The Cambridge Era.

JAS. E. REESE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Saturday Morning:::::::: January 11

[From the Balto. American.]

The Farce of Treasury Relief.

When the legislature met in January of last year there were several awkward matters connected with Governor Carroll's administration that had to be dealt with. At the previous session of the legislature $32,000 had been voted for necessary repairs of the State House. An attempt had been made to obtain an appropriation for redecorating it, but the proposition was voted down. When the representatives of the people got to their homes, the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller went to work and had the State House rebuilt, redecorated and refurnished at an actual expense of $106,940, and with work begun that would cost $25,000 to finish. The new furniture was so unsatisfactory that most of the senators sent for the chairs previously used by them, and which were new, and the costly new chairs were packed off as useless. Members of the House would have liked to have followed the example of the senators, but were restrained by orders from the Speaker forbidding the introduction of any chairs than those provided. The House of Correction, for the "erecting, completing and equipping" of which $250,000 had been appropriated by the legislature of 1874, had been only partially constructed. One prison wing, with accommodation for 250 persons, had been built, and to complete the building according to the plans, $110,000 more was asked, and to fit the building for occupancy $114,000 was asked.—While it thus appeared that it cost an average of $1,000 per cell to put up a prison at Jessup's Cut, it was shown in the report of the penitentiary submitted that session, that a prison building of even superior workmanship had been erected there at a cost of about $100 a cell. Since then a building containing 200 cells, or nearly the capacity of the House of Correction, has been built at the penitentiary, and its cost fell $622.19 below the amount of $20,000 appropriated by the legislature. The contempt shown for the prerogative of the legislature by the executive department in both these cases, and the extraordinary magnitude of the expenditure incurred, excited a great deal of indignation among members with any independence of judgment. In addition to these matters, there was a bill of $85,000 foolishly incurred by the Governor in equipping a couple of regiments after the daily riots. We say foolishly, because the uselessness of local militia forces in dealing with a movement like that in the summer of 1877 is manifest. The police force, with the army of the United States as a reserve, constitute the real protection of the public in such cases. The waste and folly displayed in the expenditure of the $85,000 was too patent to be denied or defended. Hack hire and liquor bills figured extensively, and drawers, socks, shoes and shirts had been purchased in such quantities as to indicate that the authorities had either enlisted half-naked tramps or had expected to enter upon a prolonged war, whose campaigns would carry the troops far from any base of supplies. Even supplies of surgical instruments for use upon the gory battle-field were purchased.

The problem presented to the party managers was how to secure appropriations to pay the bills contracted by the Governor without warrant of law, and also to save the administration from the censure which the House seemed bent upon putting on record. At the same time they had a task in governing the Governor, and constraining him to make the appointments they desired. They utilized the former difficulty to overcome the latter, and then to prevent debate and censorious action upon the specific items of the large amount which it was necessary to raise in order to pay the bills contracted by the Governor, they got up the fiction that the treasury was in great distress, owing to the failure of some sources of revenue, and that it was threatened with a deficit of over $800,000, against which it should be protected by the treasury relief loan, to be made use of as circumstances might require. Credulous correspondents and newspapers were imposed upon, great anxiety in regard to the credit of the State was pretended, and the legislature was fooled into the passage of an act authorizing the creation of the Maryland Treasury Relief Loan of $500,000. Having thus cajoled and tricked the legislature into providing the money to meet the bills, specific appropriations condoning the action of the executive department were tacked on to the regular appropriation bills by the Senate. Although the House scolded and resisted, until at one time it seemed as if the appropriation bill would fail to pass within the time to which the session was limited, yet it finally gave way, and thus the affair was managed so that, although censure upon the Governor was freely expressed in debate, it did not get upon record. If the question of providing funds to meet those expenditures had been directly presented and voted upon, there is no doubt but that the vote of the money would have been accompanied by a censure upon the conduct which made such action necessary, but this issue was avoided by letting the money voted first under the disguise of treasury relief.

The American at the time exposed the trick and showed that there was nothing in the condition of the treasury that called for a relief loan. It was quite proper enough that such extraordinary expenditures as those upon the State House, House of Correction and the stirring military campaign of 1877 should be provided for by a loan, but according to sound principles of finance all ordinary current needs should be provided for the current levies. In order to get up the appearance of a big deficiency the financial officers of the State had to resort to the most grotesque compilations of figures. Although the balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1877 was nearly 398,000, it was stated in the memorandum submitted by the Comptroller and Treasurer that the receipts for that year had fallen $250,000 below the estimates, and they treated this disappointment of expectation as a deficit and included it in the total deficit to be provided for. The American showed that in no event would more than $300,000 be required, and that in the event of a settlement with the Baltimore and Ohio road there would be no need to borrow any money for current expenditures after provision had been made for the extraordinary expenses referred to above. The Comptroller's report just received shows the correctness of our assertions made then. It appears that only $250,000 of the loan was used, and of that but a small portion was needed, for there was a balance left in the treasury of $204,165.88. If the legislature had created a loan of $240,000, which is the aggregate of the cost of the military fiasco, the bills due on the State House and the sum appropriated for the equipment of the House of Correction, no extraordinary provision would have been required for the treasury, and the financial officers of the State would not now have the privilege of increasing the State debt at pleasure to the extent of a quarter of a million more. An administration which displays such a contempt of the legislature's prerogative of determining the amounts of expenditure upon the various items of public work and service, is not to be trusted with so large a fund. Its presence in the treasury will inevitably gender schemes of extravagance.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

A Philadelphia Paper Gives Some Facts About Baltimore Elections.

There is no city in the world where election frauds are practiced so openly and with such absolute impunity as in Baltimore. The judges and clerks at the various voting precincts are appointed by a board of supervisors, and are sworn for a term of one year. The law requires that one judge at each precinct shall not be of the same political party as the other two, and that the clerks shall not be of the same political party. This provision was intended to give the minority party representation on the election boards, but the supervisors first evaded it by appointing totally unfit persons, who claimed to be Republicans, but were repudiated by the local organizations, and for the last two years no attempt has been made to keep up even the pretence of complying with the law. In the wards which would be carried by the Republicans at a fair election, it is no uncommon thing to see the most notorious ring repeaters and ballot-box stuffers figuring as Republican judges and clerks.

The law requires the supervisors to publish the names of the judges one week before the election; but neither the residence nor the occupation of the persons selected to hold the election is given; and inasmuch as the changes made between the date of publication and the day of election are not advertised, the honest voters have no notice whatever of the appointment of these vicious and disreputable "dead beats" until they see them in charge of the ballot boxes. A liberal stock of whisky is laid in, and it often happens that the judges drop into a condition of maudlin imbecility long before the polls are closed. The fraudulent ballots, however, are generally put into the box early in the morning, before the wits of the "experts" have become muddled by their frequent potations.

The most flagrant frauds were committed at the elections in 1877, when there was practically no opposition to the ring candidates.—Few people went to the polls; nevertheless, an enormously heavy vote was returned, simply because the men who had, by cheating at the Democratic primaries, gained control of the party machinery, thought it necessary to keep up an impression that they were bringing out the vote. At some of the precincts the voters who passed in the ballots through the windows were counted by persons outside, and wherever this was done it was found that the vote returned was more than double that actually cast.

At the last Congressional election the presence of the United States supervisors and deputy marshals prevented the wholesale ballot-box stuffing that is always practiced at the municipal and State elections; nevertheless, the investigation made by the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court developed the fact that in three precincts of the Third ward and four precincts of the Seventeenth ward the number of ballots found in the boxes exceeded the number of voters by 700. These ballots were for the most part put into the boxes before the voting began, and the fraud seems to have been systematized so as to make each precinct contribute a certain quota of votes over and above those actually cast.

Baltimore is a Democratic city, and in any contest that appeals to partisan feeling, there will be an honest Democratic majority ranging from 5,000 to 7,000. But there are wards which are naturally Republican, and it is to retain supremacy in these that the enormous cheating is done by the local politicians and petty office-holders, who feel under obligation "to carry their own wards," in order to retain their places and their influence in the party. The reputable Democrats, and especially those of Southern birth, have for a long time been utterly disgusted at this condition of affairs, but instead of exerting themselves to procure the indictment and punishment of the rascals who perpetrate these frauds from year to year, they sullenly remain away from the polls while industrious repeaters personate them and vote on their names.

The revelations made by the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court have at last stirred the leading men of the anti-ring section of the party to action, and their first step has been to bring such a pressure to bear on Governor Carroll as to compel him to reconstruct the Board of Election Supervisors and to appoint men whose standing in the community is a sufficient guaranty that they will not select the judges and clerks of elections from the criminal classes. Most of the bosses of the Ring are now holding lucrative offices, and are looking forward to a re-election next year. It is hinted that this new movement in the interest of fair elections has been taken with a view of heading them off and giving them notice in advance that if they secure a renomination by fraud at the primaries they cannot re-elect themselves by fraud at the polls.

By the death of Bayard Taylor, our Minister to Germany, the United States and the world lose a man of a class which at its largest is far too small. While not preeminently great in any single particular his nature combined many qualities any one of which would have distinguished him among his fellow men. His versatility, which is universally acknowledged, was neither the result of ambition nor curiosity, but rather the natural outcome of a catholicity of nature and taste which compelled him to interest himself in whatever was admirable, manly or good. He was at one and the same time a fine embodiment of modern culture and a living rebuke to the generation of pigmies to whom culture is an incessant but meaningless shibboleth. Beyond the age at which literary men are most active, and without the whip of necessity to urge him to labor, he was almost to the last an industrious, painstaking, voluminous writer, always carrying to his work a degree of enthusiasm which many younger men might envy. Like most other men, he died with his favorite work uncompleted and his principal ambition unsatisfied, for to write the life of Goethe and to be principally esteemed as a poet were the darling desires of his heart. Some of his friends, doubtful whether his qualifications were equal to the possible requirements of his diplomatic position, will believe that for his own reputation's sake his death occurred at a fitting time; but the world is more interested in what a man is than in what he is not, and the memory of Bayard Taylor will be affectionately treasured as that of a genial gentleman, a hearty friend, a loyal citizen, an enjoyable writer, and, in the fullest sense of the term, an honest workman.

How Drunkard's Wives Might Get Rich.—Barkeepers in this city pay, on an average, $2 per gallon for whisky. One gallon contains an average of sixty-five drinks, and at ten cents a drink the poor man pays $6.50 per gallon for his whisky. In other words, he pays $2 for the whisky and $4.50 to a man for handing it over the bar. Make your wife your barkeeper. Lend her $2 to buy a gallon of whisky for a beginning, and every time you want a drink go to her and pay ten cents for it. By the time you have drank a gallon she will have $5.50, or enough money to refund the $2 borrowed of you, to pay for a gallon of liquor, and have a balance of $2.50. She will be able to conduct future operations on her own capital, and when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have enough money to keep you until you get ready to fill a drunkard's grave.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The bill for the reorganization of the United States Army confines the number of enlisted men to 25,000—in a population amounting to at least 45,000,000. While this small number is as ample force for all the military purposes of our Government, it illustrates how much better off are the people of this country than are those of European nations. Russia has a standing army (including Cossacks, Fins and irregular troops) of 1,300,000 for a population of 93,000,000. The Austrian army exceeds 800,000 for a population of 36,000,000. France, whose army is in a transitive state, can put 800,000 men into the field, out of a population of 37,600,000. Germany, with 23,000,000 inhabitants, has over 1,000,000 soldiers, without the Landstrum, and can number two millions and a-half fighting men on a sudden call. Italy has 500,000 soldiers in a population of 27,000,000. Of regular troops there are 97,000 in the British islands, where the population is 33,500,000.

The Moffett Bell Punch Report.—The General Assembly met in Richmond on Saturday last pursuant to adjournment previous to the holidays. Auditor Taylor sent in a report of the operations of the Moffett liquor law, showing the total receipts from the time of its commencement to be $172,384, being an excess of $210,638 over the assessments of the preceding year, which, after deducting the rebates allowed under the law leaves a net balance of $110,761 in excess of the results of the old law. The Auditor says the result of the experiment shows clearly that the law is capable of being made a most powerful agency for raising revenue, and suggests a number of modifications and changes to that end.

Caleb Cushing, the eminent lawyer, who has been prominent in politics for the last half century, died at his home in Massachusetts last week.

Resumption is here, in spite of the Democratic party.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Bright Future.

Foreigners have written it down that bragging is a national characteristic of the mass of Americans, and some of our critical countrymen have occasionally reminded us that we are given to profuseness and exaggeration in discussing ourselves and our belongings. But even if there does appear at times a tinge of self-glorification in the confidence with which Americans speak of their country and institutions, they are not so greatly to be blamed. They all understand the amount of liberty the people enjoy, the magnitude of our wager of battle, the railroad distances in journeying across the continent, the immensity of our volunteer armies and the bloodshed of our battles; and they have sometimes been known to think that persons who have not manifested amazement at all these things should do so. Just now at least we are entitled to air our vanity a little, for we are carrying astonishment through the nations of the earth without exactly meaning it. The people are greatest, indeed, of a surprise abroad as well as at home. The rapidity with which we have been funding our national debt in four per cent. bonds has attracted universal attention, and is admired and appreciated as among the things unexpected. The quiet absorption of our securities returned from Europe has also awakened curiosity about us. With resumption established and all the certainties about it that are associated with abundant good money, we can command capital at a cheaper rate than we have ever been able to borrow it. We are astonishing the world, as France did when she paid the indemnity to Germany and walked off with her gigantic burdens on the path of peace and in the ways of progress.

But we have within our bounds resources equal to those of France a dozen times counted. Our production of gold and silver is equal to one hundred millions of dollars annually. If we should retain our precious metals for home use we should have in a few years gold and silver equal to all in Europe. We have hardly scratched the wonderful and everlasting stores of wealth in our coal and iron fields; they are practically inexhaustible. Amongst American resources are our cotton, petroleum, meats, breadstuffs, hides, lard, butter, cheese and a long list of other products that enter into profitable commerce. Last, but not least, we have our incomparable inventions and manufactured articles finding their way to markets all over the globe. The general result is a balance of trade in our favor not much below three hundred millions for the past year. The hardships of enforced military service, the Socialist prosecutions, the commercial depression and the distress among mechanics in Europe will throw upon our shores within a few years a vast multitude of immigrants, many of whom will bring with them a great deal of good money and a fresh supply of staunch muscle and skilled labor. We are good enough for anybody, and we are growing every day better satisfied that we are the best people on the earth. We are not encumbered with a standing army, and we must be rich—the richest of nations. Resumption, which means coming down to the solids, testing the varieties, accepting the certainties, is our basis of operations—not the beginning, certainly, but the security of our greatness. Upon it we shall have riches realized.

Political, as well as material, coincidences are just now helping the country. It so happens that between Congress and the Executive there cannot be disturbing changes in financial legislation during the next two years. Business men may now be blessed with that boon of being let alone by Congress for which they have so long crayed and so little expected to enjoy. Thankfully let us say that the inflationists were paralyzed by impending resumption when they met on the first Monday of December, and with its completion they are silenced and discomfited. The country wants no legislation on the finances from Congress now except to reduce the coinage of the silver dollars and limit their legal-tender facility. Give us that and we may all rejoice in the assurance of a glorious future for the nation.

If the new year be not begun with fresh activity in trade and industry, the lowest point of business depression having passed and better times being at hand, it will not be because we the citizens of the United States have not encouraged one another with this belief, nor because the belief was without apparent foundation. Capital is gaining courage, new enterprises are projected; increased consumption, better prices, and higher wages are looked for. The New York *Herald* is printing a series of reports from different sections of the country on the business outlook, which all tend to give the impression that as far as trade and industry are concerned, "night is far spent and the day at hand."

Butler seems to have almost subsided since his defeat in Massachusetts. Heretofore at this season he has been in Washington, and always had some thing to say which usually created some excitement. Now he is entirely in the background, grieving over the manner in which he was snubbed by the people of his own State. He should learn from sad experience that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and that though fraud and chicanery may triumph for a while, reason in time will resume her sway and remand all fraudulent characters to obscurity.

Gold continues steady at par with greenbacks. The order of the treasury department stopping the issue of gold certificates has tended to maintain this steadiness. If people must choose between the actual coin and greenbacks, they will prefer the latter, but as long as there was a shade of difference in the two kinds of currency, they naturally preferred gold certificates. But now that gold and greenbacks are at a par and interchangeable, and gold certificates have been abolished, the greenbacks are in demand in preference to coin.

It appears that the Moffett Liquor Register, the introduction of which in Virginia, it was claimed, would increase the revenue from liquor taxation by as much as $600,000 per annum, has only yielded $83,669.14 more than the old system. It is evident that Virginia will not liquidate her debt in the bar-rooms, and from the strength of the readjusters in the legislature, there does not appear to be sufficient honesty in the state to liquidate it by providing for it in the tax levy.

In suit for damages for injuries received by a girl employed in the Granite mill at Fall River in 1874 the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has decided that mill proprietors are not responsible for the safety of employes, or required to provide means of escape if the mill is properly conducted for ordinary business, if the fire is not caused by negligence. The plaintiff in this suit had to escape from the sixth story of the burning mill, and a great number of the employes perished.

An exchange says: A careful census of all the boys in Ohio over 10 years of age, reveals the startling fact that 50 per cent. of them feel certain that they will be elected President of the United States at the proper time, and the rest expect to be Governors, Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers, and so on. The ambitious boys all say that when they are President they will not make such a fist of it as Hayes.

Five chiefs of the Ute Indians are en route from Colorado to Washington to consult with the Interior Department relative to the sale by them to the government of another strip of their reservation, said to be a very valuable mineral district. They are accompanied by Mr. Kelley, their agent, and Curtis, interpreter.

Indictments have been found at Louisville against twelve moonshiners who have been in prison for several months. They all pleaded guilty. Most of them stated that they had consumption and made the liquor to use for bitters. They were sentenced to one and two months imprisonment and a fine of $100 each.

The Cleveland *Herald* asserts with positiveness that Mr. Hayes favors General Grant. Conkling has declared for him, and General Garfield tells a Cincinnati *Commercial* correspondent that it looks as if a wave of popular enthusiasm would sweep Grant to the front as the Republican nominee again.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is being pushed forward at the rate of a mile a day. It is expected that it will be completed in about three years, when a large influx of population along the section through which it runs is looked for.

Mr. Edward McPherson denies the report that Senators Blaine and Conkling have "pooled their issues" in favor of Grant for President in 1880, and pronounces the story a pure action.

The South Carolina Legislature has refused to put on the statute-book the law against a negro marying a white woman which obtains in Rhode Island.

An effort will be made during the coming session of the Indiana Legislature to procure the abolition of the death penalty, and interest will be added to the subject by the strangling of three men on January 29, directly under the windows of the legislative halls. The Indiana lawmakers will thus have an opportunity of studying the question in all its reality.

MARRIED.

HENRY—RADCLIFFE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. P. Barber, Mr. Nicholas G. Henry, of this town, and Miss Nellie Radcliffe, of Cambridge district.

THOMAS—TODD.—On December 25th, at Bishop's Head, by Rev. L. F. Johnson, M. D., Mr. Wm. E. Thomas and Miss Mary F. Todd.

SHENTON—JOHNSON.—On December 26, at Golden Hill, by the same, Mr. Moses A. Shenton and Miss Mary E. Johnson.

MURPHEY—RHODES.—On the 2d inst., at Indiantown, by Rev. W. J. Neepier, Mr. J. N. Murphey and Mrs. Rebecca Rhodes.

HURLEY—FOUNTAIN.—At the residence of Wm. Lecompte, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. P. Otis, Mr. John G. Hurley and Miss May Fountain.

DIED.

SNOW.—On the 6th inst., Mr. Joseph Snow, aged about 68 years.

ELSTON.—In Easton, on the 3d inst., Willie, eldest son of L. N. Elston, aged 18 years 7 months and 8 days. The remains were interred in Cambridge Cemetery on Sunday last.

NORTH.—In Baltimore, on the 4th inst., Benjamin F., only son of Edmond and the late Phœbe North, aged 28 years.

ROBINSON.—Near Church Creek, on the 7th inst., Mr. Joseph C. Robinson, aged about 68 years.

CREIGHTON.—In New York City, on the 3d inst., John William, son of Wm. V. and Jennie Creighton, aged 19 months and three days.

BENNETT.—In the Neck district, on December 13, Mr. Hugh Bennett, aged 66 years.

Baltimore Market.—Wheat, white, $1.03 @$1.08; corn, white, 46@48; oats, prime, 28 @29.

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vs.
SARAH A. TODD & WM. A. TODD, Administrators of Peter Todd, dec'd., and others.

In equity in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county. No. 925 Chancery.

ORDERED, This 28th day of December, A. D. 1878, that the sales made and reported by William M. Todd, Trustee in this cause, be finally ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of January, 1879: provided, before said date, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, for three successive weeks.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $400.00.

JAMES A. STEWART,
True copy—Test: Chief Judge.
F. J. HENRY, Clerk.
Jan 4—3t

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Terms as low as any Hotel here. Table supplied with all delicacies of the season.
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MILK OF MAGNESIA,
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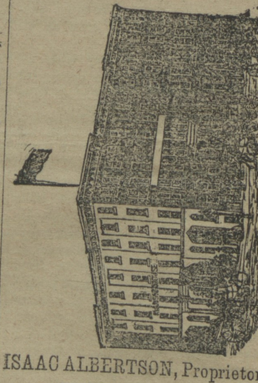

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GOING NORTH.

Leave CAMBRIDGE	7 00	A. M.
" AIREYS'S	7 20	"
" LINKWOOD	7 30	"
" EAST NEW MARKET	7 45	"
" HURLOCK'S	8 00	"
" WILLIAMSBURG	8 08	"
" FEDERALSBURG	8 23	"
" OAK GROVE	8 35	"
Arrive at SEAFORD	8 50	"

GOING SOUTH.

Leave SE