The Cambridge Era.

JAS. E. REESE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Saturday Morning:::::::: January 18

Reorganization of the Republican Party.

The general meeting of the Republicans of the State called by the committee appointed at a meeting at Rennert's Hotel, some weeks ago, to discuss a policy for the reorganization of the State Central Committee and the party, was held at Raine's Hall, Baltimore, on Wednesday of last week, and was attended by over three hundred persons. Nearly every section was represented. Among those present were Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Gen. Adam E. King, Washington Booth, Geo. C. Maund, Major A. M. Hancock, Col. Wm. A. McKellup, A. Irving Ditty, and Eugene Diggs.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Weatherby called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. James T. McCullough, of Cecil, as the permanent chairman. Upon taking the chair, Mr. McCullough said that this meeting indicates that there still is life in the Republican party of Maryland. [Applause.] "I understand," he continued, "that it is the purpose of this assemblage to take some steps to secure a proper organization of the party in the State.—There is no doubt that all in this room have felt the necessity of such an organization before. It has been seriously felt in my own county. In considering the efficient manner in which the Sixth district has been organized, and the triumph with which it was rewarded, we are led to renew our efforts and take measures by which all the other sections of the State may likewise profit. I hope that to-day a plan will be produced to effect such an organization. It is not our idea to plan or effect any distribution of the loaves and fishes. [applause] or to disturb any one holding office, but simply to bring about a triumph of the party in the State. I believe we have the votes, and what we now desire is such an efficient organization as will bring them out.—[Applause.] If anything can be done to secure fair and orderly elections in Baltimore, and such as will be free from fraud, let it be consummated." [Applause.]

Mr. Eugene Digg, of Charles county, was elected Secretary.

Speeches were made by Major Hancock, of Harford, Col. McKellup, of Carroll, E. Y. Goldsborough, of Frederick, Dr. Mudd, of Charles, Gen. Creswell, of Cecil, Mr. Ditty, of Baltimore county, Dr. Tuck, of Anne Arundel, Mr. Viller, of Montgomery, and Messrs. Bump and Askew of Baltimore City, all favoring a thorough reorganization of the party.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The spirit of faction and personal antagonism pervading the Republican party of this State renders it, as now organized, inefficient for successful action; and

Whereas, Its future usefulness requires harmony in its ranks, and absolute subordination of individual interests and feelings to the higher demands of principle and patriotism; and

Whereas, This can only be achieved by a thorough reorganization of its executive machinery; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Republican party of the State of Maryland, in general meeting assembled, do hereby urgently request that the State Central Committee be assembled at the earliest convenient period, not later than February 22d, with a view to calling a State convention to create a new committee, representing all shades of Republican opinion, and thus place the party in condition for harmonious and efficient action during the approaching political campaign.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the Central Committee thus appointed should hold their positions for two years, and no longer; and, before retiring from office, take such steps as may be necessary for calling a convention; charged with the duty of selecting their successors, and failing to do so, it shall be competent for any one member of the same, on proper public notice, to convene primaries for that purpose.

Resolved, That in all State conventions of the party each legislative district of the city of Baltimore and each county of the State shall be entitled to the same number of representatives as it may possess in the two houses of the General Assembly, and each county and district shall select their own representatives to the said convention, and by legislative districts in the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended that, wherever practicable, all primary elections of the party be held in some hall or public room, where the voters can be present and witness all proceedings.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each member of the State Central Committee, and, in conjunction with a committee of five (to be appointed by the chair), take such further action as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the reorganization of the Republican party on the basis herewith proposed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the organization of the State Central Committee should be so changed as to require the chairman thereof to call a meeting of the committee whenever ten of the members shall so request.

On motion of Mr. Weatherby it was determined to appoint a committee of five to prepare rules for the government of the State Central Committee to be submitted to the next State convention.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The Crispin's burlesque on the meeting of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade was one of the cleverest and brightest things of the sort that Baltimore has ever laughed over. From the speeches that were made we give Mr. Graham's analysis of Mr. Smith's speech:

"Mr. Smith says there are twenty-nine factories in the city, employing 4,000 operatives, and last year selling $6,000,000 worth of goods. He forgets to state that the largest and most steadily employed factory is run under the patronage of the State, and the only chance to get a job there is to commit a crime. Let us analyze Mr. Smith's statement. These 4,000 operatives do not average more than $5 per week, or about $250 a year each, which would make the manufacturers' labor cost $1,000,000. Let us add, as a liberal estimate, $2,000,000 for cost of raw material and $1,000,000 more for insurance, investments, &c., which would make last year's product cost the factories $4,000,000, which Mr. Smith says the manufacturers sold for $6,000,000, thus making a net profit of $2,000,000. This profit is not exaggerated. One manufacturer built himself a dwelling at a cost of $12,000. Another shoe boss built himself an iron front warehouse and invested $5,000 in untaxed water bonds. Another bought for cash $27,000 worth of real estate and improved it at a cost of $10,000. Another contributed liberally to lift a mortgage from off a clergyman's house. Just think of it: $1,000,000 divided among 4,000 persons to keep them and their dependents from starving, and $2,000,000 divided as a net profit among twenty-nine manufacturers. Perhaps some people may see in these facts some reason for the growth of communistic ideas."

All the speeches abounded in happy and forcible hits, and it is safe to say that if the workingmen could only present their case after this fashion in general, they would secure not only a more attentive hearing, but more serious consideration.

There is a strong point urged in favor of the election of Senator Bayard to the Presidency. His State is small. He could appoint all his "sisters, cousins and aunts" to office and provide every Democrat in Delaware with a good place and then leave something for outsiders. Not so with the President who hails from a populous State like Ohio or New York.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Who would ask 'the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act' to-day? This plank of the Democratic platform is as worthless as a last year's bird's nest. There was a Greenback party; where is that party now?"

Hunter and his Crime.

Few recent murders have excited more general interest than that of the music printer, Armstrong, and few murderers have occupied a more prominent place in public attention than the miserable man who paid the penalty of his crime yesterday in the Camden Court House. There was abundant reason for this, for the crime was an especially villainous one, and yet it was planned and committed by a man who not only was not recognized as a criminal, but who had, on the contrary, borne the reputation of an eminently respectable, law-abiding citizen. It is plain enough that Hunter was inherently a bad man, and, indeed, his neighbors now assert that they knew him to be of despicable character before his latter action made it evident; but up to the time of the murder he had passed for a respectable tradesman of rather more than ordinary kindness of disposition, and if testimonials of good reputation could have sufficed to overcome evidence, Hunter would have been acquitted. The idea of such a man deliberately plotting the murder of a friend, and carrying out his plans with a coolness and cunning which the most abandoned criminal could not have exceeded, gave a double horror to the contemplation of the crime and served to throw its extraordinary details into stronger relief. Some of the murders in the anthracite region were equally premeditated, equally devoid of hot-blood passion; but they were committed by untutored men, swayed by the influences of class jealousy and race prejudice; men who thought that they had wrongs to avenge. But this man was not untaught in his duty to his fellow-men, to society, to himself and to his God; he had suffered no personal wrong from Armstrong that rankled in his breast; there was no anger or passion to cloud his reason; in the full exercise of all his mental powers he deliberately schemed to kill his friend for his own private gain. It is not any wonder that such a crime should stir the community far more than a dozen murders committed in the heat of passion or by men whom society recognizes as outlaws and ruffians. And the killing of Armstrong was as the whole of Hunter's contemplated crime. His plan involved the ruin and possibly the death of another man upon whom he had ingeniously contrived to throw the appearance of guilt. The remarkable chain of circumstantial evidence that he wound about Ford W. Davis was one of the most interesting features of this whole case. For a day or two after the murder there was no doubt in the public mind that the man whose initials were upon the hammer, the man whom Hunter had gone to see, who owed him money and who alone was supposed to have cause to wish him dead, had done the deed. The presumption against Davis was almost strong enough, unconvicted, to convict him of the murder, and all this chain of evidence had been forged by Hunter to implicate Davis and relieve himself. The employment of Grisham as the actual assassin was another part of this coolly calculated plot that gave a peculiarly villainous character to the murder of Armstrong, and the hireling's confession, which rendered fruitless all the well-laid schemes, completed the horrible romance which has been for so many months uppermost in the public mind. In every way Hunter's crime was not simply outside of, but utterly counter to the ordinary current of events, and it was inevitable that it should arrest attention as no ordinary crime would do. Still, the contemplation of such a story certainly is not pleasant, and hardly can be profitable, and it is with a sense of relief that we now can dismiss it from our thoughts, satisfied at least with one lesson it presents, that retribution, now as ever, awaits the evil-doer.—*Phila. Times.*

Dr. George H. Robe of Atlanta says that he has cured himself and others of baldness. His remedy is a solution of French or German soft soap and alcohol, with which the head must be thoroughly shampooed every morning. The following is the prescription, which can be filled by any druggist: "R. Saponis viridia (Germ.), alcoholis, two ounces each; solve, filtra, et adde ol. lavandulæ gtt. xx.—xxx." The lavender is added to cover the odor of the soap. After the shampooing, the soap must be all removed with warm water and the hair dried with a soft towel. "The immediate effect," the Doctor says, "is a disagreeable feeling of tension of the scalp, as if it were stretched too tightly over the skull. To obviate this effect, and to keep the scalp from getting too dry, and thus, perhaps, set up a true pityriasis, it is necessary to follow up the shampooing with some fatty application, which may contain some mild stimulant, thus: Castor oil, 1 part, to alcohol 3 or 4 parts, with a little oil of rosemary or cinnamon," or any good pomade may be used. But the patient must not be alarmed if his hair falls out faster than ever for a while. "This is due to the fact that many hairs are dead and only retained in their follicles by the plugging of the sheath with the accumulated sebaceous matter."

They are discussing the alcoholic question in Chicago, and go at it in their usual philosophic way. It has been cold up there, and the question is asked, "What effect does alcohol have upon the system in cold weather?" The answer is returned that alcohol and cold act physiologically upon the system in the same manner, and that combined in action every effect resulting from either agent is doubled. Dr. Richardson, an acknowledged authority in such matters, also says that the administration of alcohol to sustain the animal warmth is an entire an dangerous error, and that when it is brought into practice during extremely cold weather it is calculated to lead even to fatal consequences, from the readiness with which it permits the blood to become congested in the vital organs. This is another argument, and one well supported by evidence, against the use of alcoholic stimulants in frigid seasons like that through which we are just passing.

A TERRIBLE OVERSIGHT BY PRESIDENT HAYES.—The Woman Suffrage Association in Washington, on Wednesday, passed a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon President Hayes and remind him of the existence of one-half of the American people, whom he has accidentally overlooked, and of whom it would be wise to make some mention in future messages. Mrs. Elizabeth O. Smith, Mrs. Matilda J. Gage, and Mrs. Wells, of Utah, were appointed a committee to wait on the President and inform him that there are 20,000,000 women in the United States, he having ignored that fact in his recent message.

For the third time since 1871, the Chicago post-office building has been destroyed by fire. It was, however, not government property that was ravaged on Saturday, but a building leased from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The building cost over half a million, and was insured for about half that sum. General Sheridan's headquarters and the Quartermaster's department were in the same building. The government will lose about $150,000 on furniture. The letters and papers from the post-office were saved. The Singer building has been rented for two years, to be used by the post-office until the completion of the government building.

A young Kentuckienne wrote to a newspaper to say that she had always longed to look upon the ocean as it lay asleep, basking in the calm sunshine on a lovely summer day, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* advises her to assuage the longing by putting in a whole day over a wash-tub and lashing the suds into a fury foam.

General Grant gains another victory. While President he caused the commitment of Thos. J. Biggins to the Asylum for the Insane. Mr. Biggins called it false imprisonment and sued the great chieftain. The jury to which the case was sent acquitted the defendant of any wrong-doing in the matter.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran of Washington, D. C., has presented to the State of Louisiana a painting of the battle of New Orleans, by the celebrated French artist Saini. The work, which cost $20,000, is designed to ornament the State Capitol.

Ice has just been harvested in Atlanta, Georgia, for the first time in twenty years. One of the remarkable features of the recent remarkable cold snap is the fact that the mercury has fallen lower in the Southern States than in Maine.

Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, which, it is feared, will terminate fatally. One side is paralyzed, and he is unable to speak.

The orange trees of Florida have not been damaged by the cold snap. The weather at Jacksonville moderated on Wednesday, the temperature ranging from 65 to 71.

Gov. Carroll has appointed Messrs. John W. Davis and Findlay H. Burns supervisors of elections of Baltimore city, in place of James A. Bruce and William F. Stilley, resigned.

There is one office that the President has determined not to give to an Ohio man, namely, that of Consul General to Mexico.

Mark Twain as a Candidate.

I have pretty much made up my mind to run for President. What the country wants is a candidate who cannot be injured by an investigation of his past history, so that the enemies of the party will be unable to rake up against him things that nobody ever heard of before. If you know the most about a candidate, to begin with, every attempt to spring things on him will be checkmated. Now I am going to enter the field with an open record. I am going to own up in advance to all the wickedness I have done, and if any congressional committee is disposed to prowl around my biography, in the hope of finding any dark and deadly deed which I have secreted, why, let it prowl.

In the first place, I admit that I did tree a rheumatic grandfather of mine in the winter of 1859. He was old and inexpert at climbing trees. But with a heartless brutality that is characteristic of me, I ran him out of the front door in his night-shirt, at the point of a shotgun, and caused him to bowl up a maple tree, where he remained all night, while I emptied shot into his legs. I did this because he snored. I will do it again if I ever have another grandfather. I am as inhuman now as I was in 1859. No rheumatic person shall snore in my house.

I candidly acknowledge that I ran away at the battle of Gettysburg. My friends have tried to smooth this fact by asserting that I merely got behind a tree, that I did so for the purpose of imitating Washington, who went into the woods at Valley Forge to say his prayers. It is a miserable subterfuge. I struck out in a straight line for the Tropic of Cancer, simply because I was scared. I wanted my country saved, but I preferred to have somebody else save her. I entertain that idea yet. If the bubble of reputation can be obtained only at the cannon's mouth, I am willing to go there for it, provided the cannon is empty. If it is loaded, my immortal and inflexible purpose is to get suddenly over the fence and go home. My invariable practice in war has been to bring out of any given fight two-thirds more men than I took in. This seems to me to be Napoleonic in its grandeur.

My financial views are of the most decided character, but they are not likely, perhaps, to increase my popularity with the advocates of inflation or contraction. I do not insist upon special supremacy of rag money or hard money. The great fundamental principle of my life is to take any kind that I can get.

The rumor that I buried a dead aunt under one of my grape-vines is founded upon facts. The vines needed fertilizing, my aunt had to be buried, and I dedicated her to this high purpose. Does that unfit me for the presidency? The constitution of our country does not say so. No other citizen was ever considered unworthy of office because he enriched his grape-vines with his relations. Why should I be selected as the first victim of an absurd prejudice?

I admit, also, that I am not a friend of the poor man. I regard the poor man, in his present condition, as so much wasted raw material. Cut up and properly canned, he might be made useful to fatten the natives of the Cannibal Islands, and to improve our export trade with that region. I shall recommend legislation upon the subject in my first message. My campaign cry will be "Desiccate the poor workingman! Stuff him into sausages!"

These are about the worst parts of my record. On them I come before the country. If my country don't want me, I will go back again. But I recommend myself as a safe man—a man who starts from the basis of total depravity, and proposes to be fiendish to the last.

Adjusting Republican Troubles.

The committee appointed at the Raine's Hall Republican meeting to wait upon Mr. R. S. Matthews, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to request him to call an early meeting of that body, with a view of calling a State convention, proposes to perform that duty as soon as it is officially advised as to how far its obligations extend in the matter. At the Raine's Hall meeting on Wednesday, each of the two resolutions passed required the appointment of a committee of five. One of the resolutions required a committee to wait on the chairman of the State Central Committee and take other action for reorganization, and another resolution provided for a committee to prepare rules for the government of the Republican party, and to submit them to the next convention. Only one committee was appointed by Mr. McCullough, the president of the meeting, and it is not known under which resolution the committee was appointed, or whether it was the intention of the chairman that the committee should attend to the duties provided under both resolutions. In order to satisfy himself upon this point, Mr. Henry Stockbridge, chairman of the committee, has written to Mr. McCullough asking for information on this point, and no action will be taken by the committee until his reply is received. Mr. Stockbridge does not anticipate the slightest difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion of the matter at issue, and thinks that one interview will settle it. He states that Mr. Matthews and all the members of the committee, with one exception, received him and several other members of the committee, which initiated the movement, very courteously and with a disposition to make an agreeable settlement. Mr. Stockbridge says that in reality the differences between Mr. Matthews and the committee are very slight indeed, and they are only differences of opinion as to the time for calling the convention, and there is no reason why an amicable adjustment should not be reached.—*American.*

The Azor cast anchor in Charleston harbor on Friday as quietly as though she had just made a day's run down from Hatteras. Anxious colored men crowded to the wharves, and learned that when the Azor left Liberia fifty-one days ago the emigrants were all doing well. Letters were distributed among the men and women on the wharves. One of them read: "Dear brother, I advise you and all the colored folks to come out. The land is rich. The water is good. Bring all kinds of seeds. You will have the fever, but will get over it, and then it will be ten times better here. Coons are plenty. Tell Hardy Montgomery about the coon huntin' and be sure to come." The Azor will sail soon with another human freight, and it looks as though the much-abused race has found its promised land. In one lattitude the Caussasian pours in, and in another the black man moves out. Perhaps the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments will some day be no more than national memories, things of the far-away past.—*Phila. Times.*

New York boasts of a pauper millionaire. W. H. Vanderbilt, the manager of four great railroads and a steamship line, the holder of a large amount of Western Union and stocks and coal shares, the owner of a stable of fast horses only surpassed by Bonner's, the recent purchaser of Fifth avenue property to the amount of $500,000, on which to build a palatial mansion, swears that the value of his personal property is $0, and that his taxable property is exceeded by his debts. Laws which enable millionaires, who have the most property to be protected by the laws, to thus avoid taxation, are justly termed discriminating and oppressive.

Rev. W. F. Checkley, assistant minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Toronto, starved to death about two weeks ago. Though his pay was nominally $800 a year he received about $400. His family consisted of six children (one, the adult son, having lost both hands), two children of a dead brother and an invalid sister. After Mr. Checkley's death it was ascertained that the large family had lived on bread for two years. During that long period of suffering meat had not been tasted in the household. An ample fund will be raised for the widow and children.

The Potter committee is having the usual luck of Democratic committees when fishing in dirty waters. It has hooked a number of Democrats. J. H. St. Martin, a deputy sergeant-at-arms of the committee, swears that he was engaged by A. M. Gibson, J. H. Maddox and George W. Carter, stated to be confidential agents of Tilden, to suborn certain witnesses to retract statements previously made by them before the Returning Board in regard to outrages and intimidation in Feliciana parish, and that money was given for the purpose.

Two Mollie Maguires, James McDonnell and Charles Sharpe, were executed at Mauch Chunk on Tuesday last for the murder of Geo. K. Smith, committed fifteen years ago. Just as the sheriff sprung the trap a telegraphic reprieve arrived from Gov. Hartranft, postponing the execution until the 20th inst. It was too late.

Mr. Delegate Cannon, who represents Utah in Congress, is very much worked up about the decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that Congress has the power to legislate against polygamy. He has no idea that the Mormon people will "yield their principles to the dictate of a Supreme Court." They may have to give up some of their wives and contract the circle of their mothers-in-law, but they will still believe in polygamy. It is the threat of Mr. Cannon that if the Mormons ever leave Utah for religion's sake—meaning because they have more wives than the law allows—they will leave it a howling wilderness. No other people will be permitted to enjoy the fruits of Mormon toil, and they "would rather flee to the mountains and wage eternal warfare than to submit to such proscription as that under which they have formerly suffered." An impartial observer of human antics might suppose that Delegate Cannon is a little mad about something or another.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—BOZMAN.—At "Bellfield," on the 9th inst., by Rev. D. F. Ewell, Mr. Wm. F. Lewis and Miss Ardeal W. Bozman, both of this county.

WILSON—THOMAS.—On the 8th inst., by Rev. R. W. Williams, M. D., Mr. Daniel Wilson and Miss Annie E. Thomas, all of this county.

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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,
Chief Judge.

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F. J. HENRY, Clerk.

Jan 4—3t

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Jan 4—4t

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done in the best manner and by good mechanics, and warranted.

All persons contemplating buying stoves this fall and winter will find it to their advantage to give me a call and leave their money at home. Thankful to the people of Dorchester county for past patronage, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

LEVIN W. BOTHUM,
Gay St., Cambridge, Md.

Oct 26—6m

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

Thirty-Fourth Year.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World. Only $3.20 a year, including postage. Weekly; 52 numbers a year. 4,000 book pages.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large, first-class weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including new and interesting facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Trade-marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor F & 7th Sts.,
Washington, D. C.

Dec 14—4t

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [August 17—1y

E. P. SANGSTON,

(From Baltimore City)

Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Nearly opposite the M. E. Church,

Race St., Cambridge, Md.

☞ Repairing watches a specialty. ☜

Oct26—3m

ISAAC C. MURPHEY,

Retail Dealer of all Kinds of Liquors,

CROTCHER'S FERRY,

Dorchester Co., Md.

April 27—1y

HENRY LLOYD,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

HIGH STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Collections solicited and returns promptly made. [Dec 22—6m

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.

WM. J. EDGER,

HOUSE PAINTER,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Graining, Glazing, and Paper-Hanging executed in first class style.

March 30—1y

JAS. W. WADDELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

☞ Prompt and special attention paid to the collection of claims.

March 23—1y

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

"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.

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.

MARYLAND

CENTRAL HOTEL.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

Capt. T. Jas. Frazier, Proprietor.

HACKS MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS FREE OF CHARGE.

Livery Stable Attached.

Oct 12—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 co-partnership 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

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

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. Table supplied with all delicacies of the season.

L. J. BALLARD, Clerk.

March 23—1y

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,
Proprietor.

April 13—1y

CARBOLINE,

NATURAL HAIR RESTORATIVE

MILK OF MAGNESIA,

VEGETINE,

COLDEN'S

Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef,

TROMMER'S EXTRACT OF MALT,

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

Granular Effervescent Vichy Salts,

Hunyadi Janos Mineral Water,

Congress Water,

BISCOTINE, FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN,

CONDENSED MILK,

Pure Concentrated Flavoring Extracts, a full Assortment,

WYETH & BROTHER'S

Elixir Cinchonidia, Iron & Strychnia,

DIALYSED IRON,

COMPRESSED PILLS, &c., &c.

For sale by

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

Druggist,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

July 13—tf

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.

March

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.

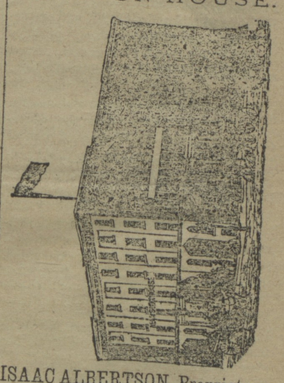
Put up in Bags and delivered to Depots and Vessels in the City.

Building lime packed in barrels, half barrels or in bulk; Hair, Bricks, Cement, Plaster and Laths at the lowest prices.

18 E. FALLS AVENUE,
Baltimore.

April 13—1y

MANSION HOUSE.



ISAAC ALBERTSON, Proprietor.

NORTHWEST CORNER

FAYETTE & ST