# The Cambridge Era.

JAS. E. REESE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

**Saturday Morning : : : April 13**


To NEWSPAPER MANAGERS.—All the journals that we have regularly sent THE ERA to since the first issue, with a few exceptions, have placed it on their exchange list. Whether the exceptions are intentional, or merely owing to neglect, as is frequently the case, we know not. But whatever be the cause, we shall send each this number, and if not heard from, will trouble them no more; but wishing them abundant prosperity herewith bid them a pleasant but final adieu.

## THE BANK OF CAMBRIDGE.

We print elsewhere an epitome of the act passed by the General Assembly in 1874 incorporating "The Bank of Cambridge." It will be observed that as soon as fifty thousand dollars are subscribed, and twenty thousand paid in, the bank can be organized. It appears remarkable, at first glance, that these provisions have not long since been complied with and the bank established; but when we reflect upon the provoking slowness that has heretofore characterized our people when enterprises intended for their benefit have been agitated, we can more readily understand their tardiness in this instance. They are so accustomed to the old groove that nothing short of sheer necessity forces them into the new. In 1851 the Legislature passed an act appropriating $101,000 to be devoted to internal improvements in Dorchester, but nearly fifteen years elapsed before her people availed themselves of its use. Possibly it would have remained to their credit to this day had not railway connection with the Delaware Railroad become an absolute necessity. The issue had narrowed down to that, or ruin to the fruit growing interests. And as a consequence, by dint of persistent and untiring hard work on the part of our most energetic citizens, the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad was the result. The establishing of a bank has now become of equal moment to every interest in the county. We can no longer delay it if we would.

We have no definite data to form an estimate of the amount the absence of a banking institution has cost the people of Dorchester in the past ten years. But suppose we make a rough calculation. Certainly in the item of excess of percentage alone in borrowing from, and having good paper discounted by, individuals, the loss has not been less than one hundred thousand dollars. Even money-orders through the Cambridge Post Office have amounted to nearly two thousand dollars; while the worry of mind and waste of time hunting around to get checks and drafts cashed is beyond computation. Our people doubtless also have fully another hundred thousand deposited or invested in Baltimore, Easton, Seaford, and other banks, the great bulk of which would find its way back here the moment we have a banking institution upon a firm and enduring basis.

The time is fast approaching when the borrower in Dorchester will find it almost impossible to negotiate a loan for any great amount from individual residents. Our capitalists, who make a business of loaning money, are very few, and they are far advanced in years. Doubtless there is more than one undertaker shadowing them for a job. "The young may, the old, must die," is an adage co-existent with the beginning and will hold fast to the end. We do not know of an individual in the county, under fifty years of age, worth as many thousand dollars: precious few who are worth the half of it? The question then presents itself to our business people, with a force and logic that it would be suicidal to ignore, be they seekers of funds to invest in legitimate pursuits, or to relieve immediately pressing embarrassments, where are they to be accommodated? There is only one way to overcome the difficulty, and that is the immediate organization of a bank. Turn which ever way they may, there is no other solution of the problem.

We sincerely trust that the incorporators—whose names will be found in the epitome above referred to—will immediately inaugurate measures for the speedy realization of the purposes of the charter. They should meet together without delay, prepare an address explanatory of the advantages and necessities of a bank, appoint a committe to solicit subscriptions, and never weary in their efforts until it is a fixed institution in our midst.

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There have been no new developments relative to the "little couple: sautness" between England and Russia. One day they bristle all over with warlike indications, and the next they are cooing at each other as gently as turtle doves. Meanwhile poor old Turkey is still sick. Fight or no fight, her chances of convalescence are indeed desperate.

POLK—BUTLER—COX.—The House of Representatives, on Thursday of last week, peremptorily bounced its Doorkeeper, Polk, of Georgia, by a majority of 59 in a total vote of 219. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, who first brought the charges against Mr. Polk, called attention to the fact that for the last thirty years every doorkeeper elected by the Domocratic party had had to be investigated. Artemas Ward was wont to say that every man had his *forte;* that of Polk is certainly not that of a politician. He may answer reasonably well in his own native Georgia, but he should have remembered that a big man in the country is often a very small man in the city. He seems to have been far more verdant than the average country politician, his credulity being almost incredible; while at the same time fully up to the most unscrupulous city politician in the profuseness of his promises to all who sought places under him.

There was a lively and amusing scene in the House the day following, when General Butler sprung his resolution to choose a Doorkeeper, there and then, and included in it the name of the venerable Gen. James Shields, of Missouri. Possibly Butler's resolution might have been passed—though he only offered it with a view of worrying the other side—if the Speaker had not saved the Democrats by his rulings on the question of privilege. As it was, Butler and Sunset Cox had a lively set-to, in which the former started off as if it were the easiest thing in the world to demolish his adversary; but in the end Cox drove old Ben to his seat, looking as sheepish as a little dog with his little narrative snugly secured under his unmentionables. It is not often the old fellow meets his match; but the sharpest will occasionally meet with their little letting-downs.

Gen. Chas. W. Fields, of Georgia, was subsequently elected the successor of Polk. It is hardly necessary to state that he was a General in the Confederate and not in the Union army.

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Miss Carroll, daughter of the late ex-Gov. Carroll, and sister to Dr. T. King Carroll, of Church Creek, in this county, addressed the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, in support of her claims as the originator of the plan of the Tennessee campaign, which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and other Union victories, and presented certificates from President Lincoln, Stanton, Ben Wade and Tom Scott to that effect. She is not after money from the Government, but merely wants the glory of having broken the backbone of the Southern Confederacy. She asserts that the idea of the campaign originated with her, and that she urged it upon the authorities and pressed it until they put it into execution. This is a novel claim, and Miss Carroll, who is a lady of considerable talent and great decision of character, deserves credit for the persistency with which she is pushing it to a proper recognition. It now remains to be seen what the committee will do with it.

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If there was not another side to the following from a Democratic exchange, how lovely it would read:

> When the Republicans discover a knave in their party they try to hide his sins, but when a Democratic House finds an unfaithful officer they "lift" him. This is the difference between the two parties. Instance Doorkeeper Polk, who has been voted out of office by 150 to 80.

Now for the other side: There were present 99 Republicans and 111 Democrats when the vote was taken. One Republican and 79 Democrats voted to retain him; while 98 Republicans and 32 Democrats voted against it. Now who "lifted" Polk? Eh? O, how happy that exchange man would be were t'other charmer away.

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Mlle. Volante is a trapeze performer—or rather was—what kind of a performer she is in the other world we have no means of ascertaining. She had a custom of holding an apple in her hand, which her partner, Mrs. Jennie Fowler, to the delight of appreciative audiences, plucked thereof with a rifle-ball. This feat she has accomplished ever so many times, but the other evening in a Providence theatre she missed her mark, and Mlle. Volante is no more. But her loss will be the world's gain if it only results in a complete prohibition of all such reckless performances in the future.

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The two gentlemen whom the General Assembly employed during the session at $5 a day each (*only* $1,000 of the tax-payers money) to hang up members' overcoats have reached their homes, which, considering that their pay stopped the first of the month, is not remarkable. What *is* remarkable, however, *nary* member missed his overcoat.

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The many warm friends of Col Tom. Hodson in this his native county will be pleased to learn that he has been reinstated as Collector at Crisfield. He was too much for his adversaries. May he now remain in peace

### An Official Banyan Grove.

The House of Delegates of the Legislature whose session have just closed was a pliable body, and sometimes after it had sprung forward with a strong jerk against some proposed measure it would bend easily backwards again when the pressure was applied from the Senate. Among other things that it did under Senate dictation after having previously decided not to do them, was the creation of the office of State Commissioner of Taxes, which everybody knew would never have been thought of had not there been a certain ex-Comptroller to provide for. At the same session, the Insurance Commissioner, who had previously been merely a clerk appointed by the Comptroller, was made the head of a distinct department. Thus the business all formerly comprised within the Comptroller's department is now divided among three departments, viz: the Comptroller's Office, Insurance Department and State Commissioner of Taxes. The original Comptroller's office has been like a banyan tree—its shoots have taken root and have obtained an independent growth, and if each of these branches shall be as fruitful as the parent tree, there will in a few years be offices enough for all the ex-Comptrollers in the State and the male members of their respective families.

The office of the Comptroller was provided for by the Constitution of 1851, and up to the time Mr. Woolford took charge of it was a plain, old-fashioned affair, that plodded along with its accounts in a steady, thorough way, and did not manifest the disposition which has since marked it of constantly swelling and enlarging itself and of putting forth luxuriant branches. In 1865 it was getting along with two clerks, one at $1,500 and the other at $1,000 per annum. The contingent fund was $1,500 per annum, and this was plenty, as the expenditures from this fund had only amounted to $94.42 in 1863 and $379.30 in 1864. The bounty payments under the act of 1864 and other war expenditures laid large additional burdens on the Comptroller, and so in 1866 the office was allowed another clerk at $1,200 per annum and the contingent fund for the printing of blank forms, stationery and other incidental office expenses was increased to $2,000. Matters remained thus until Comptroller Woolford came in, except that in 1869 the salary of one of the clerks was increased from $1,000 to $1,200, so that the office had one chief clerk at $1,500 and two assistant clerks at $1,200 per annum each.

In 1870 Mr. Woolford took charge, and simultaneous with his accession to office the salary of the chief clerk was increased to $1,600, and the Comptroller's contingent fund was increased to $2,500. In 1872 the insurance business of the office was placed in charge of an insurance commissioner appointed by the Comptroller at a salary of $2,500 per annum, and in order to ease up the remaining work on the balance of the clerks another clerk was put in the office at a salary of $1,200 per annum. The office took a rest in 1873 and collected its energies. In 1874, in addition to the contingent fund of the office, the Comptroller obtained an appropriation of $1,500 per annum for temporary clerical assistance and travelling expenses, and the salary of the chief clerk was increased from $1,600 to $1,800. While the wages of the workingmen have been steadily going down, while the cost of living has been reduced, and while in every business prices have been getting back to ante-bellum standards, offices at Annapolis have been multiplied and salaries have been increased.

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The Arkansas City *Traveler* says: "A white child, a little girl about ten years old, has been hawked about our streets for sale by a dirty, filthy Pawnee Indian named Pawnee Pete. He claims that he gave two ponies to a Cheyenne Indian for her, and has had her in his possession about five years. She has dark brown hair, hazel eyes, and a fair skin, considering the life she has led in the Indian camp—smoked, tanned and sun-burned, innocent of the use of soap. This poor child has been with these dirty, filthy Indians since a small babe. No doubt her parents were killed by the Cheyennes or Pawnees before they came to Nebraska, as they brought her along when they came to the present Pawnee agency, seventy-five miles south of this place. She has the misfortune to be white. The poor thing knows nothing of her race or language—no one to pity, no one to console this little waif out in the cold."

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THE VALUE OF A GOOD NEWSPAPER.—An exchange very pithily remarks:

"Put the following in your pipe and smoke it. Read it carefully: Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertisements, etc., as so much given to charity. Newspapers by enhancing property in the neighborhood and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides every public-spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good looking, thriving sheet helps property, gives a character to the locality and is in many respects a desirable public convenience. If from any cause the matter in the local or editorial columns should not be up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it good for nothing until satisfied that there has been more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet, it must be supported—not in a spirit of charity, but because you feel a necessity to support it; the printing-press is the power that moves the people."

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The British crown jewels have already arrived at the Paris Exposition. The iron box containing these splendid "gewgaws of vanity" is not quite three feet square, but its contents are estimated at $8,500,000. The principal articles are a diadem of eighty-six diamons, of various sizes, among which is the famous "koh-i-noor," valued at $500,000; a necklace of one hundred and eight brilliants, with an emerald supposed to be the purest in the world; a second diadem, composed of diamonds and emeralds; in the centre of this is the "Kandavasy," a recent acquisition of the Crown, purchased from an impecunious Brahmin, who gouged it out of the eye of an Indian divinity. It is enormous, and is estimated at $600,000. In addition to the above are numbers of smaller chains, clasps, and necklaces of less importance and without a history. Some are worn by the Princess of Wales on State occasions; the others are reserved for the exclusive use of the Queen.

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THE COURSE OF EMIGRATION.—The extraordinary migration from the North to the Westward, especially to Kansas, has been lately a subject of remark. Kansas papers represent that settlers and colonies come in battalions. The history of emigration everywhere shows that it moves in certain well-defined parallels of latitude "Westward the star of empire" has always moved from the East, and it is in obedience to the great law that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and now Kansas, with Colorado, have received such vast accessions of population. At the same time there are exceptions to this rule, as is shown in the case of Texas, which now numbers a population of two millions, and to which almost every State and every section, and even European countries have contributed their quota. When the herbage of the West becomes short-cropped by the multitude moving in that direction, the living tide will be diverted in a large stream from the North to the South. There is already considerable emigration from the former to the latter section, though not to be compared with the flood which is setting towards the West. The Southern Atlantic States present inducements to immigration which cannot always be overlooked. In climate, easy access to market, fertility of soil, variety of products, ready communication with all the world, and an established civilization, they combine attractions and advantages which will one day be everywhere appreciated, and no Atlantic, Middle or Southern State can afford greater advantages than Maryland for Northern emigrants.

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The following is taken from an editorsal written and pubfished by Horace Greely in March, 1839. It will aerve to show how long the Russo-English trouble has been breeding:

It is only since the virtual subjugation of Turkey and Persia to the giant power of the Northern colossus that England has felt any serious apprehensions for the safety of her Oriental yossessions. But the complete prostration of the Ottoman power by the last war, and the peace of Adrianople; the grasping conditians imposed in the treaty by Russia; the futher exactions, especially with regard to the passage of the Dardanelles and the navigation of the Euxine, since or secretly at that time imposed; the defection from his allegiance of the Pasha of Egypt; the vastly important alienation of Persia from the interests of England, and her present close alliance with Russia; and finally, the constant aggaessions and extension of power of Russia, especially on her southeastern frontier, have impressed upon the British nation, particularly upon those who have a deep interest in the preservation of her Indian empire. We shall not attempt, at this distance, to judge of the reality or the imminence of the danger We prefer to detail facts rather than indulge in speculation.

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VANDERBILT'S HEAVENLY ASPIRATIONS.—The testimony of Mrs. Clark, a magnetic healer, in the Vanderbilt will case exhibited the old commodore in the light of a seeker after religious truth. During a professional visit some time before hi, death she says he insisted on talking about Heaven, the forgiveness of sins and kindred topics, and he asked witness if she thought the Lord would forgive him for the transgressions of his life. She asked him what he had done to merit Heaven. He said that he had prayed. He seemed particularly desirous of knowing what the occupations of Heaven were, and spoke of praying and singing around the great white throne. The witness told him she thought he could build a railroad better than he could play on a golden harp. Mr. Lord vainly tried to get in some evidence, which Judge Comstock characterized as infamous and gratuitous defamation. It was to the effect that before the death of his first wife the Commodore became very intimate with Mrs. Crawford and her daughter, afterward Mrs. Vanderbilt No. 2; that they lived in his house at his expence nearly a year before his wife died; that on the day of the funeral the Commodore sent them various delicacies, and immediately after the funeral went to their house and finally brought them back to his residence, where they subsequently acquired an influence over him which continued unbroken until the will was executed.

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The Boston *Advertiser*, in discussing the vain talk of the inflatoonists about an insufficiency of money, says that there is more money than there is any employment for, under the only conditions upon which money seeks employment. Of course many who need it are not in a condition to obtain it, but that of itself does not indicate a scarcity of money, but shows, rather, the weak and unfortunate position of the person needing it. A man suffering from the asthma may find it almost impossible to get any air into his lungs, and it would be no more foolish for him to assert, because of that fact, that there is not air enough than it is for the financially weak or diseased to say that there is not money enough, simply because they have not the means of obtaining it.

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RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA.—Ninety years have elapsed since the Australian colony was occupied by England. On the 26th of February, 1788, Captain Phillips landed there, in the capacity of governor, and took possession of that continent, then wild and wholly uncultivated. He had with him a certain number of convicts, and at once set about the installation of a penal settlement. The world was very far then from foreseeing that this territory, which is nearly equal to Europe in superficies, would in less than a century contain a population of 2,500,000 of whites, and that its annual commerce would amount to £85,000,000, a sum nearly equal to that of Great Britain at the commencement of the last century. The colonists, taken as a whole, possess a revenue of £16,000,000, and the fields which, at the time of occupation, were only peopled by kangaroos, now feed 7,000,000 head of cattle and 65,000,000 of sheep. The first great impulse given to the prosperity of the colony was the discovery of gold, but during the last quarter of a century many other and more lasting sources of wealth have been discovered in its agricultural and mining productions.

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The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "Our merchants, especially those in the boot and shoe business, are elated. Their prospects for a large spring trade are good. Those who come in from the country to buy are daily swelling the list of arrivals on the hotel register, and the drummer patronizes those places liberally in search of customers. The boot and shoe men have no hesitancy in stating the trade has opened nicely and they are doing comparatively well. This is at least a relief from the monotonous cry of a stern reality—the hard times. The dry goods men are greatly encouraged at the sale of large bills."

### Are Better Times at Hand?

The London *Economist*, in its issue of March 9, has one of those clear and thorough studies which has made that journal so valuable upon the "Commercial History of 1877." It shows that a period of commercial distress of unusual length—four years—has been experienced in the United States, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Great Britain, and for the last year and a half the same difficulties have been felt in France. In all these countries there are two great causes for this depression—first, the lessening of the means of consumers; and, second, over-production in certain branches. In Germany, France, and this country there was a prodigious destruction of the means of consumers by war—a result which did not show itself at once in Germany on account of the payment of the indemnity, and in the United States on account of the stimulating effects of an expanded currency. In both countries railroads and other industries were extended beyond any legitimate demand; in other words, floating capital was applied to the workings of coal and iron and the construction of railroads beyond the necessities of consumers. Both suffered under the same evils—diminished resources and over-production. In Austria, Hungary and Italy the depression arose from too speculative production and from the diminution of means produced by excessive taxation and war. The speculative industries of other countries, of course, stimulated demand in Great Britain, while the final collapse fell with tremendous weight on that country, where production has been carried to excess, but where the efficiency of labor has been diminishing for the past few years. The losses in all these countries were especially felt in London, the financial centre, and thus communicated to Great Britain the depression which covered the commercial world.

The *Economist* analyzes the causes which will stimulate anew the cash demand for commodities; or, in other words, restore prosperity, into three classes: 1. Greater economy and industry. 2. Unusual harvests; and, 3, accumulation of savings. It is a consolatory thought for this country that all these causes are working steadily here toward producing better times. Never before were our people so saving or more industrious. There is not so great a diminution of the efficiency of labor, in reduced hours and proper work, as has been experienced in England. Unlike the English experience, our harvests have been unexampled. Much, too, of our previous over-production has been in the line of future development—of growth of population and cultivation of new land. The savings of the working classes are speedily increasing. Our great obstacles to a speedy return to prosperity lie in what the English journal has but little touched upon—our vicious financial and revenue systems. The great ignorance of the masses in the West and South of the simplest laws of political economy is evidently about to plunge us into the mire from which we have been so long struggling unless some peculiar wisdom of Providence intervene. Then we have weighing upon us, what the *Economist* has so well indicated, the heavy burden derived from our former extravagance, and neglect of economical principles—the fearful load of taxation, both municipal and national. An impartial American must be obliged to confess that our experiment of universal suffrage, as controlling expenditure of public moneys, has broken down utterly in municipal governments. Tables of statistics show that in six of our largest cities, from 1860 to 1875, the local taxation was quadrupled—from $15,000,000 to $65,000,000 and the debts nearly quadrupled—from $85,000,000 to $305,000,000. In fourteen of our cities the population has increased 70 per cent., the taxable value 150 per cent., but the debt 270 cent., and the actua taxation for State, city and county purposes increased 365 per cent. Better times are certainly not far away from our rural distress, but in the cities we have yet to wait for thorough reforms in taxation and our revenue system.—*N. Y. Times.*

### Ladies of the Cabinet.

Mrs. Key is the most elegantly graceful woman in her movements it has almost ever been my good fortune to meet. She is tall and fully formed—what Joe Gargery would term "a fine figger of a woman," and she crosses a room with the easy undulating movement of an Andalusian. Her face is perfectly immobile, pliasant and kindly in expression, but lackes fire. I have never seen it light up with a flash of spirit or merriment. Her hair is dark, and worn with its natural waves drawn back from her face. She strikes me as a trifle diffident. Mrs. Key dresses with almost Quaker like simplicity, her ordinary calling costume being a combination of olive green silk and camel's hair cloth, with bonnet of velvet to match. She enters and leaves a carriage more elegantly than any woman I ever met.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the First Assistant Postmaster General, is small, fair haired, with milk-white skin, and light blue eyes, her face redeemed from blonde insipidity by her bright smile, fine, white teeth, and beautiful dimples. Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is a delicate looking elderly woman, and avoids anything like over-exertion. She frequently cannot receive half a dozen guests without sitting through the remainder of the afternoon. Her face is quiet and pleasant, without the slightest traces of beauty, her teeth are quite deficient, and she dresses with great simplicity, never seen without her old lady's cap of lace or tarlrtan.

Mrs. McCrary is tiny in stature but not in the least pretty. She seems a kindly, sprightly little body, with something of a down East twang to her voice, and a pronunciation and use of idioms quite familiar to the Western prairies. She has one son at a military school near Chicago, I believe, and little George, a bright, self possessed urchin of five and a half, besides a daughter not yet out.—*Cin. Gazette.*

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The United States frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides) will serve as an American exhibit of ship building at the Paris Exposition. Although built upon an old model, there are few modern sailing vessels that could beat her record of a voyage from the Capes of the Delaware to Havre in nineteen days. American frigates earned a reputation for swift sailing during the war of 1812-'15, and the Constitution, rebuilt on the lines of the old frigate, with some of the timbers of the Old Ironsides in her hull, has fairly maintained, while on a peaceful mission, the good name won by the early American navy in time of war.


### New Advertisements.

NEW COZINE HOUSE,
(LATE SHERWOOD HOUSE,)
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN,
*Corner Fayette and Harrison Sts.,*
BALTIMORE.

This House being located in the business portion of the city, and near the principal places of amusement, offers superior accommodations to the traveling public. Terms by the Day, Week, or Month at reasonable rates.
JAMES W. COZINE,
April 13—1y Proprietor.

L. J. WARREN,
AGENT FOR
Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime,
FOR
WHEAT, CLOVER, AND OTHER GRASSES,

"IT PREVENTS SMUT."

The more it is tried the more popular it becomes. On the last crop it proved equal to, and in many cases much better than, high-priced Fertilizers. All who use it acknowledge its superiority as a
PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.
Send for pamphlets and testimonials.
**Price Only $15 Per Ton.**
*Put up in Bags and delivered to Depots and Vessels in the City.*
Building lime packed in barrels, half barrels or in bulk; Hair, Bricks, Cement, Plaster and Laths at the lowest prices.
18 E. FALLS AVENUE,
April 13—1y Baltimore.

25 of the finest mixed VISITING-CARDS you ever saw for 15 cents, currency or postage-stamps.
E. L. HOOPER,
Cambridge, Md.

STRAUGHN BROS.
CHEAP CASH STORE

WM. J. EDGER,
HOUSE PAINTER,
*CAMBRIDGE, MD.*

Graining, Glazing, and Paper-Hanging executed in first-class style.
March 30—1y

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Cambridge will be in session from 7½ to 9 p. m. every
**Tuesday and Thursday**
for three successive weeks, beginning with *Tuesday, April 16th.*, 1878, for the purpose of revising assessments of town property, noting transfers, &c. All persons having business before the Board are requested to present themselves at any of the above meetings.
By order. HENRY LLOYD,
April 6—2t Clerk.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. LOWE,
*Boot and Shoemaker,*
Has removed his shop to the corner of High and Gay streets where he will be pleased to wait on his old friends and the public generally. All work done in the best style. Repairing a specialty. WM. H. LOWE.
March 30—3m

"ALTA,"
*FOR OATS, CORN, EARLY POTATOES AND OTHER SPRING CROPS.*

WE can confidently recommend the above fertilizer for the spring crops as one of the best, most reliable and certainly the cheapest in market. Those of our farmers who used it on their wheat last fall speaks of it in the most favorable manner. We can supply it at short notice to any wishing to purchase for spring uses. Price $30 cash; $32 on time.
GOLDSBOROUGH & HOOD.
March 30—tf Cambridge.

CALL
AT
*THE CAMBRIDGE ERA OFFICE*
AND
Examine
Porter's
Patent
Hoe
And
Rake
Combined.
It consists of a Hoe-handle, four Blades and a Rake.

The most complete farming implement extant.

Every farmer ought to see it.
March 30—1m

NOTICE.
*FOR THE CHOPTANK RIVER.*

ON and after TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, the steamer
*GEORGEANNA*
Will leave Pier 11, Light St. wharf, every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,* at 11 o'clock p. m., for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Sherman's Jamaica Point, Cabin Creek, Medford's Wharf, Lloyd's Landing, Hog Island, to Dover Bridge.
Returning will leave Dover Bridge at 1 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by the same route. Connections will be made with the Maryland & Delaware, and Dorchester & Delaware Railroad.
Freight received daily until 5 o'clock p. m. For freight and passage, apply to
GEO. MATTINGLY, Sup't.,
March 30 Office, Pier 11, Light St.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.
*SPRING ARRANGEMENT.*
**Daily Line for Choptank River.**

ON and after SATURDAY, March 30th, the steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT AND KENT
Will leave Baltimore, from Pier 3, Light St., as follows:
The steamer Highland Light at 9 p. m. every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday* for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallace's Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Cabin Creek, (Yates on the Choptank,) and Medford's Wharf.
The steamer Kent at same hour, (9 p. m.) every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* for all the above landings, extending her trips to Denton, stopping at Hog Island, Dover Bridge, Kingston, Gilpin's Point, and Tower's Wharf.
On the return trips, the steamer Highland Light will leave Medford's Wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2, Cambridge at 5, and Easton at 9 p. m.; and the steamer Kent will leave Denton every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 12 noon, Cambridge at 5, and Easton at 9 p. m.
Freights taken at low rates and carefully handled. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
HOWARD R. ENSIGN, Prest.,
March 30 Office, 98 Light Street.

J. C. PLUMMER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
CAMBRIDGE, MD.

*Dorchester County Farms and Farming Lands, Cambridge Town Property for sale.*
Office on Gay street, near Race.
March 23—1y

MANNERS, FISHER & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
*Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Doors, Mantels, Frames, Church Furniture, and Mouldings of every description.*

*BRACKETS OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.*

SCROLL SAWING AND TURNING
Executed with neatness and dispatch.

STAIR WORK
In all its various branches.

All regular sizes of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS kept constantly on hand, and odd sizes furnished at short notice, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OUR MOTTO:
*"Good Work at Low Prices."*

All work kiln-dried. Framing cut to order.
Also dealers in
White and Yellow-Pine Lumber, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Thanking the public for past patronage we earnestly request a continuance of the same.
MANNERS, FISHER & CO.,
Seaford, Delaware.
J. S. MANNERS, President.
G. A. RANDALL, Superintendent.
J. V. M. BLACKWELL, Sec. and Treas.

JAMES E. REESE, Agent,
Cambridge, Md.
March

Flirtation and Fun-Cards.
24 Different designs Send for a pack. Only 25 cents, currency or postage-stamps. E. L. HOOPER,
Cambridge, Md.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform those contemplating building, and who may need any work done in the way of Plastering and Bricklaying, that he is ready to receive proposals, and will guarantee his work to give satisfaction.
Apply at the Cambridge Hotel.
March 23—3m T. HOLLIDAY MOORE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHAS. H. KERR respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that his
BARBER SHOP
is the room adjoining the Cambridge Hotel, where he can always be found.
Hair-cutting and Shaving neatly attended to. Give him a call.
March 23—1y CHAS. H. KERR.

JAS. W. WADDELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Prompt and special attention paid to the collection of claims.
March 23—1y

HAIR-CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

PROF. JAMES W. DERRY respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally that he is prepared, at his old-established shop on Poplar street, between high and Race streets, to
SHAVE, CUT HAIR AND SHAMPOO
all who may favor him with a call.
Hair, Whiskers and Moustaches dyed to perfection.
Children's hair trimmed scientifically. The public's obedient servant,
March 23—tf JAS. W. DERRY.

JOHN G. ROBINSON,
—WITH—
SANDERS & STAYMAN,
NO. 15 N. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE,
Agents for the
ESTEY ORGAN,
WEBER, BRADBURY AND HAINES BRO.
PIANOS.
Organs and Pianos tuned.
March 23—1y.

V. C. DRAIN. WM. A. HUTCHINSON.
DRAIN & HUTCHINSON,
ARCHITECTS,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
CAMBRIDGE, MD.

VERNON C. DRAIN and WM. A. HUTCHINSON have formed a copartnership for contracting and building all classes of Dwellings, Stores, and all other buildings, and for carrying on the carpenter's business in all its branches, and they solicit all persons desirous of having any work done to consult them.
Thankful for past patronage, they intend by strict attention to business and by good work to merit a continuance of the same.
DRAIN & HUTCHINSON.
March 23—1y

CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,
WM. J. THOMAS, PROPRIETOR,
The Largest Hotel in Cambridge.
House Rebuilt and Refurnished Season of 1877.
FREE HACKS FROM STEAMBOATS AND CARS.
Terms as low as any Hotel here. Trains supplied with all delicacies of the season.
JOSEPH C. LECOMPTE, Clerk.
March 23—1y

To the Farmers of Dorchester Co.

I take this method of notifying you that I am agent for the celebrated
CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER.
I believe it unnecessary to expatiate upon their superior qualities over other machines, as they are so well known in this county, but simply to state that they will be sold at a greatly reduced rate over last year, and the machine of 1878 has many improvements over any former year's production. Sample machines will be displayed on the court-house green. Give me your orders early, so that you can become thoroughly acquainted with the working of the machines before harvest, and so that I can give you any attention before the rush comes on. Don't forget that last season some of our farmers put off giving me their orders until just before harvest, and it was impossible to furnish the machines on account of all having been previously disposed of. These machines will be offered on easy terms. Good security required, and a liberal discount allowed if paid on or before August 1st. For further particulars call at my Hardware and Agricultural Implement establishment on High street, Cambridge.
March 23—tf. JENNINGS HOOD.

DORCHESTER & DELAWARE
RAILROAD.

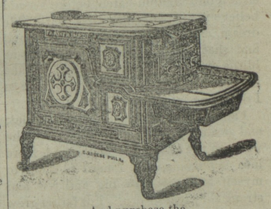
TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER TRAINS, WITH FREIGHT CARS attached, will, until further notice, run as follows, Sundays excepted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave CAMBRIDGE | 9 20 | A. M. |
| " THOMPSON'S | 9 40 | " |
| " AIREY'S | 9 53 | " |
| " LINKWOOD | 10 08 | " |
| " EAST NEW MARKET | 10 28 | " |
| " HURLOCK'S | 10 43 | " |
| " WILLIAMSBURG | 10 58 | " |
| " FEDERALSBURG | 11 18 | " |
| " OAK GROVE | 11 33 | " |
| " FLOWERTON | 11 40 | " |
| Arrive at SEAFORD | 12 00 | " |
| Leave SEAFORD | 1 30 | P. M. |
| " FEDERALSBURG | 2 09 | " |
| " EAST NEW MARKET | 2 15 | " |
| " LINKWOOD | 3 07 | " |
| Arrive at CAMBRIDGE | 3 45 | " |

Connections with Delaware Railroad line, with steamers on Choptank river, to and from Baltimore, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
JAS. M. MURPHEY,
Superintendent.
N. B.—All freight must be on the platform, and properly marked, half hour before the schedule time for the trains's leaving.
March 23—tf

GO TO THE OLD STAND
—OF—
WM. F. ANTHONY,
ON RACE STREET,



And purchase the
Farmer-Girl Cook-Stove,
The best now in use.
The following are new features: New flat Top, for wood or coal, Single Oven Door, Swing Hearth Plate, Ash-pit and Sifter-grate, and new Broiling-iron.
TRY IT! TRY IT!!
March 23—1m



# The Cambridge Era.

SATURDAY MORNING : : : : : APRIL 13.


### AGENTS FOR THE ERA.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for THE ERA, and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements. Agents at other places will be designated as soon as arrangements can be made:

F. A. NEWTON.....EAST NEW MARKET
J. H. WILLIAMS.....WILLIAMSBURG
FRANK WEBB.....VIENNA
M. J. PERKINS.....AIREY'S
JAS. E. GRAHAM.....CHURCH CREEK
WM. P. FRAZIER.....NECK DISTRICT
JOSEPH D. BELL.....GALESTOWN
WM. A. LANKFORD.....DRAWBRIDGE
WESLEY CEPHAS.....BUCKTOWN

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

—Polk Thomas is having a large stable erected in the rear of the Cambridge Hotel.

—Most of our idle carpenters commenced work on Monday last.

—Drain & Hutchinson are putting the finishing touches on Rev. Mr. Bingley's mansion.

—The contract to build a courthouse and jail at Salisbury, Md., the cost not to exceed $20,000, has not been given out as yet.

—The proposition to build an iron bridge across the Choptank at Denton seems to meet with general approval.

—Rev. J. E. Patteson has returned to Cambridge, and will fill the pulpit of the Southern M. E. Church on Sunday morning.

—David Straughn intends putting a new paling fence in front of his property on Locust street, and giving the several houses a coat of paint.

—The Baltimore Branch Store has just received a large assortment of Black Silks, Black Cashmeres, Black Alpaca, and the latest styles of spring dress goods. Cheaper than ever.

—If our merchants wish to keep their old goods boxes they had better remove them to some safe place, for we heard Johnny Neville say he intended making a general collection Monday next. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—A lady in the upper part of the town has a hen 19 years old that generally hatches from 35 to 40 young chickens during the year. If any of our neighbors can beat this they will please send in their reports.

—Johnson Purnell and his wife had a lively set-to on Mill street last Sunday morning. In the first round Eliza was severely cut on the hand, and her baby knocked wrong end up over an ash-heap. Johnny Neville put in an appearance on the second round and marched the combatants to the lock-up.

—A lively time is anticipated this fall between the whisky and anti whisky men. We give a couplet for consideration:

> "Whisky, whisky, bane of life,
> Spring of misery, source of strife;
> If I could half thy vices tell,
> The wise would wish you safe in h—l."

—The Baltimore Branch Store has the largest assortment of dry goods, and they sell 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store on the Shore. Go and be convinced at the Baltimore Branch Store, opposite Hajnebsch's clothing store.

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**Holding the Fort.**

The following-named gentlemen have taken rooms (at the expense of the county) at McAllister's Hotel: Robert Collins, Joshua Bishop—white.

Robert Brown, William Frazier, Horrace Greene, John Webb, Joseph Jackson—colored.

Also, the following ladies: Mrs. Dail—white.

Mary Matthews, Eliza Jane Hughes, Martha Webb alias "Rosebud"—colored.

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**County Finances.**

The quarterly statement of the County Treasurer, for the three months ending March 31st, 1878, shows the following receipts and disbursements: Receipts, $17,443.07; disbursements, $17,434.53; leaving a cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $8.54. Nine thousand dollars of the school levy of 1877 has been paid, leaving a balance now due of $3,700. Seven hundred dollars of the $2,000 levied in 1877 to the order of the Trustees of the Poor has been paid.

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**Synopsis of the Act Incorporating the Bank of Cambridge.**

The General Assembly, in 1874, passed an act incorporating the Bank of Cambridge.

Section 1 provides that Chas. F. Goldsborough, D. M. Henry, W. W. Byrn, Caleb Shepherd, Jas. E. Norman, Edward Lecompte, Jas. Wallace, Wm. H. Radcliffe, Jas. W. Straughn, Lewis Ross, John Webster, Thomas Higgins, Thomas W. Anderson, Govane Reddit, Levi D. Traverse, J. W. Crowell, W. C. Logan, Thomas H. Goslen, Stephen Andrews, and their successors in office, be constituted a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Bank of Cambridge."

Section 2 enumerates its rights and privileges, which are similar to those of all other banks of the k