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She glanced a mo-
ment upon her father's happy face, then raising her eyes again to Arthur's, she burst into tears of joy.

"Dear Arthur!" was all she could say.

The happy party bent their steps towards old Mr. Griswold's family mansion, and there Arthur met a joyful mother's smile.

"Well, my boy!" exclaimed Mr. Griswold, giving his son a hearty slap upon his shoulder, "I have learned one lesson to-day, and that is, that you were never cut out for a merchant."

THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October, 11th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on the 14th October.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

THE ELECTION.—The result of the election in this State, as far as reported by us in our last paper was accurate. The Whigs elected 2 members of Congress and the Locos 4. St. Mary's county elected 3 whigs and Anne Arundel 2 whigs & 3 locos, making 43 whigs & 39 locos in the next House of Delegates.

Many causes conspired to defeat several of our candidates for Congress, and to give the locos the popular vote of the State, the two most important of which, was the Native American ticket in Baltimore city, and the Independent tickets, in several of the counties.—The whig portion of the natives have been so grossly deceived by their locofoco bretheren who advised and consulted with them, and assisted in bringing out a ticket, and then voting the regular nominated locofoco ticket, while the whig portion threw away their votes upon the native candidates, that we think their eyes will be wide open hereafter. In reference to the candidates for the Legislature, when in the name of common sense will the whigs learn wisdom. If dear bought experience teaches any thing, they would long since have learned the evil effect of discord and disunion. Did we ever see such a thing as a locofoco independent ticket, running in a county where there was a large locofoco majority. Such a thing may have occurred but we do not remember it. The truth is, and it is a shameful one, that with a large majority in our favour, we frequently allow the locos by their superior party discipline, to defeat us. The Whigs in old Dorset are as true and faithful as any holding our glorious principles, yet they are compelled to remain ever watchful, lest the arch subtlety of locofocoism, by its false issues and intrigues, should sow discord and disunion among them.

THE EFFECT OF THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The Foreign Intelligence received by the Steamer Cambria, some extracts of which will be found in to days paper, had an immediate and important effect upon the New York Market. It appears from the following extract of a letter dated Sunday, from New York, that there is much more alarm in Europe concerning the failure of the potatoe crop than the tone of the English papers seem to indicate.

"The letters of our merchants speak much more alarmingly than the English papers of the failure of the potato crop throughout Northern Europe, and of its consequences upon the grain market. From the orders that have appeared in the market for the purchase of flour, it would seem that on the other side they consider the failure of the potato crop of more than seeming interest. As soon as the letters were distributed, fresh orders were in the market for flour and rice. Several thousand barrels of flour were taken yesterday at an advance of 25 a 37 1-2 cents.—Rice, too, went up from 25 to 50 cents, but the stock on the market is small. Grains felt sensibly the effect of the rise in flour—the holders of wheat put up the prices to $1. Corn also was held firmer and higher. Indeed the general complexion of things was improved but in the articles specified only has any advance of price obtained.

The private letters also differ some from the newspaper quotations, and with each other, in regard to Cotton. Some letters state that an advance of 1-8d had taken place, while others disavow any advance.—The holders are somewhat disappointed, as they had been flattering themselves with a decided advance of prices in Liverpool. The market is, however, tolerably firm, though the sales yesterday were very light. The sales of the week have been a trifle over 10,000 bales, without change of price. The receipts have not exceeded 3500 bales.

THE TARIFF TO BE PROSCRIBED, AND THE SUB-TREASURY REVIVED.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier writes:

"I am informed that the Cabinet has *lately* come to the decision, after much debate and discussion, that they will carry out the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention on the subject of the Sub-Treasury and the tariff. I am told also that Mr. Polk declared his intention to meet the wishes and views of the southern portion of the Democracy—those who profess to be guided by principle, and advocate a tariff with duties laid for revenue and no other purpose whatever."

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

It is time for the friends of the Tariff—for the manufacturers and the mechanics of Maryland, whose business has been made to thrive and flourish by that Tariff, and for the iron masters and dealers in coal in Pennsylvania—and for all others, in every portion of the country to whose business the Tariff has been the life-spring—it is time for them all to prepare for a different state of things. *The Tariff will be repealed!! It must go do* [illegible] departed health, life, vigor and [illegible] of the whole country—*but* [illegible] of the Administra[illegible] *cheats* that ever im[illegible] the talk and bluster about reducing the Tariff to the *revenue standard* is all sheer moonshine! The Administration wishes to keep open the Tariff question for another Presidential campaign—and it hopes to effect its object in this wise: It calculates upon all the Whigs in Congress to vote against the repeal of the Tariff, and that a sufficient number of Locofocos in one house or the other can be *induced* to vote the same way, to defeat the measure—and thus, that the Tariff will be preserved and the country will prosper, while the Administration will still go on singing its song of reduction to the *revenue standard!*

This was Mr. Polk's game when Governor of Tennessee, in relation to the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State. Oh, said he and his strikers in the Legislature, the Banks shall resume or wind up. Resolutions shall be passed to that effect! All knew that if such resolutions were to pass, the three Stock Banks in the State would not heed or suffer by them, while the State Bank and its Branches would be obliged to obey the mandate, and go down with a crash that would do incalculable injury to the people all over the State. Nevertheless resolutions after resolutions for the Banks to resume were introduced and discussed learnedly and furiously, and then voted down, the Whigs voting against them, and just Locofocos enough voting the same way (very refractory fellows, of course!) to effect the object of Mr. Polk and his strikers and counsellors!

Among the latter was Mr. Samuel H. Laughlin, now Recorder of the Land Office in this city. He was Mr. Polk's standard bearer in the Senate, and made furious speeches in favor of compelling the Banks to resume. He could always rely upon three or four Locofocos to vote with the Whigs—enough to defeat the resumption resolutions. At last, seeing through and getting tired of Mr. Polk and Mr. Laughlin's game, the Wnigs took the gentlemen at their word, and Mr. Laughlin's resumption resolutions passed both houses!

Here was a pretty state of things! No signature by the Governor was required to make the resolutions the law of the State! The State Bank and its Branches, filled by Mr. Polk with Loco Foco Directors, were doomed! What was to be done? A consultation of a most earnest nature took place—and the result was, the next morning *Mr. Laughlin made and carried a motion to reconsider* the vote by which the resolutions had been adopted! And so the Bank was saved—to loan out many thousands of dollars to Locofoco politicians which will never be returned!

On the subject of the Tariff, a similar cheat will be attempted in the next Congress—but not with the same ultimate success!

One thing is certain—repeal'd the Tariff will be!—The Whigs in Congress are not going to be used to save it in order that the benefit may accrue to Mr James K. Polk and his party!

Another *cheat* will be attempted to be played off, on the Oregon question. But it will be frustrated! The Whigs will hold the Locofocos up to their doctrine, that *all of Oregon*, up to 54° 40′, up to the Russian line, *is ours*, and a large number of them will vote with the Locofocos to that effect! Mr. Polk and his party will not be able to *skulk*, though they will try to do so—as you will see.

I am informed that the Government drew from a house in this city, on Saturday last, one hundred thousand dollars to help to pay our troops in Texas!

Wonder how these nervous politicians feel now, who were until very recently so loud and constant in their vociferations that we were to have a war with Mexico!

POTOMAC.

THE "UNION" continues to exult at the anti-tariff triumph of its party in Maryland. It doubtless has good reason to do so; for if the protective policy cannot find support in this State, the prospects of its continuance are gloomy enough. 'Our Maryland 'friends,' says the Union, "struggling as they were under the "effect of *their* defeat in November last, have achieved "a gallant victory, and deserve the thanks of the dem-"ocracy of the Union. They have sounded the last "note of the death-knell of the tariff of 1842 in the "ears of whig leaders."

This must have a very gratifying sound to the ears of the mechanics and labouring men of Baltimore—such of them, we mean, who voted with the Administration on Wednesday last. They may congratulate themselves on that day's work—if they can. In what they have done for the democracy they may, perhaps, find some consolation for what they have done against themselves.

The Union calls upon Pennsylvania to follow the example of Maryland. "Can the Keystone State fail," such is its appeal, "when she has the brilliant success of her sister border State to animate her efforts? Will the democracy of Pennsylvania suffer themselves to be defeated, when the democracy of Maryland triumphs?"

The triumphs of the democracy! Yes; let measures stand or fall, it is enough if the democracy triumphs. To uphold the party organization by means of which the leading few secure to themselves the offices and the spoils of office, while the masses are used as the machinery of politics—their prejudices and jealousies being the moving springs by which every operation is controlled—this is the great end of political contests, and every thing is achieved when the "democracy" triumphs. The New York *Globe*, itself a "democratic" organ, has begun to open its eyes a little on this point. It thus speaks of New York "democracy" as it has existed and acted for a long time.

"It is well to revert to the past. After the death of Gov. Clinton the political power of the State passed into the hands of a small circle of men residing in, or in the vicinity of, Albany. We need not individualize, as that is unnecessary for the purpose we have in view. With one or two exceptions, for nearly twenty years, these gentlemen have held the reins. Most of them still hold high offices. During a long series of years they have held a monopoly of the honors and profits of the Democratic party. They have been Governors, Senators, Secretaries, Comptrollers, Judges, and State Printers. For them and their families, the Democratic masses have toiled from morning to night. The great working classes—the wages class—who live on daily labor, have upheld them in their iron hands. On these few men has been conferred a monopoly of honors and emoluments. We now propose to summon these gentlemen to answer certain queries:—What have they accomplished in return for the monopoly they have enjoyed? The greater part of them had been distinguished as opponents of the Erie Canal, which, whatever might have been the political position of Mr. Clinton at the time, displayed his financial sagacity—a sagacity far too powerful for the ken of the persons who succeeded his statesmanship. What act of public policy has been accomplished by these men on which they will rest their reputations? What have they done to distinguish the Empire State, so as to develope its moral or physical resources? They have been notorious for tenacity of office. No matter how the political storm raged, these men lay quietly and safely in their good, comfortable berths."

Certainly. Why should they not lay quietly and safely in their good comfortable berths? What else had they been striving for? Is it not a maxim of the democracy that "to the victors belong the spoils?"—Would it not be hard indeed, if these political gentlemen who had been managing the party so long, keeping it orthodox, telling the democracy how they ought to vote, and announcing to them from time to time what was democratic and what was not—would it not be hard if, after having done so much "for the party," they should be expected to do any thing for the country? Why should they not be allowed to enjoy the rewards of their labours in the quiet possession of their offices and salaries, with the perquisites thereunto pertaining?

If the *Globe* should succeed in overthrowing the Albany dynasty, of whose doings the recent publication of Mackenzie gives a very not a[illegible] account—what then? Why some other dynasty would be established in its place to run the same eager race after the spoils of office. The masses cannot act except through the individuals whom they choose to represent them; and these individuals soon learn to reduce things to system, for the better security of their power and for the more effectual control of the constituent body. They quickly learn the art of appealing to the jealousies of the poor against the rich, of the employed against the employer, of the idle against the industrious. They are prompt to adopt any thing and every thing which catches the popular humour; and they become the slaves of the masses in some things that they may be their masters in other things.

Such is the aspect which is now fixing itself upon the political face of things in our country. The rule of demagogues is in the ascendant. Let the appeal then to Pennsylvania go forth. In the name of democracy let the stalward arms of her sons tear down the protective bulwarks which now shelter their industry. If the hand of the artizan is paralyzed at his work—if the fires are extinguished in furnace and forge—and moss grows upon the suspended wheels of every factory in the Commonwealth—what matters it all if the "democracy" triumph? Has not Mr. POLK been chosen President? Has he not offices at his disposal wherewith to reward the services of *distinguished* partizans? It would be strange if the democracy were not satisfied with this.—*Pa't. American.*

Arrival of the Cambria.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult.

Respecting the harvest in Great Britain, the Liverpool Times of the 19th September says—

The fine weather which prevailed at the date of our last publication continued uninterrupted until Tuesday last. Since then the elements have changed, rain has fallen in torrents, and the mercury is still low. But the beautiful weather which has prevailed during the last two or three weeks, has in a great measure, saved the crops; weather more propitious for harvest operations cannot be imagined, and in all directions the farmers have been taking advantage of it. A great deal of the outstanding wheat and oats have been secured, and if the unfavorable change should continue, it cannot be productive of much serious injury. But the long continued wet, and the absence of warmth, have operated injuriously upon the quality as well as the quantity of the new crops. The yield of the grain which has been thrashed out is light and of inferior quality, and the accounts from all parts of the country on this head are nearly uniform. We have passed through the ordeal better than we could have expected a month ago; but, owing to the inferiority of the present crops, and the almost general failure of the potato crops here and elsewhere, the grain markets all over the kingdom have been rising of late.

This state of things has been influenced to some extent by the failure of the rice crop in Carolina, and by the drought which has injured more or less the crops in the Northern States; but mainly it is attributable to the general failure of the potato crop here and on the Continent, and to the inferiority of the present as compared with former years' grain. A glance at our market returns will show how far the combined causes have operated. The probability is, that good, if not high, prices will be obtained during the ensuing winter, for most descriptions of food; and although matters would have been much worse if our home harvest had been less productive, a number of other circumstances—amongst them, the floods which have destroyed the wheat in the great corn fields of Northern Europe, the valleys of the Vistula and Elb—will operate to prevent cheap food during the next twelve months.

It is stated that orders have been sent out from England within the last two months, to the amount of three millions sterling, for the importation of foreign grain, under the expectation that it will be required before the harvest of 1846, either to be mixed with English grain, or to be used separately.

The "Potato Rot" has infected the crops both in England and Europe. In Belgium, the malady has resulted in a distressing loss of the crop.

The Railroad mania continues to rage in unabated strength, both in England and France. To build the railroads now in progress of erection, or projected, in England, will require a capital of more than three hundred millions of dollars

In consequence of this, the Iron trade is again in a healthy state, and prices are advancing.

The cotton market was healthy and vigorous.

The produce markets showed a healthy feeling.

The brave Circassians have again been measuring lances with their old enemies the Russians. A battle in their mountain fastness has taken place, where both sides fought with indomitable courage. The slaughter was terrific, and terminated without much advantage on either side; for the hardy mountaineers fought until their ammunition was exhausted, and the Russians were afraid of following up the pursuit.

The Queen has returned from her German tour.

Some influential parties in London, connected with the Anti-Slavery Association, are urging Sir Robert Peel to stimulate and give extra encouragement to the growth of Cotton and Sugar in the British Indian possessions. With this view they have presented a long and well written memorial to the Minister, who has promised, through his secretary, Mr. Arbuthnot, to give it his consideration and careful attention.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, similar to that in force between England and the United States, has just been concluded between France and Prussia.

The Great Britain arrived out on the 15th.

The greatest activity prevails in the British Navy Department. The number of artisans in the Dock Yards have been increased, and the stores have been greatly enlarged. The Lords of the Admiralty, now that they have put the ordinary into the most efficient state, are concentrating their attention on the conversion of the old line of battle ships and frigates into steam guard ships, to be propelled by the screw.—These steam guard ships are to be brought forward immediately; in fact, some of them have already been taken in hand.

Prince de Joinville has excited the ire of the people of Brighton by coolly taking a view of the Brighton breakwater. His famous pamphlet is remembered, and hence the ill feeling.

We notice that the Massachusetts Agricultural Society has been purchasing, through an agent, a stock of fine cattle in Ayrshire, of the pure Ayrshire breed.—Devonshire cattle are also to be purchased.

It is stated that in consequence of the flourishing condition of the revenue, it is the intention of the Government, if the peace of Europe should continue undisturbed, not to renew the Property Tax at the expiration of the three years for which it was enacted.

In order to insure uniformity in time, and to prevent accidents, the Directors of the London and Birmingham Railway have furnished their engineers with chronometers.

Four new Roman Catholic bishoprics are about to be established in China, and the cities thrown open to Europeans by the treaty of Nankin.

The newspaper reporters, who followed the Queen's route in Germany, were furnished by the Duke of Saxe Coburg with a house, carriages, opera boxes, servants, a splendid table, and all other requisites!!!

The Queen has returned from her German tour; and, to cement still stronger the intimate personal friendship which has sprung up betwen her and Louis Phillippe, she called, on her way home, at the Château d'Eu, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the Citizen King. The meeting of the two monarchs on the shore at Treport is set forth with all the wordy minuteness of London letter writers. A bathing machine was the only available conveyance at hand for landing Queen Victoria on the dominions of her powerful neighbor, and in this frail thing of planks the "annointed" monarchs embraced, with a becoming sense of the ludicrous.

The deer-killing at Gotha, at which the Queen was a spectator, has been rather strongly denounced in some of the leading organs of public opinion. The massacre, according to all the accounts, was of the most sytematic and savage kind. The noble animals were hemmed in, confined, without a chance of escape. In this state they were shot down—slaughtered with unerring precision. The butchery was so odious that the Queen, moved by her womanly feelings, is said to have shed tears. But she is censured for being, in the first place, party to such a cold blooded exhibition. This censure, perhaps, is too sweeping. The Queen was a guest on the occasion, and she could hardly have manifested her dislike, without violating the conventional rules of good breeding. The better, the more prudent plan, certainly, would have been to have absented herself.

The royal family are now snugly domiciled at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, and in a few days will return to their permanent quarters at Windsor.—The Queen's continental trip occupied a month—one of the most extended periods of self-expatriation which history assigns to an English Sovereign.

Mr. O'Connel is still rusticating at Darrynane, from whence he issues his weekly missives to the Repealers in Conciliation Hall.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 16—Mexico and the United States have again occupied the attention of the Parisian journalists; but all that has been said may be summed up in one line—either that there will be no war at all, or that, if a war, the United States will crush their puny adversary. The recent arrivals from Mexico have caused some little surprise for they show that England is desirous that peace might be maintained, whereas it was thought that she would not only incite Mexico to hostilities, but supply the means for carrying them on.

Comments have been made by the leading journals on the Documents relative to the external commerce of the United States, lately published by order of the American Government. The general feeling appears to be surprise at the gigantic growth of the country of the "Young Democracy;" and one or two of the journals draw the conclusion that, in course of time, America will succeed in completely beating down and usurping the vast trade carried on by Great Britain with every country in the world. On every question as well as this, the French press affects to think that the decadence of Great Britain draws nigh, and that the United States will be the most active contributors towards, if not the sole authors of, her humiliation and ruin.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 6.—The congress of the Zollverein at Carlsrhue is pursuing its deliberations. Nothing positive as to its intentions can yet be known, but, as I have said in previous letters, there is no doubt it will declare in favour of a protective policy towards German manufactures; that is to say, it will not fix such a high duty on imported articles as shall have the effect of preventing their sale in German markets.—One part of the congress proposes to put on extravagantly high duties, but the other warmly opposes that, because, as it justly says, it will prevent the manufacturers from exerting themselves to effect themselves to effect improvements or to lessen prices. Russia is in favor of a moderate policy—indeed she is about the most liberal of any in the congress; but unfortunately she has only one vote, like the most trumpery principality, and her moral influence is not sufficient to out weigh German obstinacy and wrongheadedness. Two of her agents have already thrown up their missions, from the violent hostility which their more enlightened views encountered. The United States have, I believe, sent over an agent to negotiate, if possible, a treaty with the Zollverein, which shall exempt their manufactures from the meditated exclusion; but I doubt much that he will succeed.

The negotiations for a treaty between this country and Brazil have been broken off, Prussia having declared that she will not, and cannot, admit Brazillian produce, unless her own manufactures are admitted on favourable terms in the Brazilian markets.

The Mein and the Danube have at length been united by a canal. This great work was designed by Charlemagne, and has been finished by the King of Bavaria.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

SEEDING OF WHEAT.

The sooner ground intended for wheat shall be ploughed and put in order for the reception of the seed, the better chance will there be of the crop being a good one as the ground once ready and in good order, the farmer may choose his own time for sowing.—And we would wish to impress this fact upon the mind of the wheat grower,—the *wet lands* are not adapted to the successful growing of the wheat crop, as they never fail to have a pernicious influence upon the plants in alterations of the weather during winter and early spring, and that it is impossible that healthful vegetation can be carried on, where the roots of the plants, during periods, are buried in masses of mud and water. Besides good ploughing and fine tilth, it is essential that wheat fields should be secured by judiciously arranged water furrows, at intervals of some sixteen feet apart, so constructed and so levelled, as that the water, which may fall, will speedily pass off and be conducted to leading drains around the field of sufficient depth and descent to receive and convey it away. It would be better that fields abounding in a *superabundance of moisture* should be blind-drained; but as there is not now time left for such labor, the next best plan is to do as we have advised above, provide them amply with sufficient furrows.

Should the ground allotted to wheat not have lime or marl naturally present in it, the wheat grower should be sure to put at least ten bushels to the acre on it, and if possible, add as much ashes to the lime, as both are necessary ingredients in the constitution of the staaw and grain—and will not only tend to prevent the lodging of the former, but to promote the fructification of the latter

It may be said, that the pressnt price of wheat will not justify the trouble and expense we have marked out. True, the price is low, but in proportion to its depression so should it be the object of the farmer to increase the ratio of product, in order, that, in the saving of the wages of labor, he may find his remuneration.

Too much care cannot be taken, in the choice of varieties of seed to select those which combine the qualities of early maturity, good flouring properties and resistance of the fly; nor should less care be observed in procuring the best and cleanest seed which can be obtained, it should be plump, heavy, and free from all extraneous matters so that in sowing it, the earth may not be filled with weeds also.

To prevent smut, all seed wheat should be well washed in clean water, so that all the lighter grains, and the seed of weeds, may be skimmed off. To ensure this, the wheat should be put into a hogshead, in small quantities at a time; kept stirred, so that the impure grains, and extraneous matters may be floated on the top. This process should be continued until all such are removed, and the water, which should be drawn off and replenished occasionally, ceases to be colored by the operation. After this has been effected let a brine be made of salt, or ley of ashes, sufficiently strong to bear an egg, cover the seed wheat with it, and let it soak for twelve hours, then drain off the soak, spread the wheat on a floor, sprinkle slacked lime, or ashes, over it and stir up the mass, so as to coat each grain with the substance used, when this is done, the seed will be ready for sowing. No more wheat must be taken out of the soak than can be sown each day and care should be taken to sow it in as soon not more than about *three inches deep*. The harrow and roller should follow the plough. Seed thus prepared and put in besides being exempt from smut, come up quicker, grow more rapidly, and, of consequence obtain a much better series of roots before winter, than would such as may be sown without preparation, and therefore be better able to withstand the effects of frosts and thaws.

On clover leys and grass-swards, the seed should be harrowed instead of being ploughed in, as it is desirous not to disturb the sod, which should be permitted to remain, rot, and form food for the plants.

With regard to the time of sowing there cannot be said to be any general rule applicable to all circumstances of climate and locality. It should however be an object with every wheat grower to get his seed in sufficiently, to enable the plants to form their roots, before their growth is arrested by the frost. The danger to be apprehended from the fly, when sown early deters many from sowing until late; but we do think that there is more to fear from the injury of frost, when sown late, than from the fly when sown early. Taking all things into consideration we are clearly of opinion, that every farmer should begin sufficiently early in September, to be enabled to finish by the first of October, or at the farthest by the 10th of that month.

Where it may not be convenient to lime or ash, at the time of sowing, the operation may be delayed until winter, when the lime may be put on while the earth is covered with frozen snow.—Some of the best experienced wheat growers in Pennsylvania prefer this latter mode of liming.

We have no doupt that great benefit results from a change of seed, and that in the economy of vegetable matter, it is indispensable to prevent deterioration of quality. The finest white flint we ever saw was four barrels we procured from Genesee, New York. We sowed it on a red clay, and the first product bore a pretty fair resemblance to the parent stock, but the product from that, the succeeding year presented a sad evidence of change, having in two seasons almost lost its identity of character.

We are among those who believe that when a man sows wheat he should give to the earth a sufficient quantity of seed to occupy the soil with wheat plants, to the exclusion of grass and weeds;

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