of closing, and such a telegram to state color, sex and name of horses, and class to be entered, and also to give the name and residence of the party making the entry.
Entries to close at 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, September 6th, 1887. Entries to be made to the Kent County Agricultural Association, Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

Rates of Admission:

Season ticket	$1 25
Single admission	50
Children under twelve years	25
Admission to Grand Stand	25

RATES FOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES:

Saddle horse	25
Single carriage	25
Double carriage	25
Season Ticket	50

The Executive Committee will spare no pains in making this exhibition interesting, and extending every courtesy and convenience to exhibitors and visitors.

WM. B. STEPHENS, SEC'Y,
aug6-tf. HANESVILLE, KENT CO., MD.

Maryland State Fair

in conjunction with the

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

TALBOT COUNTY ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD AT

EASTON, MARYLAND,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 1887.

$13,000. In Premiums and Purses. $13,000.

Competition open to all. Grand Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Products of the Farm, Workshop and Fireside. Eighteen Races—Trotting, Pacing and Running. Amusements Daily. Splendid Music. Special Excursion Rates on Railroads and Steamboats. Racing Entries close Sept. 12th. All other Exhibits close Sept. 19th. Full information upon application to ROBERT HOUGH, SEC'Y.
ag20-5t.

OEHM'S.

Everybody knows the reputation of this house for supplying the public with the very best Clothing for Men, Boys and Children, at the very lowest of bottom rock prices; ready-made and made to order. This Spring Season we are way ahead of all previous exhibits. Come and see. You will be welcome, and it SHALL *pay you.*

Pratt and Hanover Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

SAMPLE AND MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

MANHATTAN JOTTINGS.

On the Heights—A Picture of Life—Hudson the Explorer—Old Fort George—The Spuyten Duyvel—The Tweed Ring History in Stone—A Prediction—Italy's Roving Son and His Home—Alexander Hamilton's Old Home—An Aqueduct 28 Miles—An Evening with the Scientists—Prof. Drummond of Scotland—Yan Phon Lee and Bride, an American Heiress.

Your correspondent has enjoyed the privilege of spending a few days on the highlands of Manhattan Island, better known as Washington Heights, now within the limits of New York City. It is in reality a suburban retreat among the hills where the weary toiler amidst the great city's hum and rush and heat may find an agreeable resting place and breathe the pure air, and "viewing the landscape o'er" he is charmed with magnificent scenes far and near where nature, in her mighty throes has reared her fortresses and marshalled her agencies to delight the eye of man. From these heights one views, not far away, the picturesque Hudson, broad and deep with tides flowing 150 miles, and that most wonderful of earth's strata "the Palisades," towering from two to five hundred feet in majestic perpendicularity just over these historic depths. As I stand on these island heights a picture of life is painted to my inner vision. Life is circumscribed everywhere by boundaries meet us on these shores. Man in his pride of intellect would go beyond the bounds and seek what God has not revealed; for "vain man would be wise, though man be found like a wild ass' colt," but notwithstanding all his explorations he must come to the boundary in whatever direction his pathway extends and hears the mandate "thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

Viewing materialism as our island home we see many classes striving for that which perisheth, and various altitudes or planes of existence with their toiling millions. In the crowded slums of life we see them, degraded and wretched where the many alone lives and feeds, with no aspirations, no breathings but of poisonous vapors and the "growler" the best companion. There is also in the very heart of this mighty combination of forces the tappings of Mammon's auctioneer brought down with regretful stroke once, twice, thrice, dealers in vain show while the excited throngs live only for self and self-getting and buy death to true character. The traffickers are legion dwelling in this region, lawful and unlawful; great enterprise with vast fortunes of brain and brawn side by side with the vender of peanut-growth faculties and picayune elements of character. But there are higher planes also where materialism begins to see its boundaries and is cherished as a good and faithful servant, leading to still higher heights and more beautiful scenes, where intellect and heart are fed with truth from the blazing altar of nature fires the soul to take its flight and faith leads on to see beyond the bounds the Mount of God—spirit, soul and body alike, breathe freely and live the true life of man. But enough of this moralizing at present. We see in it, however, a panorama of living pictures.

According to historical record in September, 1607, Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, sailed his 80-ton shallop, Halfmoon, into the waters of New York bay and three days later commenced a voyage of exploration up the river, hence the name "Hudson river." Old Fort George of Revolutionary fame on these heights to the extreme north is the highest point of the island, overlooking the Hudson and Harlem rivers and the Spuyten Duyvel creek, and affords commanding views of rich and beautiful region, of which the extraordinary statement is made that within an area of twenty miles dwell one-twentieth of the population of the whole United States. The site of the old fort is an eminence of historical interest. Its parapets or earthworks may still be seen in irregular lines while apples, blackberries and wild flowers grow where once trod the iron heel of war, until the foundations settled upon "God, Liberty and our Native Land." Laborers are now at work with dynamite and pick blasting and removing the rocks and otherwise scarring a part of this hill for the erection of a home for aged men—through the generosity of a New York nobleman and philanthropist.

Time changes all things but God and truth, and the destinies of nations, individuals and communities are being molded by our power. Happy will it be for all when materialists and a calm and holy delight among all lovers of spiritual truth—"Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Much has been unwisely written upon the conflict of science and religion. But rightly understood science is the handmaid of religion, and both gifts of God for the welfare of humanity. It was interesting to note that these men representing all the great scientific schools of our nation, held on Sunday afternoon, August 14, a veritable prayer-meeting, led by Prof. Drummond, of Scotland, where prayers were offered to Almighty God in the interest of their researches for truth and humanity, and addresses delivered on moral and religious questions. Truly, "mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other. Truth shall spring out of the earth and righteousness shall look down from heaven." Your correspondent attended one of their brilliant gatherings, through the courtesy of one of New York's popular publishers, E. B. Treat, of 771 Broadway. It was a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, held in the Library Building of Columbia College, for the especial purpose of welcoming the association and at the same time of giving a reception to Prof. Drummond. We were in good company among the cultured sages of the land. Prof. Drummond delivered a lecture on "The Heart of Africa," giving observations on a recent scientific tour to the region of the Zambesi and Lake Tanganyika. Pausing now and then to explain certain scientific points of interest the speaker told of the manners and customs of the people in this benighted region and concluded that the greatness of man is more clearly seen when we consider the lowest point of manhood as represented there. After the lecture a general reception and a collation were given by the Academy and, Messrs. Editors, your correspondent tried to behave as a discreet guest and at the same time enjoyed the grand repast. Its splendor cannot be fully told. Luxuries were modeled in shapes of beasts and other objects and creatures representing natural history and the products of the earth. The hundreds present were amply served. We had the privilege of an introduction to Prof. Drummond and enjoyed a short chat with the distinguished visitor, who is not over 34 years of age.

Another great attraction of the evening was the young Chinaman, Yan Phon Lee, a recent graduate of Yale, who with his young bride, an American heiress, mingled with the guests in social parlance. Lee entertained the Economic Scientists with a paper on "The Chinese Question from a Chinese Standpoint." Among other things, he said that the torrents of hatred and abuse which have periodically swept over the Chinese industrial classes in America had their sources in the early California days. They grew gradually in strength, and meeting in one mighty stream, at last broke the barriers with which justice, humanity and the Constitution of the Republic had until then restrained their fury. The Chinese have not forgotten it and they will remember it the longer because it occurred in a land where all are equal before the law. Californians, he said, prohibited the Chinese from becoming citizens and then accused them of failure to become naturalized. The Anti-Chinese act is a cause of all the outrages and massacres that have been since committed in Rock Springs and Denver, in Portland, San Francisco and other parts, which, if they had been perpetrated in China against Americans, would have resounded from Belloe's Island to the Golden Gate. This young Chinaman has also recently published a small volume called, "When I Was a Boy in China," of some interest. While his marriage to one of New Haven's fair daughters is one of those queer things that often occurs in social life, and whatever may be said of it, he is a young man of considerable cultured ability and no doubt a successful future is opening for him.

There is much more of which we could write, which has been seen and heard and enjoyed since our sojourn on Manhattan Heights, but we forbear now and dropping our pen for the present we say be good till the return of

A CHESTERTOWN PARSON.

FARMING FOR PROFIT.

Interesting Discussion of the Wheat Growing Question, &c., by Intelligent Kent Farmers.

STILL POND CLUB ROOM, Aug. 20, 1887.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Organized to-day with a good house, and strange to say, not a word was said about fruit and fruit trees. The wheat question being the all-absorbing topic.

One might suppose that owing to the failure of our most important crop here (the peach), that little interest would be manifested in the wheat crop, which only just pays expenses at present prices. But not so, the discussion was unusually lively and interesting. Your correspondent sat mute and silent, and drank in the many smart good things that were said with a keen relish; but it will require sterner and more logical argument and more cogent reasoning to convert him to the wheat-growing mania, for look at it as you will, it is a dry subject and dryer business to him. He can see but about 12½ cts. an acre in it, and that is not at all interesting or profitable. He would rather grow peaches and miss every alternate year, than bother with wheat. Would rather pursue that calling now, with the yellows staring him in the face, than bind himself down to raising wheat, as some appear to be bound. Perhaps planting their orchards in their poorest land and care for and cultivate but little, and sow wheat in the richest land and give it every possible care and attention. Well, somebody must grow wheat. It is the "staff of life," and somebody will, and we are glad of it. We will content ourselves in a calling more congenial; it suits our taste and pocket-book.

J. S. Harris opened the discussion on this question and said the wheat crop was the great crop, "the staff of life," thousands of years ago; was raised in Egypt, Syria and China four thousand years ago; was the main crop on the River Nile three thousand years ago; was introduced into England five hundred years after Cæsar took possession of that country in the sixth century. In 1347 wheat was first imported into England. The great wealth of the Egyptians and Syrians was in their wheat; it was the great commercial crop of the Nile.

In 1880 there was reported to be one hundred and fifty-three varieties of winter and seventy-four of spring wheat. There are from five hundred thousand to nine hundred thousand grains of wheat in a bushel. The spring wheat of the North and West since the introduction of new and improved machinery for grinding and manipulating flour now makes the best flour and sells for the highest price. Dakota and Minnesota grow none but spring wheat.

California produced in 1880	58,680,000 bushels.
All the New England States	1,167,082 "
Southern States	49,256,900 "
Middle States	38,073,341 "
Western States	314,667,260 "
There was exported from the United States:	
In 1821	178,314 bushels.
" 1840	1,685,488 "
" 1860	4,076,704 "
" 1870	47,171,229 "
" 1879	130,701,079 "
Exported from India:	
In 1870	145,988 bushels.
" 1886	39,312,909 "
Crop of India	258,317,632 bushels.
" " United States	457,218,000 "
" " of Russia	213,907,084 "

Experiments at the agricultural college of Michigan in 1879 by Prof. Kedgie during a period of twenty-one days of cutting wheat from the same field that the time to harvest for the best results is when the stalk below the head is yellow, but not necessarily all the stalk, and the berry not hard enough to crush between the finger nails, but not soft enough to easily dent.

It is best to use economy in sewing wheat. The average crop for the last four years has not paid. Best mode is to raise on sod; thinks corn in future best crop; would plant corn on sod, then wheat; seed about 3d of October; plow shoal.

G. W. Price: Best to sow on clover sod; plough shallow 1st of July; cultivate or harrow often, especially after very rain till Oct. 1st, thoroughly pulverizing and packing the soil. By experiments in England one man sowed from one to two pecks per acre for fourteen years and averaged 44 bushels per acre.

E. B. Pennington: Prefers to plant clover sod in corn, after corn is taken off harrows the ground thoroughly three times same way with a sharp three-horse harrow, then plows shoal, using a jointer, the roller and harrows again frequently, by this process the land is thoroughly pulverized before plowing and also after, producing the best seed bed, well pulverized to full depth of plow; while by the old method the top only is pulverized after ploughing leaving large clods at bottom. For seeding wheat stubble he plows early, plows again some weeks after to get the stubble on top. If allowed to remain under the frost throws it up and wheat plants with it; never missed a crop when this method was pursued; plowed one bushel and less per acre and did as well as those who seeded one and three-quarters per acre. At one time set his drill to sow one and a-half bushels, drill got wrong and only sowed half bushel on part of field; wheat was taller and better.

W. D. Pennington: At one time sowed 1½ bushels of Fultz to the acre; seeded 3 acres same time, sowing only ¾ bushel to the acre; cultivated it while growing; got more per acre where it was cultivated; think cultivation will pay on sandy land; think clover sod a disadvantage, better mow it; a green crop for wheat a disadvantage. His father experimented in Delaware many years ago. Has a field in clover; plowed part of it very early before any heads died; plowed another part when about half the heads were dead; plowed the last quite late when all the heads were dead; that first plowed yielded a very poor crop; the second plowing produced a fair crop, and the last plowing was much the best. The clover was burned off of a small patch of this land in destroying a bumble bee's nest, and this spot produced the best wheat for years after.

Prof. Smith, of Washington, stated that it was the custom in Pennsylvania, in his native county, to plow in June and stir the ground frequently after; that they raised from 6 to 8 bushels more per acre by such a practice.

Your correspondent is impressed with the idea that the present policy of our government is not what it should be for the interest of agriculture. The great nations of the world are unfriendly in their attitude towards us commercially. Other and remote parts of the world are surely and slowly driving us from our long established markets. Other parts again have practically closed their doors against some of our products. With our improved machinery our possibilities of production are almost unlimited. It is important that we so shape the policy of our government as to secure proper distribution for our surplus cereals. A market we must have if we would prosper.

Our country now produces 450,000,000 bushels more of wheat than we possibly can consume; India is now a powerful competitor; her resources are unlimited, her capital is furnished to develop her loaded fields, a syndicate is organizing now for this very purpose; railroads in the near future will penetrate this whole country; capitalists are now interviewing English railroad officials with a view of obtaining lower rates of freight, and India with her cheap labor and low freights is our powerful rival, and bids fair to outstrip us.

Now shall we go blindly on with this over-production without effort at proper distribution? shall we not by intelligent, unbiased, investigation seek to discover and establish such a liberal policy as will secure the American farmer markets for our surplus products? Let us cast aside prejudice and examine this question from an agricultural standpoint.

We must have thorough organization and intelligent action; we must meet the requirements of the hour. No backward steps, but onward, onward be the cry, till the farmers are gathered from every nook and corner of our land, to organize, to form one mighty union, to speak as one man. Let us bury all partisan differences, think and act for ourselves, pander to no demagogues, who seek to lead us for personal political ends. Be too wise to permit dissensions in our ranks to please this man or that man who seek our votes. EUSEBIUS.

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