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Kent News.

SATURDAY MORNING.....MARCH 1, 1884.

KENT CO. AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

CLUB ROOM, February 25, 1884.

Messrs. Editors :—As was anticipated, from a combination of favorable circumstances—a pleasant day, an improved condition of the roads and the urgent invitation of last Monday's reporter—the attendance today is good; better than I have noticed in a long time. All appeared in the happiest of spirits—jolly and in good humor.

The discussion of the appointed subject, "Shall the society hold a fair next fall?" has taken a wide range, in which the damaging influences of horse-racing are vividly portrayed. Several cogent reasons have been adduced in support of the proposition, not the least forcible of which is that *the public demand it*. And, so far as I am able to discern, not one good and valid in opposition. By a vote, nearly unanimous, it was decided to have a fair. Immediately following came the consideration of a series of resolutions looking to the substitution of a parade of peach, farm and road teams, double tandem and single; dog-carts, and horseback riding on the part of both ladies and gentlemen, trials of speed, &c., which, after favorable comment, were referred to the executive committee for mature consideration, with the request that conclusions be reported at an early day.

The question of "capitation tax" will come up as the regular subject at our next meeting, which is worthy of a thoroughly intelligent and candid discussion.

At a recent meeting of the society an essay upon the subject of commercial fertilizers was read, which impressed me as worthy of note. The writer took a bold stand in favor of South Carolina Rock and Kainit, claiming for them the possession of the essential elements of a good article for our lands, and that the acid employed in the preparation of the Rock does not, as is popularly supposed, render the soil sour and unproductive.

N. R. Y.

LETTER FROM KENNEDYVILLE.

Messrs. Editors :—As it is quite a long time since you have heard from our thriving town I thought it my duty to let you know how we are getting along. We have got a nice town hall, and many other new buildings have been erected here within a short time.

The young folks of the village, and vicinity, gathered together last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. John Archibald, near the village, and spent a pleasant evening dancing. A most delicious supper was provided. Among the many present were: Miss Clara Kelly, of Chestertown; Miss K. Roeder, of Kennedyville; Misses Mary and Ellen McGugan, of Locust Grove; Miss E. Norris, Miss Plummer, Miss Annie M. Archibald and Miss A. Roeder, of Still Pond. Among the gentlemen were: Dr. J. K. H. Jacobs, Messrs. John Parrott, Allen Bowers, John and Barney McGugan, D. Rambo, L. C. Justis, Thos. Vandyke, Harry Price, of Cecil, and H. Jones, of Still Pond. There was quite a contest among the young men as to which was the handsomest lady. Some thought Miss K—, others the two sisters, Misses B—; for myself I thought they all looked lovely, and very suitably dressed for the occasion. The two large people were also there, whom I suppose you have often heard of; they go by the names of Large-Sam and Big-Nan; we were all surprised to see them there. The company parted at 5 o'clock in the morning well-pleased and wishing Mr. Archibald many long and happy days.

A RESIDENT.

CONGRESSMAN HEWITT'S VIEWS.—At the late dinner of the Trenton (N. J.) Board of Trade a letter was read from Congressman Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who is largely engaged in the iron trade, in which he said:

"I desire to disabuse the public mind of some prejudices which have been sedulously instilled by interested parties as to the effect of my views in regard to the reformation of the tariff. The industries of Trenton are suffering from useless obstructions imposed by the existing tariff. I seek to remove the obstructions in order that the capital and labor employed in branches of business affected by them may have steady and remunerative occupation, which is now impossible. The removal of the duty upon scrap iron, for example, which benefits no existing industry whatever, would enable every idle train in Trenton to be run day and night, and the money which is now paid for foreign rods would be largely distributed among the workingmen of Trenton, who are now condemned to idleness through no fault of their own, and every business in the city would flourish in a corresponding degree. If the protective system be the panacea for all the suffering of the workingmen and the want of remuneration of capital, how comes it to pass that at no time in its history were the industries of Trenton in so unpromising a condition as they are at the present time? The truth is they are taxed out of existence, and the workingmen lack employment because they have not yet learned the bitter lesson that every dollar of taxation imposed by law is deducted from earnings which otherwise they would have for the support of their families.

"I do not wonder that the artesans of Trenton do not yet appreciate the evil effect of obstructive duties, when I reflect that for the greater portion of my life I was myself deceived as to the effect of such duties, and have been brought to my present conclusion only after an experience as convincing as it is disagreeable."

A PRETTY GOOD WORLD ON THE WHOLE.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., last evening delivered his lecture, "Is the World Better or Worse?" at the Baltimore Academy of Music, in the Sadler College course. A number of clergymen, lawyers and business men had seats on the platform, and a large audience filled the house. Mr. Talmage, who is a favorite with Baltimore lecture-goers, spoke for over an hour. He said the world is what men make it. God first made the world, and man made it over again to suit himself. It depends a great deal upon the kind of spectacles a man wears when he makes up his opinion of the world. The liver has a great deal to do with it, too. If the liver and the heart are right, the world will be right. Some men prone to groaning over the evil in the world would break up a prayer-meeting in five minutes. They tell of the good old times, and groan over the follies of female fashions in bonnets and hair-dressing. The facts are that the present fashions are the most sensible and attractive ever known, and far in advance of the coal-scuttle bonnets and great topknots in hair-dressing familiar to our grandmothers. The great wigs, queues, shoe-buckles, frills and ruffles worn by the men in those days were described, and Mr. Talmage thought that even the great George Washington must have been worried to keep himself in pin-money to meet the demands of his time for fashionable articles of dress. Mr. Talmage went on to criticise the "good old times," showing that even in political matters our times would compare favorably with the early days of the republic, and that this is a pretty good world after all.—*Sun, Tuesday.*

THE OYSTER MUST NOT GO.—We fully agree with the Baltimore *Daily Herald* when it says "the present agitation for the protection of our oysters suggests the fact that Maryland depends as much on its water as on its land. The Chesapeake and its tributaries are our chief sources of wealth. While their surfaces are the highway for the products of the great west, their bottoms furnish a rich supply of both food and articles of commerce. Baltimore is the gastronomic centre of the world, and the good things which its waters afford cannot be too jealously guarded. Oysters, crabs, terrapin, ducks and fish, as well as the peacies, melons and grapes which the sandy borders of our streams are so fitted to produce, have given us the best market in the world; and the whole country is beginning to look to us for a supply, and so is interested in our protection of these interests. The ravages on what once seemed to be an inexhaustible supply have been great, and it is time to call a halt to save the rest. Our terrapin have nearly disappeared, so that what were once so abundant that they were eaten only by the negroes, are now such rare luxuries that only the rich can occasionally indulge in them. The luscious canvasback is becoming similarly rare; and now the oyster, whose supply was thought to be inexhaustible, is threatened in some of our principal streams with extirpation. We would welcome, therefore, all well-directed efforts to save this greatest of all our table luxuries."

PREFERS THE SENATORSHIP TO THE PRESIDENCY.—Hon. Henry B. Payne has been interviewed by a representative of the Cleveland *Herald* in regard to the presidential nomination. Being asked whether it was time that he had decided not to be a candidate for President, Mr. Payne replied: "I have never intimated that I would consent to allow my name to be used as a presidential candidate, and I will not. I do not want the office. As a choice between the two positions, I had much rather serve as Senator than assume the cares and responsibilities of President. There are various reasons why I do not want the place, although I do not see that it is incumbent on me to state them. Indeed, it would be silly for me to do so when I have not been asked to be a candidate."

THE Tilghman's Island correspondent of the Easton *Ledger* says the Choptank river is dotted over with vessels from the north waiting for cargoes of oysters. Scrapers are complaining of the scarcity of oysters. Many of them are avering their intention to sell their boats and quit the business.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

In the Diocese of Wilmington, 1884.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls on the 27th of February.

1. All Christians who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless lawfully dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent.

2. They are to make only one full meal a day, excepting Sundays.

3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until about noon.

4. At that meal, if on any day, permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of seasoning. This includes Sundays.

5. A small refreshment, commonly called Collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of the food at this time permitted, is, or can readily be made. But the practice of the most regular Christians is, never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. The quality of the food, by dispensation allowed at the collation is, in this Diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables, fish, eggs and milk.

7. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee, or plain chocolate made with water.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, etc.

9. The following persons are exempt from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under 21 years of age, the sick, pregnant and nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of flesh is allowed at any meal on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and last Saturday in Lent.

11. Persons dispensed from the obligations of fasting, on account of tender or advanced age, sickness or hard labor, are not bound by the restriction of using meat at only one meal on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. It will be noticed that milk and eggs are allowed at collation, by especial permission.

Given at Wilmington, Feast of St. Francis de Sales, 1884. THOMAS A. BECKER, Bishop of Wilmington.

THE ARCTIC HEROES.

Final Honors to De Long and His Comrades.

The last honors were paid in New York Saturday to De Long and five of his companions.

After the funeral services the bodies were taken to the Grand Central Depot and placed in a special train, which conveyed them to Woodlawn Cemetery. Here on a spot near the receiving-tomb, and overlooking the valley, six graves had been dug. The procession wound up the hill, and the marines drew up facing the open graves and presented arms. Snow was falling rapidly and a cold wind blew over the hillside. Two shelters of canvas had been erected near the graves, and under them stood Mrs. De Long and the other mourners. All stood with uncovered heads while the Rev. Mr. Flagg read the burial service, and the two officers by De Long's grave threw the earth they held upon the coffin below. When the services were over a detachment of marines fired two volleys over the graves.

THE QUORUM QUESTION.—With remarkable promptness the new law officers of the city, who entered into office Monday and who, it appears, on that day received a request from President Robertson, of the second branch of the city council, for an opinion as to what constituted a legal quorum of the council, on Tuesday sent to him an elaborate opinion on the subject. Messrs. McLane and Carter hold that in the existing absence of a statutory provision on the subject the common law fixes a majority to be the quorum as imperatively as would an express statuary enactment, and that this regulation of the common law cannot be superseded by any rule of the council, so that the rule requiring two-thirds of the members to constitute a quorum is a nullity. Under this opinion the majority of the members of the first branch can go on transacting business in the absence of the minority and their acts will be valid, unless the courts disagree with the opinion of the law officers of the city.—*Balto. Sun.*

OSTRACISED BY HIS RACE.—Leander Bulfinch, a colored man, died in Richmond, Va., Friday week, under peculiar circumstances. He was a coal hand, who incurred the enmity of his race by voting the democratic ticket at the last election. At that time the colored people were much excited over the election, and the more ignorant of them imagined that they would be re-enslaved if Mahone was defeated. After voting the democratic ticket Bulfinch's nearest relatives refused to have anything to do with him, and he was shut out from society and church fellowship. He was taken sick about a week ago and lingered until Friday. Two or three of his black friends relented sufficiently to visit him, but most of his visitors were white men. The colored people refused to attend his funeral, and the services were conducted by Dr. Hatcher, a white minister, and he was buried by white men.

A FORTUNE TO AN INMATE OF A POORHOUSE.—Charles Hale, for the past ten years an inmate of the poorhouse of Jefferson co., Ohio, has received notification from a New Haven, Conn., legal firm that through the death of a brother, a large real estate owner in New Haven, he had fallen heir to $50,000. Hale, who is now a white-haired man of 73 and decrepit in body, has had a somewhat checkered career. At one time he was a prosperous merchant in Cincinnati, but whisky and a propensity for gambling wrought his ruin. Afterward he peddled wooden clocks in the rural districts of Ohio, and later was a railroad and hotel drummer in Steubenville, but step by step he sank lower until the poorhouse was reached. He says the money comes too late and prefers to end his days in the infirmary. Hale has several wealthy children in various parts of Ohio.

WHERE JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION.—A large bronze shield has been placed on the Market-street front of the Penn National Bank's new building, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. This structure occupies the site of two old brick buildings, in one of which, that of No. 702, the Declaration of Independence was drafted. The shield contains this inscription: "On this site originally stood the dwelling in which Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence which was adopted by the Continental Congress in this city, July 4, 1776. Erected, 1775. Removed, 1883."

THE colored people of Ohio are organizing themselves into equal rights leagues. They propose a heavy penalty for the refusal of hotel accommodations to colored people, the repeal of the State law making it a penal offense for a negro to marry a white woman, the repeal of the law permitting separate schools for the races, and erasing the word "white" from the constitution.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has purchased the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, an important line extending from Pittsburg to the lakes. It increases the importance of Baltimore as a port and grain centre by opening up this new tributary to it, and also places the B. & O. on an equal footing with the other two great trunk lines of the country.

THE Harford *Democrat* thus speaks of the Italian laborers who were recently arrested and taken to Belair. "While here the Italians were well behaved and elicited much sympathy and there is a general belief that a little choking and bread and water diet for the men who seem disposed to cheat them out of their scanty earnings would not be a very grave violation of the law or good morals."

BEST PAID ARMY IN THE WORLD.—Senator Plumb said recently in the United States Senate that the United States army of 25,000 men costs within half a million of dollars of the sum spent upon the German army of 400,000 men, so that what the United States army lacks in numbers it makes up in pay. "Ours," he said, "is the best paid army in the world."

CLEAR SIGNS OF SENATORIAL GENIUS.—This will be a memorable Congress. During the present week one Senator whistled aloud while the Senate was in session and the very next day another fell out of his chair. Just such incidents as these occurred during the days of Daniel Webster and Benton, and yet there are people who lament the departed glory of the Senate.—*Washington Republican.*

A DISPATCH from Shreveport, La., says the Mississippi river is higher than it has been since 1849, and still rising. Steamers were bringing in people and stock from the submerged plantations. The whole country 100 miles above and below Shreveport is reported to be under water. Great damage is being done.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The Baltimore papers of Friday quote as follows:

WHEAT—Longberry $1 14@1 17; Fultz $1 12@1 13 for fair to good. CORN—White, prime 67@69; yellow, 56@56. OATS, Maryland, 42.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS

—AT—

A. FRIEDMAN'S,

Under the KENT NEWS OFFICE.

We have this day reduced our entire stock of

MEN'S SUITS!
YOUTH'S SUITS!
BOY'S SUITS!
CHILDREN'S SUITS!

TO PRICES WHICH WILL ASTONISH ALL.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S & CHILDRFS

OVERCOATS

Reduced to 10 per cent. below FIRST COST. We would rather sell then the above sacrifice than carry them over for next winter. Come and see for self, and compare our prices with those of others and you will be convinced that we say is strictly true. Respectfully.

A. FRIEDMAN
Chestertown, Md.

March 1-tal.

OCEAN BIRD GUANO!

Office of T. R. HUBBARD & SON

Manufacturers of "Hubbard's Standard" and "Extant Bone Superphate,"

And Sole Proprietors and Importers of O. B. G.

SEE ANALYSIS:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.

Messrs. T. R. HUBBARD & SON:—Sample of your OCEAN BIRD G sent me gives the following result:

Moisture Det, at 100	10.40	Alkaline Salts	2.62
Organic matter	13.34	Or total Nitrogen: equal to Ammo.	1.12
Capable of producing Ammo	0.03	Bone Phos. of Lime available	26.59
Inorganic matter	70.26	Bone Phos. of Lime undecomposed	13.51
Containing Nitric Acid	0.57	Salts of Potash and Soda	2.62

G. A. G.

The above Guano was introduced here last Spring and nearly 2S were used by our best farmers with satisfactory results. As an application EACH TREES it is unsurpassed. As seen by the analysis it contains a vege per cent. of available Bone Phosphate, and yet there is a large per cent. lecomposed Bone to benefit the after crops. We have already taken num orders from our largest and most successful PEACH GROWERS, who m half and half with Kainit, sow it broadcast and plow it in. Those desiring to will do well to send in their orders early, as our supply will be limited unlr next cargo arrives in time for Spring use.

CHESTERTOWN, Februar 884.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON—GENTLEMEN: In reply, as to the action of your guano on our orchards we can only say that it was entirely satisfactory. Last spring we pd of you 37 tons Kainit and 5 tone O. B. Guano, and bought 5 tons Fish Guano in Baltimbe latter cosing over $40 per ton.) We mixed the Guanos half and half with Kainit and them; and also applied double the amount of Kainit as a test. Parts of the different goe used on an orchard 17 years old, and must say that where your Guano and Kainit was ere was a decided difference in its favor, perceptible to several of our neighbors, in the trees as fruit. In past applications to our orchards we have always preferred Fish Guano, but nk to say that we regard your O. B. Guano as THE BEST PEACH MANURE WE HAVR USED, and shall require 12 or 15 tons to apply next month.

JOHN A. GS,
S. M. WIL

☞ SAMPLES and PRICES of our O. B. GUANO can be seen at our ce and will be pleased to furnish it to the trade either from Factory at Chestertown or warehousltimore.

T. R. HUBBARD & S,
Manufacturers, Chestertown, yland.

Feb. 23, 1884—3t.

ORCHILLA GUAN.

THE GREAT SOIL ENRICHER.

BY ANALYSIS EQUAL TO BONE.

THE STANDARD FERTILIZER FOR CORN.

—Best and Cheapest for all Crops.—

PRICE:—$25 PER TON, CSH.

Send for Our 40-page Book of Recent Testimonials published; —or write to such well known Farmers as

JOS. E. GILPIN, Lankford, JAS. RANKIN & BRO., Fairlee, JNO. ZARK, Lynch's,
GEO. A. JESSOP, " WM. F. BAKER, Edesville, WALT. MORRIS, "

R. A. WOOLRIDGE & CO., Importers,

64 BUCHANAN'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, M

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 629 Walnut St.

FOR SALE BY WM. HEPBDN,
Feb. 23-3m. Lynch's.

Important Notice!

B. STRAUSS,

Formerly of Chestertown, is now engaged in the

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Business

At No. 1 Camden Street,

Near Light st. wharf, where the choicest IMPORTED and DOMESTIC

LIQUORS

may be found; also the finest

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

R. I. C. JONES, JR., & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, &c.

DEALERS IN

Pure Rye Whiskies.

No. 26 German Street, bet. Calvert and Light,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. je23.

THE MODEL SEED HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

SEEDS RELIABLE GARDEN FLOWER and FIELD.

Send for Catalogue. Mailed free. Contains a splendid Variety of Every Description of Seeds. All tested, for $1, 12 [illegible] Choice [illegible] Vegetable Seeds, &c. Wholesale and Retail. Over 1000 Acres. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Lawn and other Grass Seeds, Flowering Plants, Roses, &c. Wholesale and Retail. Over 1000 Acres. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits,