The Cambridge Era.

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Saturday Morning : : : October 5

FOR CONGRESS:

COL. SAMUEL A. GRAHAM,

OF WICOMICO.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The recent destructive fire at Easton has aroused our people to a sense of their own insecurity should they be threatened with a like calamity, and they have wisely concluded to take immediate steps for a thorough re-organization of our fire department, which of late years has been very much neglected. To this end there is printed elsewhere a call, signed by "Many Citizens," for a meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of Justice Winterbottom, which, we sincerely trust, will be well attended by our property-owners and the public generally. There is nothing like being fully prepared to meet emergencies, and the best time to prepare is when the danger is not immediately upon us. Cambridge has been exceptionally fortunate in its exemption from large fires, two or three houses being the most ever destroyed at any one time within the memory of our oldest inhabitants; while other towns on the peninsula, notably Snow Hill, Salisbury, Chestertown, Denton and Easton have each been partly destroyed by the fiery monster. Our escape in the past, however, is no guarantee for our exemption in the future. We do not know at what moment we may be called upon to face and fight just such a conflagration as has swept through the towns we have named. That we may be able to face it calmly, and fight it systematically, it is absolutely necessary that we have a well-organized fire department. The material is abundant. Its utilization is all that is required. Property-owners, fail not to extend to the movement both moral and financial support. An indifference on your part may defeat it, and you of all others are mostly interested in its success.

The speech of Senator Conkling at the New York Republican Convention—elsewhere printed in full—is generally conceded to be the ablest effort of his life. Elaborate, argumentative and eloquent, it is a masterly and exhaustive exposition of the principles and vindication of the policy of the Republican party. On the financial question it admits of no doubtful interpretation. Denouncing the present greenback movement as ill-founded and temporary, he takes high ground in favor of maintaining the public credit by paying every obligation of the Government according to the agreement. No Republican can read his speech without feeling prouder of the brilliant record of his party. No friend of hard money can read his unanswerable arguments in its favor without a feeling of congratulation that it has so able and eloquent an advocate. "An exchange well says: "The confidence of capitalists, of property-holders generally, and of the most intelligent people of the country in Mr. Conkling will be greatly enhanced by this speech," and make him "tower up, both in the State and nation, exalted to conspicuous height in his own party, and formidable in the encounter now at hand—and in another approaching on a broader field—with the party opposed to him."

If Col. Graham is defeated, it will not be because he failed to clearly and candidly define his views on the financial situation. "I am opposed," he says in his letter of acceptance, "to the repeal of the Resumption act and the unlimited issue of paper money. I favor the payment of the public debt in coin, as required by the contract under which the people's money was obtained, and I favor the national bank system as highly conducive to public convenience and largely contributing to the national revenues." All of which is in marked contrast to the letter of acceptance of Mr. Henry, which is remarkable for its omission of any allusion to the financial question. The omission can hardly be for the reason that he anticipates a Greenback candidate in the field, and is waiting to trim his sails to accord with the most favorable breeze.

The Republicans of Colorado did a pretty fair day's work on Tuesday, having elected their State and Congressional ticket by about 2,500 majority. In 1876 their average majority was 1,037. Their ascendancy in the Legislature is also fully maintained, which secures a United States Senator to succeed Chaffee, Republican. The Greenback vote was very light—probably it will reach 1,000—and was drawn equally from each party. The Coloradians are evidently not a gullible people, and consequently are not affected by the craze.

Senator Conkling's Speech.

A PLEA FOR HARD MONEY.

THE DANGERS THAT MENACE THE GOVERNMENT.

In taking his seat as Chairman of the New York Republican State Convention, which assembled at Saratoga on the 26th of September, Senator Roscoe Conkling said:

We have met in a year likely to be the hinge on which much in the future will turn—a year which in its political results will leave a deep and lasting impress on other years.

America, in common with every land in Christendom, has been passing through a period of depressed industries and commerce. Labor and capital have both suffered much everywhere. "Hard times" have fallen on all lands; not on all alike, because less heavily on ours than on others. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, and other countries are passing through deep tribulation. We have overpassed the worst, and restoration, gradual but constant, is sure, unless want of wisdom and fallacious measures block the way.

The matchless resources of the country, and the matchless enterprise and activities of our people, will not fail to cure our business disorder if three things can be secured:

First—Congress must not destroy the headway which has been made, and launch the country on new seas of confusion and agitation by wild and reckless attempts to control the laws of trade, and to create values by legislation. Financial stability and certainty, on which men can rely and calculate ahead, must not be exchanged for exploded theories or novel devices. Permanence and fixedness in laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

Second—We must have frugal, honest government, earnest and steady administrations, and honest, constitutional currency, with the public credit kept high and untarnished, and the public Treasury defended against unfounded claims from the North or the South, and against all schemes of plunderers and speculators.

Third—We must have peace and order, and protection full and equal before the law for the rights of all men, of whatever color, everywhere, North and South. The object of just government is not to carry on business, but to protect life, property, and rights, and thus so leave every citizen free and safe in all lawful exertions, opportunities, and enterprises in which he chooses to embark.

Wealth or property cannot be conjured up by legislation nor by political parties. No sleight of hand can produce it. No philosopher's stone or perpetual motion can be discovered by legislative device, however cunning. Property is the product of labor. It must be hewed out of the forest, ploughed out of the field, blasted out of the mine, pounded out of the anvil, wrought out in the factory and furnace. Labor is at the bottom of it all, and the nation in which there are the most laborers and in which labor is best cherished and paid for must be the richest and most prosperous. Capital and labor are natural allies; when they work together both are enriched; when they are hostile or separated both suffer.

To earn and to save is surely to amass wealth. This all can see; but what is there to prove that schemes of Congressional legislation can put money into the pockets of the people?

Have the public burdens been neglected and left without alleviation? Have not the national finances improved as rapidly as could have been hoped? One-third of the debt inflicted by rebellion and war has been paid. Two-thirds of internal taxation have been abolished, and the remaining third falls mainly on liquor, tobacco and banks. The cost of Government has been greatly reduced. This year the total expenditure is $236,904,326.89. Thirteen years ago the single item of interest on the debt was $150,000,000. The interest account, the most grievous and grinding of all our accounts, has been cut down more than one-third; and will, if refunding is allowed to go on, all be brought to four per cent. A thousand million of dollars of our bonds are no longer held abroad, but most of them are held here, and, instead of $60,000,000 in gold interest being sent annually beyond the seas, more than four-fifths of it stays at home in the hands of our own people. Instead of a balance of trade against us, exacting hundreds of millions of gold annually to pay for foreign manufactures, as heretofore, the balance of trade is largely in our favor. We are sending immense values of productions to the Old World, and receiving hundreds of millions for them this year. Our paper money, which was depreciated to less than half the value of coin, has at last virtually reached par, and the necessaries of life are greatly cheapened.

On the 30th of June, 1864, four-and-ten years ago, the paper currency of the country, on its face, amounted to $833,718,984.34. Each paper dollar was then worth in coin 33 7-100 cts. The total value of the currency in coin was then $352,649,264.94. On the 30th of June, 1878, this year, the paper currency of the country, on its face, amounted to $688,557,275.27. This is $145,121,609.07 less paper currency now than fourteen years ago. Each paper dollar is now worth more than a standard silver dollar, and is worth in gold 99¾ cents. On the 1st of June last each paper dollar was worth in gold 99 4-100 cents. At this lower rate the total value of the paper currency on the 30th of last June, in gold, was $684,465,631.63. In other words, in 1878, the paper currency, less by $145,000,000 than in 1864, is worth in gold $262,000,000 more, or, in still other words, more than twice as much.

This fact, besides showing vastly improved condition, teaches many lessons, which the experience of mankind has proved again and again, and which have baffled every attempt to refute or vary them since the morning of time.

What is the difficulty now? Business is stagnant; capital is afraid and labor lacks employment. Capital is always afraid when labor lacks employment; whenever capital is not afraid there is brisk demand for labor.

Capital shrinks and is dormant, and labor lacks opportunity and reward. This is true, and true the world over. It is true here. The fact as to our own country is overstated often-times, however. It has been asserted again and again that 3,000,000 people in the United States, laboring people who want work, are out of employ.

Can any man who thinks credit such a statement? In all the United States there are 10,000,000 people, male and female, usually engaged in manual industries—10,000,000 all told. Three millions out of employ would be nearly one in every three throughout the country usually at work, but now forced to be idle. Everybody knows this cannot be true. The 3,000,000 calculation allotted between 200,000 and 300,000 unemployed laborers to Massachusetts—40,000 to Boston alone. A recent canvass of Massachusetts shows about 28,000 in all the State, of both sexes, and this was in June, before the starting of many mills now running.

Massachusetts has, of course, a larger proportion of unemployed persons than any State out of New England, because artificial industries, as distinguished from agricultural and ordinary labor, greatly predominate there, and are the industries most crippled now.—But apply the Massachusetts ratio to every State, and the number of persons in all the land unemployed cannot exceed one-tenth of three millions.

Then, too, we must not suppose that every man not at work is and has been unable to find work. There is one class of men seen by farmers and others throughout the country who are not all out of employ solely because work and wages cannot be found.

But count all, and the picture has been overpainted. The truth is bad enough and sad enough—business is depressed, and honest, honorable labor is suffering.

Can these evils be cured by such projects as are now urged upon us? This is a question to be considered without heat, and it may be discussed without hard names and without suspecting the integrity of those who hold other views.

It is said we should have new and large issues of paper currency. What for?

Is not currency piled up in every bank and money centre and depository? Cannot money be borrowed in millions at the lowest rates of interest? When all the paper and coin in the country is put into active circulation, will there not be abundant currency?

Confidence, stability and assurance that credits and values will not be tampered with, will unlock capital and put money in circulation, and there, if I may be allowed, is the first good which it will do the workingman; but schemes for watering the currency and shrinking its purchasing power, and thus changing bargains and transactions, will frighten capital and make it hide, and there is the first harm which will be done to the workingman. It has been well said that the most cowardly thing is a million dollars, except two millions.

What is to be done with a new issue of paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bondholders. Where are they to do with it? Will they give it away? They will keep it or loan it. What good will that do? If put into circulation it will dilute and depreciate the whole currency and put up prices for the poor to pay, and the wages of labor will not advance fast enough to keep up with the advances of prices of food and commodities. All borrowers with security can borrow at the cheapest rates of interest now—this is all they can do after more greenbacks are issued.

But to pay off the bonds with paper currency will stop so much interest. Yes; but what stands in the way? Gold can be bought too dear. In the first place, to pay off the national bonds with paper promises would be flat repudiation. Why? The bonds themselves for years have said on their face, and laws and resolutions in every solemn form of plighted faith have said, that the bonds should be paid in hard money—in coin; in honest hard money, and not in paper. Savings banks, trust companies, and individuals have bought these bonds for widows and orphans of soldiers on this plighted faith. The bonds are not held by the rich; most of them are held by or for those who are not rich.

Again, the Government and the American people in Congress assembled said that when they asked money for bonds that more than $400,000,000 of legal tenders never should be outstanding. This was to say the bonds should never be paid by legal tender notes. This pledge obtained the money, and there it stands, to be kept in honor or repudiated in dishonor.

But this is not all. The Constitution, as expounded by the highest court, and by every Democratic judge in the court, does not warrant such a proceeding. Legal-tender notes were pronounced valid when issued to borrow money in time of war, to carry on war, under the provisions of the Constitution ordaining power for such purposes, and only for such purposes. Now no war exists—peace prevails and several provisions of the Constitution challenge such a scheme.

What is the reason for striking at the bonds of the United States, or at those who hold them? Mr. Lincoln said—and we all thought during the war—that those who took the bonds and gave their money to pay and feed our soldiers were second in patriotism only to the soldiers themselves.

The chief objection now seems to be that the bonds are not taxed. There are several answers to this. In the first place, they were and are taxed, and taxed in advance. The man who pays par in gold for a bond of only 4 per cent. interest, and thus loans his money for 4-7, or only a fraction more than half the legal and usual interest in this State, pays for the exemption from further taxation in advance, and pays pretty largely for it every year he gets $4 for the loan of $100. If he loan on bond and mortgage to his neighbors he would get $7, or certainly $6, and, perhaps, be taxed on the bond and mortgage, and, perhaps, he would not be taxed. So, from the beginning, exemption from taxation entered into the rate of interest paid and the price received for the bonds—taxation was adjusted and discounted in the transaction, so that in substance and result every bond, without exception or escape, was and is taxed.

To tax again or differently now, would be to break the contract, just as much as to refuse payment in whole or in part.

But it is said the State should be allowed to tax the bonds of the United States. This position meets with several obstacles. It has done much. It has put down a vast rebellion, freed 4,000,000 slaves, made a free Constitution, united the fragments of a shattered empire, managed war and finances to the amazement of mankind; it has carried railways over deserts and mountains to the Pacific Sea; it has made harbors, built breakwaters and light-houses, and established life-saving stations on perilous coasts; it has stretched out a network of signal service to give warning of storms on land and on sea; it has cheapened foreign and domestic postage; founded a postal money-order system, put post-offices on wheels, and doubled the cheapness and swiftness of transmitting intelligence; it has secured to every man who will have it a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land; it has stood for free speech, free labor, and free men always; it has upheld the public credit, and, at times have been those of humanity and right. Like every human agency, it has, no doubt, sometimes fallen into error, but the record is filled with great and useful achievements.

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It would defeat the very object in view, and put back business recovery. It would alarm the holders and handlers of money just at the time when our greatest need is the confidence and certainty which will induce capital to come forth and set labor at work. It would be like a man, recovering from a long sickness, throwing himself back into a relapse.

The Republican party is against it, and one of its missions is to manage to final success and relief the ugly financial legacy of a war—which it did not make—a war in which every Republican in every State and on every spot was as his country's side.

When every obligation has been sacredly performed, when every promise to pay money has been made and kept as good as coin, when every tax which can be spared is gone, when every burden which can be lifted from labor shall have disappeared, when honesty, lasting prosperity has been rooted too deep to be torn up by folly or faction, then, and not till then will the financial mission of the Republican party be ended. It is not yet "like an army whose term of enlistment has expired."

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I am for conciliation and reconciliation and concord and peace all around; but my belief is that the men and the communities who stood by the flag and prayed for it and fought for it, if they behave themselves, are just as good as those who drenched the land with blood and covered it with mourning, debt, and taxes. I believe, too, that those who strove to save the country are as safe legislators and chairmen of committees as those who strove to destroy it. Magnanimity, generosity, and forgiveness, unparalleled in human annals, have been the policy of the nation toward those who sought its overthrow. This is grand, majestic, Christian; but it may be carried too far.

It is not wise for the North, nor the South itself, to hand the Government over bodily to those who were lately in arms against it, and who in many instances now hold seats in Congress gained by stifling elections, by terrorism and bloodshed. It is not wise or just thus to tempt human nature. It is not safe for the habitations of the North or of the South.

When pestilence smites Southern homes let the North pour out, as she now does, money and sympathy, never holding back a farthing because it is Southern, not Northern woe.—This is right. But when taking political action, let us be just to all, not only to ourselves, but to those, whether black or white, to whose protection we are bound by ties which would not be forgotten by an Algerine pirate or a Barbary corsair.

Look at the school laws in Southern States. Look at counties in which Republicans, black and white, are in great majorities, and in which voting places have been reduced in number till those nearest each other are sometimes twenty-five miles apart, making it impossible for the poor to reach the ballot box. Look at Democratic counties, where the voting places have been increased to thirty, with an area not greater than Republican counties in which, by the same act of legislation, the following places have been reduced to nine.

In the county in which Charleston, S. C., is, there is a Republican majority of 8,000; yet at an election, not long ago, for members of the Legislature, no Republican candidates were nominated—no Republican votes were cast!—The fact tells its own story.

Look at Mississippi, with great and confessed Republican majority, ruled by Democrats, the Republican organizations compelled to disband, and the last Republican newspaper given up. Assassination strikes down blameless men and helpless women—families perish by violence; no one is punished, and the officials who connive at murder are re-elected and rewarded for being accomplices in shedding innocent blood. The tragic death of one maiden roused pagan Rome to vengeance; but Americans are very patient when the blood of the Chisholms and others sickens humanity, and justice lays no hand on such frightful butchery. The officials of the United States are shut down and imprisoned for performing their duty, and the whole power of the nation is openly defied.

In the Gulf States majorities are powerless and prostrate, their committees extinct, and they are trampled under foot by the men they faced in battle. As in slave days, the colored people are counted to swell the number of Southern Representatives in Congress, but for any other purpose they hardly appear now in the political account.

Turn from this picture to the three free amendments of the Constitution. There they stand, and they declare that such wrongs shall never be. Yet this is the great republic—the map thus degraded and despoiled are its citizens—they stood by it and fought for it, and are persecuted for its sake—and this is the last quarter of the nineteenth century!

The mission of the Republican party is not ended. It has done much. It has put down a vast rebellion, freed 4,000,000 slaves, made a free Constitution, united the fragments of a shattered empire, managed war and finances to the amazement of mankind; it has carried railways over deserts and mountains to the Pacific Sea; it has made harbors, built breakwaters and light-houses, and established life-saving stations on perilous coasts; it has stretched out a network of signal service to give warning of storms on land and on sea; it has cheapened foreign and domestic postage; founded a postal money-order system, put post-offices on wheels, and doubled the cheapness and swiftness of transmitting intelligence; it has secured to every man who will have it a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land; it has stood for free speech, free labor, and free men always; it has upheld the public credit, and, at times have been those of humanity and right. Like every human agency, it has, no doubt, sometimes fallen into error, but the record is filled with great and useful achievements.

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WHAT THE RING HAS DONE.

The ring has absorbed all the elements of power and made the Democratic party in this State subservient to its will, absolutely and inexorably.

It has converted an honest and patriotic political party into a mere machine to record its utterances, carry out its decrees and obey its every command.

It has destroyed every vestige of Democratic rule and placed the State of Maryland completely at the mercy of the ballot box stuffer, the ward rough and the Annapolis lobbyist.

It has made the Democratic caucus the unwilling instrument by which incompetent and corrupt men have been placed in nearly all the important places under the State government.

It has used the Democratic party as a mere machine to set up those it favors and to pull down and punish those who have incurred its displeasure.

It has used the Democratic party as a shield to protect defaulters, sneak thieves, burglars and highway robbers from the consequences of their crimes and misdemeanors.

It has used the Democratic party as an instrument for the punishment and oppression of every man who dared raise his voice in protest against its infamous practices.

It has perverted justice, corrupted both branches of the General Assembly, bought and sold legislation, levied blackmail upon appropriations to charitable and educational institutions, and prostituted every branch of the State government to every ignoble purpose that the ingenuity of corruption omnipotent could devise.

It has made everything Democratic infamous but the name.

It has persistently betrayed and sold the Democratic party in Western Maryland whenever it was believed it was unable to use the candidates on the ticket.

It has used the patronage of the C. & O. Canal to further its schemes of treason against the Democratic party of Western Maryland, and has by its criminal mismanagement of that great work brought want and misery and universal bankruptcy to every boatmen or other person interested in its trade.

It has used the revenues of the canal to fatten a heard of sinecure place holders whose only claim to reward has been the performance of some work in the interest of the ring, or the commission of some act of petty treason against a Democratic nominee.

It has robbed and plundered the people of this State under the forms of law without shame or remorse for ten years past.

It has used the revenues of the State to buy votes in State conventions; and, finally,

Under its control all semblance of the Old Democratic organization has disappeared, giving place to a combination of men who rule and steal and rob and plunder under the protection of the livery of the Democracy stolen to serve the devil in.

If the Republican party is forced to let go its hold upon public affairs while this mad comedy is played, it will only have to wait awhile for its day to come. For it the nation must inevitably turn, when the curtain falls, as the exponent of right, as the guide to better things, as the savior of the country. It will be bad for us to lose now, but if we have to loose, we shall win in the long run, and victory then will bring supremacy that will remain.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Democrats are trying to make political capital of the trade dollar by charging that the government after paying out at par refuses to receive it. Voters who are so ignorant as not to know that the trade dollar was a legal tender only for dollars until the Democratic Congress robbed it of its value, should read a Republican paper once in a while and learn the facts.

There are over 3,000 national banks in the United States. Since the date of their organization sixty banks—and 600, as the Democratic press has it—have gone into liquidation; but not a single individual holding their notes has ever lost a dollar by the failure or suspension of a national bank.

A young attorney-at-law in Pittsburg, Pa., named Lightenheld, has fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000 in Germany.

New Advertisements.

ROAD NOTICE.

THIRTY days after date, we, the undersigned, intend to petition the Commissioners of Dorchester county to lay down a public road, commencing at the mouth of the lane between J. M. Hurlock and J. C. Hutchinson, M. D., thence through the lands of J. C. Hutchinson, M. D., Robinson and others, to intersect the proposed road from Hurlock to Harrison's Store on the west side of the branch where it comes up near said station; thence with the road to the New Market and Harrison roads at the corner of M. Hubbard's farm.

JOHN M. HURLOCK.
M. HUBBARD.
J. T. HACKETT.

Oct 5—3t

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT COMP'Y.

EVENING LINE BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND EASTON, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND CHOPTANK RIVER LANDINGS.

THE following tables, which we take from the New York Times, show the increase in shipments of wheat from our leading ports over those of the same period of last year, during the first half of September in 1877 and 1878:

From New York	1,051,938 bushels.
From Baltimore	484,010 bushels.
From Philadelphia	367,824 bushels.
From Montreal	373,291 bushels.
From Boston	80,278 bushels.
Total	2,297,341 bushels.

For the same period of 1878 the shipments were as follows:

New York	4,518,843 bushels.
Baltimore	1,889,176 bushels.
Philadelphia	313,381 bushels.
Montreal	720,206 bushels.
Boston	190,546 bushels.
Chicago, (direct)	17,123 bushels.
Total	8,158,877 bushels.

The aggregate value of produce exports of all kinds from the port of New York during three weeks, ending Tuesday of last week, was $25,412,809 against $17,426,422 last year, a gain of 35 per cent., large as were the exports of last year. The imports remain pretty nearly the same as last year, and show no falling off. The friends of resumption are gratified at these encouraging signs of returning prosperity.

The wealthy people of New Orleans would pay a liberal salary to General Benjamin F. Butler, and would throw in an unlimited quantity of spoons, could he be induced to take charge of that city just at this juncture. In the *aute bellum* times in the good old days of filth and Democracy, New Orleans was visited by the yellow fever. A wise providence, through General Butler, changed this order of things, and that city became healthy, clean and safe as the safest. The Republican administrator of the city's affairs pursued the same course pursued by the General, for fifteen long years and New Orleans had almost forgotten that it lay in the yellow fever zone, but the moment the city government fell once more into the hands of its ancient rulers, we have the harrowing spectacle of the re-occurrence of the scourge; caused principally by the maladministration and incapacity of those entrusted with the safety of the community.—*Key West Dispatch.*

The war of the railroads upon the ticket scalpers of Chicago is to be vigorously pushed in the courts. A number of the scalpers were indicted as far back as January last, but they were advised that the law was unconstitutional, and when one case was called for trial a motion was made to quash the indictment. This motion was overruled, and the trials will at once proceed.

An old resident of Oil City says: "I have lived here ever since oil was first discovered, and I can confidently say that over ninety per cent. of those who have grown rich in oil production and speculation are now paupers."

A widow in Reading, who has attained the age of fifty years, has been arrested for firing her own property, with the intent of destroying the property of her neighbor, against whom she had an old grudge.

The yellow fever scourge in the South is still pursuing its course of desolation and death. There seems no possibility of its abatement until the coming of frost. In New Orleans up to yesterday the number of deaths was over three thousand.

The official vote of Vermont shows a Republican majority of 16,686 for Governor.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO

Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphates, and Potash Salts,

THE INGREDIENTS REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GOOD YIELD OF GRAIN.

For Sale by DANIEL LLOYD, Cambridge, Md.

June 22—4m

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Dorchester County Agricultural Society

WILL be held on their fair grounds near Cambridge, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of October, 1878.

On TUESDAY there will be a *GRAND TOURNAMENT*, open to all contesting Knights, after which the coronation of the queen of Love and Beauty. The prizes will consist of a handsome silver cup to the victor, and a riding saddle to the second Knight.

On WEDNESDAY there will be a display, on the course, of the exhibited stock, with award of premiums. In the afternoon there will be a *SACK RACE*, free to all. Suitable premiums will be offered, and sacks furnished by the Society. After the sack race a *GREASED PIG* will be turned loose, and given to whoever can catch and hold it.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY there will be some interesting *TRIALS OF SPEED*, for which numerous entries are expected of horses at home and from abroad.

The particulars of above trials are given in small pamphlets, which will be furnished by the Secretary.

It is earnestly requested that our farmers bestir themselves, and prepare their stock, products, &c., for the exhibition.

To the ladies we are always so handsomely and so generously assisted in our previous fairs, a special invitation is extended, and they will grace our fair by their presence, and add to its attractiveness by a liberal display of their handiworks, home manufactures and articles of skill, taste and household economy.

Exhibitors are requested to make their entries as soon as possible, that suitable space may be allotted.

For circulars, or any further information, apply to GEO. J. MEEKINS, *Secretary.*

Sept 14—td

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE PUREST. THE CHEAPEST.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

WE desire to call especial attention to our stock of Genuine No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

It is imported directly from the Peruvian Government Islands, is in a dry condition, reweighed and newly sacked, and we feel sure that an examination will convince you of its superiority and merits.

PRICE PER TON, $48.00.

We are also agents for the sale of

LISTER'S CELEBRATED BONE DUST,

Price per ton, $30.00.

ROBERT TURNER & SON,
43 South Frederick Street,
Baltimore, Md.

The undersigned is sole agent for the above fertilizers in Dorchester, and respectfully solicits orders. W. PRESTON FRAZIER,
Cambridge, or Cornersville,
Aug. 17—3m Dorchester County, Md.

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

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

Musical Education.

MRS. S. I. BUCK

WILL commence giving instruction on the Pianoforte and Cultivation of the Voice on MONDAY Sept. 16. For terms, &c., apply at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jas. B. Steele. [Sept. 21—3t

$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

The Cambridge Era.

SATURDAY MORNING : : : OCTOBER 5

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
I. C. MURPHEY.....CROTCHER'S FERRY
W. F. HARPER.....GOLDEN HILL

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

—Almost time to think of Turkey.

—Smoke Foble's Crowned Cigars.

—It is a fact; Clash & Brown are selling 4-pannel doors at one dollar.

—Farmers are busy seeding wheat and housing their corn.

—The song of the corn husker enlives the country air.

—Bests brands of Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco at 80 cts. and $1 per pound, at Foble's.

—Buy your Hardware, Paints, and Oils at Clash & Brown's; they are selling low for cash.

—All the leading brands of Smoking Tobacco at Foble's.

—Jack Frost has come and the boys have commenced hunting rabbits.

—Soluble Sea Island Guano and pure Dissolved Bone for sale by Daniel Lloyd, (office adjoining Central Hotel,) Cambridge, Md.

—Cambridge lads are fond of coon hunting, and indulge in it nightly since the advent of cooler weather.

—Mr. John Thawley, a well-known citizen of Caroline county, died last week in his 82d year.

—Hon. Daniel M. Henry is announced to