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The Cambridge Era.

JAS. E. REESE & CO., PUBLISHERS.

turday Morning:::::::::: March 1

The Delaware and Chesapeake Ship Canal.

The preliminary report of Maj. W. P. Craighill, corps of engineers, giving comparative approximate estimates of the cost of the three routes for the proposed ship canal to connect the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware bays, has been transmitted to the House of Representatives for the information of the committee on commerce by Secretary McCrary. The report states that severe weather came on before all the information desired had been obtained as to the various routes proposed for the ship canal between the waters of the two bays, though the information obtained is sufficient to justify the preparation of comparative approximate estimates of cost for three routes: the most northern, the most southern proposed, and the most direct intermediate one. These estimates are made full, and the nearness of there approximation may be inferred from the statement that they will not differ from accurate detailed estimates by more than 20 per cent. The most southern route proposed is known as the Ferry creek route. Leaving Baltimore it passes down the Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay to the mouth of the Choptank river and enters Delaware bay three miles above Lewes.

The most northern route proposed is usually styled the Sassafras river route. The estimate now presented for the Sassafras route is based upon the details furnished by Mr. B. H. Latrobe's report of July 4, 1874. The intermediate route, called the Queenstown route, commences at the mouth of Chester river, comes out on the Broadkill, about three miles from the Delaware bay, thence down that stream to the bay. In Delaware it passes near Harrington, Milford and Milton, all places of some importance. The dimension of the canal upon which the estimate is based are the following: Width at bottom 100 feet, width at low-water 178 feet, width at high-water 190 feet, width of beam 10 feet, depth at low-water 26 feet, ratio of slopes 2½ to 1 feet.

The following are the approximate estimates for the three routes mentioned: Ferry Creek line, $16,250,000; Queenstown line, $24,000,000; Sassafras river line, $8,250,000. To each of these about $150,000 should be added for right of way. Comparative distances by these three routes are given, measured from a point in mid channel of the Patapsco, at the city limits of Baltimore, to a common point at sea off the entrance of Delaware Bay, on the usual route of vessels from Baltimore bound for Europe or Northern American ports, as follows: Ferry Creek route, 155½ miles; Queenstown route, 114 miles; Sassafras route, 140 miles; route now used by the capes, 335 miles.

Much has been said of late at dairy fairs respecting the monetary value of the production of cheese and butter in the United States; but probably only a small proportion of the general public are aware of the real importance to the country of these productions. To take the article of cheese alone, says the New York *Graphic*, there is a product of about 350,000,000 of pounds annually. 130,000,000 of pounds being annually exported and 220,000,000 of pounds consumed at home. The production of butter does not amount to less than 1,500,000,000 of pounds, nearly all of which, however, is consumed at home, only about 25,000,000 of pounds being exported. The total value of the butter and cheese produced amounts to the handsome sum of $350,000,000—that is to say, $50,000,000 more than the entire wheat crop of the country. The value of the butter and cheese exported during the year 1878 was in round numbers $27,000,000. The ocean freights on these products during the past year exceeded $1,000,000—an amount sufficient to support a weekly line of steamers to Europe. To the railroads, in bringing these products to market, $5,000,000 was paid, and the railroads also received not less than the same amount for the mere transportation of milk from the rural districts to the cities. At the dairy fair at Chicago the other day the above, among other interesting facts, were stated, and one of the members of the convention claimed that "the eagle should be honored by being adopted as the emblem of this nation instead of the eagle."

Let our Dorchester farmers read the above carefully and ponder over it. Not one pound of cheese is made in this county, and thousands upon thousands of pounds of butter is annually brought here from the north by our merchants to supply home consumption. In fact one merchant in this town informs us that he has sold over 2,000 pounds of butter from Dec. 1st to May 1st—five months.

Senator White, in his speech against Roach's subsidy bill, said that the Senate had indicated its purpose to pay a large sum of money for carrying our mails to Brazil, and also for the purpose of opening up American commerce, by giving a decided commercial advantage to New York and New Orleans over the city of Baltimore. At the request of some of his constituents he would offer an amendment to the effect that the steamers of the New York line should run alternately from New York and Baltimore. Mr. Whyte appealed to the Southern senators to support his amendment by reminding them that when the South, shattered and bleeding, emerged from the terrible ordeal of the war his dear little state had stretched out its hands and succored and assisted her. Was Maryland to be stabbed in the house of her friends? Mr. Cockrell asked whether Mr. Whyte would vote for the bill if his amendment was adopted. "No, sir; not under any circumstances," replied Mr. Whyte. "I am opposing this bill from principle, and I will never surrender my convictions, even to the wishes of my constituents, at the sacrifice of my self-respect." Mr. Whyte's amendment was lost—yeas 19, nays 25. Mr. Whyte then, sarcastically, observed that in order to carry out the views of John Roach on the subject of nursing American steamship building, he would submit an amendment which was in accord with the recommendation of a pamphlet published by Mr. Roach in 1877. This amendment provided that the compensation to the contractor should be at the rate of $15 for the first three years, $10 for the second three and $5 for the remaining period. This was lost—yeas 25, nays 29.

We are reminded by the New York *Times* that the Bank of England will be 185 years old the 27th of the coming July, having received its charter of incorporation at that date, and having been projected by William Paterson, a Scotchman. Constituted as a joint stock company, with a capital of £1,200,000, the whole sum was lent at interest to the government of William and Mary, then much embarrassed. At the outset it was a servant of the State, and has ever since continued such, more or less. The charter, granted at first for eleven years, has been from time to time renewed, the last renewal subject to modification or revocation, having been in 1844. For a while the business was done in one room; now the bank occupies, as everybody knows, a large building in Threadneedle st., and employs some eight hundred men. Nothing less than a five-pound note is ever issued; and no note is issued a second time. The average amount of notes in circulation is £25,000,000.

Dr. Landeer, a French physician, says, that in houses exposed to the north smallpox rages the least.

The Brazilian Subsidy.

The following is the full text of the Brazilian subsidy amendment as it passed the Senate: For Ocean steamship service between the United States and Brazil, $200,000, and the Postmaster General is authorized and directed, after due public advertisement, to contract for a time not exceeding ten years for carrying the mails once each month, commencing not later than July, 1879, from New York, by way of Norfolk, Va., to Rio de Janeiro, and once each month, commencing not later than March, 1880, from New Orleans, by way of Galveston, Texas, to Rio de Janeiro and return, including appropriate intermediate ports with the lowest bidders, being responsible owners, giving ample security of first-class American built and owned iron screw steamships of not less than 3,000 tons, after the modern models, capable of making thirteen nautical miles an hour; such mail carriage to be paid for at not exceeding $30 per nautical mile per annum, one way, for the distance actually traversed between the terminus of each of said routes. Provided, however, that the annual compensation for such postal service shall not exceed the sum of $150,000 for each of said lines, the two lines to be contracted for simultaneously, and neither contract to go into effect unless both services shall be contracted for and established according to the provisions of this act, neither contract to be considered in force if the service on either line be abandoned or discontinued, and the contracts therefor to contain all provisions for securing efficient service, which may be customary or required by law in such cases. The amount appropriated by the amendment, it will be noticed, is $266,000, though each line is to receive $150,000 per annum. As the New Orleans line is not to be established until March, 1880, no greater appropriation was required at this session.

The Democratic Scandal in St. Louis.

No city in the United States has ever presented a more disgusting spectacle than St. Louis holds up to the public gaze at the present time. Three of the most important offices connected with the municipal government are to be filled by appointment of the governor, and it is found necessary to send a committee of the state Senate to investigate the character and habits of the appointees. The committee came here and conduct the investigation with closed doors, for the reason that they are fore-warned that the testimony to be given is not fit for the public eye or ear. Nevertheless, a part, at least, of the testimony leaks out, and it fully justifies the precautions for secrecy. No citizen can read what has thus far been made public without experiencing a thorough sense of shame that one tenth of it should be true. In this great city of five hundred thousand inhabitants, the police power has for years been the tool of gamblers and thieves of the worst description. Thus much all must feel and know. And the Governor of the state now figures as one of the conspirators for the perpetuation of this condition of affairs. He plays this part in order that he may reward private friendships at public expense.

That fact is stranger than fiction, and often more terrible, has been said so often that its force is almost lost, except when some record of life and death brings home to the mind the awful reality of the truism. The Rangoon (India) *Times* tells a story of a lighthouse on the Burmah coast that is simply fearful. It was announced that the light on the Alguada reef had not been seen for some time, and a steamer was sent to discover the reason for its extinguishment. Three men were in charge of the light, and when the steamer arrived the captain found two of them dead, and the third in a precarious condition. For twenty long days had he displayed signals stating, according to the code, that some one was dead in the lonely tower, and that immediate assistance was needed; but no answer came, and finally he determined to put out the light, and, all alone, he watched and waited in fearful suspense for the relief that seemed never to be coming, the wash of the sea, and the whistle of the wind the only sounds, and the two dead bodies his only companions.—*American.*

The believers in the efficacy of blue glass are by no means extinct. A certain lady whose lover was too bashful to ask the long looked for question requested him one day to take a walk with her in the conservatory, the roof of which had four large panes of blue glass in it. With that facility for management which is peculiar to the sex she halted him just where the rays of the sun would strike him on the head and breast and anxiously awaited results. In two or three minutes he became terribly restless and uneasy. His words came with evident difficulty, accompained by a frequent stammer. At the end of not more than ten minutes, so powerful was the blue glass, he had asked the question, received his answer and was on his way to the printers to order the wedding cards.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 215 yeas to 1 nay, has passed a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the General Assembly. In the course of debate it was shown that nearly two-thirds of all the States hold only biennial legislative sessions, and that in Connecticut the saving in every "off" year would amount, combining the expenses of the General Assembly and of elections (direct and indirect) to nearly 500,000 while the State would also be freed from the annoyance of an annual struggle for office.

Representative Davis, of the House Committee on Claims, has a report in favor of allowing the claim of the State of Maryland for money to the amount of $70,000 advanced to the general government in the year of 1790.—The report embraces an amendment which provides that interest on the amount shall be allowed only from date of the first demand for payment, which was in 1842. The report, with the accompanying amendment, was adopted by the committee.

Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, has purchased Fort George Island, in Florida. The Island is five miles long, with an average breadth of one mile, and contains almost 5,000 acres, with a fine beach along the Atlantic side, extending four miles. It is intimated that it is Senator Rollins's plan to build a manufacturing city on the co-operative plan on his new purchase, which also includes the Fort George Hotel.

Senators Dennis and Whyte are quite confident that they will secure in the Senate an increase to the appropriation for the Baltimore harbor from $100,000 to $160,000; and also to secure the appropriation of $4,000 to finish the survey now in progress on the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, with a view to the construction of a ship canal to connect the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

There is something very sad and significant in the words of one of Brigham's wives when she said that she had uniformly received good treatment from the members of the press and from Congressmen, but that she had been misused by Christains everywhere.

The California constitutional convention, by a vote of sixty-nine to thirty, has declared in favor of an income tax. The workingmen's representatives could not be induced to vote for a poll-tax, even by the argument that it would reach the Chinese.

Rainey and Enrolled Bills.

Conger, of Michigan, compressed into a witticism on Monday afternoon last an argument which the Democrats will find it very difficult to answer. The Democracy, in its desire to spend the people's money, is bent upon unseating Rainey, the colored member from South Carolina, and in giving his seat to Richardson, the contestant, with the twelve thousand dollars which will go with it. An attempt was made to bring the case up by a motion that it should be considered at a night session, when Conger, of Michigan, said: "It ought to be put off until the last moment, until after every bill is enrolled." The House was convulsed with laughter, and the Democratic members of the Committee on Enrolled Bills were unable to hide their shame. The power of the sarcasm lies in the fact that during the closing days of the last session of Congress the Democratic members of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, who were the responsible authority, were either drunk or neglectful of their duties, so that practically the entire supervision of enrolling all the important bills, by which alone the failure of the great Sundry Civil bill was prevented, fell to Congressman Rainey, the colored member from South Carolina. He worked night and day, without sleep or food, and succeeded in enrolling the bills. Without him an extra session would have been necessary. Yet the Democrats now propose to eject him from his seat in the House the last week in the session for partisan reasons, when the law and the facts and the certificate are on his side.

The Man on Horseback.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Henry St. Patrick Tudor, the man who proposes to ride to Patagonia on horseback, arrived in this city and put up at the White Star Hotel, No. 100 North Front street. After refreshing himself and animal, he proceeded toward Washington about noon. Mr. Tudor is an Englishman, about thirty years of age, very compactly built, and in comfortable pecuniary circumstances. He estimates that the trip there and back will take nearly two years, and will cost something like $5,000. After he gets south of the United States, he will begin to keep a correct record of all the noteworthy incidents of the trip, which he proposes to publish upon his return in a London newspaper. He will also bring back with him several native Patagonians, and all the natural curiosities that he can gather in that country, and then make a tour of the States as a lecturer. Mr. Tudor is about medium height, very compactly built, has dark complexion, eyes and hair, and a small moustache. He looks like a determined man, and will probably succeed in his unique task. He is engaged to be married to a New York lady, whom he will espouse upon his return.—*Balt. Herald.*

A Brutal Hanging in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 21.—The execution of George Washington, the negro ravisher of Frances Otto, took place in the eastern suburbs of the city to-day. Fully ten thousand persons were present—hundreds of women, as well as men, witnessing it. The black cap was put over his face at 11:30 A. M., and the rope around his neck at 11:40, and then after Washington, who had just promised his body to priests of the Catholic church, who were his spiritual advisers, announced to the sheriff his desire that it be given to certain physicians, he asked for his father and mother, but they failed to respond to the call of their names. At 11:45 the drop fell, when the rope broke short off at the top. Many in the great crowd yelled and hooted. Washington was again picked up, and the rope being quickly adjusted, another noose was made around his neck. At 11:54 the trap was again sprung, Washington being unconscious from his first fall. At 11:50 o'clock his pulse beat only six and at 11:57 it had stopped entirely. He remained hanging until 12:09 o'clock, when he was cut down and the body given to the physicians. He died without a murmur, and showed no feeling whatever.

A laughable incident has just occurred which aptly illustrates the terrors of intemperance. A farmer threw into his yard a quantity of rice which had unfortunately been soaked in whiskey. Chickens and hens and geese hastened to partake of the unusual repast. One old turkey especially seemed to relish the meal, and actually gorged himself. The next day the entire population of the hennery was in a state of beastly intoxication. The geese quacked and the chickens cackled as though they were in a frenzy of delight, but the turkey, the patriot of the barnyard, was apparently stiff and dead. The farmer plucked the bird of every feather and laid him on the snow. Judge of his surprise when a few hours afterwards he visited the rookery and saw the identical turkey on the roost, shivering with cold, and so hoarse that he could hardly make a sound. He had not died at all, but had fallen into that comatose state which some men will recognize as a part of their own experience. The farmer immediately carried the bird to the kitchen fire, and after his feathers reappeared he tied a blue ribbon around his neck.

Old Mrs. Stack sold two glasses of cider to neighbors in Northfield, Vt., thus violating the Prohibitory Liquor law of that State. A spy had her arrested, his motive being to get his legal share of the fine, which was, in this case, fixed at $20. Mrs. Stack could not pay, being verr poor, a heartless constable carried her to jail on a cold day in an open sleigh, although she was thinly dressed and seriously ill. Her daughter borrowed the money to pay the fine, but Mrs. Stack died a few hours after her release, her death being the direct result of the cruelty to which she had been subjected.

Sylvester S. Lipscomb, a young man, whose home was at Charlecroix, Michigan, left the Jackson (Texas) Hotel, where he had been stopping, on Sunday, to try his hand at lassoing some half-tamed steeds. In hurling the noose at a wild colt his hand got entangled in the rope and he was thrown with violence against the earth. The colt dragged the insensible man for several miles and when found the body was crushed to a jelly.

David Peters, a negro, has for ten years been a convict in the Rhode Island State prison. He was uneducated when he entered, but immediately became a hard student, and has spent all of his leisure in a successive mastery of reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometay and four languages. His mind is now said to be giving way, however, and an effort is being made to secure his release from the remaining five yerrs of his sentence.

A bill passed the Pennsylvania Senate on Thursday which proposes to establish two schools in Pennsylvania—one in the eastern and one in the western section of the State—for the instruction of pupils in the art, science or practice of manufacturing such articles as may be made of iron or steel. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the establishment of each school, the purchase of machinery, &c.

One Eli Wangars entered suit at Ostrander, Ohio, on Saturday, to recover five thousand dollars from J. C. Faulkner and others, "for damages sustained by receiving a dose of Croton oil, administered in cider, at a sociable in the house of a young lady acquaintance."

The Republican Battle-Cry for 1880.

The following resolutions adopted by the National Council of the Union League, commend themselves to the favor of every Republican. They comprise in a condensed form the views held by his party in regard to the living issues of the day. If the party is to deserve success, it must show that it is alive to present and future issues:

Resolved, That an indispensible requisite of constitutional government is the right of every human being amenable to the laws to a free expression of opinion, by pen or speech, upon all public questions, and of the voter, the right to deposit his ballot at a fair and honestly conducted election, and to secure these rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government.

Resolved, That free schools are the great bulwark of American liberty, and their efficient maintenance the surest guarantee for its perpetuity. It is, therefore, essential that a public school system, be established and maintained, by Government aid, if necessary, in order that every child may be educated for useful citizenship.

Resolved, That the faith of the nation must be maintained inviolate by the honest discharge of all its obligations.

The House rejected a bill introduced by Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, appropriating twenty millions of dollars for the payment of arrears of pensions. A two thirds vote was necessary, and it did not receive a majority, the vote being—yeas 116, nays 125. The Democrats seem incapable of doing anything but depleting the Treasury by large appropriations and by reduction of the revenue. No provision has yet been made to pay the pensioners, and without such provision the law passed will be a mockery, as there is no money to pay it.

The great issue says the Savannah, (Ga.) *News* (dem.), which will in 1880 rise above the financial and all other questions, will be whether the rights of the States—which, as the Virginia "Bill of Rights" express it, are "essential to the integrity of the republic"—are to be maintained, or whether the idea that the States are mere provinces and creatures of the general government shall predominate.

Events will work contrariwise sometimes, in spite of our best efforts. Just think of the feelings of a man who, seeing two persons drowning, springs to their relief, grasps one of them at the risk of his own life and succeeds in saving him, only to find in his vest pocket when he searches him a little unsettled bill against himself.

—On Monday night of last week, the Big Mills saw mill, run by water power, in the Vienna district, and belonging to Mr. E. T. Fleming, was destroyed by fire. Much of the machinery was saved, and the loss will not exceed $250.

The Rev. Wm. J. Ross, a Baptist preacher, at Cheltenham, Missouri, was so carried away by anger last Saturday that he seized a knife and instantly killed L. Montgomery, a parishioner.

Chew **Jackson's** BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO. nov30-1y

MARRIED.

JONES—SIMMONS.—In Baltimore, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Father Chappelle of St. Joseph's Church, Mr. Jeremiah Jones and Miss Mary E. Simmons.

SMITH—McMAHON.—At the residence of Mr. Wm Snow, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Theo. P. Barber, D. D., Mr. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Mary R. McMahon.

DIED.

NEAL.—In Federalsburg, Md., on Sunday evening, 16th inst., of pneumonia, Mrs. Catharine Neal, in the 78th year of her age.

TRAVERSE.—Near Cornersville, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Traverse, relict of W. H. Traverse, Esq., aged about 52 years.

PATTISON.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Ann Pattison, widow of the late Samuel Pattison, aged about 82 years.

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Feb 8—1m

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Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of authority contained in a mortgage made and executed by Jonah F. Kelly and Mary M. Kelly, his wife, to Isaac L. Noble, and dated October 1st, 1877, the undersigned mortgagee will sell at public sale, in front of Daniel J. Vickers' Store, in the village of Lower Hunting Creek, on

SATURDAY,
1st day of March, 1879,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Twelfth Election district of Dorchester county, Maryland, whereon Alfred Wright now resides, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Billops, Joshua Johns, and others; it being the same land which Jonah Kelly, deceased, bequeathed to Jonah F. Kelly, and was by him sold to one John C. Noonan, of Philadelphia, and which is more fully described in the mortgage under which the sale will be made. This is a desirable farm, admirably located, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. It contains the quantity of

75 1-4 Acres

of land, more or less, and has on it, in bearing, a variety of

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TERMS.—The terms of sale, as prescribed by the mortgage, are cash on the day of sale.
ISAAC L. NOBLE,
Feb 8—3t *Mortgagee.*

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LEVIN W. BOTHUM,
Oct 26—6m Gay St., Cambridge, Md.

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Dec 14—4t Washington, D. C.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of
WILLIAM J. STEVENS,
late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the
5TH DAY OF JULY, 1879,
otherwise they may, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN E. STEVENS,
Administrator of Wm. J. Stevens, dec'd.
Feb 1—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

ISAAC C. MURPHEY,
Retail Dealer of all Kinds of Liquors,
CROTCHER'S FERRY,
Dorchester Co., Md.
April 27—1y

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,
April 13—1y Proprietor.

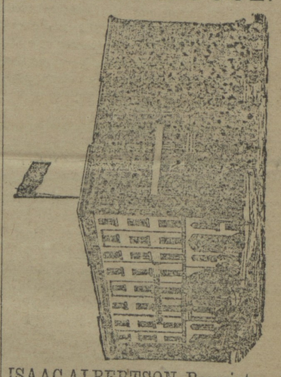
CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
A NEW ENTERPRISE.
THE shops lately occupied by Geo. H. Schleigh as a Carriage Factory has been refitted, and
NEW STOCK,
NEW MACHINERY,
& NEW WORKMEN
occupy the old place. A full stock of
CARRIAGES,
Of Best Styles, Make, and Material will be kept and sold at prices to suit the times.
REPAIRING will be done in the best manner, at low figures, and at short notice.
Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. H. LARRIMORE,
Nov 2—6mos Cambridge, Md.

GO TO STRAUGHN BRO'S. FOR CHEAP GROCERIES.

The Greatest Musical Success

MANNERS, FISHER & CO.,
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,
April 13—1y Baltimore.

MANSION HOUSE.

ISAAC ALBERTSON, Proprietor.
NORTHWEST CORNER
FAYETTE & ST. PAUL STREETS
BALTIMORE, MD.
SINCE 1854.
ROOMS FIRST-CLASS, WITH GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL BOARD AT
$1.50 Per Day.
May 18—1y

Dorchester and Delaware Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME

ON and after WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1878, Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted.)

GOING NORTH.

Leave CAMBRIDGE	7 00	A. M.
" AIREYS'S	7 20	"
" LINKWOOD	7 26	"
" 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 SEAFORD	1 00	P. M.
" OAK GROVE	1 23	"
" FEDERALSBURG	1 39	"
" WILLIAMSBURG	1 56	"
" HURLOCK'S	2 06	"
" EAST NEW MARKET	2 21	"
" LINKWOOD	2 37	"
" AIREYS	2 52	"
Arrive at CAMBRIDGE	3 15	"

CONNECTIONS.—With Delaware Division P. W. & B. R. R., arriving in Philadelphia 1.45 p. m., Baltimore 3.35, Washington 5.02. New York 4.45 p. m. JAS. M. MURPHEY, Superintendent.

N. B.—All freights must be on the platform and properly marked half an hour before the schedule time for the trains leaving, or otherwise it will remain until the following day
January 4—tf

MARYLAND
STEAMBOAT COMP'Y.
EVENING LINE BETWEEN
BALTIMORE AND EASTON, OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND CHOPTANK RIVER LANDINGS.
STEAMERS leave Baltimore, from Pier 3 Lightstreet, foot of Camden street, as follows:
STEAMERS
HIGHLAND LIGHT AND KENT,
at 9 p. m. daily (except Sunday) for Easton, Double Mills, Goldsborough's Wharf, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallach's, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Secretary Creek and Medford's Wharf—the steamer leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday extending her trips to Denton, stopping at Dover Bridge, Kingston, Gilpin's Point, Towers and Potter's Landing. Makes close connection with the Delaware & Chesapeake and Dorchester & Delaware Railroads.
For Baltimore, steamer leaves Denton at 12 noon on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, and leaves daily (except Saturday) Medford's Wharf at 2, C